

7 Writing, photography, and integrity

– Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
Written evidence	书面证据	_____
photographs	照片	_____
keystone distortion	梯形畸变	_____
citation	引用	_____
generative AI	生成式人工智能	_____

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 书面证据 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** 照片, not originals. Shoot square-on in even light to avoid **keystone distortion** 梯形畸变 (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** 引用, and **generative AI** 生成式人工智能 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]
