

Over the summer we will expect you to:

Re-draft your introduction based where possible.

Start a visual timeline for your essay to show the selection of images per chapter see following slides attached.

Gather research for the artists and art works you will be referencing in chapter 1.

Make an artist copy of one artist you have selected from chapter 1 no more than A3 size.

Use slides below – follow and read the information and bring a refined introduction, a time line of artists you intend to use for your study and where possible take notes about chapter 1 artists..... Even better if is to create analysis on each of your chapter 1 artists.

The Personal Study is a written essay of a minimum 1000 words continuous prose.

The study must have a clear title which summarises the overarching question or discussion for your study.

You will need to plan and agree the scope for your study – the genre - selected artists/designers and their work – the period and the countries.

You will need to plan and agree a thesis (argument / theme / set of points) that you are going to focus on and you must keep your writing focussed to these points.

You must discuss relevant work by your artists to support or challenge your thesis

You must use this essay to develop a point of view about an aspect of graphic design/illustration that you want to respond to in future work.

It must be well informed. You are only going to be able to do this by reading from a range of credible books and journals on art. Though you can refer to online research Wikipedia is not a credible resource!

You must reference all authors you quote from and log your sources in a bibliography so start noting authors now.

Identifying a topic for your Personal Study

THE PERSONAL STUDY NEEDS IS:

Think

- AN ESSAY OF 1000 + WORDS
- A DEVELOPMENT OF A TOPIC WHICH EMERGES FROM YOUR WORK SO FAR.
- ALL MUST DECIDE ON THE AREA OF GRAPHIC DESIGN YOU ARE INTERESTED IN STUDYING.
- ALL MUST TRY TO FORMULATE A QUESTION/TITLE.
- ALL SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE KEY DESIGNERS/IMAGES YOU NEED TO START YOUR STUDY.
- YOU SHOULD INCLUDE HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY GRAPHIC DESIGN
- YOUR PERSONAL SUMMARIES OF ASPECTS OF ART AND DESIGN INFORMED BY THOROUGH RESEARCH
- BASED ON A TOPIC THAT WILL FURTHER DEVELOP YOUR OWN STYLE OF WORK

Creating a Bibliography

It is a standard practice for all essays and dissertations to include a bibliography so that the reader can access the sources referred to. The quotations, sources and references that inform the personal study should be referenced in a standardised bibliography at the end of the study.

A straightforward bibliography structure for books or other printed publications is usually:

Websites should be referenced using the full web address/URL, so that the referenced image or passage of text can be found. A straightforward bibliography structure for websites is usually:

Title, publisher or organisation, [date viewed], available from <URL>

For example:

St Francis and the Birds, Sir Stanley Spencer, [6 February 2015], available from www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/spencer-st-francis-and-the-birds-t00961

Bibliography for Book References. Fill in the boxes below with any references you find in books. Get used to logging these details as you research rather than at the end.

Author Surname, initial	Title of Publication	Publisher	Date
E.g Bate, D	Photography: The Key Concepts	Blooms	2009

Bibliography for websites and online journals.

Fill in this table with the following detail for any websites accessed. Avoid using Wikipedia. Gallery and artist websites along with historical discussions of the topics are more credible.

Title of article and author	Publisher or organisation	Date viewed	URL
E.g St Francis and the Birds, Sir Stanley Spencer	Tate	6th February 2015	www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/spencer-st-francis-and-the-birds-t00961

What is Plagiarism? "copying" and "borrowing"

To "plagiarize" means

- to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- to commit literary theft
- to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud.

It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

But can words and ideas really be stolen? yes.

The expression of original ideas is considered intellectual property, and is protected by copyright laws, just like original inventions.

All of the following are considered plagiarism:

- turning in someone else's work as your own
- copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit
- failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
- giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation
- changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit
- copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not (see our section on "fair use" rules)

Most cases of plagiarism can be avoided by citing sources. Simply acknowledging that certain material has been borrowed, and providing your audience with the information necessary to find that source, is usually enough to prevent plagiarism.

Task

To complete a visual timeline of the images you will research, investigate and respond to.

Be clear and well organized.

You need to add dates, names and art movements.

You could add multiple images for each artist or style.

It could be annotated with significant key information such as exhibitions, movements, bodies of work, contemporaries.

It could connect to wider historical, social, political, art history context stating key events.

