



Primary colours are blue, red and yellow

Secondary colours are orange, green and purple which come from mixing primary colours.

Complementary colours such as purple and yellow, are opposite each other on the colour wheel. They create striking effects when placed together.

3. Describe the types of shapes and lines you see in the selected artworks. Can you see how the lines create movement? Write your response below. **Activity** Using a range of geometric shapes create a collage. Arrange them to form a composition that visually pleases you.

4. Identify the various types of markings you see. Which works you think have been made using spontaneous gestures and which are carefully planned compositions? Write your responses below. **Activity** Create a series of gestural abstract paintings, then select and title the piece you think is the most successful.

Abstraction | Artist Focus

Coventry Exhibition. Find + look

Brett Whiteley, Self-Portrait, 1972

1. How did Whiteley challenge traditional portraiture?

2. Is this a realistic depiction of Whiteley?

3. What artistic style has Whiteley used?

Albert Irvin, Discoverer, 1972

1. What artmaking techniques are evident?

2. What primary, secondary and tertiary colours are seen? How were these colours mixed?

3. What art conventions has the artist incorporated and do they visually work together?

4. What was the artist's intention? Is there evidence of planning or structure in this work?

5. How does this work reflect Abstract Expressionism?

6. Is the process or result more important in the artist's eyes?

Christo and Jeanne-Claude, Wrapping of Little Bay, 1969

1. What is conceptual art?

2. How is this conceptual?

3. What is this artwork expressing?

4. What materials are used?

5. How does it engage the audience?

6. Why is this work significant?
