7 Writing, photography, and integrity – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English	**Write it 3 times** (English)		
Written evidence			
photographs			
keystone distortion			
citation			
generative AI			

Recall

- You can tell a clear, specific description from a vague one.
- You know a bad photo can make a good thing look worse.
- You know you must credit work that is not your own.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Writing about your work

Written evidence is short, specific, and tied to what is visible. Name materials and processes concretely.

Worked example. 'Compressed charcoal on gessoed card, lifted with erasers' tells the scorer far more than 'mixed media'.

2 Photography

Scorers see **photographs** , not originals. Shoot square-on in even light to avoid **keystone distortion** (a tilted camera bending the rectangle).

Worked example. A brilliant drawing shot at an angle in yellow lamplight, with glare, scores like a weak one.

3 Academic integrity

The work must be your own. Working from another person's photo needs a **citation** , and **generative AI** may never make the artwork.

Worked example. Drawing from a friend's photo is fine if cited; uncited, the same drawing risks the whole portfolio.

Watch out: Vague art-speak like 'I explored my emotions through visual language' could fit anyone's portfolio and scores nothing. Tie every sentence to your own images.

Practice

2.1 Why is 'compressed charcoal, lifted with erasers' better than 'mixed media'? [2]

2.2 What causes keystone distortion in a photo? [2]

2.3 Why can a brilliant drawing score like a weak one? [2]

2.4 When you work from someone else's photograph, what must you add? [2]

2.5 How may generative AI be used, if at all? [2]