

Year 7 Art Journal Contents: Approximately 60 lessons

1. Shading Activity: Warm Up (shapes, facial features), Portraiture (10 classes)
2. Pop Art Portrait: Andy Warhol Investigation, Practice, Final Paintings (6 classes)
3. Day of the Dead Calavera Activity (3 classes)
4. Still Life: Investigation, Pencil Drawing (6 classes)
5. Color Wheel and Studies (3 classes)
6. Matisse School Virtues Project: Investigation, Ideation, Kite Painting, Reflection (8 classes)
7. One Point Perspective Drawing (6 classes)
8. Ceramic Tea Bowls: Investigation, Projects, Reflection (7 classes)
9. Surrealism: Investigation, Practice Drawings, Final Drawings (8 classes)
10. Illustration Activities (3 classes)

YCIS PXS Visual Arts Grading for Lower Secondary
(based on the MYP Visual Arts Creative Cycle and YCIS MPP)

Investigation: Art Journal (Knowing and Understanding, Developing Skills)	Developing Skills: Art Projects/Sketches	Creativity: Art Projects	Reflecting/Art Criticism: Art Journal (Responding/Knowing and Understanding)
A*) The student clearly demonstrates a thorough knowledge of art forms, his/her artistic intentions, and an acquisition and development of skills and techniques in his/her art journal. His/her notes are thorough and orderly. Drawings are skilfully rendered for someone his/her age.	A*) The student consistently demonstrates an application of skills and techniques to create artwork that appears very advanced for someone his/her age.	A*) The student demonstrates a very advanced level of creative thinking and imagination in his/her artwork. His/Her ideas lead to refined, expressive art pieces. His/Her work shows a personal signature and a unique artistic style.	A*) The student responds to his/her artwork and the work of others critically, thoughtfully, and authentically in his/her art journal reflections. There is a clear path where learning transfers to meaning and understanding. He/She shows a mastery of specialized art vocabulary.
A) The student demonstrates an adequate knowledge of art forms, his/her artistic intentions, and an acquisition and development of skills and techniques in his/her art journal. Notes are orderly. Drawings are advanced for someone his/her age.	A) The student consistently demonstrates an application of skills and techniques to create artwork that appears advanced for someone his/her age.	A) The student demonstrates an advanced level of creative thinking and imagination in his/her artwork. His/Her ideas lead to refined, expressive art pieces. His/Her work shows a unique artistic style.	A) The student responds to his/her artwork and the work of others critically, thoughtfully, and authentically in his/her art journal reflections. He/She demonstrates learning has led to meaning and understanding and uses a specialized art vocabulary.
B) The student has art forms, artistic intentions, and an acquisition of skills, techniques and notes in his/her art journal. Drawings are adequate for someone his/her age.	B) The student demonstrates an application of skills and techniques to create artwork that is adequate for someone his/her age.	B) The student demonstrates an appropriate level of creative thinking and imagination in his/her artwork. His/Her ideas lead to finished art pieces.	B) The student responds to his/her artwork and the work of others in his/her art journal reflections but does not seem authentically critical. Learning that leads to meaning and understanding should be more apparent in his/her writing.
C-D) The student has art forms, artistic intentions, and an acquisition of skills and techniques in his/her art journal but the work is incomplete or looks hastily rendered. Notes and drawings need to improve for someone his/her age.	C-D) The student does not adequately demonstrate an application of skills and techniques to create artwork for someone his/her age. The work tends to look hastily done or unfinished.	C-D) The student demonstrates some creative thinking and imagination in his/her artwork, but his/her art pieces look unfinished or hastily done.	C-D) The student does not respond to his/her artwork or the work of others adequately in his/her art journal reflections. Learning that leads to meaning and understanding should be more apparent in his/her writing.

*if a student earns below a C in art class it is advisable that parents contact the art teacher for a meeting.

Art Classes teach you to be a...

DISCIPLINED WORKER

It takes time to make an intricate, detailed, well-rendered art piece. Most people don't have an art studio at home, so your time in the art room is very valuable. Art projects require you to set goals and work hard to finish them.

Methodical Planner

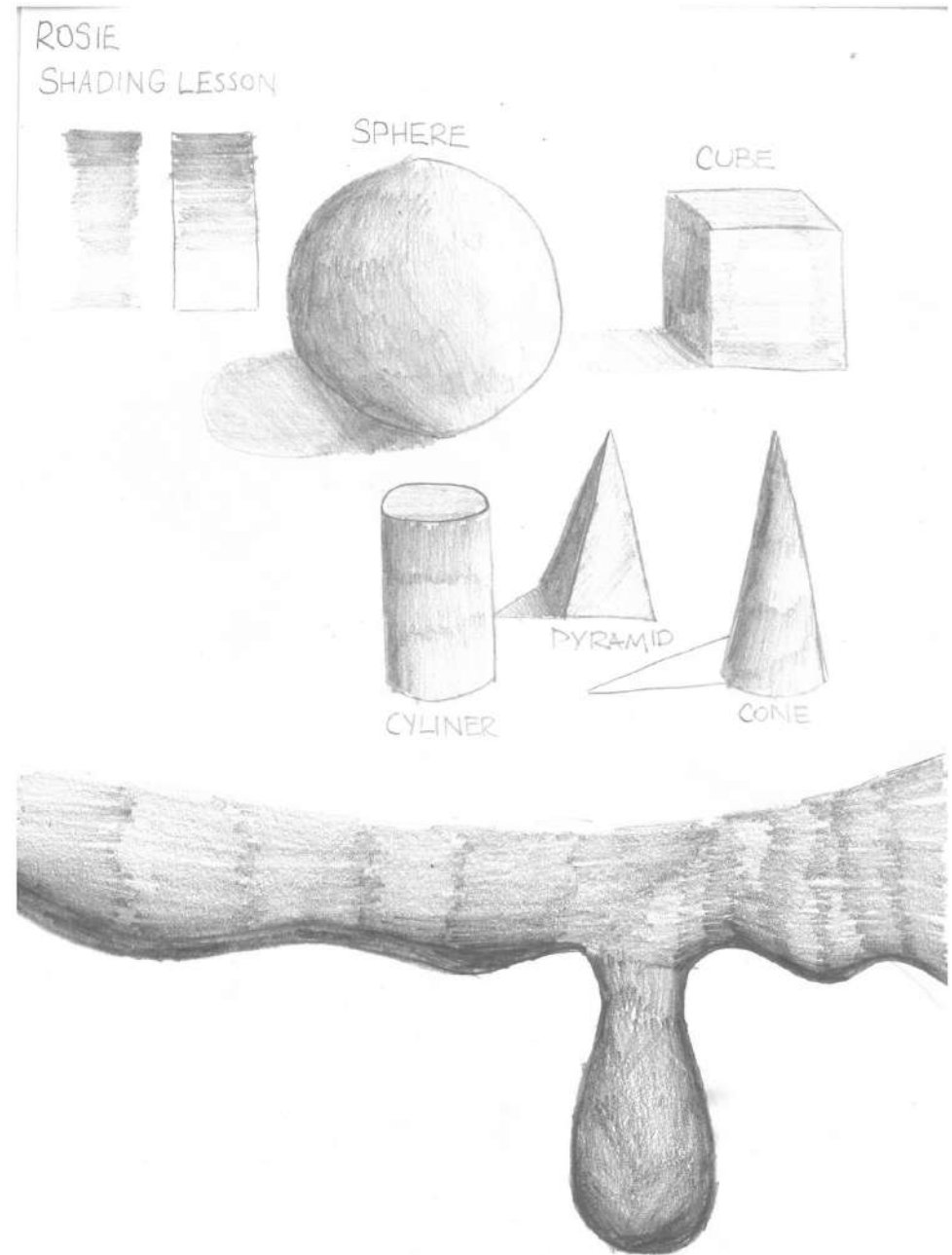
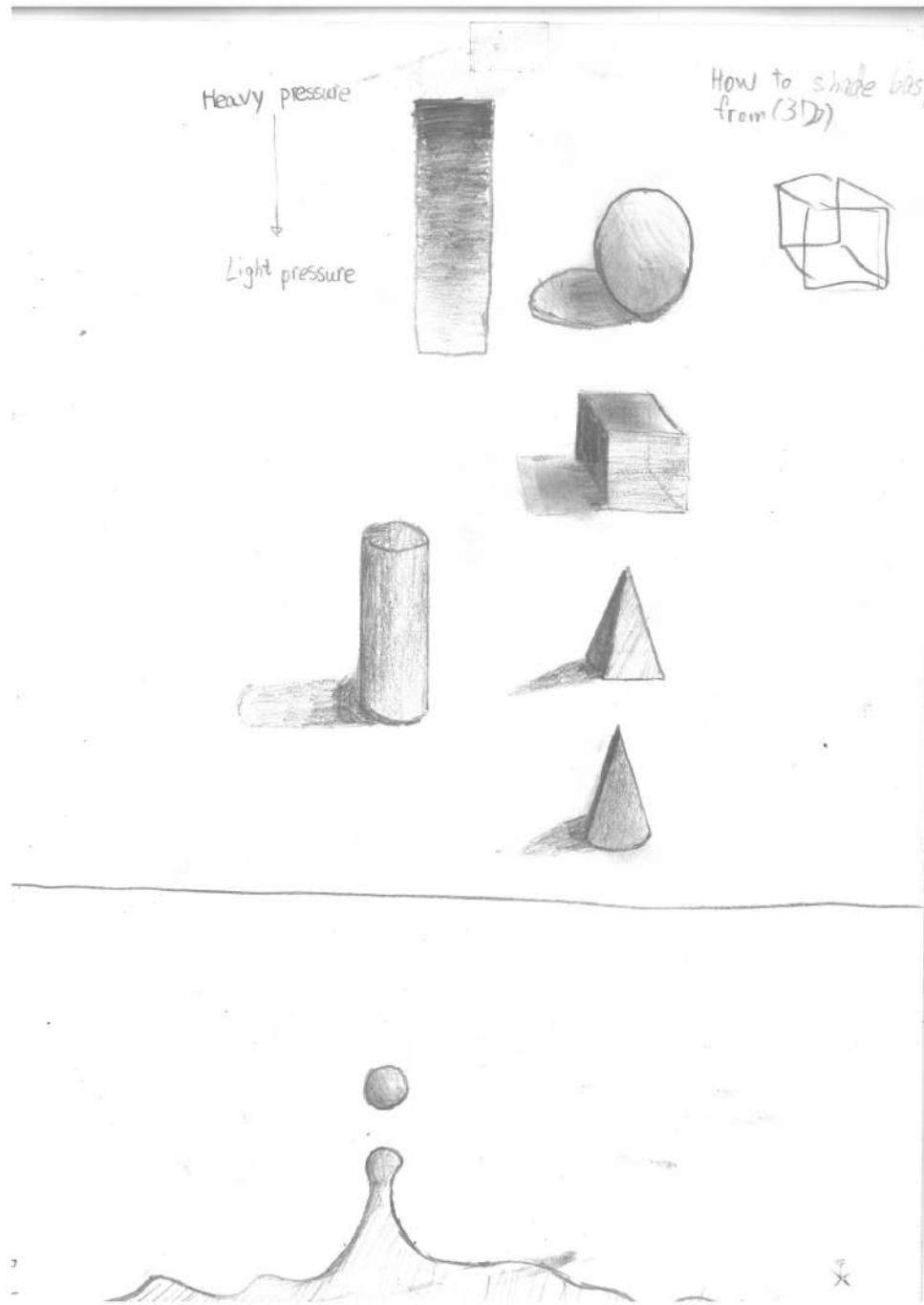
Art projects are meant to be unique, often presenting a challenge that you've never been confronted with before. They change themes and materials regularly, so with each new project comes a new set of tasks. You need to plan ahead to complete your work effectively, often without having previous knowledge of the subject.

CREATIVE THINKER

While art projects have specific themes, they're also open ended and encourage you to show your uniqueness as an individual. No two art pieces are identical, and this should be embraced and cherished. More than any other subject, the arts should teach you to celebrate your creativity and help you to think out-of-the-box when confronted with problems in life.

Authentically Self-critical

Reflecting on your individual success and failure in art class is a key component to learning. Art class should help you be honest with yourself and to be more grounded in life. Being self-critical is the closure for most art projects and is one of the most valuable life skills.



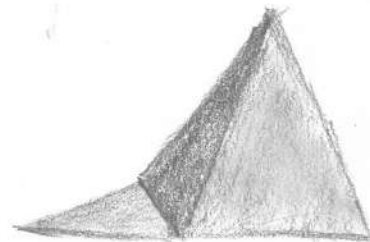
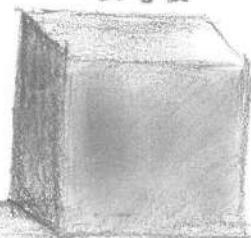
Shadding Lesson



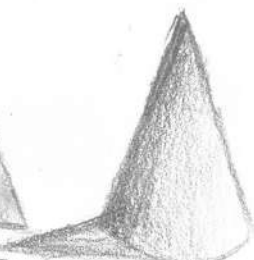
SPHERE



CUBE



PYRAMID



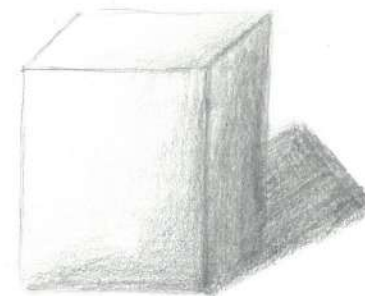
CONE



CYLINDER



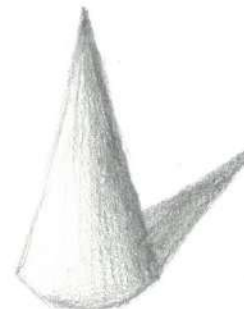
Sherry Shading lesson



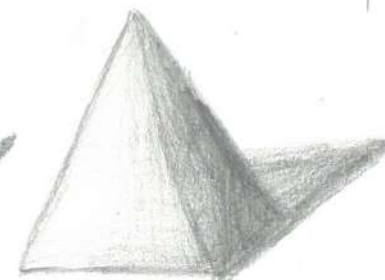
Cube



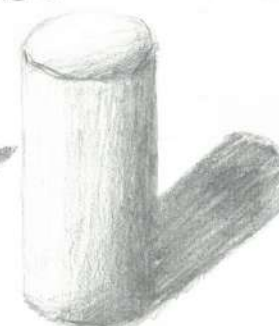
Sphere



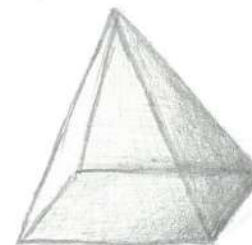
Cone



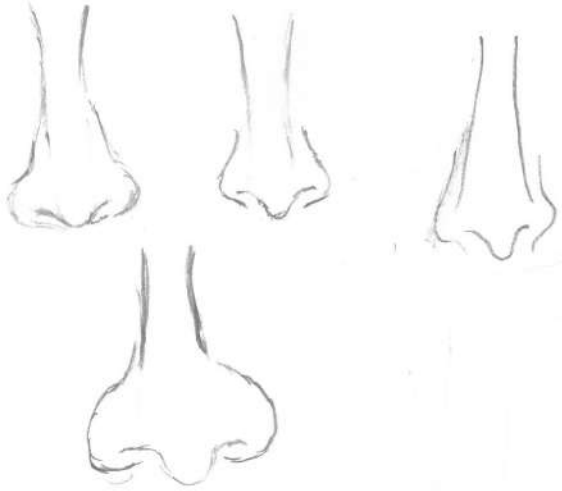
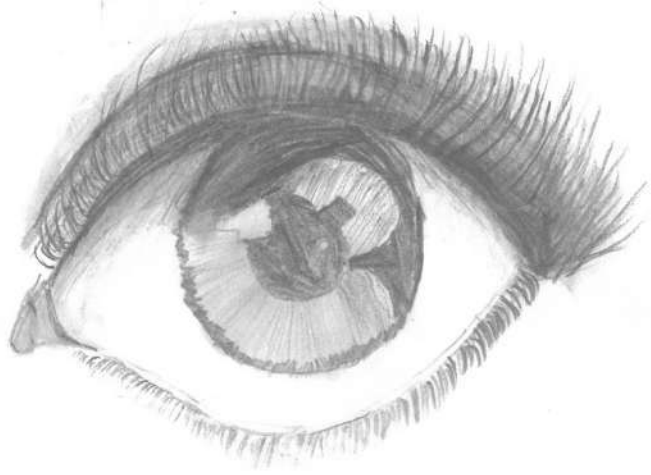
Pyramid



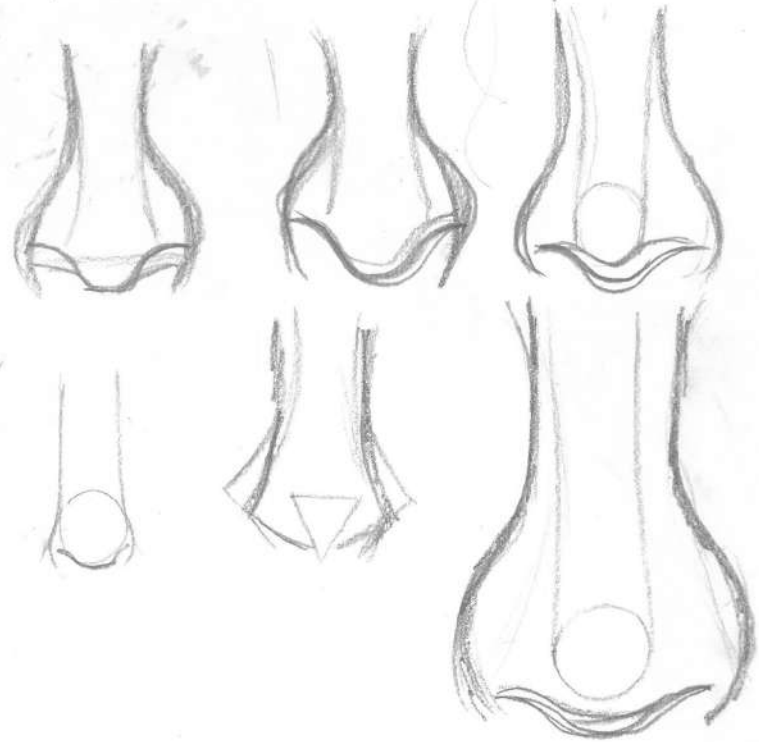
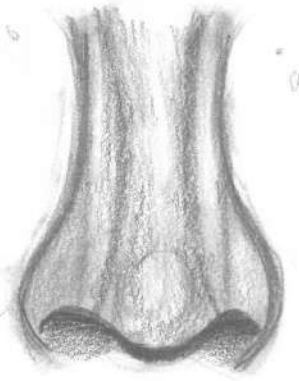
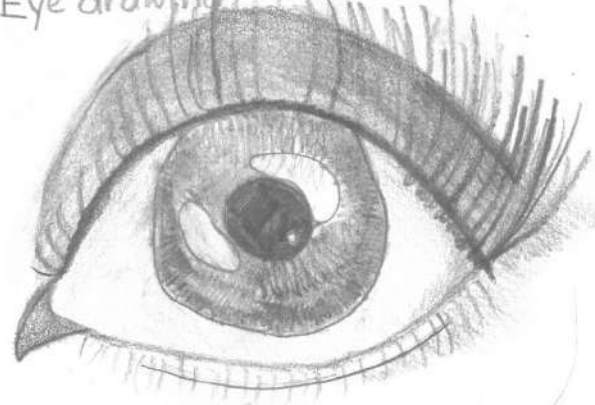
cylinder



Transparent
Pyramid

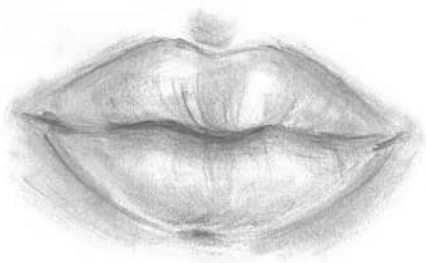
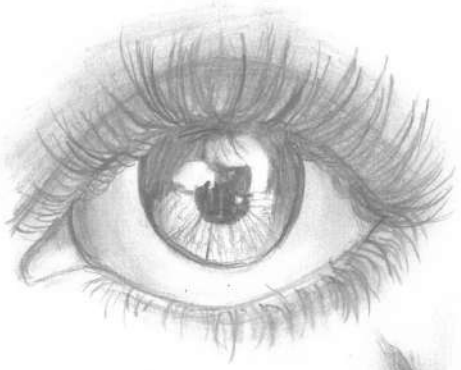


ROSIE TC
Eye drawing

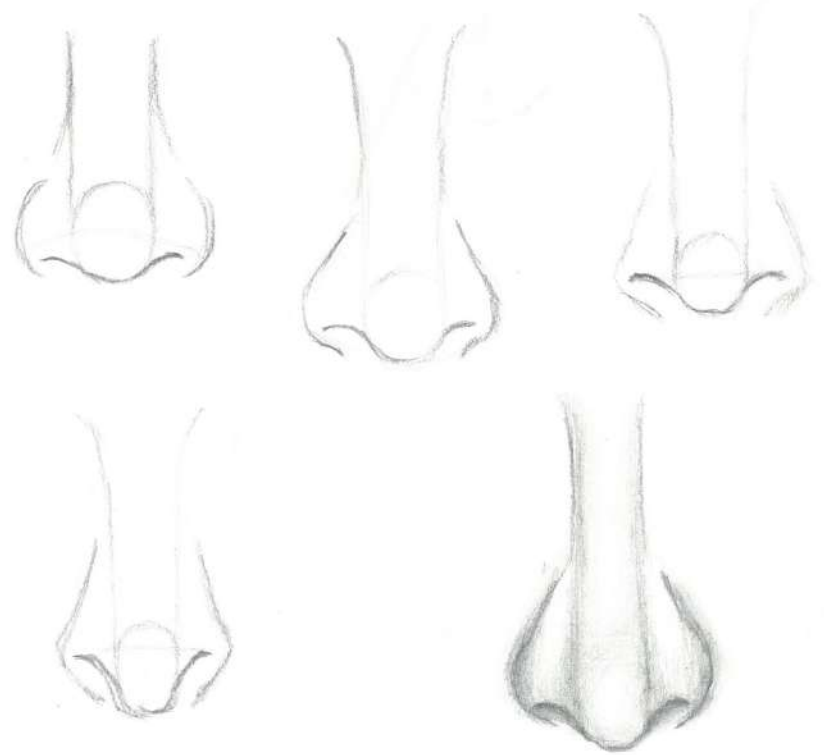
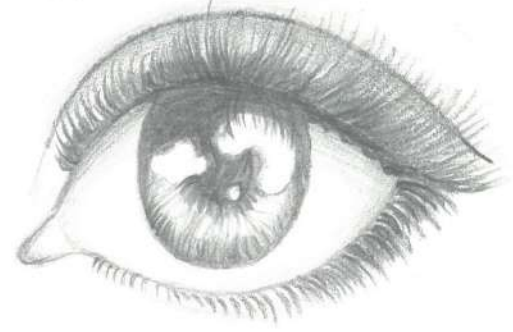


Yvonne Y7C

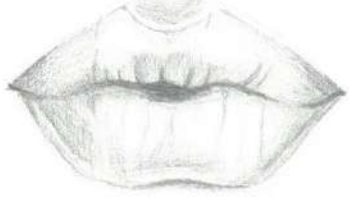
Eye drawing



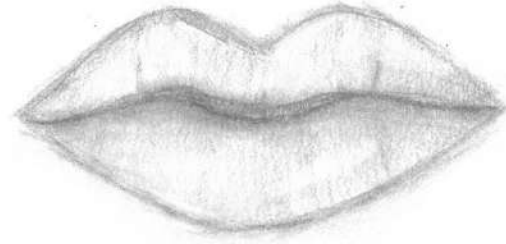
Sherry Eye drawing

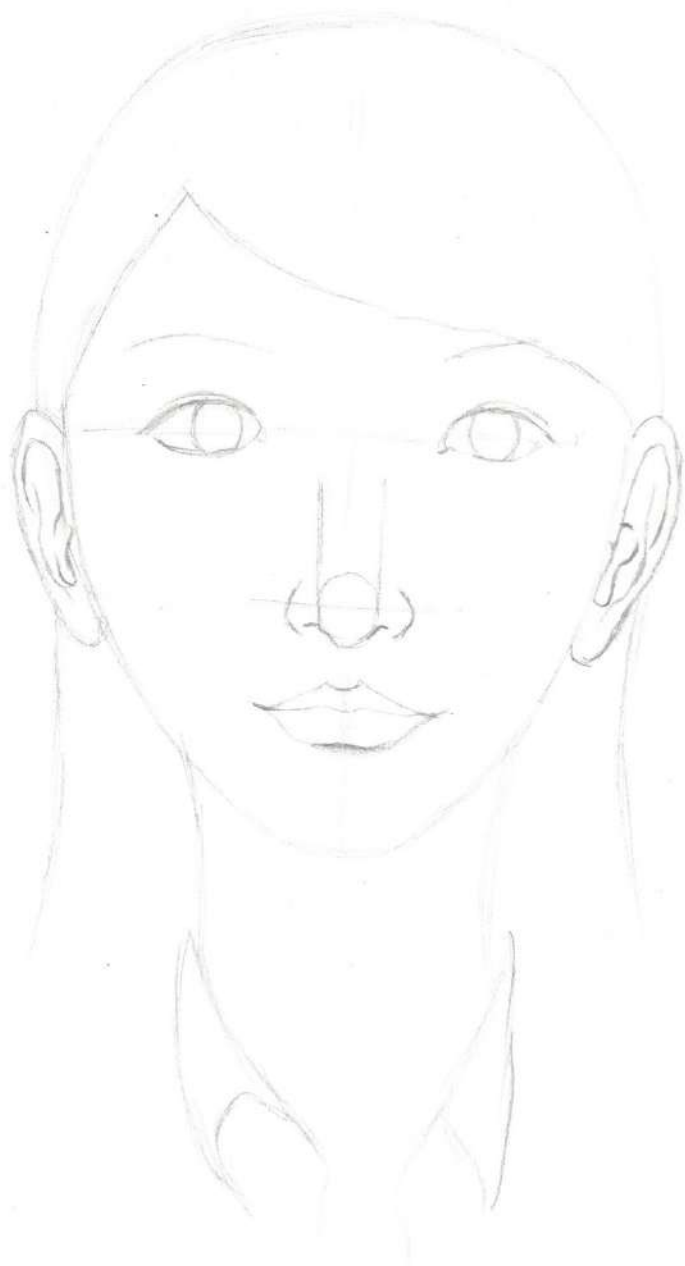


Sherry Mouth drawing

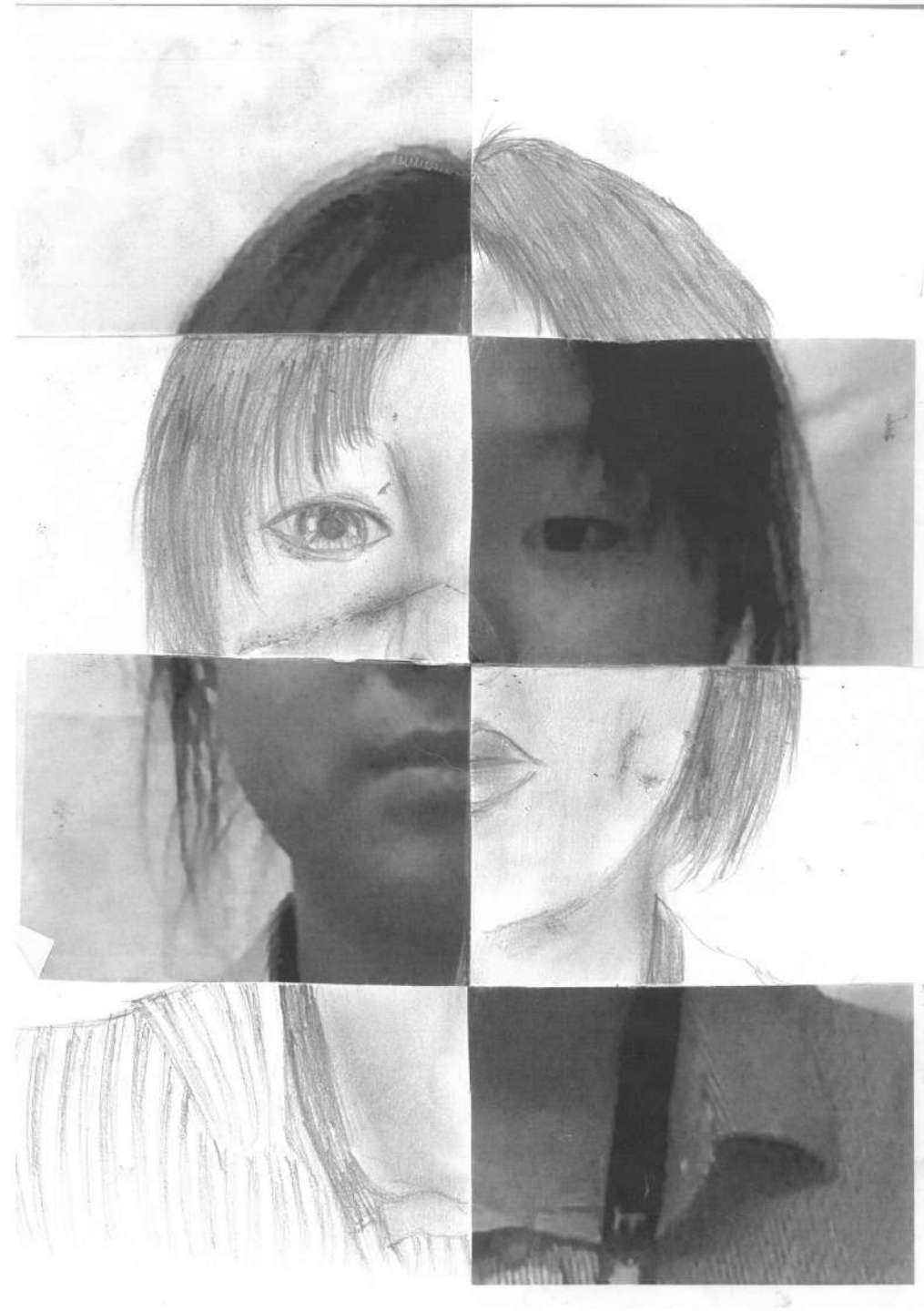
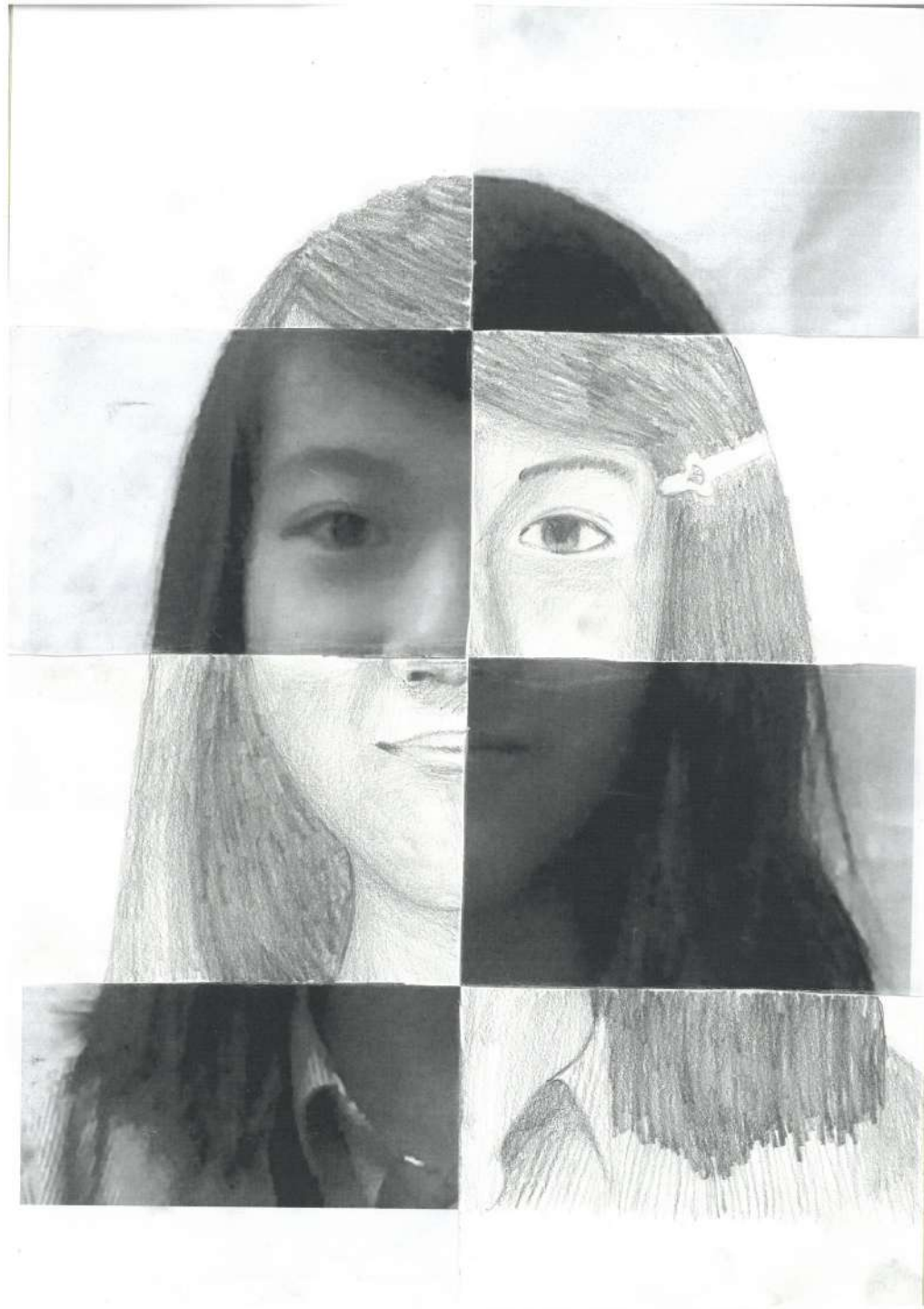


ROSIE 7C

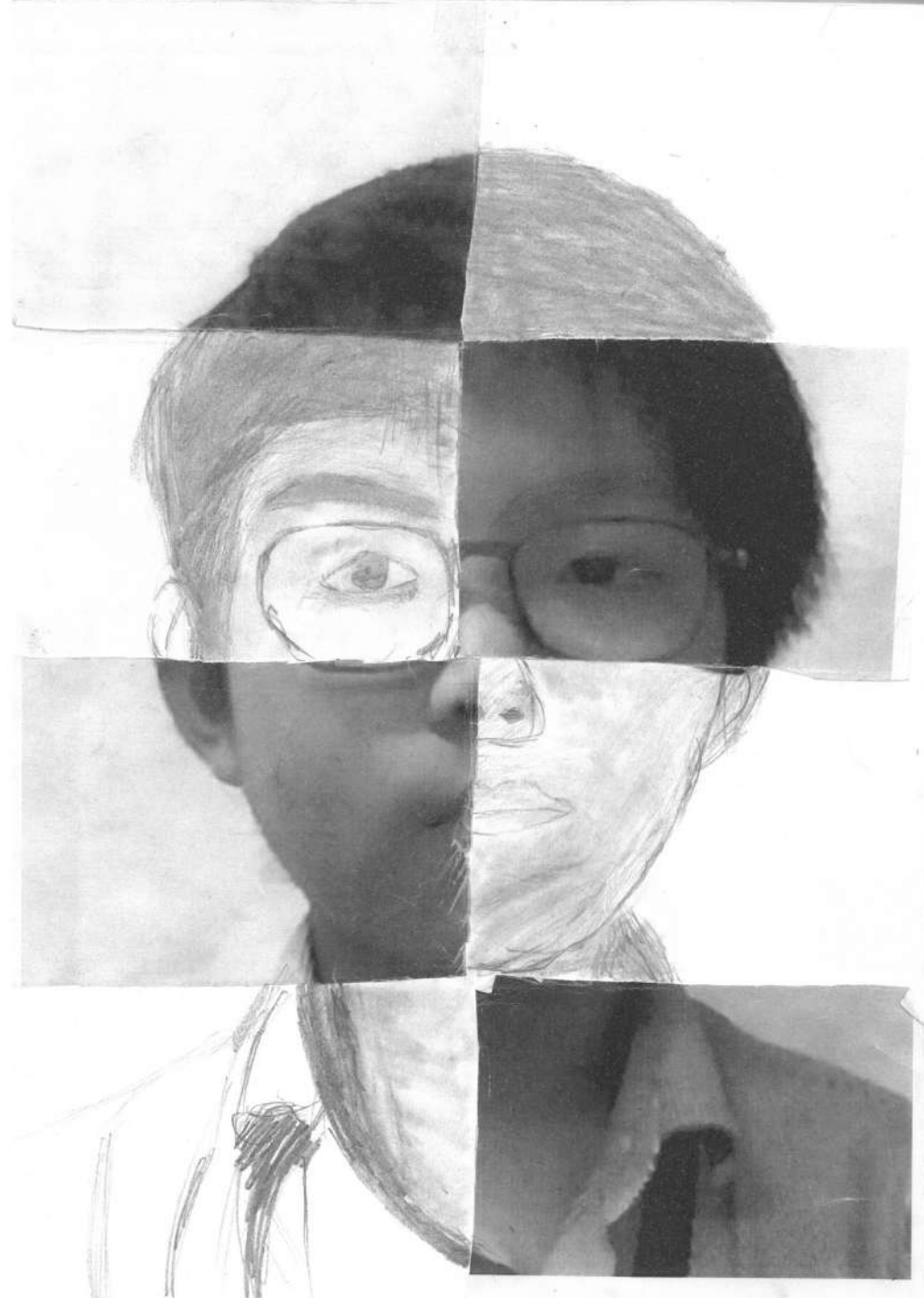
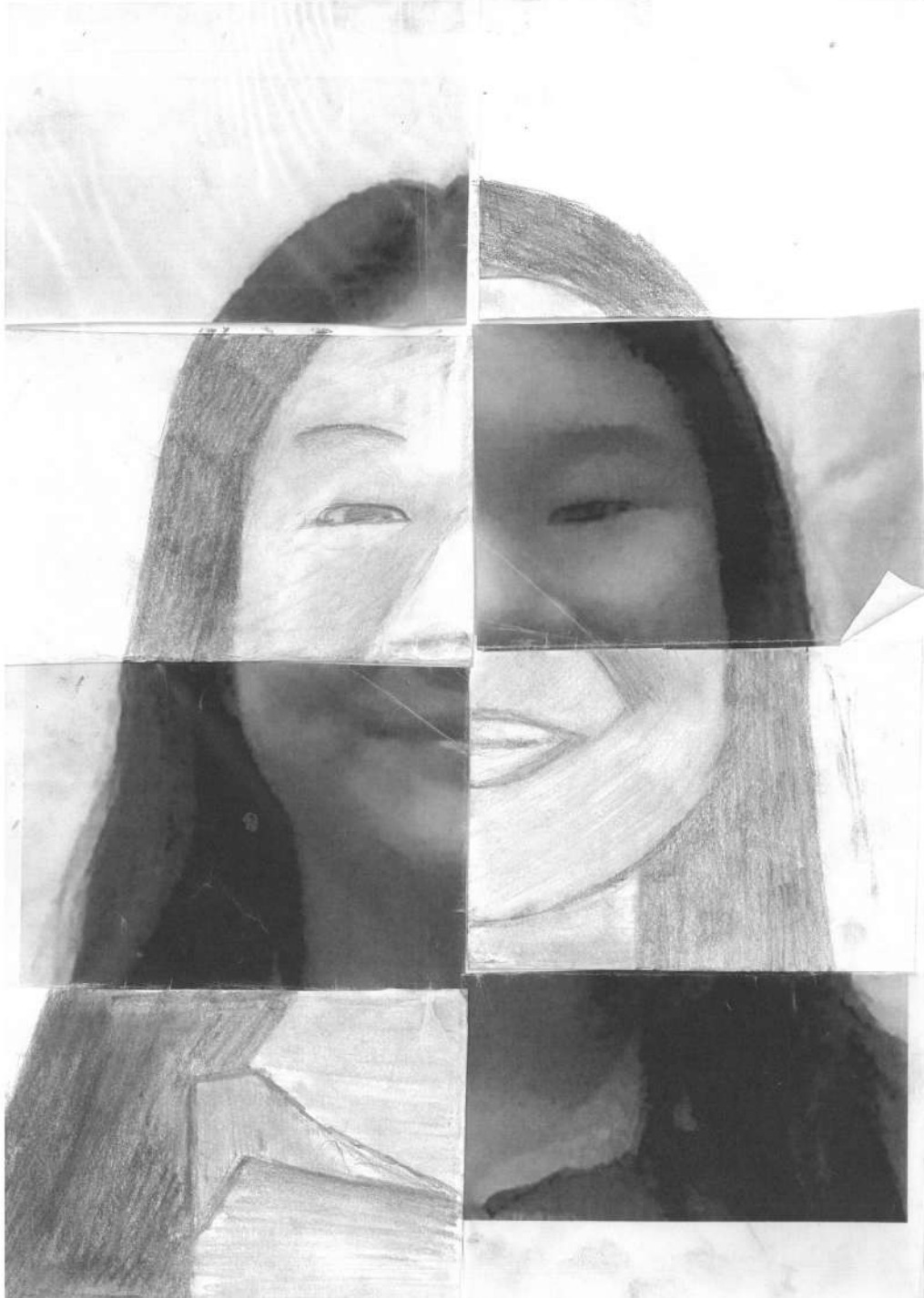




Drawing Self Portraits



Drawing Self Portraits







Portrait Reflections: Year 7

What was the most difficult part of drawing your face?
Why?

What advice would you give someone who is trying to
draw a portrait for the first time?

How many different tones of shading can you see in your
face?

What warm-up activities could the teacher do to make
drawing the portrait easier?

(1) The most difficult part of drawing my face was trying to make my portrait identical to my photo. It was difficult to shade parts and still make it look like me.

(3) I can see more than 5 shades of grey. The darker shades are drawn on the hair and eyes, lighter shades were drawn on my forehead and cheeks.

(2) The advice I would give is: try to draw the outline of the head and eyes etc then progressively move onto the details. It'll be more organised if you work step by step.

(4) A warm up activity the teacher could've set was to have little groups (3-4 people) draw a face together. For example 1 person draws the eyes another person draws the nose and so on. If we did that we could see different types of drawings people do and learn from them.



Andy Warhol: Michael Jackson Portraits 1984

Andy Warhol was considered one of the most important artists of the 20th century. While we watch the BBC documentary about him, answer the following question in your workbook.

- Where is he from? Where did he primarily live?
- Where was his first show?
- What was his first job as an artist?
- What are 5 of Andy Warhol's most famous art pieces?
- How would you describe his artwork to a friend who has never seen it before?
- How did he die and how did he almost die?
- What is your favorite thing about his artwork?
- What is Warhol's legacy on the world?

- Andy Warhol was from pittsburgh.
- Serendipity.
- commercial illustrator.
- Marilyn monroe portrait, campbel soup cans, coca cola, Mao ze dong, Andy Warhole himself.
- His legacy is that he invented reality TV.
- Valerie Solana, a crazed fan almost killed him.
- He painted creative, extraordinary portraits of celebrities and objects.
- My favorite thing about his artwork is the texture.



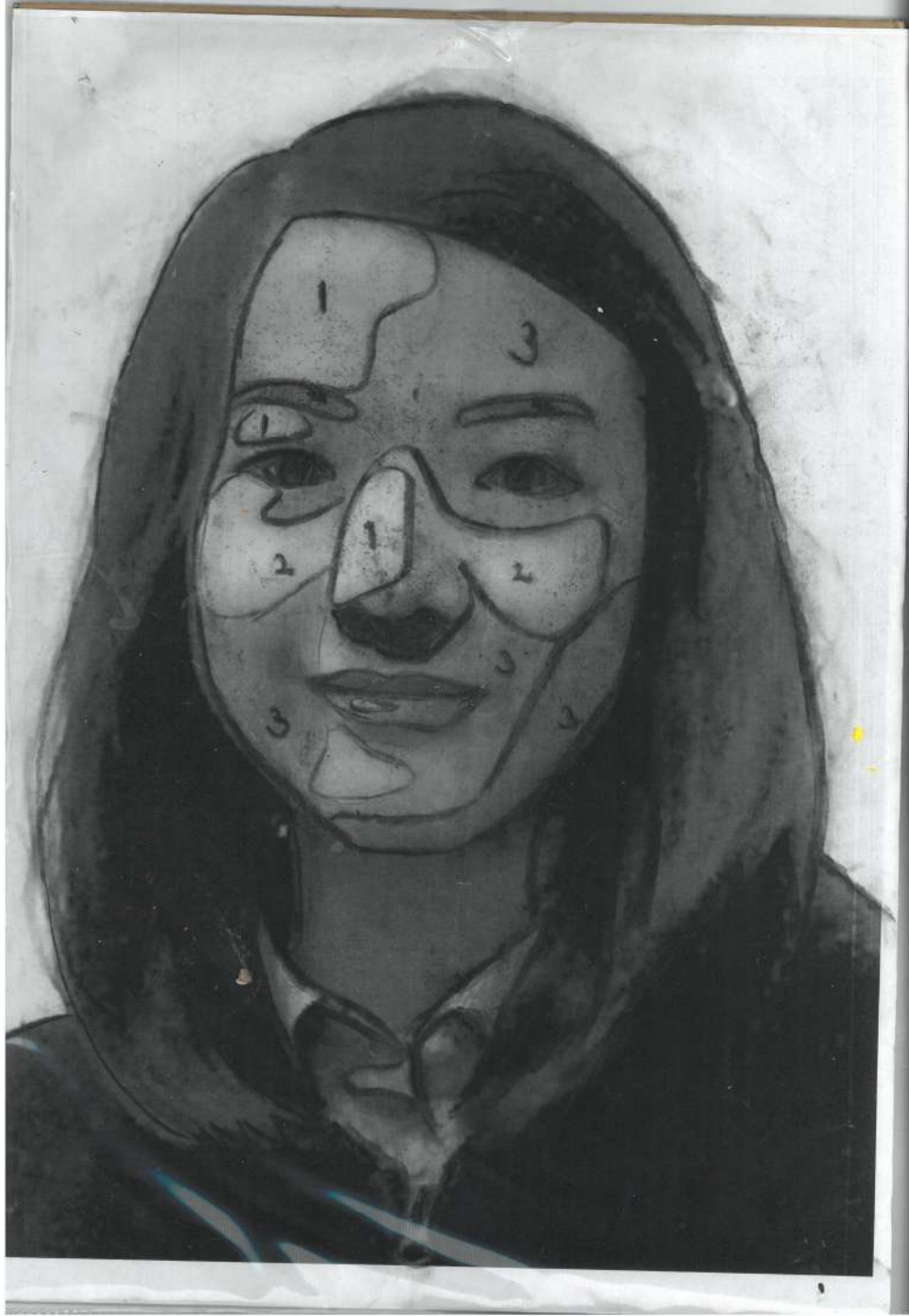
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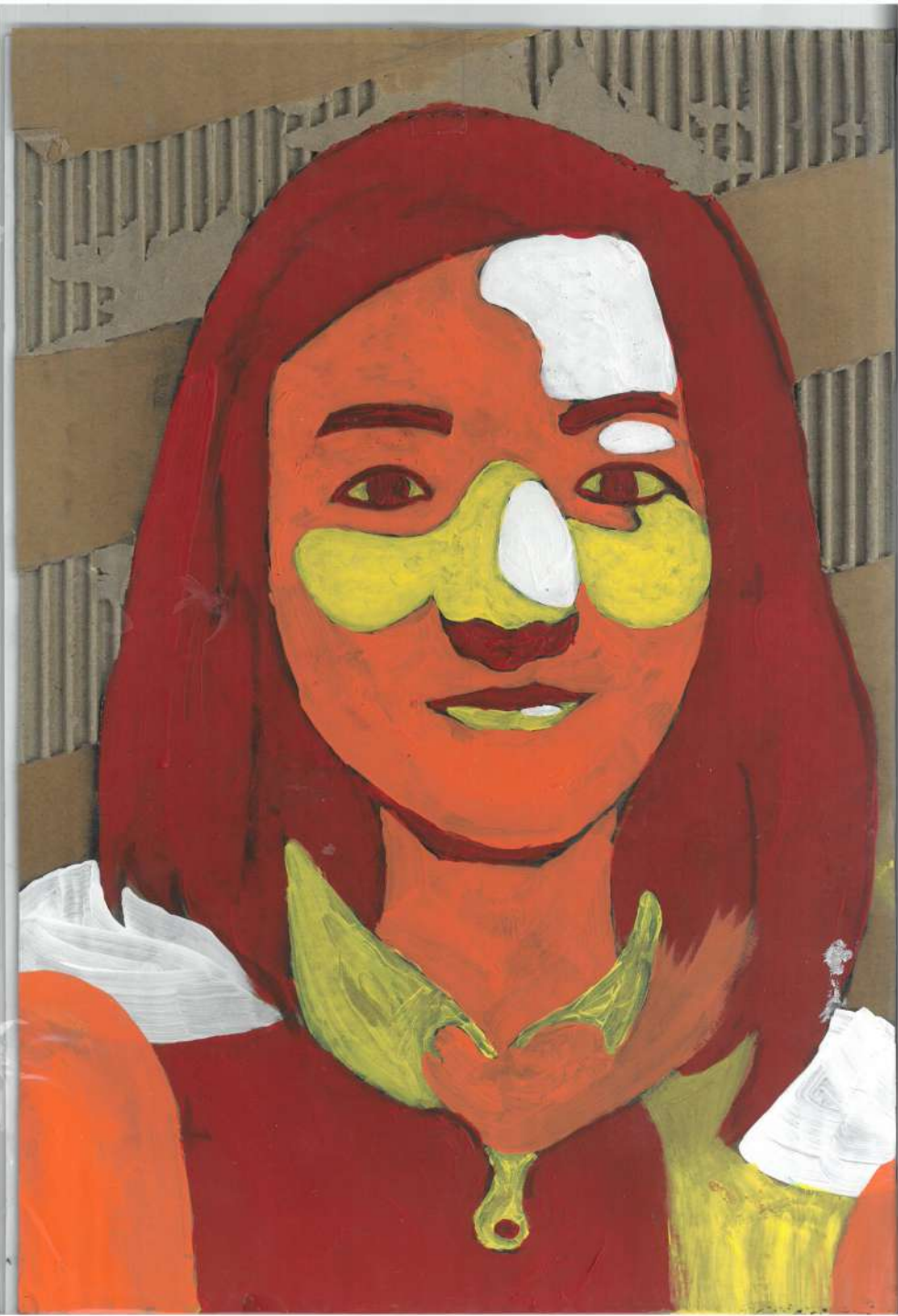
- 1. Where is he from? Where did he primarily live?
- 2. Where was his first show? Serendipity
- What was his first job as an artist? designer / commercial illustr
- What are 5 of Andy Warhol's most famous art pieces?
- How would you describe his artwork to a friend who has never seen it before? valrie solanas gun shot
- How did he die and how did he almost die?
- What is your favorite thing about his artwork?
- What is Warhol's legacy on the world? Reality tv gossip magazine.

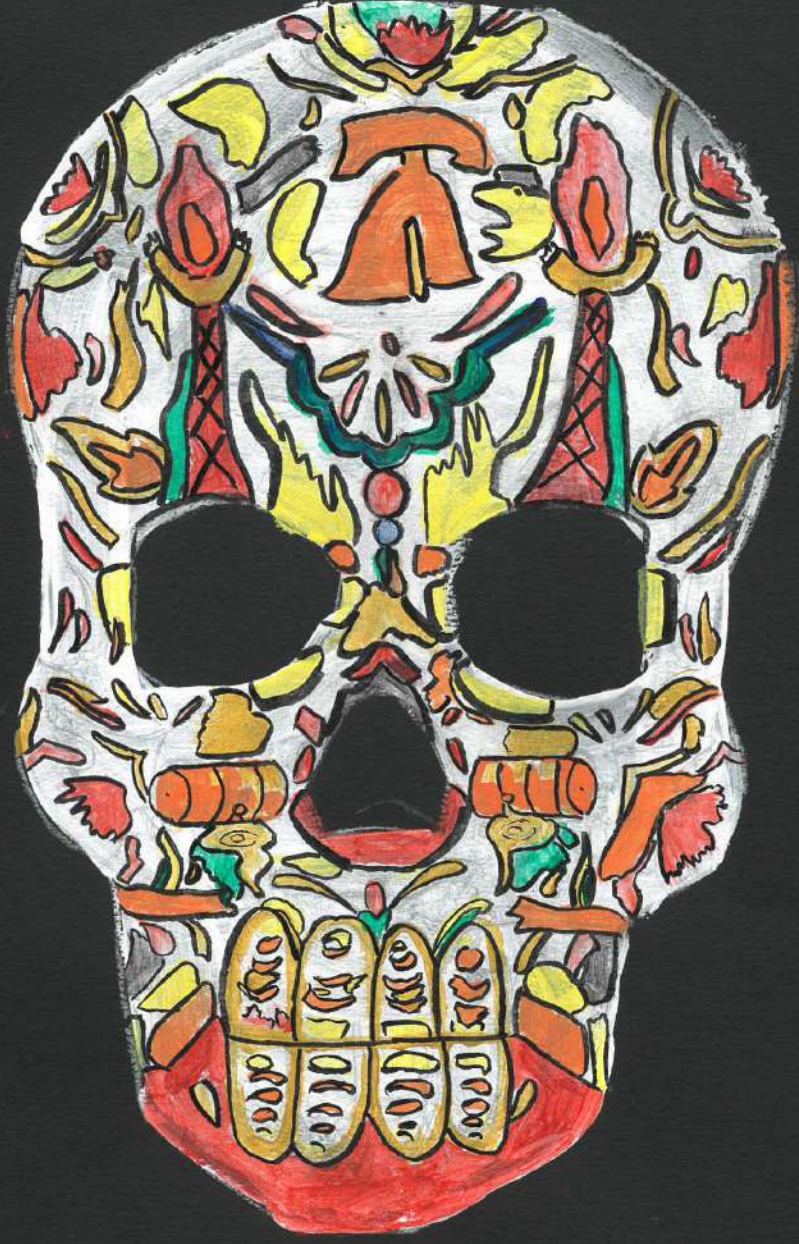
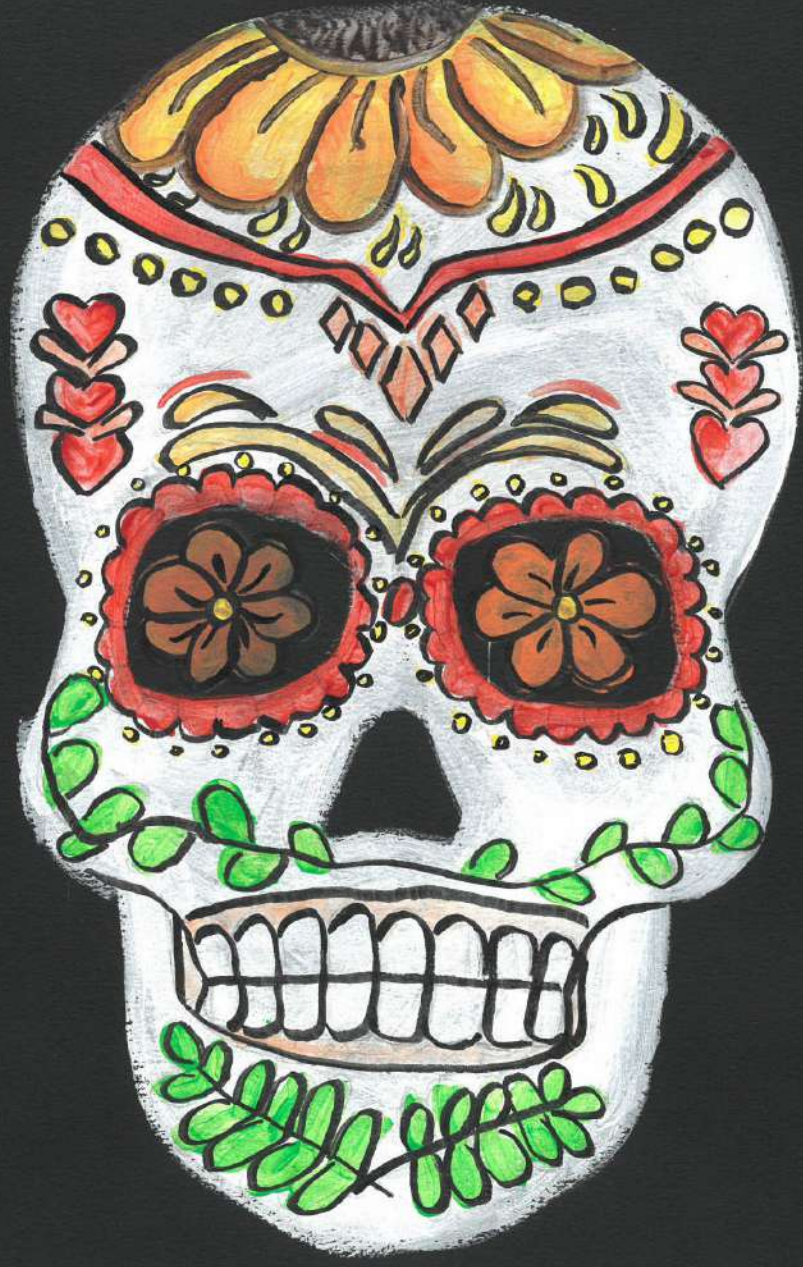
- 1. He is from pittsburgh, primarily lived in New York
- 2. His first show was in Serendipity
- 3. Commercial illustratuer / designer
- 4. • campbell tomato soup cans • marilyn monroe • coca cola • brilla.
- 5. "Andy Warhol's art work is very unique, the colors are vibrant"
- 6. He almost died because a crazy woman shot him with a gun, he died during a sugery
- 7. I like his color choices they express alot of feelings
- 8. He invented / started Reality tv and gossip magazines.

Mapping the Tones of the Face



Pop Art Style Portrait (Andy Warhol Inspired)







Still Life: Paul Cézanne, 1879

Year 7 Still Life Investigation and Reflection

Why do artists create still life art?

What are three of the most famous still life paintings of all time? Which of those three is your favourite? Why? Sketch it.

What was most difficult about making your still life? How many tones can you see in your shading?

Is there anything you could improve about your still life?

1). Artist create still life art is because they could practice their skills and they can explore the essentials of art.

2). Sunflowers (Van Gough), Jg Curtain and fruit Bowl (Paul Cézanne, Basket of Fruit (Caravaggio) I like Sunflowers the best.

3). I think the connections of the sunflowers is the most difficult thing for me.



Still Life: Paul Cézanne, 1879

Year 7 Still Life Investigation and Reflection

1. Why do artists create still life art?

2. What are three of the most famous still life paintings of all time? Which of those three is your favourite? Why? Sketch it.

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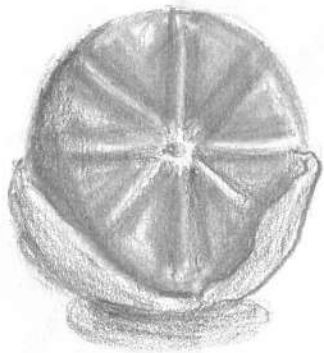
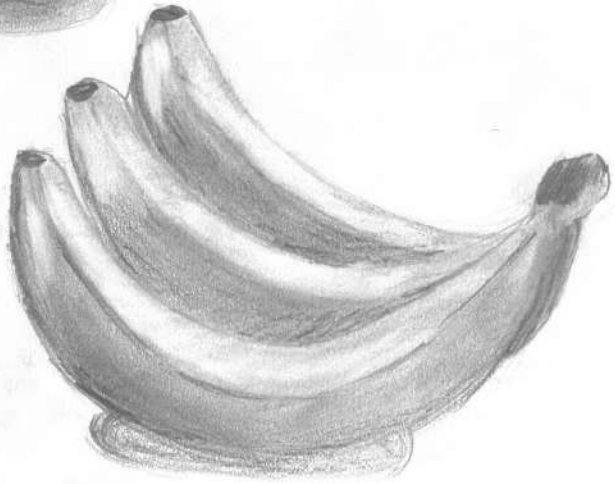
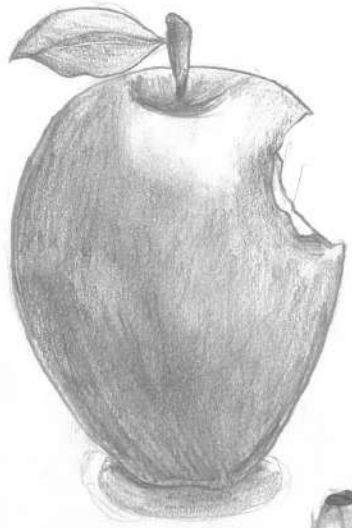


1. I think artists create still-life because you can show what you see in that object on your art piece. Also because it shows the nature of that object. It is convenient and cheap, you don't need to pay for a model, and you can create art inside your house.

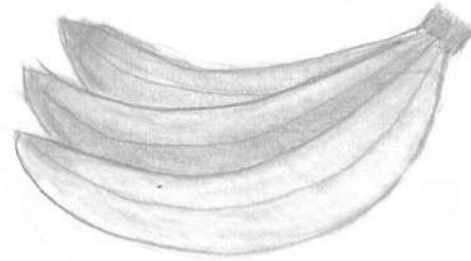
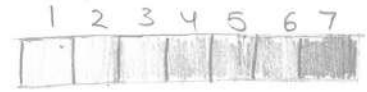
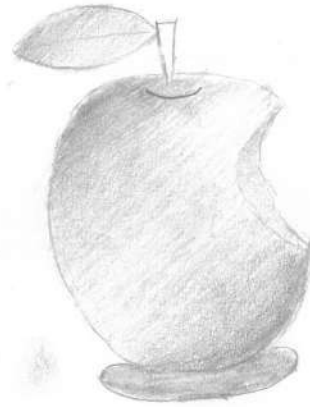
2. Sunflowers (Van Gough), A table of desserts (Jan Davidz de Heem), Still life with fruits in porcelain (Jacob van Es). I like the sunflower.

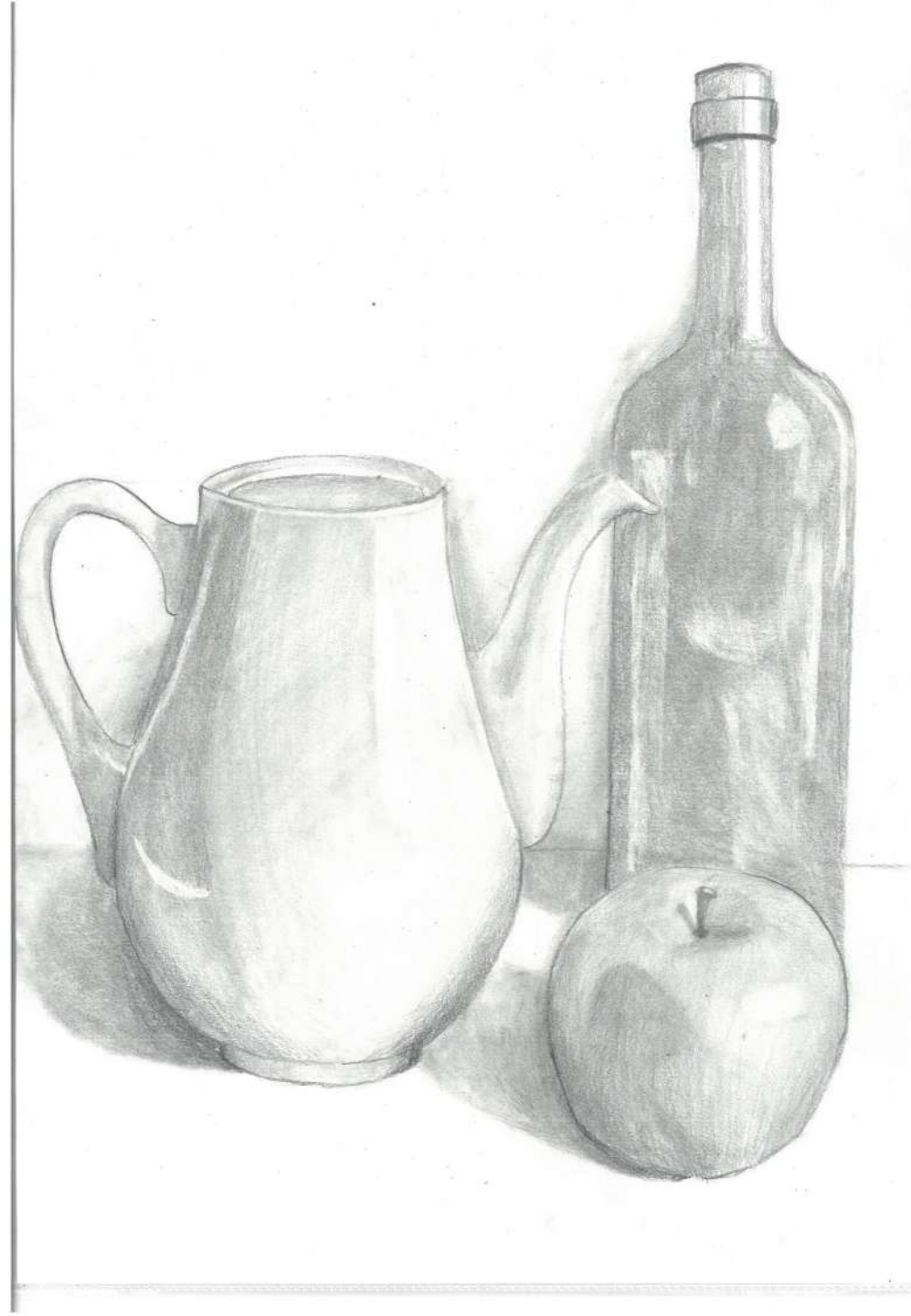
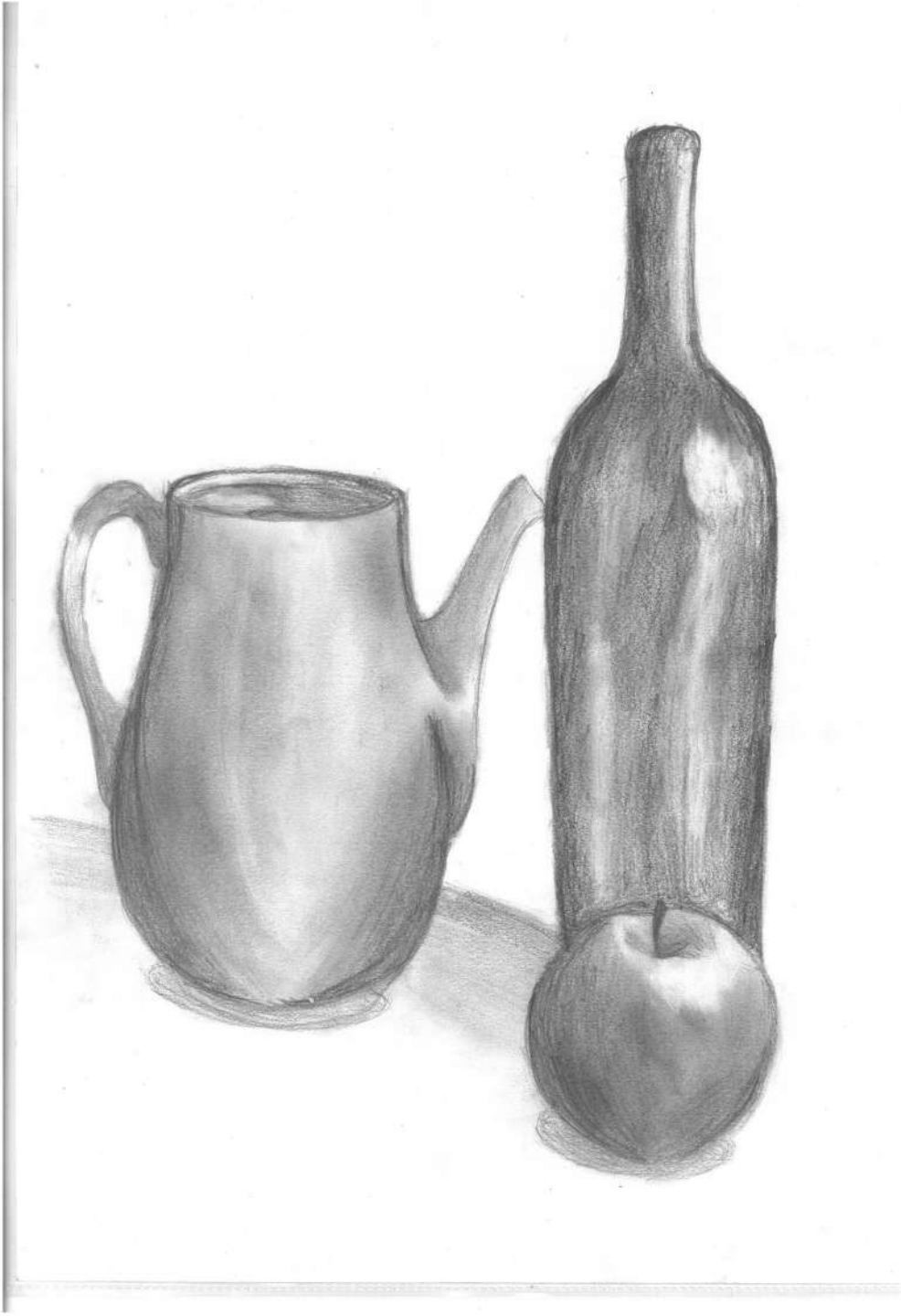
3.) The difficult part was leaving pure white spots. I can see 5 shades.

4.) Improve on my shading skills and try to identify details on the art piece.



ROSIE 7C





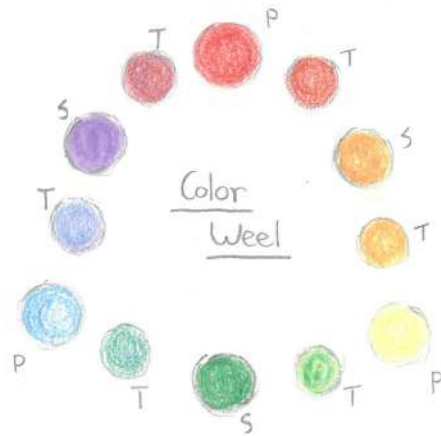


Rosie



Rosie

Color Notes



Complimentary Colors



SHADES



TINTS



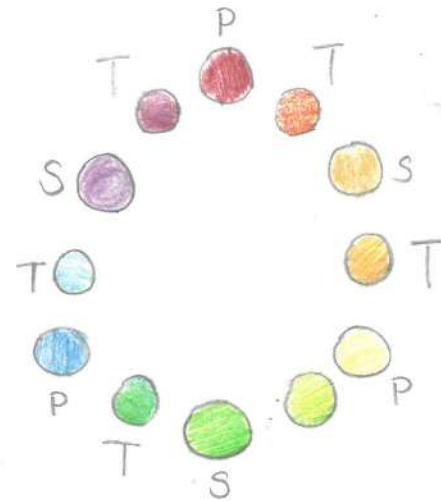
COOL COLORS



WARM COLOR



Color Notes



Complimentary Colors



Shades



Tints



Cool Colors



Warm Colors



Watercolor Practice

Study of Warm and Cool Colors





Henri Matisse Research

Henry Matisse is one of the most important artists of the 20th century. Particularly because of his revolutionary use of colour.

Answer the following questions in your journal.

Where and when was Matisse born and what made him want to be an artist?

What some of his most important art pieces (list 5 and draw one of them)?

What did he famously (and controversially) say to his wife?

Matisse famously made artwork called "cut outs". What are his 3 most important cut outs?

What do you like most about Matisse's artwork and how would you describe his art to a friend?

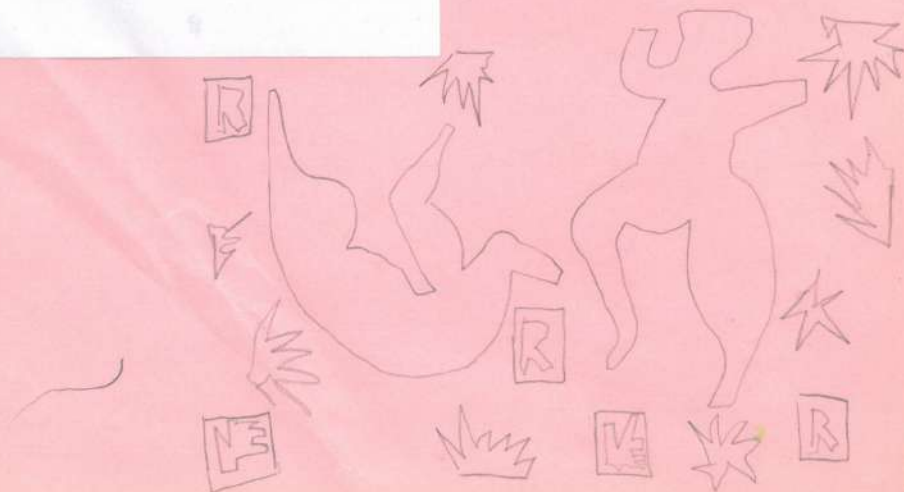
1. Matisse born at Le Cateau, Picardy, France, December 31, 1869. Henri Matisse got really sick so his mother buy him some paint to cheer him up.

2. The woman with a hat, Les toits de Collioure, The red room, Odalisque, with a turkish chair, Woman reading.

3. "I love you very much but I love painting more"

4. Icarus, Snail, The Sheaf

5. I like matisse's art work because it looks really symple. I will tell my friends his artwork is really peaceful



ROSIE



Henri Matisse Research

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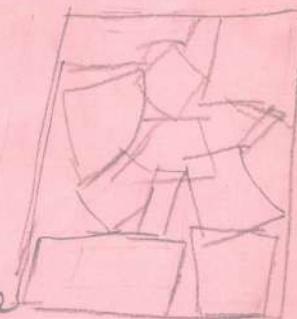
1. Henri was born in Le Cateau, Picardy, France, December 31, 1869. He got very very sick and so his mom bought him paint to cheer him up

2. The woman with a hat
• Les toits de collioure
• The red room
• Odalisque with a turkish chair
• Woman reading

3. "I love you very much but i will love painting more"

4. Icarus
• Snail
• The Sheaf

5. I enjoy the colors that Matisse used, I would explain the paintings as a piece of "freedom" the colors and people that are portrait inside looks "free".



Kyong Li

Joyfulness ✓
Friendliness ✓
Understanding ✓

Gentleness *
Peacefulness *



Sherry TC

Strength virtues:

- Creativity (lightbulb)
- Wisdom (book)
- Wonder (planet)

Growth virtues:

- Cooperation (dog)
- Self discipline (clock)
- Gentleness (bird)



Matisse Inspired Kites





Matisse School Virtues Reflection

1. What virtues did you symbolize in your art piece and how did you depict them?
2. Briefly describe why each of those virtues are important to you.
3. In what ways does your art piece look like art by Henri Matisse?
4. Write a creative title for the name of your artwork.

1. Confidence, Independence, patience, excellence, gentleness. For each of the virtues I choose a symbol that I feel like relates to the virtue.
2. They are important to me because some of them I use everyday to make me.
3. The person is very similar but the action is different. I tried to use brighter colors.
4. Sea peace.

Perspective Drawing Notes

- Filippo Brunelleschi invented perspective drawing in Florence, Italy in the early 1400s
- Perspective drawing can be done with 1 point, 2 points, or even more
- Horizon line: a line that refers to where the ground meets the sky
- Vanishing point: refers to the exact point when something is so far away it disappears
- Perspective drawing is a methodology for rendering space



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1 point, 2 point or many points

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Perspective drawing is a methodology for rendering space.



One Point Perspective Practice



One Point Perspective Practice 2



One Point Perspective Practice 2





Song Dynasty Black Glazed Tea Bowl 1100AD

Year 7: Ceramic Tea Bowls

According to legend, how was tea invented in China?

Name 3 different dynasties that drank tea in China and what did their tea bowls look like?

Tea bowls have a foot, a body, and a lip. What do those words refer to?

What are the steps to the Chinese tea drinking ceremony?

What are 2 common etiquettes for drinking tea in China?

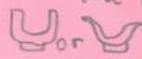
Draw a tea bowl and an interesting design for the side of a tea bowl.

① According to the legend, the tea invented in 5 thousand years ago.

② In Ming dynasty the tea bowl look like this:



In Yuan dynasty the tea bowl look like this:



In Qing dynasty the tea bowl look like this:



③ The body means
The lip means
The foot means



④ The steps are washing the bowl, drop the tea leaves, and wait for a moment, and drink.

⑤ You need to wash your tea, also you need to soak a lot of times.

⑥



① Also, In a legend, there is a person called Shen Nong, and he taste 72 poison grass, then he eat a leave, after that he get better and better. And that leave is the tea leave.



Song Dynasty Black Glazed Tea Bowl 1100AD

Year 7: Ceramic Tea Bowls

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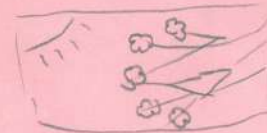
4. What are the steps to the Chinese tea drinking ceremony?

5. What are 2 common etiquettes for drinking tea in China?

6. Draw a tea bowl and an interesting design for the side of a tea bowl.

5. 80% of tea cup

6.



1) References to tea in China literature go back approximately 5,000 years. Ancient folklore placed the creation of the brew at 2737 BC, when a camellia blossom drifted into a cup of boiled drinking water belonging to the current emperor Shen Nung.

2) 1. Ming dynasty 2. Tang dynasty 3. Han dynasty

Ming:



A slightly curved "body"

3) The lip part is where your lip touches. The body part is where your hands (part of your body) holds the cup. The foot is the bottom part, just like your foot carrying your body. It's almost like they named the parts of the cup after human beings.

4.) 1. Prepare the tea set:
- teapot - kettle - water
- teacups - tea leaves - tray
- tea strainer
2. Rinse teapot, teacup
3. Heat water 4. Put tea leaves into teapot.
5. Wash tea leaves 6. Brew tea
7. Pour tea soup into tea cups
8. Offer tea cups 9. Smell then sip.

Ceramic terms:

Rosie

* Scoring & Slipping

- Scratching and wetting the clay so it sticks together.

* Leather hard:

- When the clay is hard but not dried out yet.

* Bone dry:

- The clay is dry, it can no longer be worked on effectively.

* Kiln:

- The oven-like machine that "fires" the clay. We fire clay to 1080°C at YCIS.

* Bisque Firing:

- The first firing of bone dry ceramics. Done very slowly (2 days)

* Glaze: The glass-like material painted onto clay projects.

* Glaze Firing

- The 2nd firing when bisque-fired projects have glaze on them.

Boyd.

Ceramics term:

Scoring and Slipping: scratching and wetting the clay so that it sticks together.

Leather hard: When the clay is hard but not dried out

Bone dry: The clay is dry, it can no longer be worked on effectively.

Kiln: The oven-like machine that "fires" the clay. We fire clay to 1080°C at YCIS.

Bisque Firing: the first firing of bone dry ceramics. It is done very slowly. (2 days)

Glaze: Glass-like material painted onto clay project, It must never be on the bottom of a project.

Glaze firing: The ~~so~~ second firing when bisque-fired project have glaze on them,









Ming Dynasty Tea Bowl

Ceramics Reflection

Write answers to the following prompts in your journal.

1. What are the top 5 advantages to working with a material like clay?
2. What is most difficult about working with clay?
3. What are some things you would like to improve about your clay-working ability?
4. What are the steps to making a tea bowl in ceramics?
5. What advice could you offer to someone who will work with clay for the first time?

2. (1) It is fun to make ~~that~~ the clay
- (2) ~~it~~ it can make money by selling.
- (3) it can use to drink water
- (4) Also it can be decoration.
- (5) You can make the style ~~what~~ that you like.

3. You need to make sure that
- you don't make the table dirty and don't let it brake.

4. I need to improve the shape of the clay, and not to brake the clay, I always brake the clay on the top.

5. (1) get the clay, and make a sphere.
- (2) make the shape of the bowl.
- (3) make the foot
- (4) go to the kiln.
- (5) then you paint your bowl by glaze.
- (6) then you can use it.



Leonora Carrington: Are You Really Sirius? 1953

Investigation: Surrealism & Leonora Carrington

- 1 What is surrealism and when was surrealism created?
- 2 Who is Leonora Carrington? When was she born? Where did she live? When did she die?
- 3 What are three famous art pieces by Leonora?
Sketch your favorite of the three art pieces.
- 4 How would you describe her paintings to your parents? Be specific.
- 5 What is her legacy?

- I think her art works were really creative and things she draw is all things that does not exist.
- Her art works and her autobiography and some other books she wrote.

• A 20th century avant-grade movement in art and literature which sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind.

• She is a english-born Mexican Surrealist artist. Born April 6, 1917. Died May 25, 2011, at Mexico. She had stayed and england, Spain, Italy, Mexico....

• Woman with Bird (1978), El Juglar (1954), Pastoral (1950)



Rosie 7C



Leonora Carrington: Are You Really Sirius? 1953

Investigation: Surrealism & Leonora Carrington

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- 5 What is her legacy?



1) A 20th-century avant-grande movement in art and literature which sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind. Surrealism officially began with dadaist writer André Breton 1924 surrealist manifesto.

2) Leonora Carrington is a English-born Mexican surrealist artist and writer, born on April 6th, 1917. Died on May 25th, 2011. She lived in South France (1938) until 1940, then moved to New York in 1941, she left NYC for Mexico in 1942, became a Mexican Citizen and settled there where she spent the rest of her life.

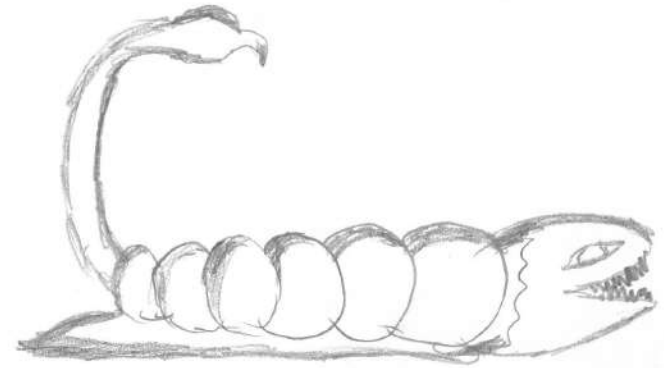
- 3) 1. The Juggler (sold at a auction for \$713,000)
2. For Maria (1963)
3. Woman with bird (1978)

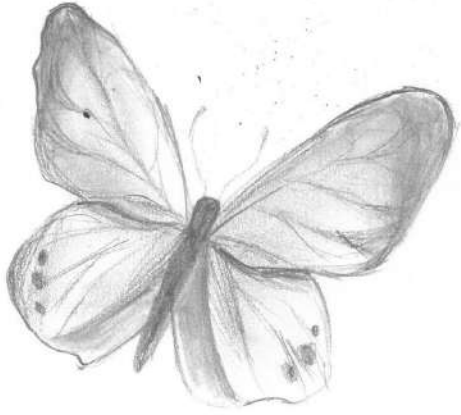
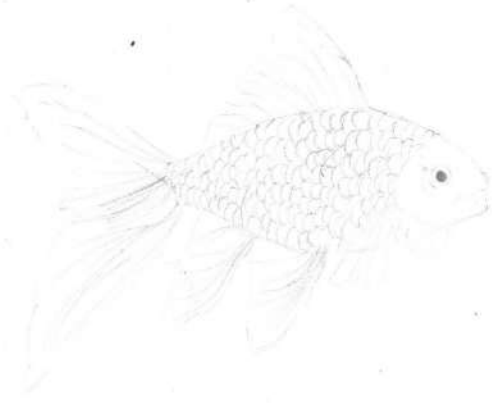
5) Her artwork is extremely sophisticated from the color to how she paints the characters.

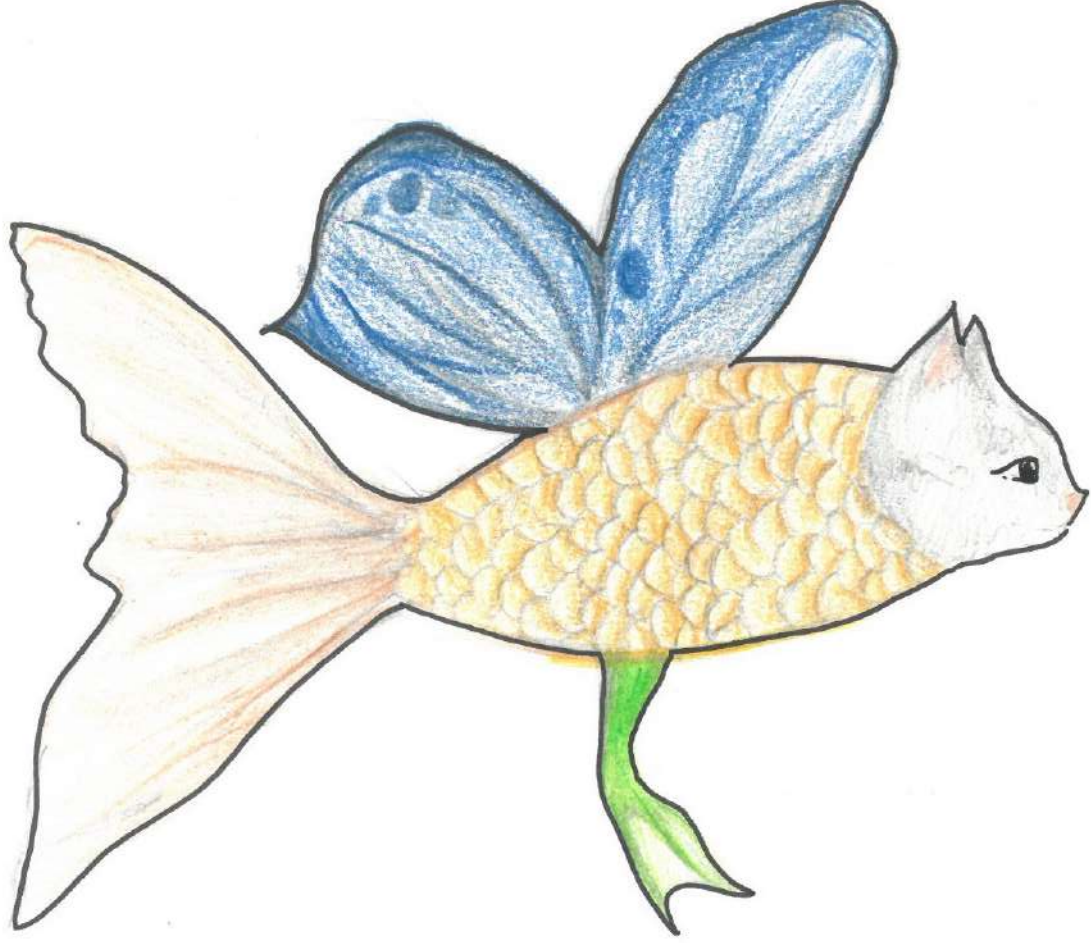
6) Helping women have more access to art.

Sketching Surrealist Creatures

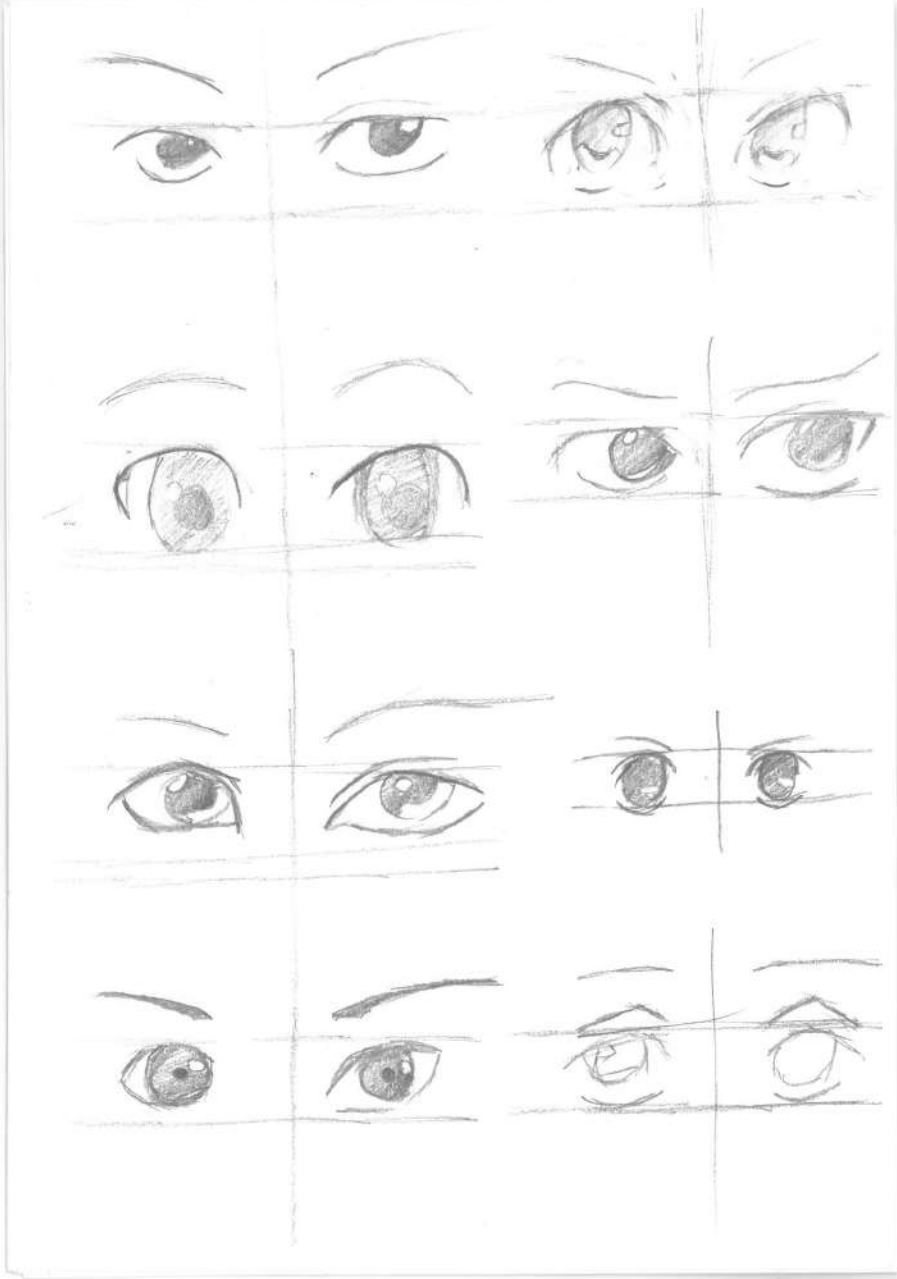








Anime Practice: Year End Illustration Activity

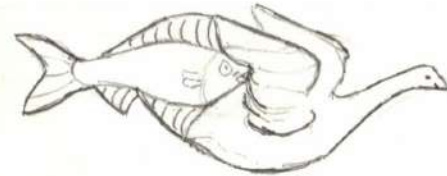
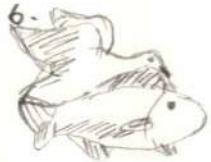


Year 8 Art Journal Contents: Approximately 60 lessons

1. Tessellations: Investigation, Practice, Final Pieces, Reflection (6 classes)
2. Shading: Practice Drawings, Charcoal Still Life of Coffee Pot (5 classes)
3. Oil Pastels: Investigation, Practice Drawings, Post Impressionist Still Life, Reflection (6 classes)
4. Two Point Perspective: Practice Drawings, Architecture Studies, Final Drawing, Reflection (9 classes)
5. Chinese Landscape Painting: Practice Drawings, Acrylic Painting, Watercolor Painting (6 classes)
6. Water Village Project (perspective and Pop Art): Investigation, Perspective Artwork, Britto Investigation, Pop Art, Reflection (8 classes)
7. Collage Unit: Richard Hamilton Investigation, Narrative Collage, Reflection/Creative Writing (5 classes)
8. Cardboard Sculpture: Investigation, Slum House Sculpture, Reflection (8 classes)
9. Art History Study and Project (4 classes)
10. Illustration Activities (3 lessons)

M.C. Escher Anna. wang YVA

1. He from Netherland
2. He born 1898.
3. He die 1972.
4. ① He was very creative and used illusions to make his artworks
 ② He used Math in his artworks.
 ③ He used different ways to show this world.
 ④ He had to be moved to seaside town to improve ^{an} illness he had as a child.
 ⑤ His wife's name ^{was} ~~from~~ was Jetta Vmikers.
 ⑥ He was knighted by Queen Juliana in 1955.
5. ① phosphorescent sea
 ② Eight Heads
 ③ Tower of Babel
 ④ Palizzi, Calabria



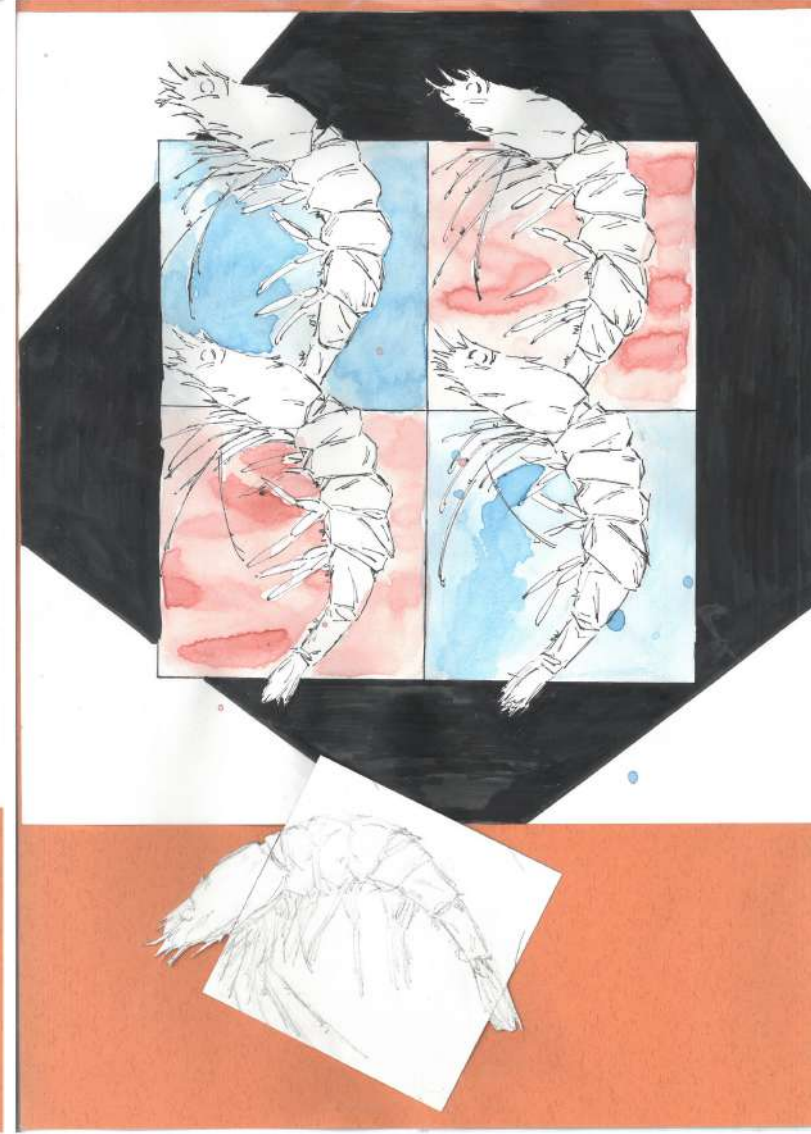
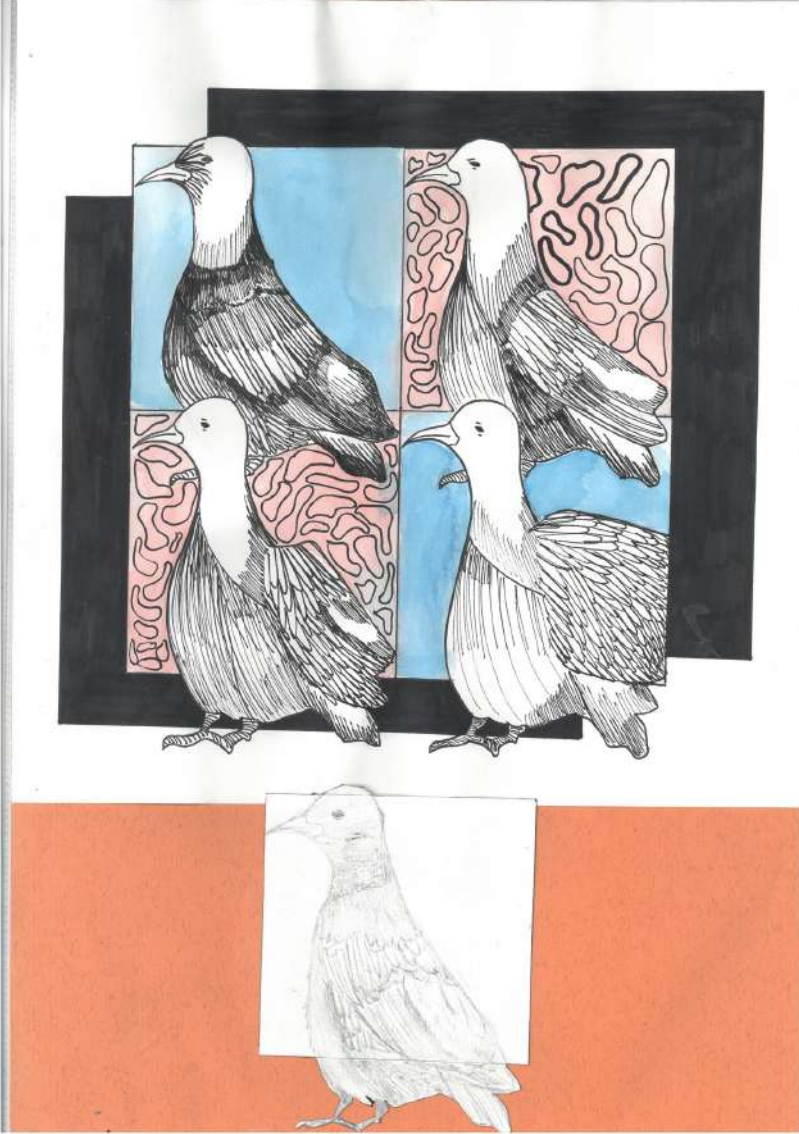
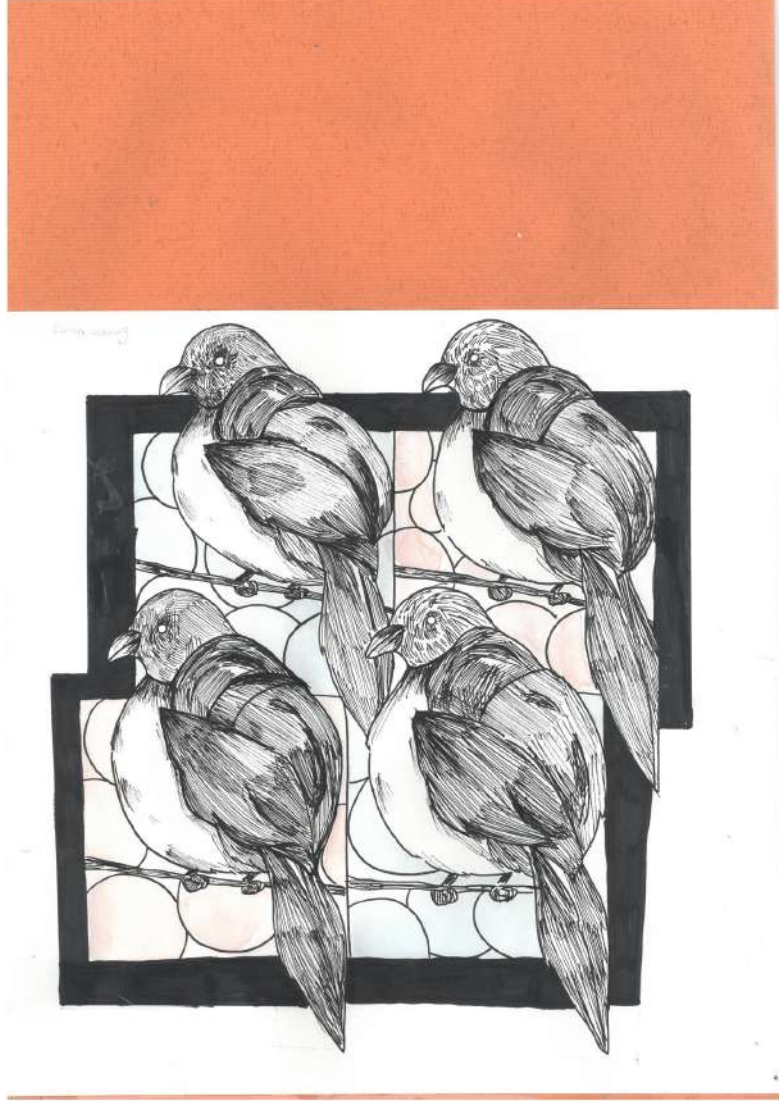
M.C. Escher
 • Netherlands
 • 1898-1972

- He failed highschool test
- He was knighted
- He died of cancer
- He was left-handed
- He's the 4th child of his family
- Waterfall
- Reptiles ascending and descending
- snakes
- Day and night

- Tessellation - Art piece with shapes with out gaps and overlaps
- demi-regular tessellation - tessellation but with multiple types of shape

Each

Student Tessellations Based on MC Escher's Sky and Water (A3 Size)



Reflection: Tessellations

Write down how you would explain tessellations to someone who has never heard of them before.

Explain the most difficult aspect of making your tessellation art piece.

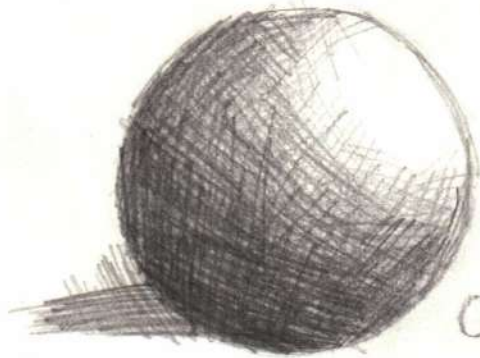
List step by step how to make a tessellation art project.

What are some things you would do to make the tessellation art project more fun?

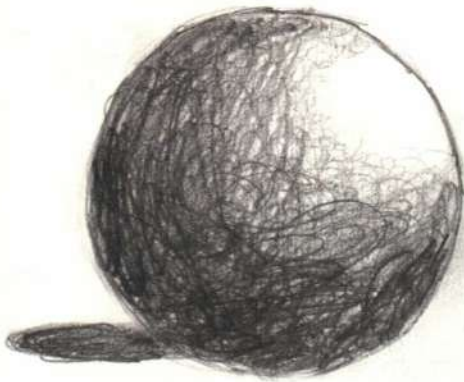
1. A tessellation is an art piece filled with shapes without gaps and overlaps.
2. The most difficult aspect of making my tessellation art piece is when painting the blue and red paint, there are many details on my tessellation, so when I am painting I have to be very careful not to paint over my tessellation.
3. First choose an animal, then take two pieces of square paper and draw the body on one piece, the head and tail separate on the other. After that, use knife to cut out the head and tail then stick it to the other piece of paper to connect the body to them. Next, trace the outline of the animal on a bigger piece of paper and end up with 4 tessellations of square and animal's head and tail's outline. Afterwards, draw out the body of the animal in the square and add patterns in the background if you like. Last paint the background and the border around the tessellation.
4. Some thing I would do to make the tessellation project more fun is give more choice to students to choose from like more colours or more types of animals.



Smudging



Crosshatching



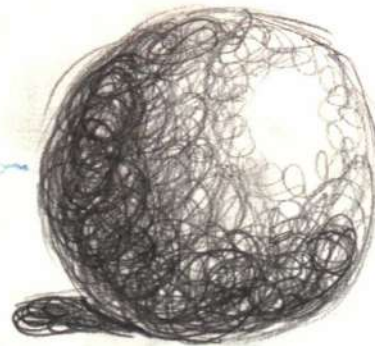
Scumbling



SMODGING



cross hatching



Scumbling



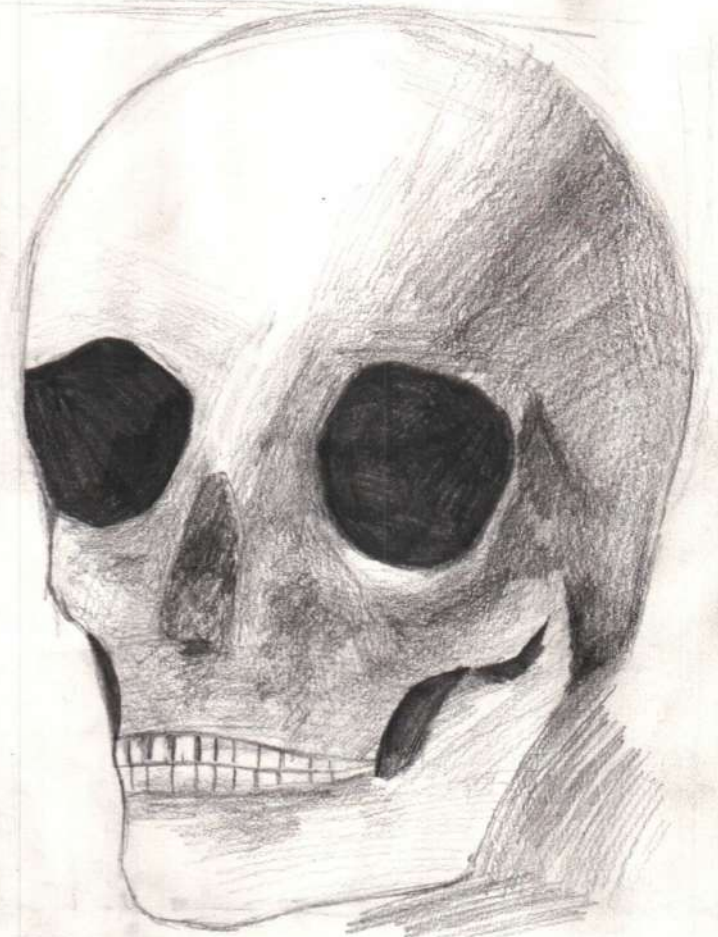
Shading Activity 2

When something seems difficult to draw

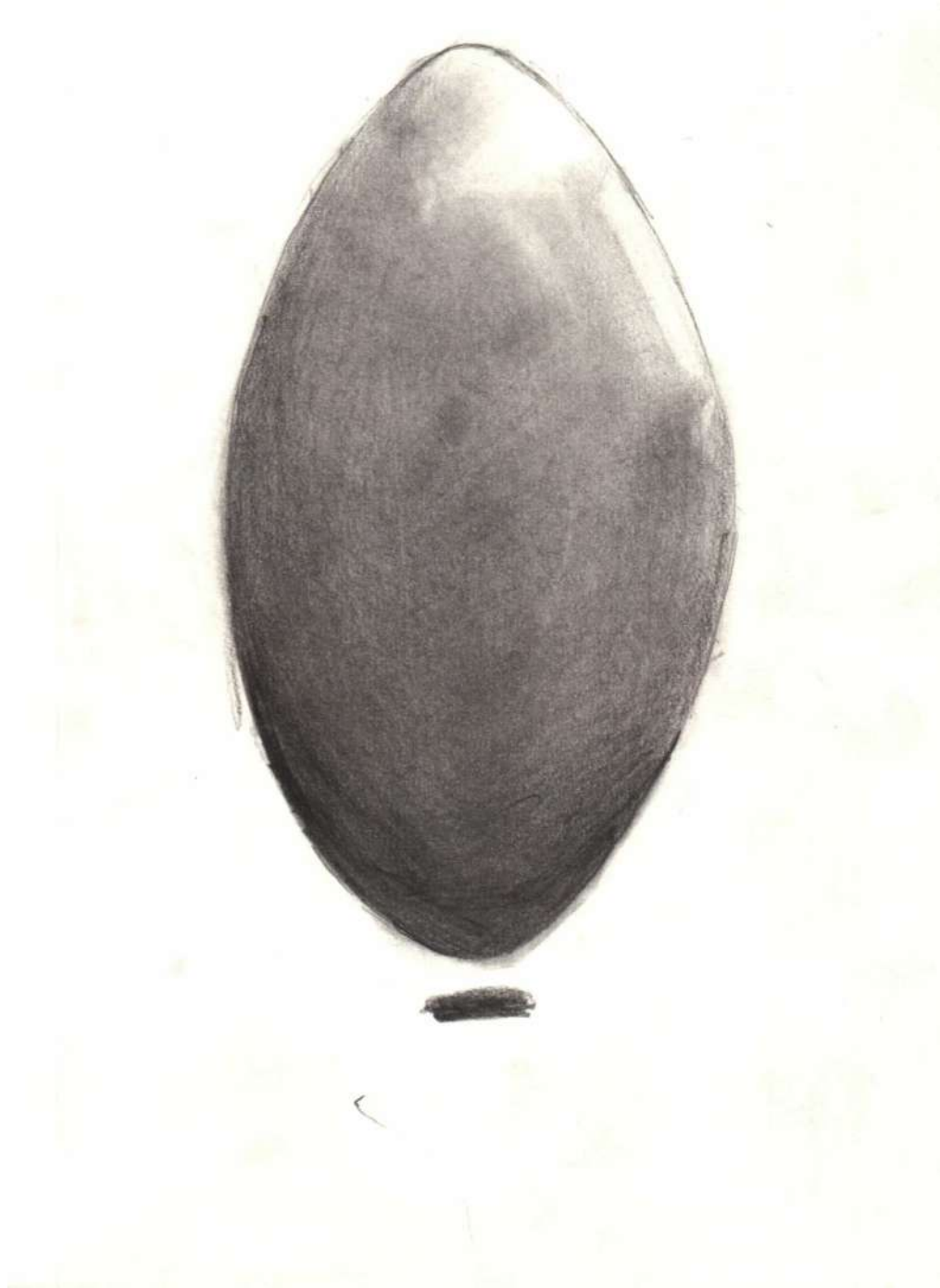
- draw the "look" it came in
- break it down to basic shapes



When something seems difficult to draw, try drawing the "box" it came in
Artist create complicated things by starting with basic shapes



Shading Activity 3: Op Art



Anug



Year 8 Vincent Van Gogh Research

Where/when was he born and where/when did he die?

List 7 interesting facts about his life.

What is your favorite painting by Van Gogh?

What are some of the things that led to Van Gogh being a little bit crazy?



Vincent Van Gogh: Still Life with Coffee Pot, 1888



He born 1853, 3, 30 in Netherlands

He die 1890, 7, 29
in

① Was kicked out of the church due to over enthusiasm for work.

② He was sent to Zundert's public school because he was withdrawn since he was a child. The terrible learning environment made him more and more rebellious.

③ Learn Latin and Greek

④ because of disappointment and self-blame, he took all the mistakes that did not belong to himself and cut off a small piece of ear.

⑤ Study perspective and anatomy

⑥ check into San Remo Sanatorium

⑦ He shot himself in the chest and died in Theo's arms on July 29.

Because he is lonely person

Year 8 Vincent Van Gogh Research

Where/when was he born and where/when did he die?

List 7 interesting facts about his life.

What is your favorite painting by Van Gogh?

What are some of the things that led to Van Gogh being a little bit crazy?



Vincent Van Gogh: Still Life with Coffee Pot, 1888

1. - Born in March 30, 1853 in Zundert Netherlands

- Died in July 29, 1890 in Auvers-sur-Oise, near Paris, France

2. - «The Starry Night» was drawn when he was in the mental hospital

- He started painting at the age of 27

- Close friend with Paul Gauguin

- troubled by mental illness for most of his life

- He cut his own ear

- He suicide in 1890

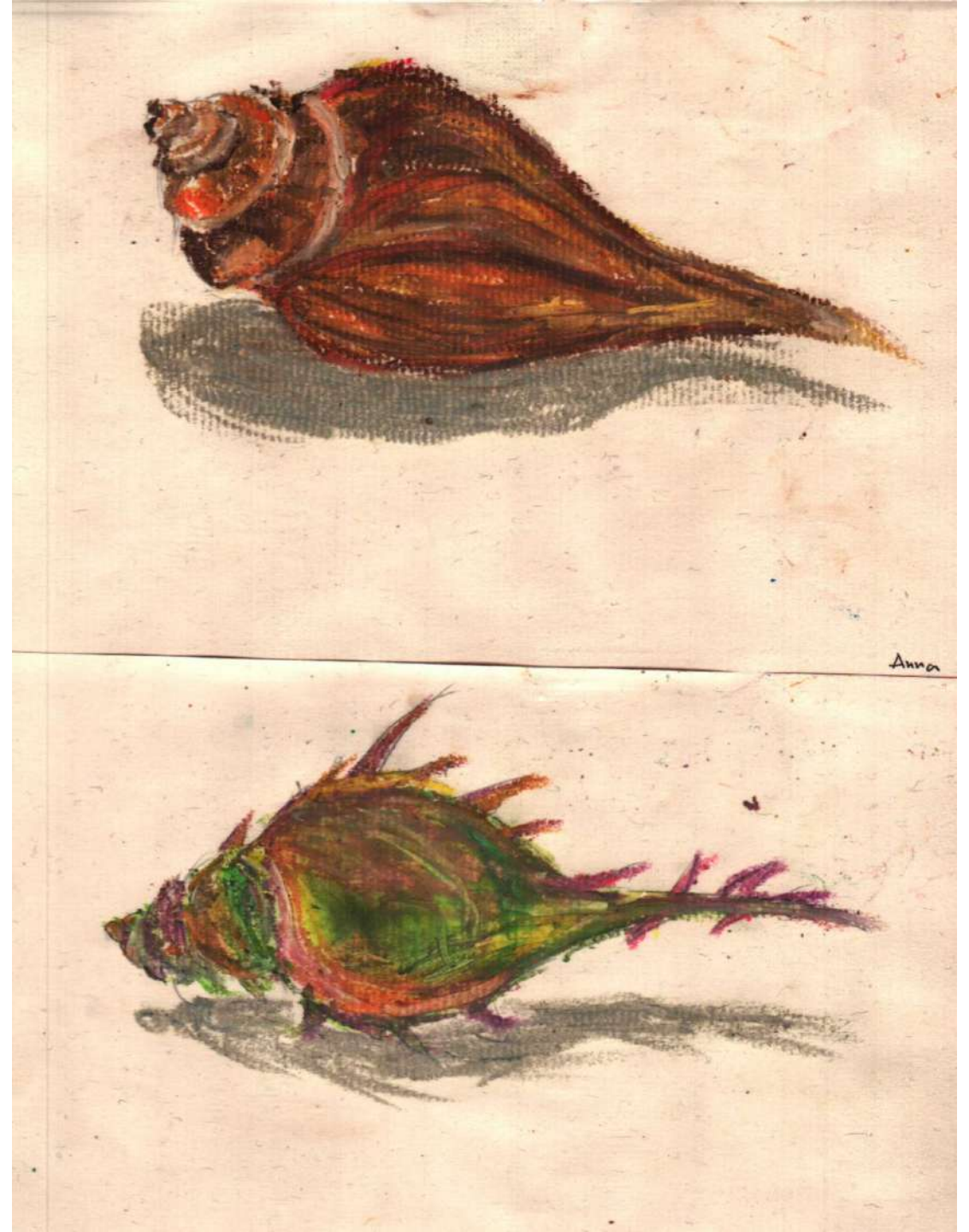
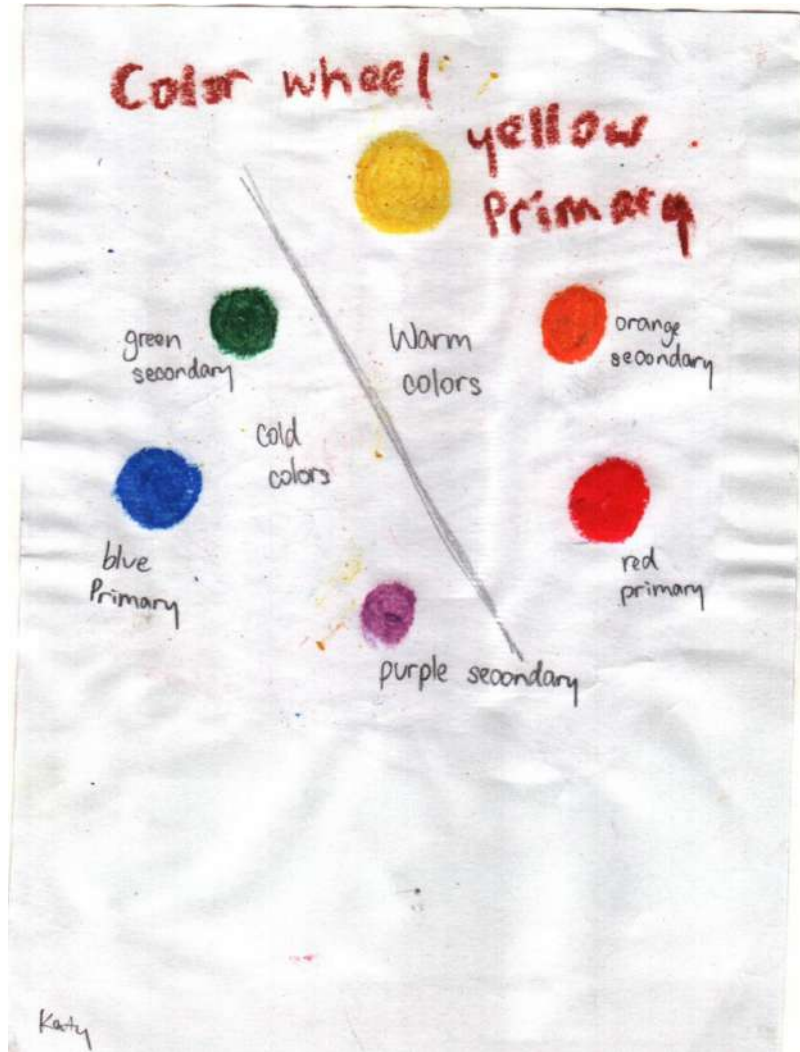
- He wrote over 800 letters during his life time to his brother and close friend

3.

- The Starry Night

4.

- He was suffering from several depressions, he cut off his ear



Post Impressionist Style Still Life: Oil Pastel (A3 Size)





Still Life with Skull by Paul Cézanne, 1895

Oil Pastel Reflection Questions:

- Which object in the still life did you use the most colors on? Which colors did you use?
- What was the most challenging part of blending the oil pastels?
- Did you find using pastels or charcoal more difficult? Why?
- What advantage is there to working with oil pastels as opposed to other materials?
- Is there anything you would like to improve about your project?
- List the three best things about your art piece.

- The bottles, I used brown, light brown, green, light green, white, brownish yellow and a little bit of black.
- Some of the colours not even when they are blended.
- Yes, because the place where oil pastels or charcoal that can touch the paper is bigger, so it's harder to control.
- The advantage is you can practice the blending skills and controlling where the pastel draw.
- If I have more time, I think I should colour the piece more fully, there are many white gaps on the paper.
- The position, the shadows and the highlights

Perspective drawing notes

- Filippo Brunelleschi invented perspective drawing in Florence, Italy in the early 1400s.
- Perspective drawing can be done with 1 point, 2 points, or many points.
- Horizon line: a line that refers to where the ground meets the sky.
- Vanishing point: refers to the exact point when something is so far away it disappears.
- Perspective drawing is a methodology for rendering space.

Architecture term:

- "Parti" refers to the overall style or visual philosophy of a building.

Perspective Drawing Notes

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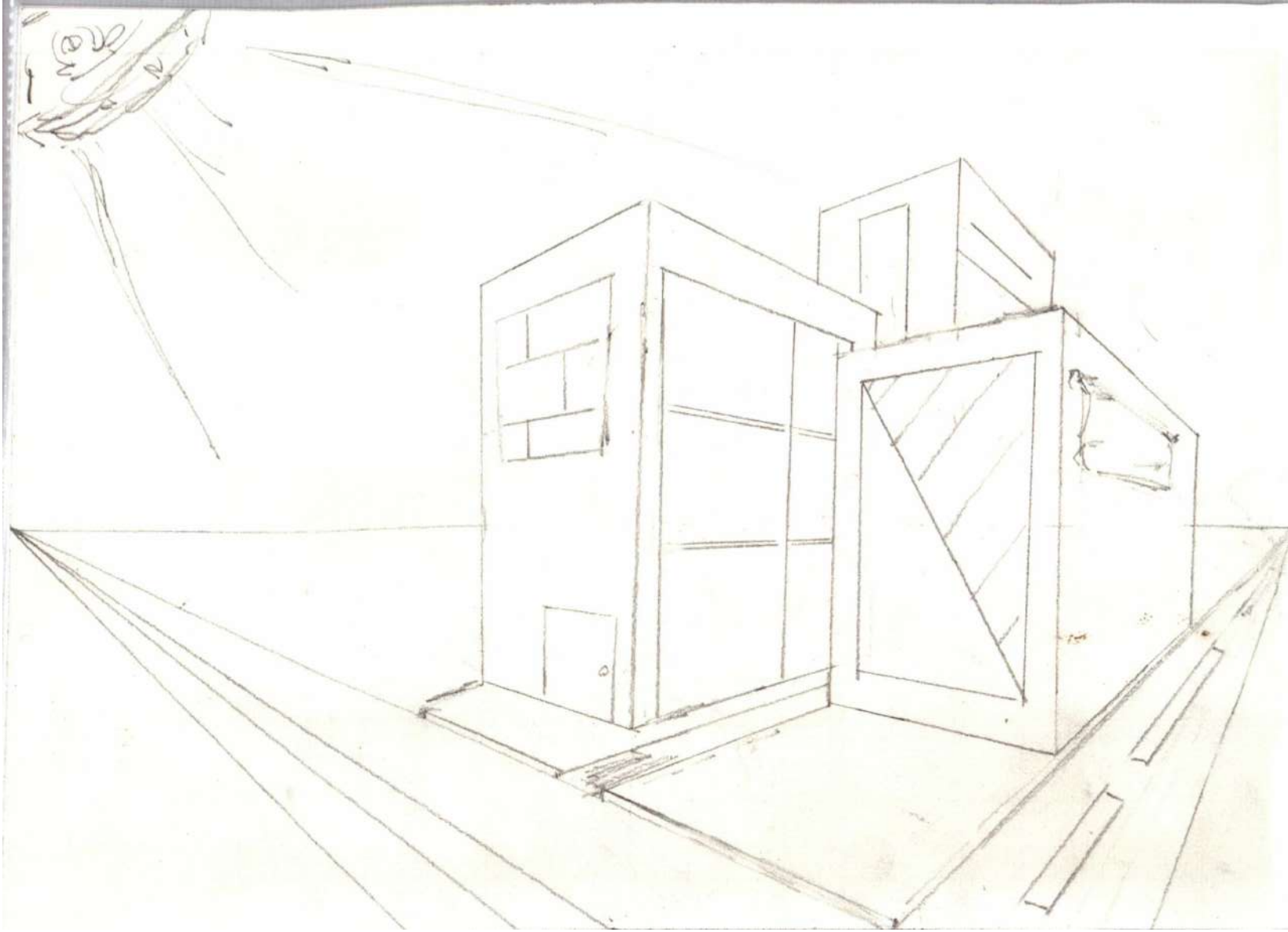
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Architecture Term:

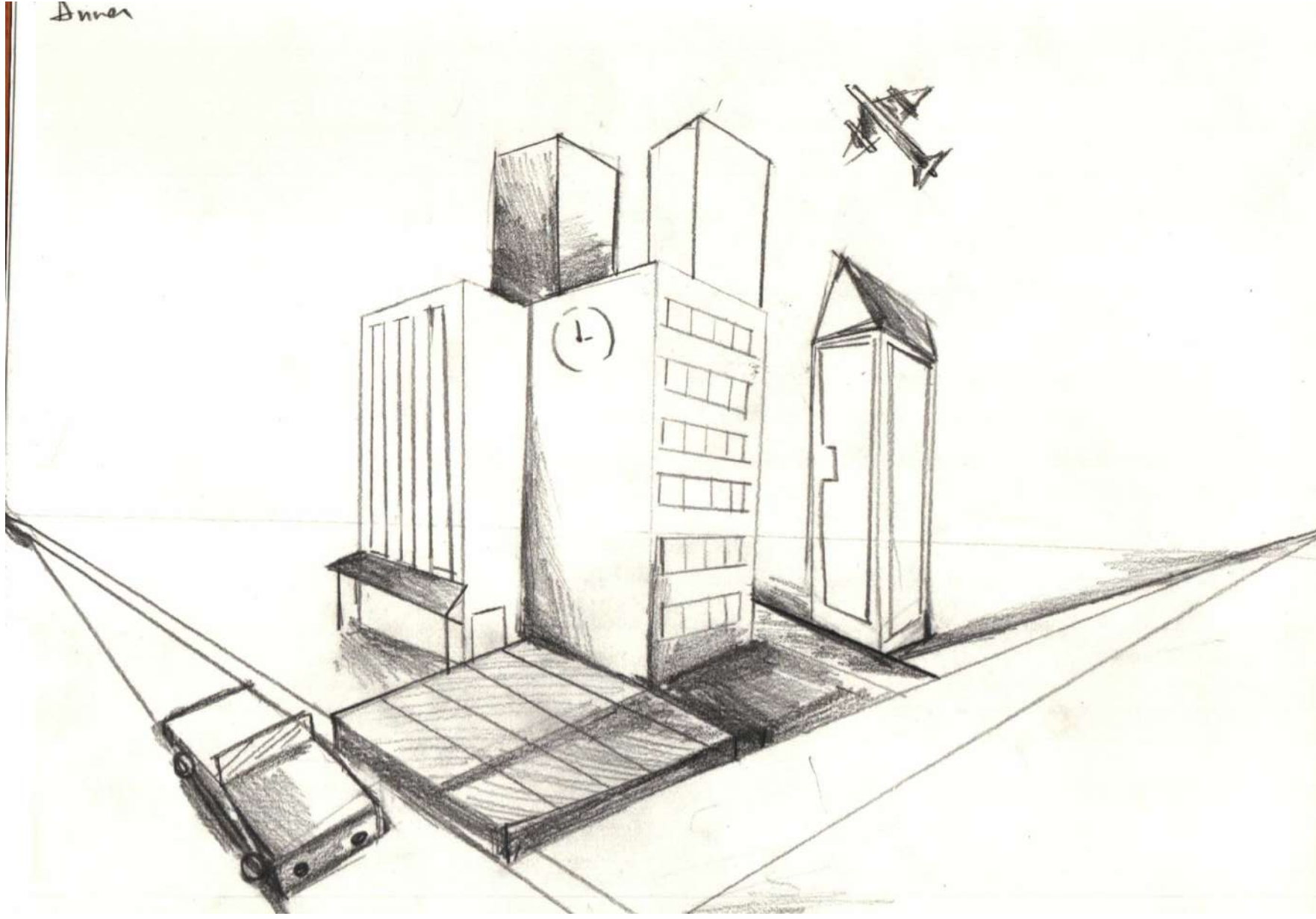
"Parti" refers to the overall style or visual philosophy of a building.



Perspective Drawing Practice: 3 Buildings



Perspective Drawing Practice 2: 5 buildings, a Plane, and a Car



Parti Studies

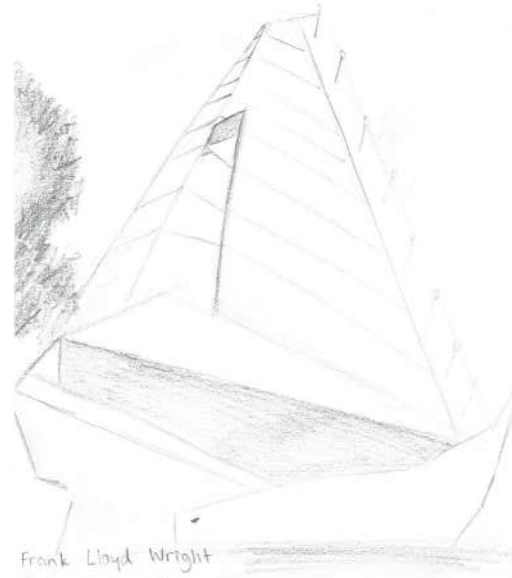
Frank Lloyd Wright = Beth Shalom Synagogue

Rem Koolhaas = Seattle Public Library

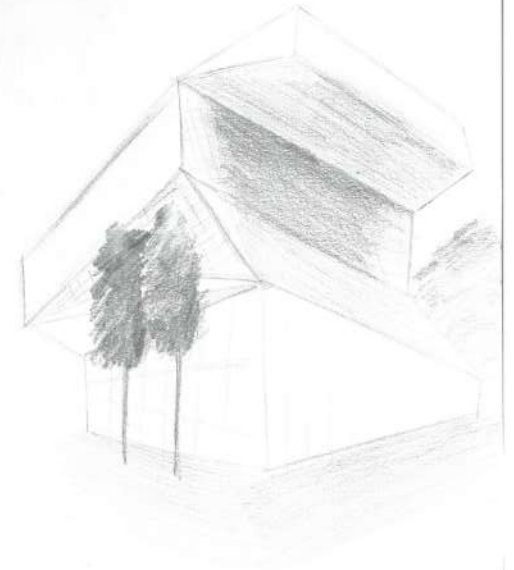
Louis Kahn = Bangladesh National Assembly

Antonio Gaudi = La Sagrada Família

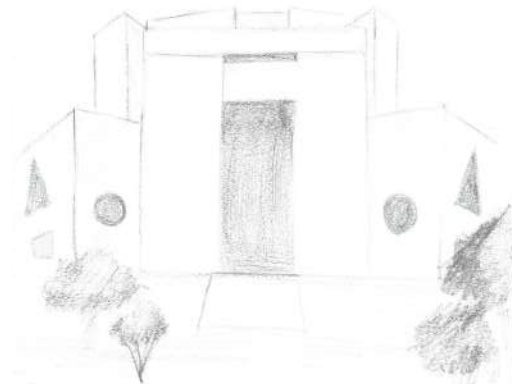
Parti Studies



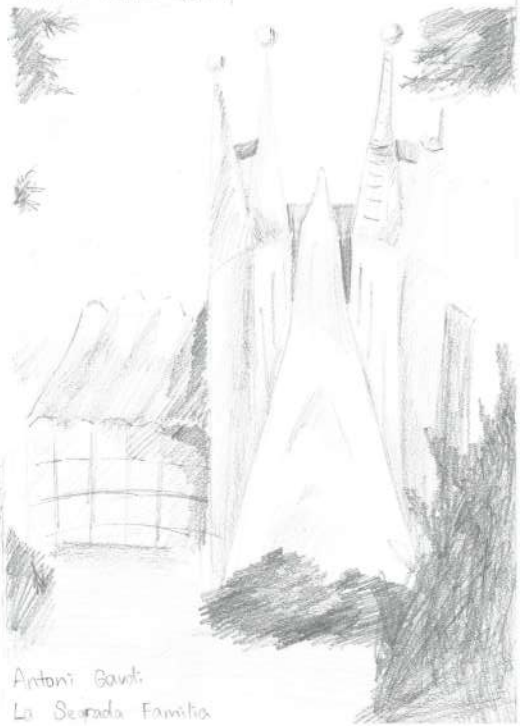
Frank Lloyd Wright
Beth Shalom Synagogue



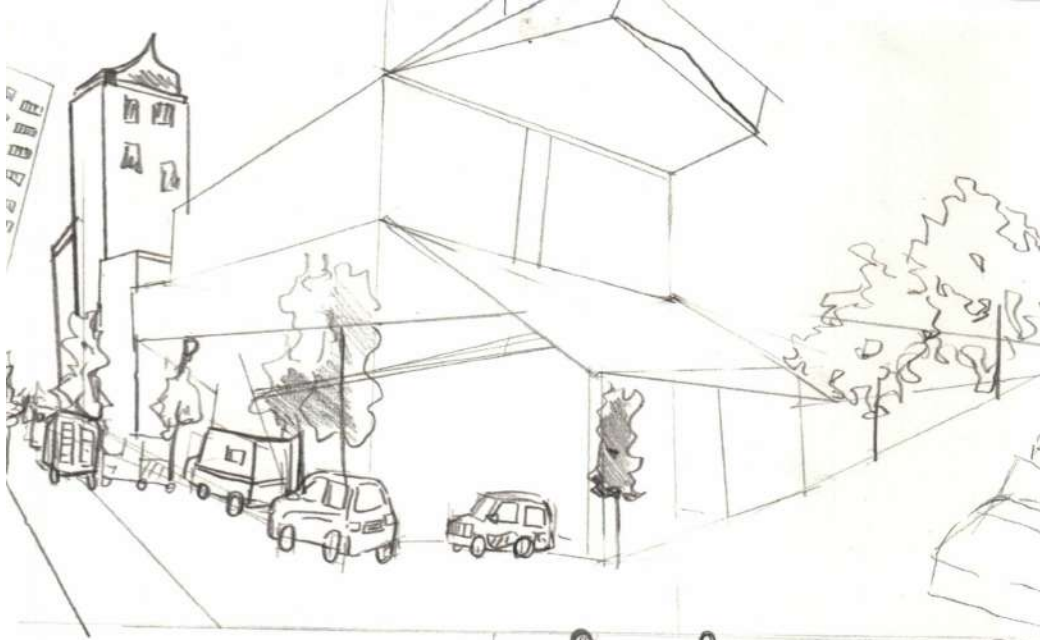
Rem Koolhaas
Seattle Public Library



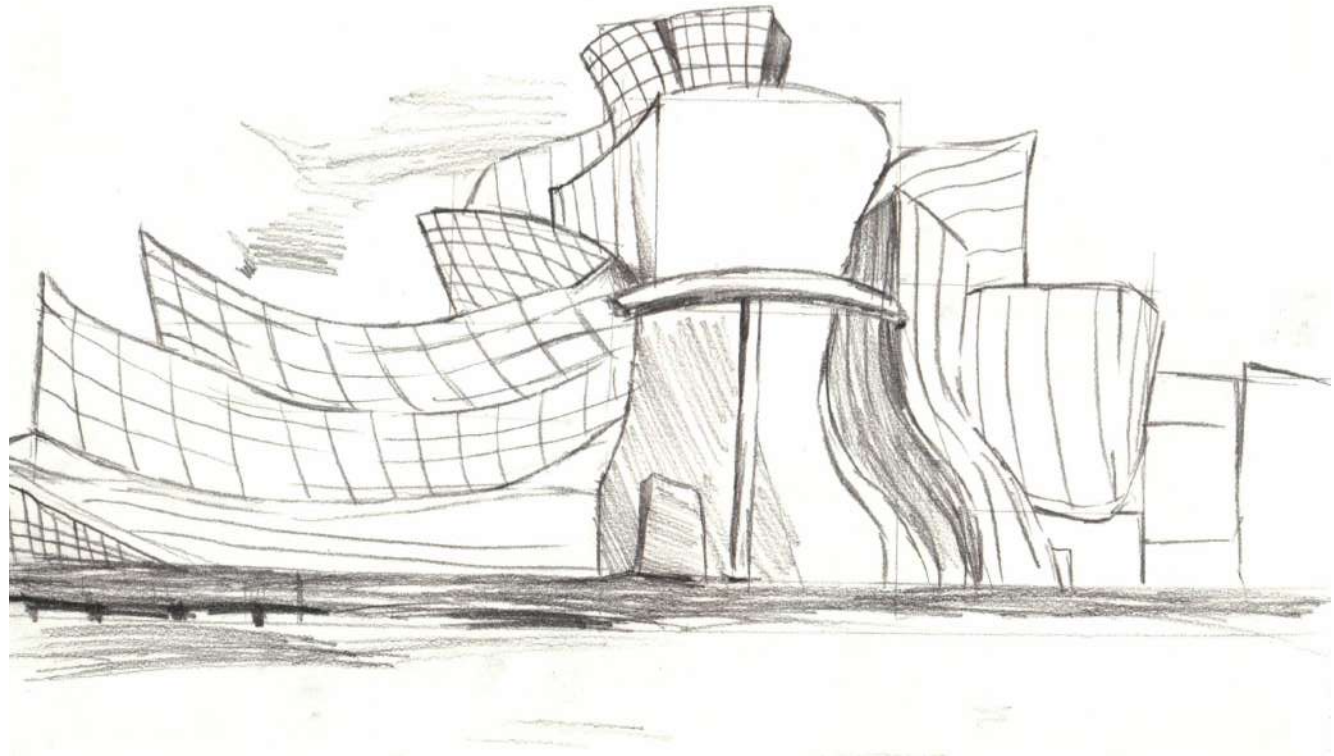
Louis Kahn
Bangladesh National Assembly



Antoni Gaudí
La Sagrada Família



GUGGENHEIM BILBAO

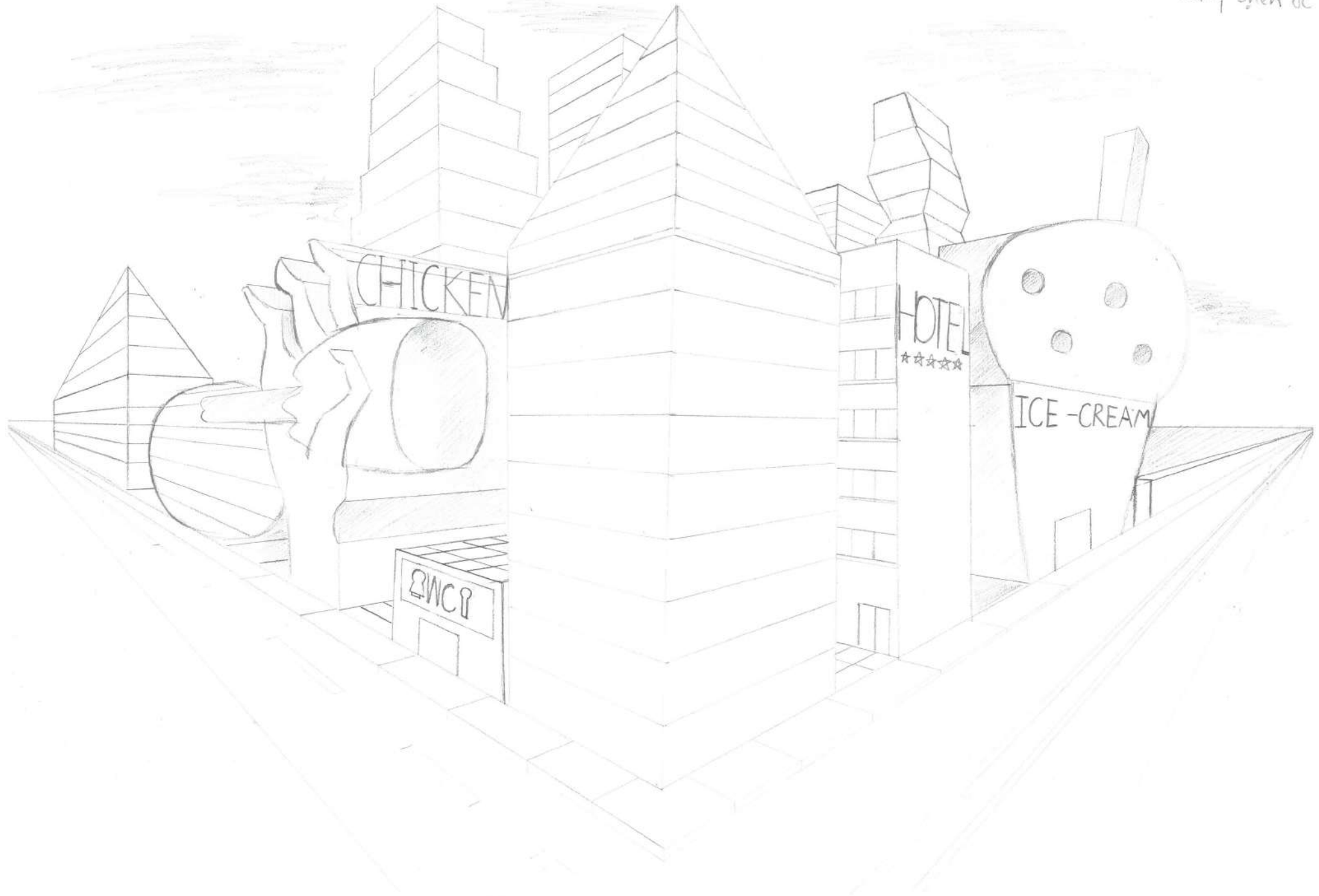


Perspective Drawing of a City (A3 Size)



Perspective Drawing of a City (A3 Size)

Katy Shen 8c





Rem Koolhaas: Seattle Public Library (an example of Parti Pris)

Architectural Drawing Reflection

In your own words, describe what is Parti Pris and how does it affect architecture?

Explain the style of your Parti building.

What is most challenging about drawing in 2-point perspective?

Pretend you're a tour guide for your city. Take us on a written tour of the buildings in your drawing.

Parti is the style of a building is built.

2. The style of my Parti building is chocolate. It will be brown and the inside will look brown and similar to chocolate too.

3. The most challenging part about drawing 2-point perspective I think is to get the perspective right, because if I get it wrong, then I will have to rub it out and it is a little bit annoying.

4. In my city, there are 5 buildings. The left one is my chocolate hospital which have got bitten on the left up corner. There is also a star building which is a theatre, the building with a big thumb light underneath the slogan. The one at the center of the drawing is the government building and the one behind the hospital is a shopping mall.



Rem Koolhaas: Seattle Public Library (an example of Parti Pris)

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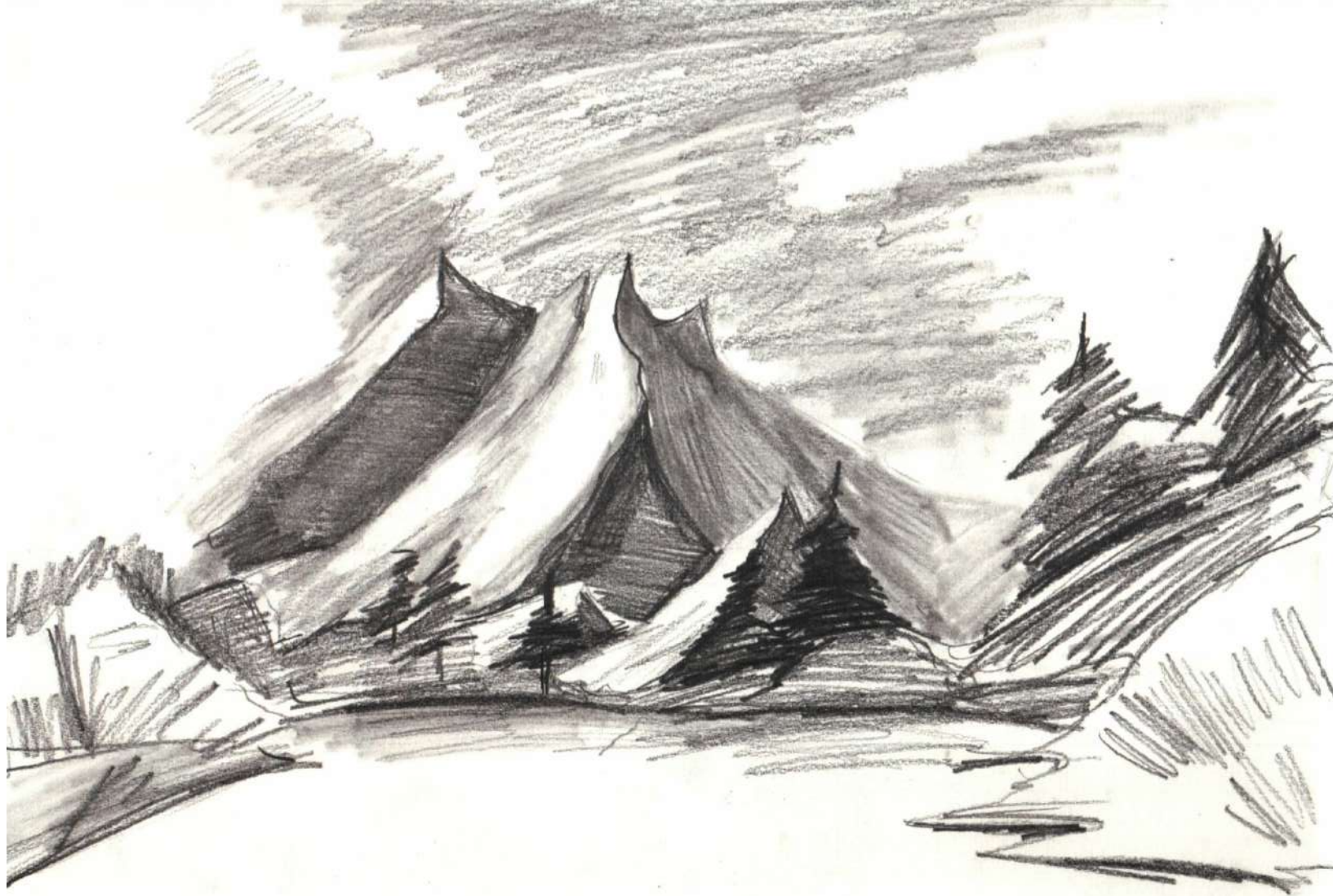
1) Parti Pris is a type of building design, it make the designs more interesting.

2) There are foods and the chicken claw is the main building.

3) Some special shapes like the Chicken claw disco building.

4) The city is called the Chicken's. The main building is the Chicken Claw Disco Tower, the chicken claw is holding a chicken leg. You can eat and drink in the tower. Another important building is the Ice Cream Box, it is the place where every ice-cream in the city is produced. 

Landscape Sketch in Pencil

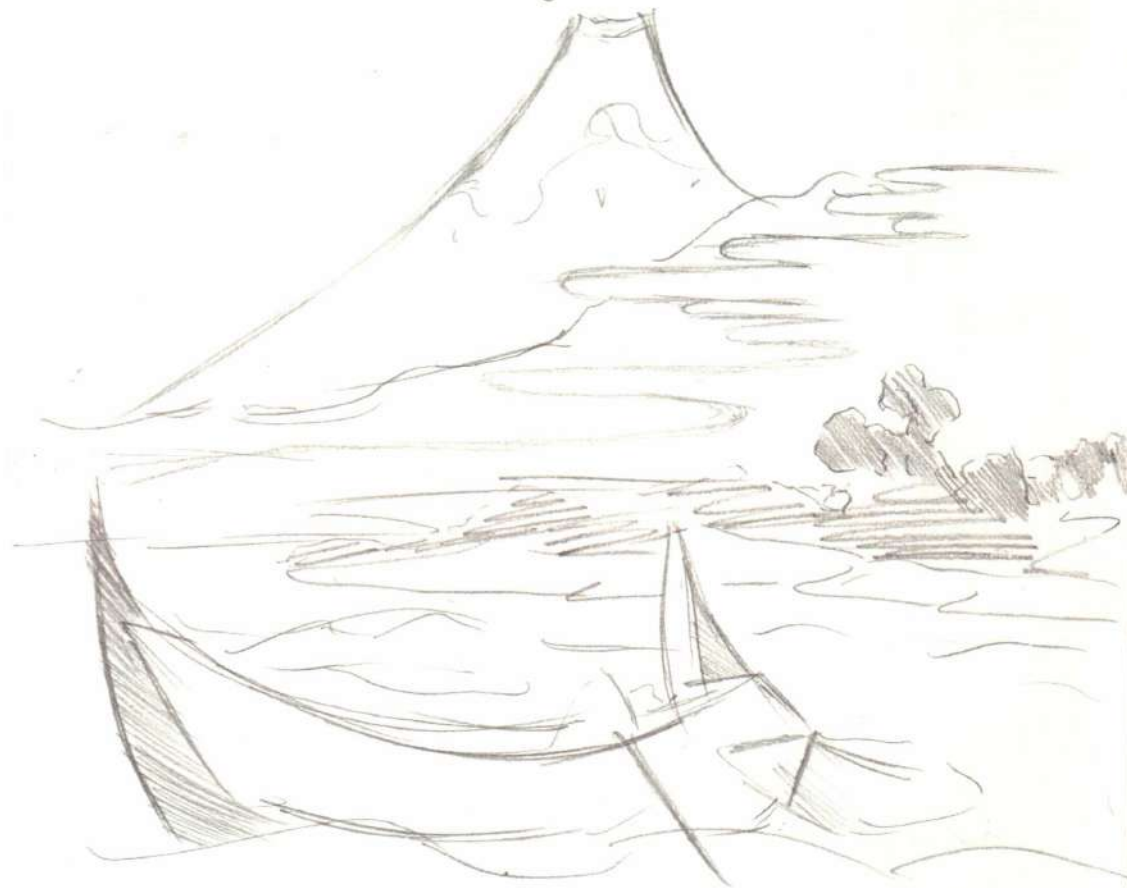


Atmospheric Perspective:

Creating the appearance of distance through a Foreground, Middle ground, and Background.

When painting atmospheric perspective, you start with the sky, then the background, then the middle ground, and finish by painting the foreground.

Example: The 36 views of Mt. Fuji by Hokusai



Landscape Art: Atmospheric Perspective

- Atmospheric perspective: Creating the appearance of distance through a Foreground, Middle ground, and Background.

- When painting atmospheric perspective you start with the sky, then the background, then the middle ground, and finish by painting the foreground.

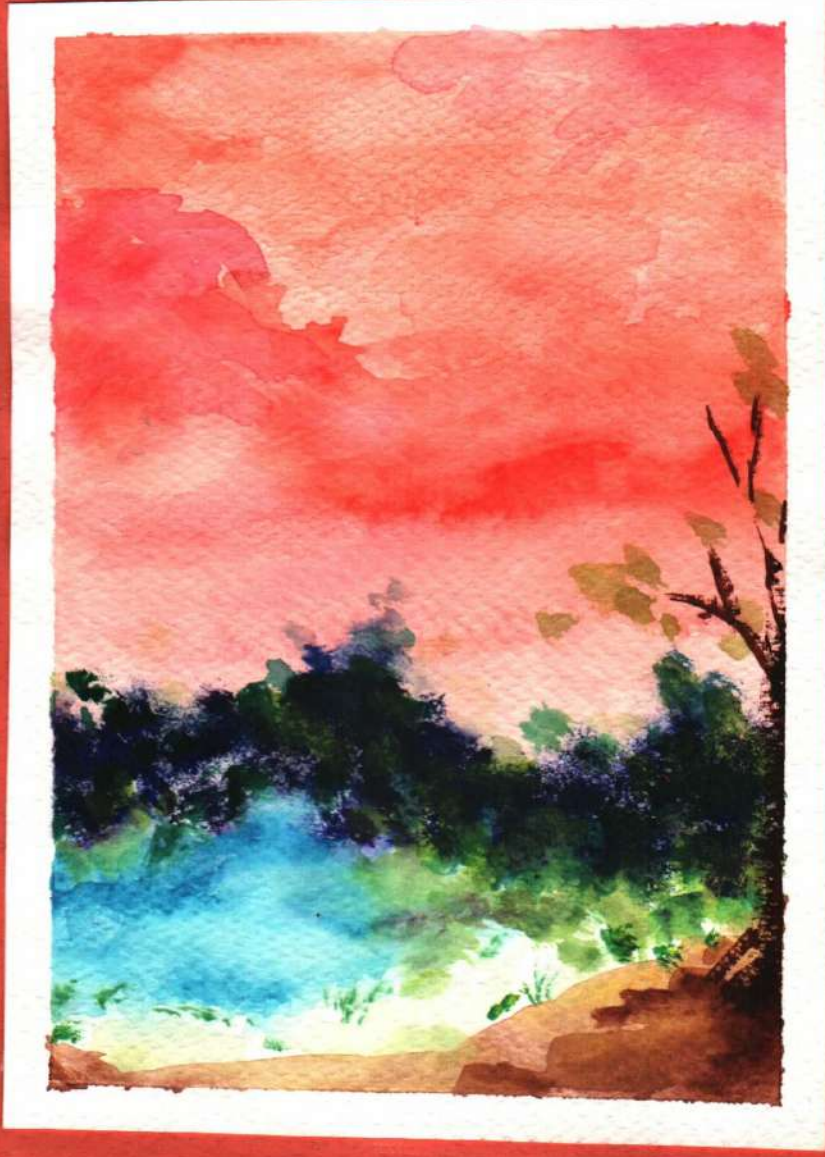
- Example: The 36 views of Mt. Fuji: Hokusai



Practice Painting: Chinese Landscape



Watercolour Atmospheric Perspective Practice



Water Village Research Sheet



For our Chinese landscape painting project, you will be researching a water village which you will later make artwork about. If you have pictures you took yourself of a water village, it is preferable that you use those for this project.

What is the name of your water village? Where is it? Write a brief history about it.

What are 3 of the most famous buildings in the water village? Draw pictures of them.

Is there any famous food or products from your water village? List them.

Explain why you like this water village more than other ones in China.

Choose two pictures of the water village to make into art pieces.

圆津禅院



3. Crabs, shrimp, fish

1. Zhujiajiao Town is in Shanghai Qingspu, the land had existed for 7000 years. At first, Zhujiajiao Town is just a small village, then because the transportation and production qualities increased, the village developed bigger.

2. 课植园



珠溪园



Water Village Research Sheet



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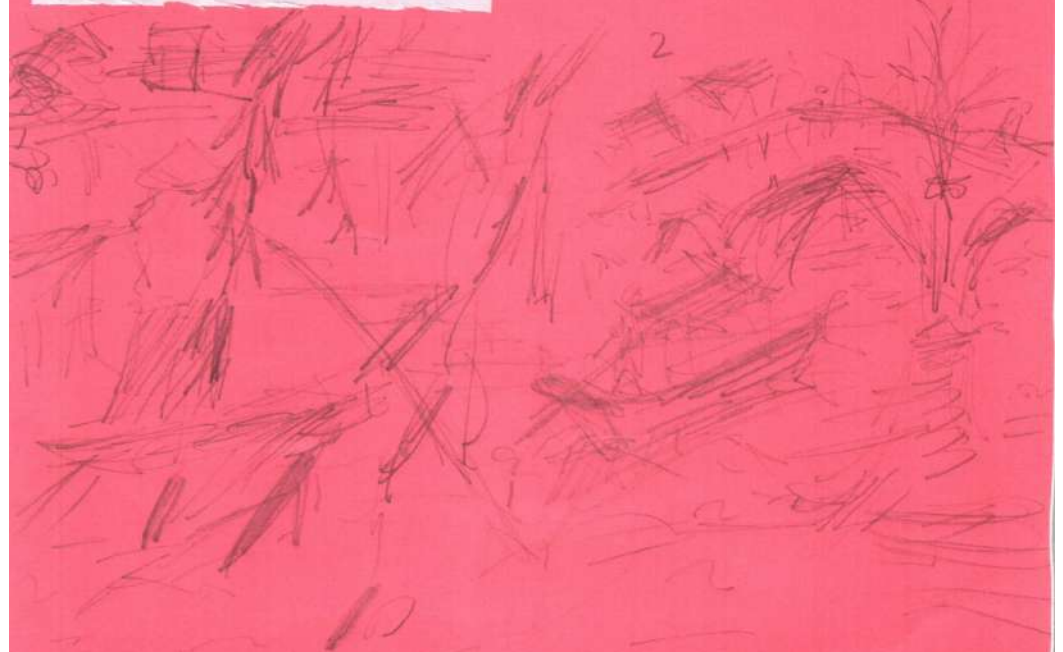
Choose two pictures of the water village to make into art pieces.

1. My water village is Zhujiajiao. It is in the west part of Shanghai in Qingpu district. The land was formed about 7000 years ago and was named one of the four most historical and cultural towns in 1991.

2. North Street, Fangsheng bridge and Zhuxi garden.

3. The morning teas, ~~yao~~ tiao and the pig foot.

4. Because I have been to Zhujiajiao many times and it is closer.



Water Village Two Point Perspective Drawing



Water Village Painting (A3 Size)



Water Village Painting (A3 Size)





Romero Britto: Follow Me (2012)

Who is Romero Britto and how would you describe his artwork?

What are 3 of his most famous art pieces?

Sketch "Follow Me" for your art journal.

What is a Zentangle? Draw 4 examples.

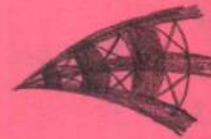
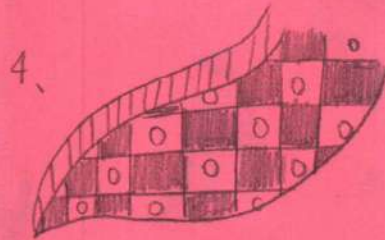
With pencils, pens and markers, draw a water village using Zentangles and Romero Britto's style.

1. Romero Britto is a Brazilian artist, his art work use shapes and colour, it is very colourful and creative.

2. - Brenda's Whale

- Atlantic Family Tree

- Dance of Hearts



Romero Britto: Follow Me (2012)

1. Who is Romero Britto and how would you describe his artwork?

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5. With pencils, pens and markers, draw a water village using Zentangles and Romero Britto's style.

1. Romero Britto is a Brazilian artist, painter, serigrapher, and sculptor. His art work uses many colours and shapes.

2. Brenda's Whale, Atlantic Family Tree, Dance of hearts



Pop Art Water Village Inspired by Romero Britto





Wu Guanzhong: Scenery of Guilin 1973

Landscape Painting Reflection

Painting is much more difficult than drawing. What were some of the most challenging aspects of painting for you? (List 3)

What is difference between atmospheric perspective and linear perspective?

Explain the 3 best things about your water village painting.

What advice would you give to someone trying to paint a landscape for the first time?

Anna

1. I think the most challenging aspect of painting is (1) I don't see the lines you're drawing when I'm coloring
(2) My hands tremble when I paint
(3) It's hard to get the color I want
2. Atmospheric perspective is from far to near.
Linear perspective is near from far

3. (1) Forgetful
(2) Well arranged
(3) have light and shadow

4. (1) Don't spend too much time sketching
(2) Don't wash your pen too many times



Wu Guanzhong: Scenery of Guilin 1973

Landscape Painting Reflection

1. Painting is much more difficult than drawing. What were some of the most challenging aspects of painting for you? (List 3)

2. What is difference between atmospheric perspective and linear perspective?

3. Explain the 3 best things about your water village painting.

4. What advice would you give to someone trying to paint a landscape for the first time?

1. Mixing colour, right perspective, the different layers in landscape.

2. There are more layers in atmospheric perspective than linear perspective

3. I think I did well on drawing the reflection in water, the clouds and designing the buildings

4. Check to make sure the perspective is correct.



"Interior" by Richard Hamilton 1965

Richard Hamilton Research

Why is Richard Hamilton considered the father of Pop Art?

What is a collage? How would you explain it to someone who doesn't know?

When did Richard Hamilton die?

What is his most famous quote?

Using magazines and a glue stick, create a collage portrait like the ones from his "fashion plate" series.

Assignment: Using magazines create an A4 size reality using a mixture of collage and drawing techniques. It can be inside a room like Hamilton's collages or an outdoor landscape. It should include people, objects and look like it references reality.

1) Richard Hamilton is the founder of pop art

2) A collage is a piece of art by sticking many different materials like pictures and photograph

3) 2011, September 13

4) It's not so easy to create a memorable image. Art is made through the sensibility of an artist, and the kind of ambitions and intelligence, curiosity and inner direction that role requires.

5)



"Interior" by Richard Hamilton 1965

Richard Hamilton Research

Why is Richard Hamilton considered the father of Pop Art?

What is a collage? How would you explain it to someone who doesn't know?

When did Richard Hamilton die?

What is his most famous quote?

Using magazines and a glue stick, create a collage portrait like the ones from his "fashion plate" series.

Assignment: Using magazines create an A4 size reality using a mixture of collage and drawing techniques. It can be inside a room like Hamilton's collages or an outdoor landscape. It should include people, objects and look like it references reality.

1. He started the crucial elements that defined the style of pop art and laid the ground work for future significant figures like Roy Lichtenstein and Andy Warhol.

2. A collage is an artistic work that is made of many materials like paper, cloth or wood glued to a surface.

3. December 21 2004

4. If the artist is not to lose much of his ancient purpose he may have to plunder the popular arts to recover the imagery which is his rightful inheritance.



Narrative Collage



Short Story Reflection About the Collage



Richard Hamilton Collage Reflection

Write a short story about your collage. Use your imagination and the following prompts to help you.

Why did you pick the pictures you picked?

What is happening in your collage?

Who are the characters in your collage?

What happened to before your collage scene started and what happened afterwards?

Write at least 500 words. You can type it, print it, and paste it to your reflection sheet.

I chose an impressionist house as the background because I think I pick the person it suits well. The story about a model shooting a blockbuster.

The woman wear pretty clothes, she wants to find flowers. She walked through busy streets and through noisy alleys. At last she bought the bunch of flowers in the strange shop. The flower is pink and beautiful.

She want send this flower to her best friend. But Nobody like flower. They do not ⁱⁿ this town

understand the beauty of flowers.

They only know busy work every day, do their own thing, do not appreciate the beauty of others. The woman is happiness. She couldn't bear to have such a beautiful flower left unappreciated, so she found her friend. She came out of the strange shop with the beautiful flowers in her hand. She walked through the streets to the crowd, showing the world the beauty of the flower. Ok, that the story end. ☺
that is



One thousand shades by Tracy Snelling

Investigation: 3D architectural installation & Tracy Snelling

What is a favela? How would you describe it to your parents? Is there anything similar to a favela in Asia?

What is a mixed media sculptural? What is an art installation?

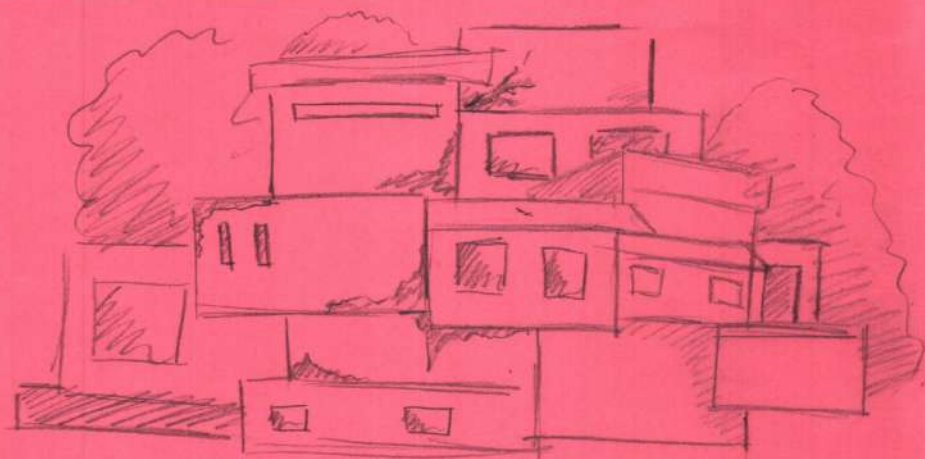
Sketch a house from a Favela or Shanty Town. Be detailed.

1) Favela is in Brazil, it is a slum or shantytown located within or on the outskirts of the country's large cities

Favela is a settlement build by shacks lying on the outskirts of a Brazilian city.

2) Mixed media is very close related to other art forms such as assemblage and collage

Installation art is a modern movement characterized by immersive, larger-than-life works of art.



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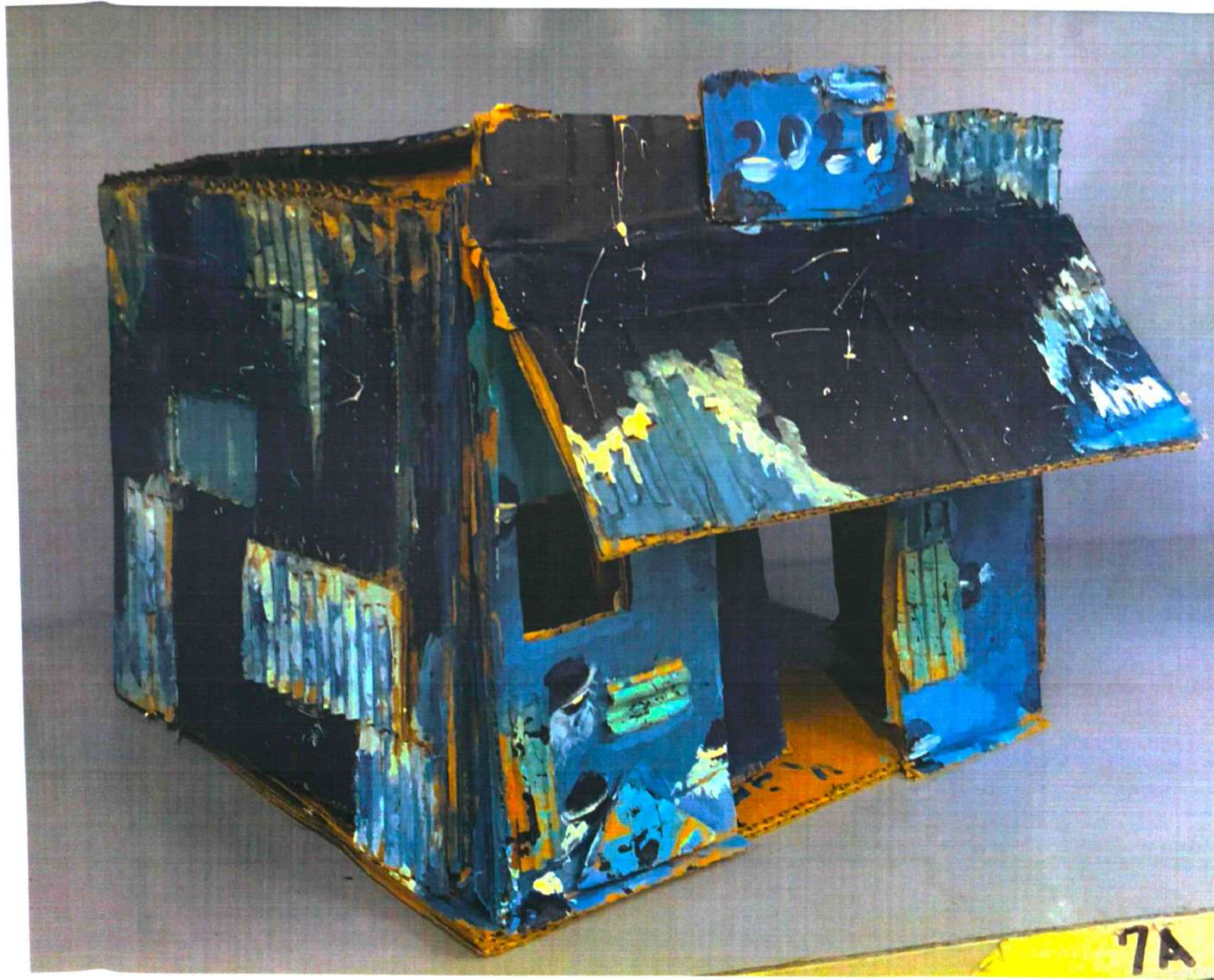
3. Sketch a house from a Favela or Shanty Town. Be detailed.

1. Favela is a slum or shanty town, located within or on the outskirts of the country's large cities in Brazil. There is a slum located in Dharavi, Mumbai, India.

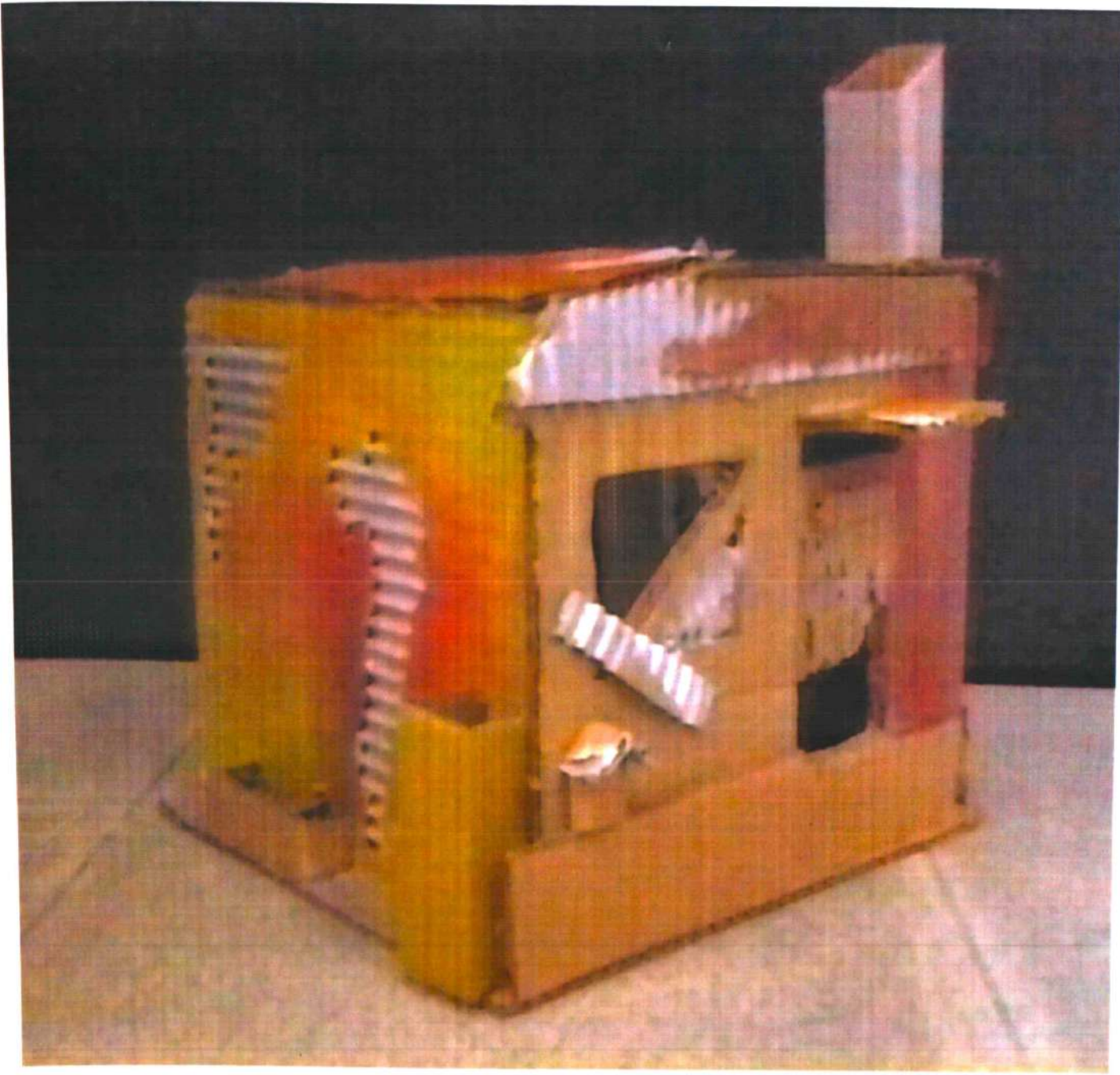
2. A mixed media sculptural is to use recycled objects to create 3D sculptures. An installation art is a piece of work that's room sized or larger in which the whole space is considered a single unified art work.



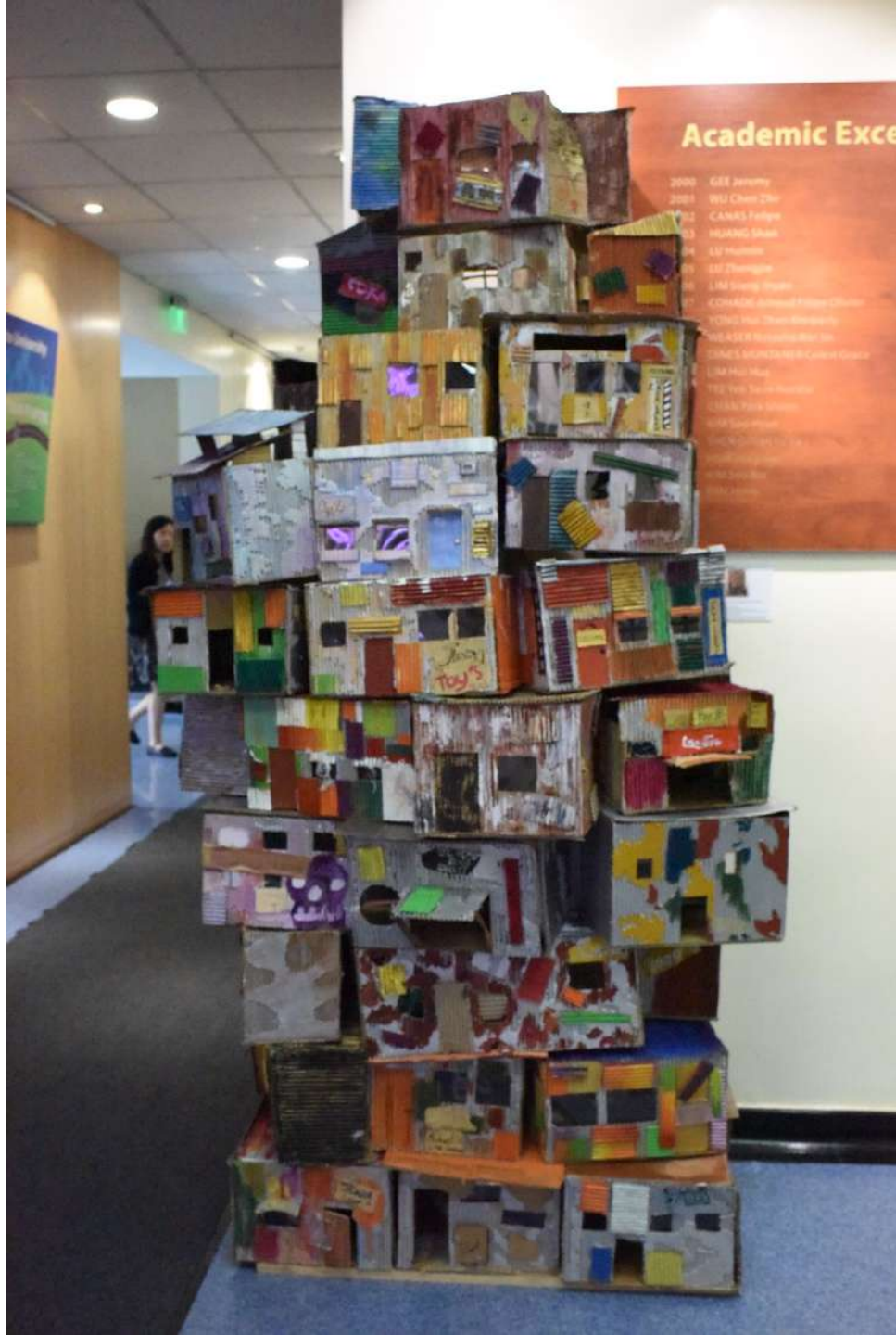
Slum Housing Mixed Media Sculpture



Slum Housing Mixed Media Sculpture



“Favela” Neighborhood Sculpture



Slum House Sculpture: Reflection



According to this webpage, answer the following questions in your art journal:

<https://www.habitatforhumanity.org.uk/what-we-do/slum-rehabilitation/what-is-a-slum/>

What are the 5 characteristics a slum or informal settlement?

How many people on the planet live in slums?

What are three of the risks to living in a slum?

Now that you have researched slums. Write a paragraph imagining what it would be like to live in your "slum house". What's your day like? You can be positive and negative, and you can also be funny if you want. But try to practice the virtue of empathy while writing your description.

What is the best thing about your art piece?

What did you enjoy most about making the sculpture?

How does your art piece look within the group sculpture?

Is there anything you would like to change about your work?

What advice would you give to someone making a sculpture like this?

1. unsafe and/or unhealthy houses over crowded houses
limited or no access to basic services
unsuitable areas
no secure land tenure

2. 1 in 7

3. health and well-being
safety and violence in slums
Perpetuating the cycle of poverty

4. If I lived in slums the environment would be very bad and no proper housing. I would not be able to afford very much to eat, so we would only eat rice or bread. The inside would be very small and dirty. It would not have a proper place to sleep, so we would be sleeping on the floor.

5. That it is very much like a slum house, but I added some details to make it look better.

6. I enjoyed painting it can make me happy.

7. It has metal pieces like the real slum house and it's very modern.

8. I would make it a bit more old and the cleanest as perfect. Because I don't think in the slum houses should be like that.

9. It doesn't have to be perfect. Because real slum houses aren't.

Slum House Sculpture: Reflection



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1. unsafe or unhealthy houses, overcrowded houses, limited or no access to basic services, unsuitable homes, no secure land tenure

2. 1 in 7 people

3. health and well-being, safety and violence in slums, perpetuating the cycle of poverty

4. The door of my slum can't shut properly so when temperature became low or when there is great wind, it will be very cold in the house. There is a window that is quite big, so it would be bright and light in the house. The house is small, hardly enough for a bed and a small table, it is not suitable for more than 2 people to live in.

5. I think the best thing about my slum is the door and the stairs under.

6. I enjoyed using the glue and putting things together.

7. I have the door on a different position than others.

8. I would like to change the colours I choose to paint.

9. Be careful when using hot glue and knives.



Artist Research

Pick and artist that you would like to study. You will make an art piece about them so make sure that the artist also has a style you would like to replicate. Answer the following questions in your art journal.

1. Who is your artist? When and where were they born? When and where did they die?
2. What are their 3 most famous art pieces? Which one is your favourite? Explain why.
3. List 3 important people from the artist's life (friends, family, spouses, lovers, etc.) and explain their relationship to the artist.
4. Is the artist's work in any famous museums? Which ones?
5. How would you describe the artist's work to someone if they hadn't seen it before?
6. Draw a 5 x 5 cm square and draw the artist's style in that space using coloured pencils.

1. Claude Monet, November 14, 1840, Paris, France - December 5, 1926, Giverny
 2. Impression Sunrise, The Water Lily Pond, Poppy fields near Argenteuil

3. Adolphe, Monet's father, Leon, Monet's older brother, Louise, Monet's mother

4. Musée Marmottan Monet - largest collection of Monet's works

5. Monet uses mild colours to express the picture on his painting, the colours used on his painting looks comfortable.



↑
Water lily



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1. Philip Colbert, born in Scotland, 1979
 2. "Hunt Scene"
 "Lobster Flower"
 "Lobster Sunflower"

I like "Lobster Sunflower" because it is very unusual and very cute, it is very creative.

3. André Leon Talley
 David Hockney
 Simon De Pury

4. He moves around, have art exhibition 2020 in Shanghai, Modern Art Museum

5. It is pop art style, his paintings relates to lobsters, it is very colorful and unusual

6.



Katy

Car Template
Name: Katy
Artist: Philip Colbert



Back Bumper



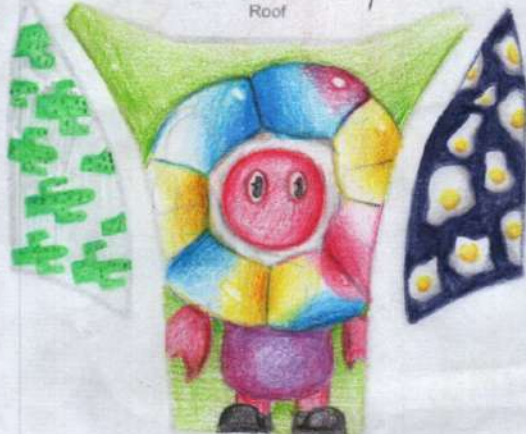
Trunk



Back



Roof



Hood



Front Bumper



Doors



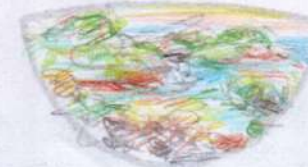
Car Template
Name: Rachel
Artist: Monet



Back Bumper



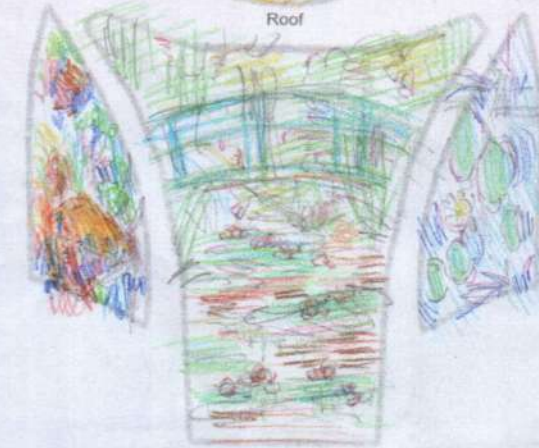
Trunk



Back



Roof



Hood



Front Bumper



Doors





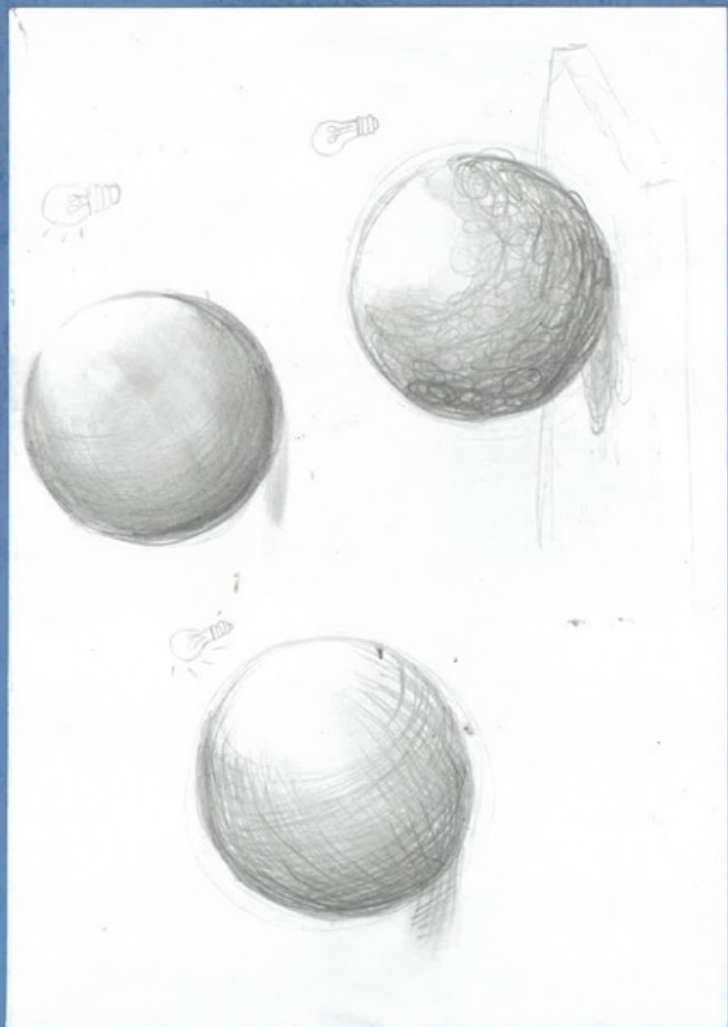
Rachel 8c

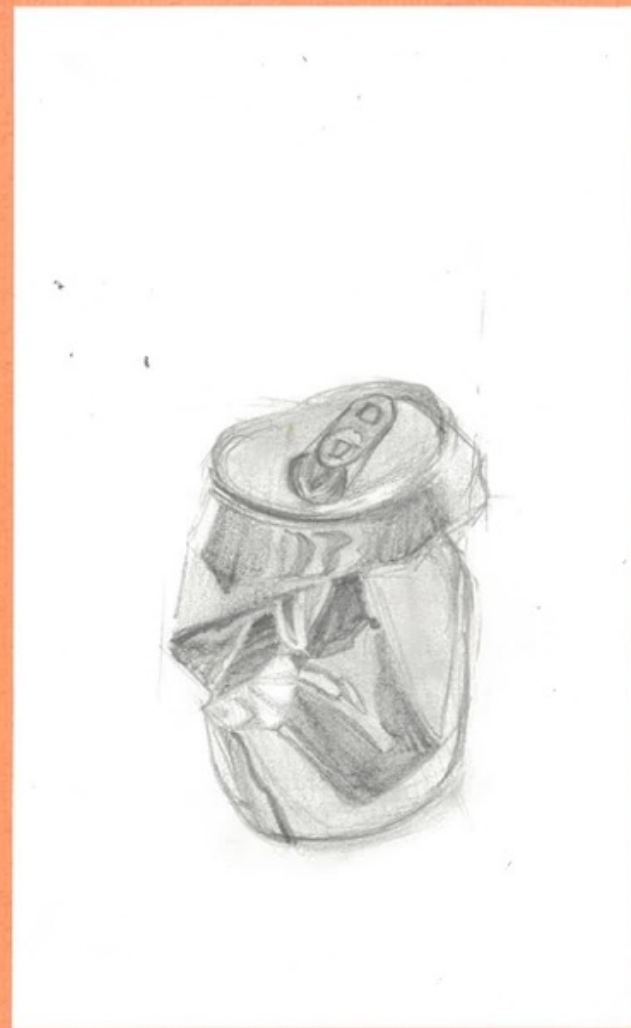
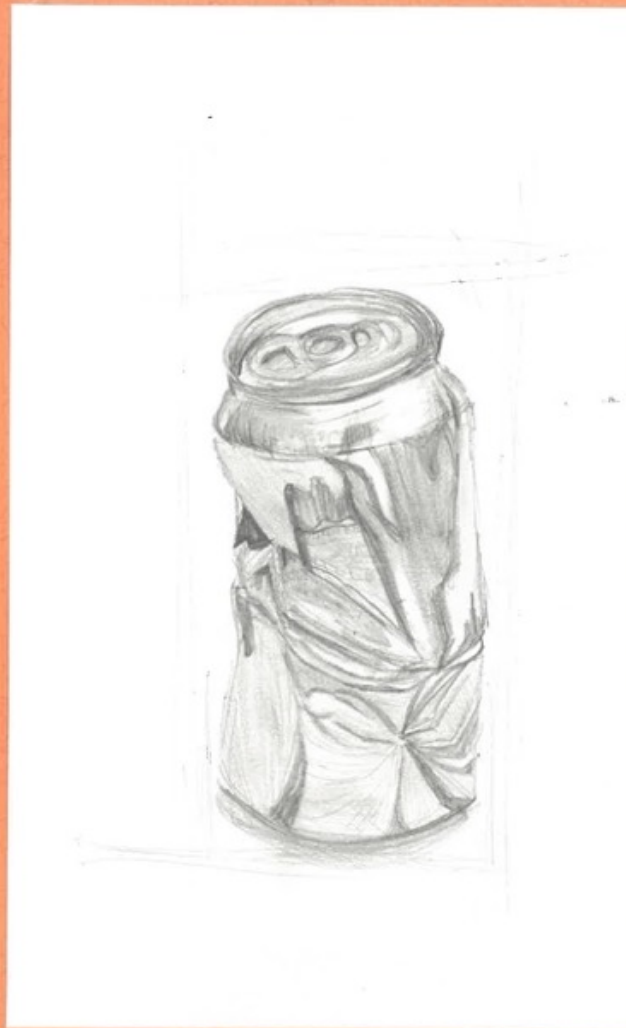
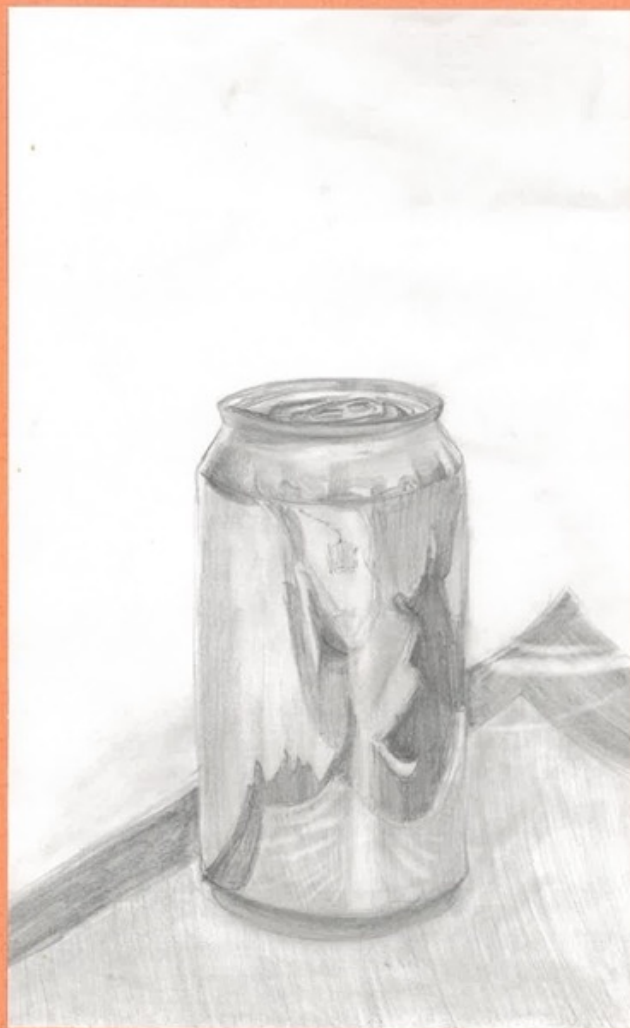


Katy

Year 9 Art Journal Contents: 60 lessons

1. Shading Activity: Warm Up (spheres and a violin), Metal Can Triptych (8 classes)
2. Watercolor Unit: Investigation, Practice, Final Paintings of Tropical Fish, Reflection (9 classes)
3. Grid Drawing: Investigation, Grid Practice, Portrait Practice, Service Staff Portraits (9 classes)
4. Print Making (Die Brucke or Day of the Dead): Investigation, Linoleum Cut, Printing on Different Papers (9 classes)
5. Clay Slab Building Project (printing textures onto clay): Vocabulary Sheet, Quilt Vase Project, Reflection on Printmaking (8 classes)
6. Color: Matisse-Influenced Chinese Zodiac Animals (4 classes)
7. Roy Lichtenstein Unit: Investigation, Pop Art Food Project, Reflection (5 classes)
8. Futurism Sculpture: Investigation, Sculpture Project (wire, paper clay, newspaper), Reflection (8 classes)







Donny



Donny



Donny.



Yusei Nagashima Investigation

Look up Yusei's interview with Gestalten.com and answer the following questions in your journal.

- What inspired Yusei Nagashima to start painting fish? How old was he?
- What are Yusei's favourite fish to paint? Name 3.
- Where does Yusei get his pictures that he uses for his paintings?
- According to Yusei, what can we learn from fish?

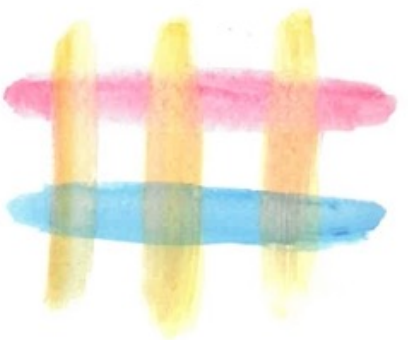
Investigation

Donny 9.3

• Yusei Nagashima is a man who loves fish. This Japanese illustrator is known for his beautiful paintings, which layer pigments together resulting in dazzling portraits of fish from around the world

• Yusei's interest in fish does not stop in his artwork. He enjoys fishing and reflects on fond memories of fishing with his father as a child, when he was 8.

- Yusei Nagashima's favorite fish - Blue-black fish, such as sardines and herrings. Also in general, he love mackerels.
- The best specimen for him is a lively image in his mind. From touching real specimen or a picture he took himself. However when it's impossible, he collects reference materials, such as photos and movies, from books and websites.
- We can learn from fish that "It is that we are always living inside of nature."



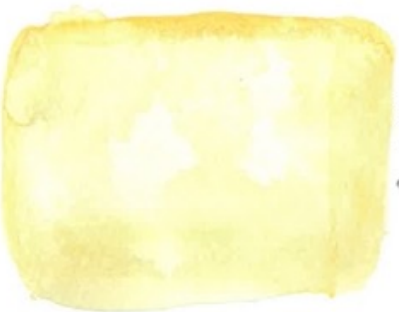
salt



wet on wet



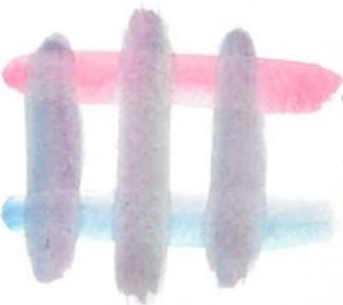
gradient



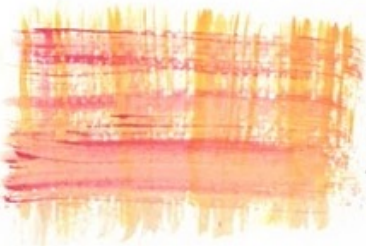
blotting



stippling



layering



brush strokes

fullness



Blue to yellow gradient

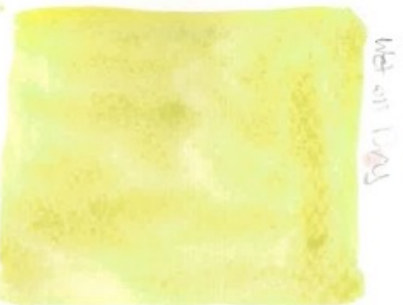
JULIANA



Dry brush



2 colors



wet on dry



wet on wet





Fish Painting by Yusei Nagashima
Watercolor Reflection

1. Watercolor is a difficult material to use. List 2 things that gave you trouble with watercolor paint and potential solutions if you were to paint again with watercolors.
2. What aspects of painting a fish did you find challenging?
3. What are 3 things that you like about your paintings?
4. (Aspirational grade question) Look at the art rubric. Based on the rubric what grade do you think you deserve in each category? Explain why. What could you have done better? What are some areas of improvement in art class that would positively affect your grade?

1. Sometimes when I use a particular dark color and make a mistake, I can't cover it so I have to work with it. Also, when I use too much water and the paint spreads for much, it is really hard to fix. Potential solutions are to be careful with everything and think about it thoroughly before trying and use less dark colors.

2. Trying to simplify the scales was annoying. The original photo included many details such as the scales, and I needed to simplify it for watercolor.

3. I think I did well with the shading and background colors. I liked the first painting more, because the colors were bright and pretty.

4. I think that for the art journal, maybe an A - B because most of my artworks are organized well, but some are put in the same file. For skills, maybe an A or even A+ because I think I did decent with using techniques in my artwork. For creativity maybe a B because I mostly ~~used~~ copied the photo. I didn't add much of my own ideas except for the background.



Grid Drawing Investigation

1. Who invented grid drawing and when was it invented? Explain in detail.
2. What are 3 reasons grid drawing can improve your accuracy?
3. Who are 5 famous artists that used grid drawing?
4. How does grid drawing work? Explain.

1. Oldest trace of grid drawing is traced to the ancient Egyptians. 3000 BC.

2. Proportion

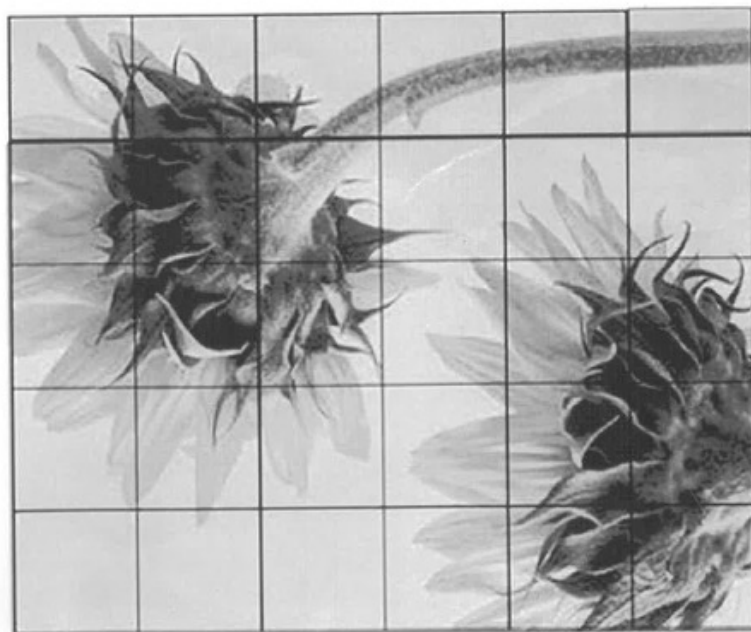
- Change the scale accurately
- Simplify details

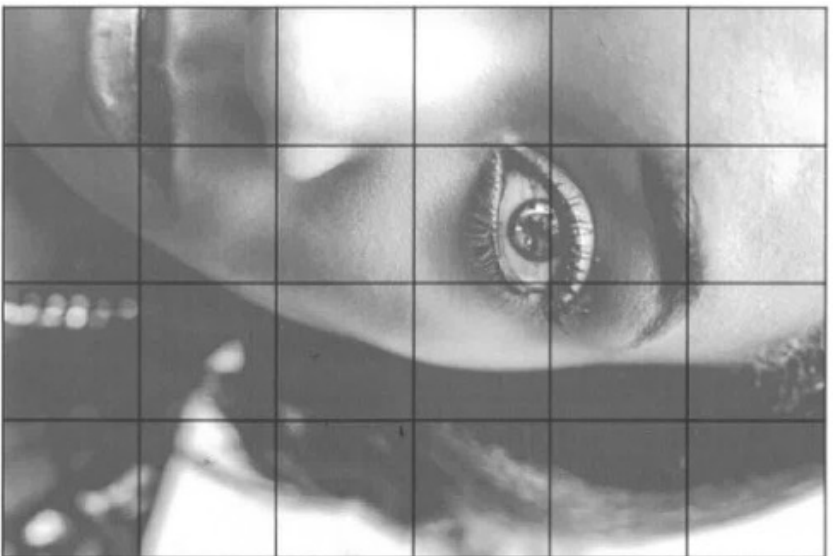
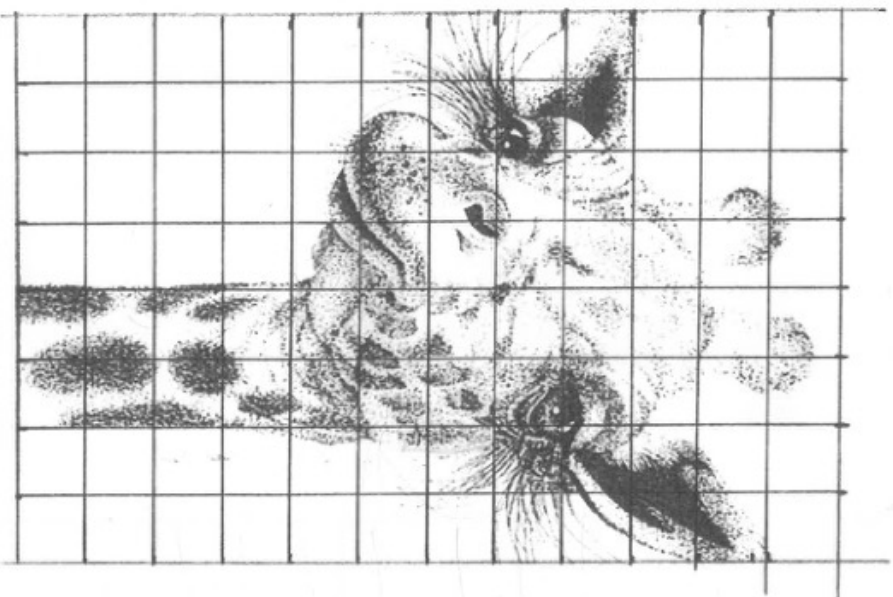
3. M.C. Escher

- Leonardo Da Vinci
- Albrecht Durer
- Van Gogh
- Michelangelo

4. The grid method

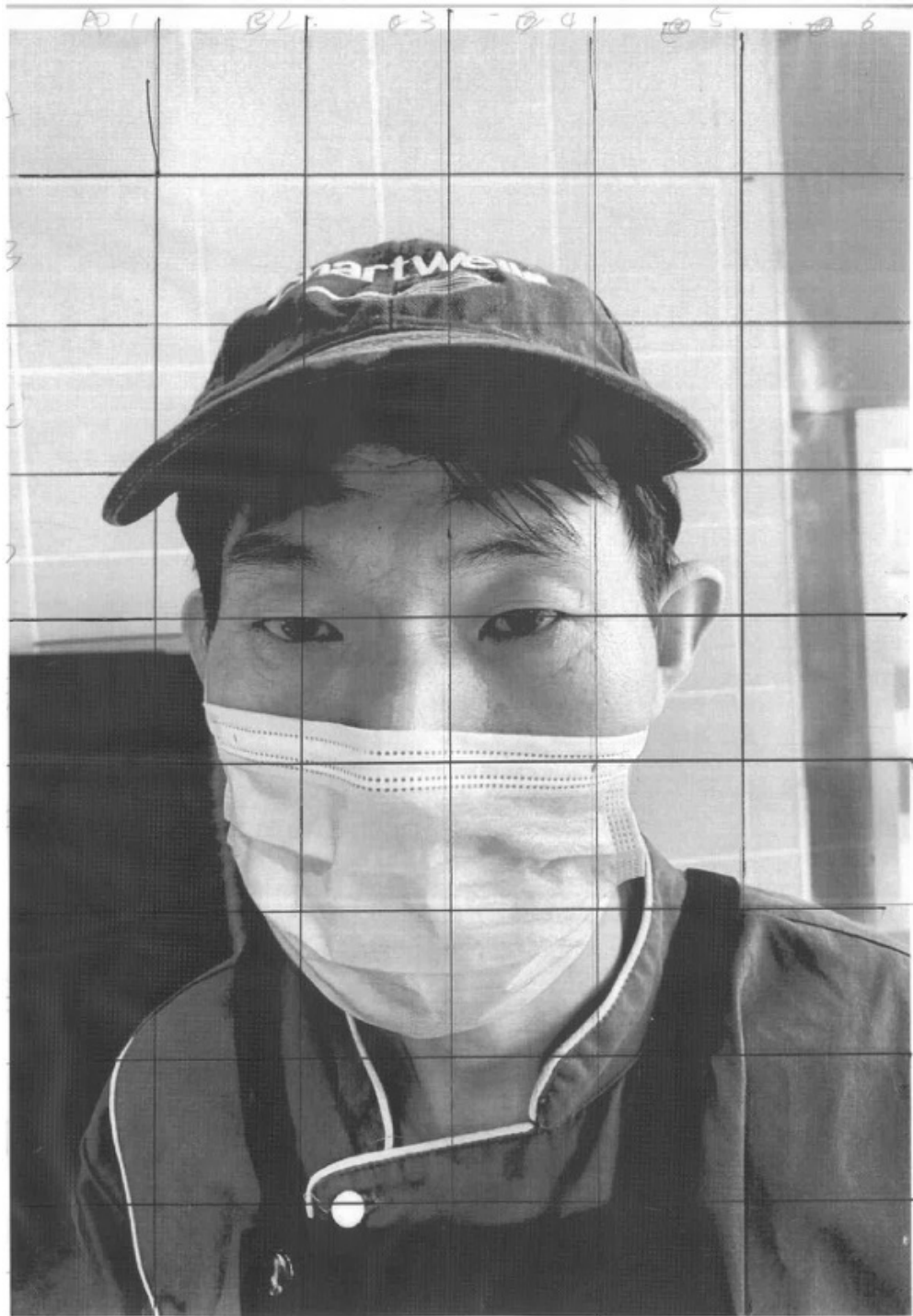
involves drawing a grid equal ratio on your work surface. Draw it on to where ever being drawn, one square at a time.





Casy 9.2.









Fritz Blayl



Erich Heckel: Self-portrait 1920 block print
Investigation: Block print and expressionism
Answer the following investigation in your art journal.

What is the "Die Brücke" movement?
Who is Erich Heckel, where did he live?
What is block printing? Explain the process of making a block print step by step.
Sketch your favorite "Die Brücke" wood block piece.
How would you describe the German Expressionist art movement?
What is the difference between objective and non-objective abstract art? Which one is German expressionism?

1. Die Brücke, organization of German painters and printmakers that from 1905 to 1913 played a pivotal role in the development
2. Erich Heckel was a German painter and printmaker. He live in Döbeln, Germany
3. Block printing is the relief process of printing onto fabric or paper using a hand-cut block, made of wood or linoleum.
Step 1: prepare the fabric
Step 2: stretch the fabric
Step 3: Blockies
Step 4: use paint / dye
Step 5: Saturate sponge in paint
Step 6: Block print the fabric
Step 7: Final result
4. Nonobjective, or abstract art, is just about the complete opposite of objective art.
5. Germany Expressionism was an art movement that emerged in the early 20th century and was characterized by a focus on emotion and ideas as inspiration.

Juliona



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How would you describe the German Expressionist art movement?
What is the difference between objective and non-objective abstract art? Which one is German expressionism?

• Objective art is an abstract portrait of an existing object. Non-objective art is based on nothing but thoughts or ideas inside the artist's head, there is no reference of a real object.



- The Die Brücke movement is an influential movement that we call the German expressionism. "Die Brücke" means "The Bridge".
- Erich Heckel was a German painter / printmaker. He was the founder of the group Die Brücke. He was active / lived in Germany, and born in Saxony.
- Block printing is a very old type of print-making, that dates back all the way to the 5th century BC.
Process:
 1. Sketch the design
 2. Carve the design using a range of knives
 3. Roll / apply paint or ink into your design
 4. Place & press the design down on the paper or fabric.

• German Expressionist art movement is a cultural movement. It has a unique style in painting / drawing their designs. It emphasizes the artist's ideas or even feelings.

• Non objective art ~~is~~ has no recognizable subject, it changes the looks of the subject so it is quite unrecognizable. Objective art is meant to express feelings or thoughts and to be interpreted by individuals.



soy, almond and coconut, but beans are as some of the products contain high amounts of sugar to improve the taste. Before trendy oat milk and nut milk, China actually has a long history of drinking plant-based milk. Soy milk, known as *doujiang*, has nearly 2,000 years of history and is one of the most popular and iconic breakfast beverages today.

Chinese soy milk is made of 100% soy beans and water, and fresh beans always trump the bottles and cans with a long shelf life. The soy beans are first soaked in water, pre-soaked overnight, then they're ground, filtered and boiled to make soy milk.

When boiling soy milk, it's crucial to boil for a longer time. Once it starts boiling, continue to boil for at least another eight minutes, turning off the heat to prevent the milk from being undercooked. Soy milk is not only healthy but also good for health and energy.

Doujiang can also be mixed with other types of beans, such as black beans for nutritional purposes, and cereals can also be blended. It's brewed with the beans to improve taste and texture — sweeter, creamier and more full filling.

Soy milk is the most popular kind to steamed buns, and it's also used for pancakes for breakfast. It's offered by most breakfast restaurants in China. Soy milk is usually available in plain, sweet, salty and hot, and sweet or salty varieties are also available.

Savory soy milk is a base of hot, brewed soy milk seasoned with light soy sauce, salt, chili oil and other spices. It's often served with seaweed, and small shrimps, and *tiao* (fried dough sticks). Soy milk must be served hot, otherwise the taste is quite dull and the texture is not as good. Pings will also be served.

Chinese households have a habit of drinking soy milk in the morning would be a good idea. Some machines are available to produce soy milk at home, but they're not as rich in texture as the machines that produce it in the mill.

Coconut milk is made from the grated pulp of mature coconuts. The thicker the milk, the more fat it contains. It's a popular beverage in Southeast Asia and is often used in cooking. It's also a popular ingredient in smoothies and lattes.

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Projections of selected works of Vincent van Gogh are displayed at a preview of the 'Immersive Van Gogh' exhibition in New York. — Pictures: iStock



Broadway spices up Van Gogh show with a little dazzle-dazzle

Mark Kennedy

As the sun sets on the city, the lights of Broadway come alive. The new exhibition 'Immersive Van Gogh' is a perfect fit for the city's vibrant energy. The show features a selection of Van Gogh's most famous works, including 'The Starry Night' and 'OceanoGRAPHY'. The exhibition is a collaboration between the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam and the New York City-based production company 'Immersive Van Gogh'. The show is a must-see for anyone who loves art and the city of New York.

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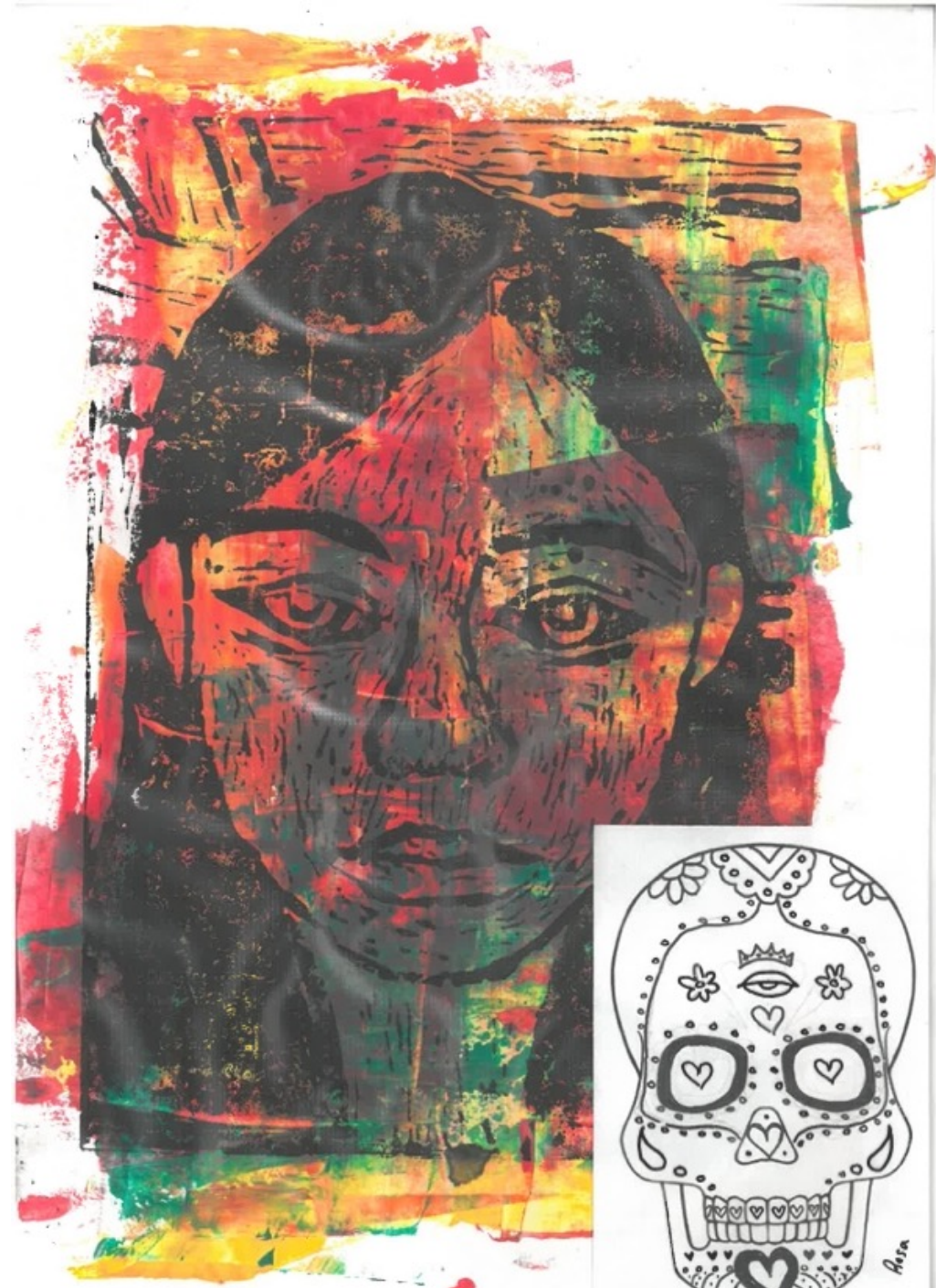
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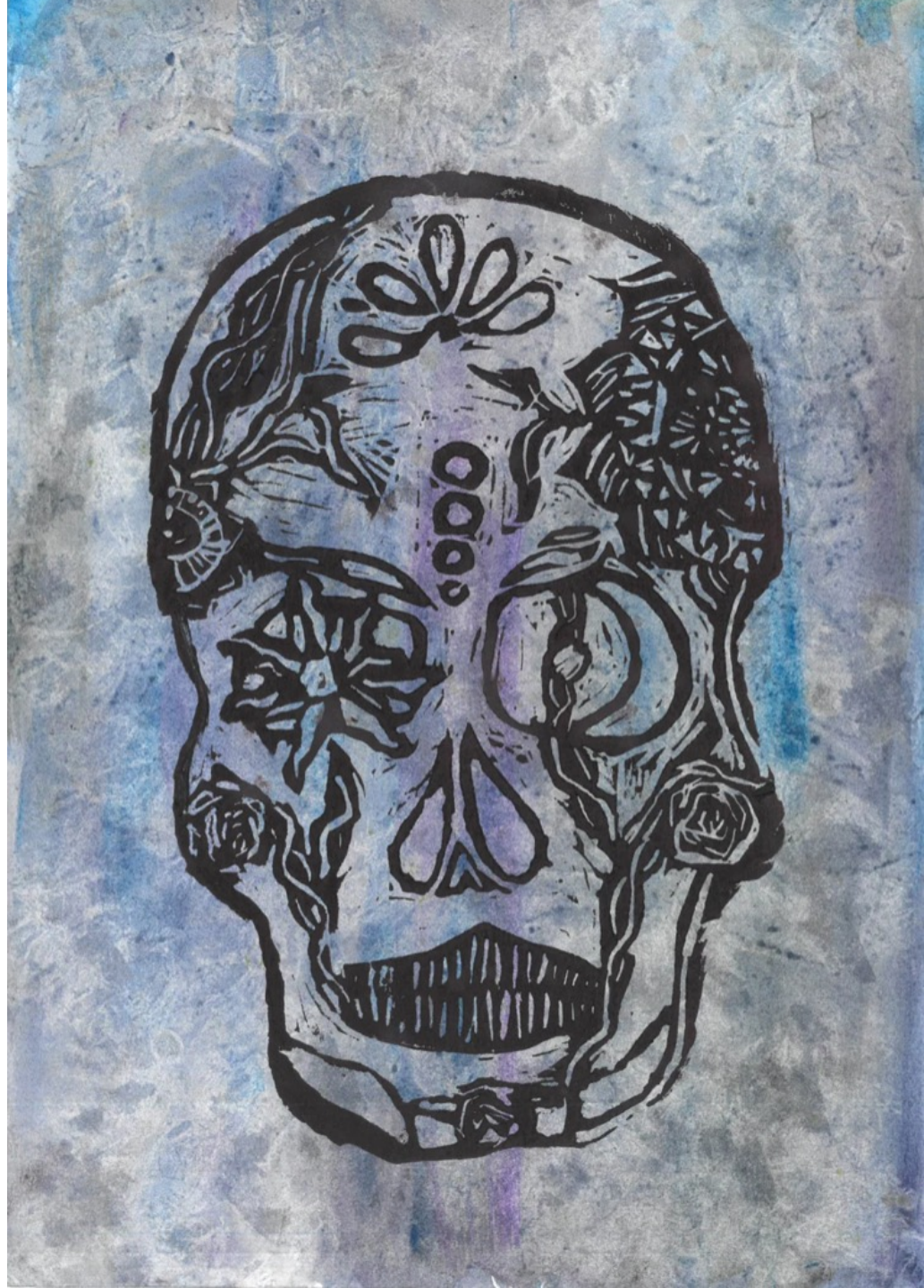
Korins has added a ceiling installation that uses almost 8,000 paint brushes to thrillingly reproduce 'The Starry Night,' a station that uses artificial intelligence to give visitors an individualized letter from Van Gogh, a chance to co-create a work with him on their phones, and booths that explore the artist's synesthesia.

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Printing on Clay

What is quilt?

A blanket that is created with multiple pieces of strap fabric, usually recycled fabric.

Slab

A sheet of clay used for making statues.

Slab Building

Using slabs to create a ceramic art piece.

Firing

Heating up the clay in the kiln (it changes permanently).

Kiln

The machine (or oven) that heats up the clay we fire clay to 1000-1200°C at YCIS.

Scoring and Slipping

Scratching and wetting the clay to stick it together.

Slip, Plastic, Leather hard, bone dry.

Terms to describe the consistency of clay. Slip is muddy, plastic is malleable, leather hard is stiff but still sculptable, bone dry means the clay no longer has any water in it (it's ready to be fired).





Jose Guadalupe Posada | Erich Heckel
Print Making Reflection (both linoleum blocks and ceramics)

1. Look at your print making projects and explain 3 things that you like about your artwork.
2. What are 2-3 things you could improve about your art pieces?
3. What advice would you give someone who is going to do linoleum block print making for the first time? State two things. What advice would you give someone for printing and slab building with clay?
4. What are some of the advantages to print making compared to drawing and painting? What are some of the disadvantages?

1. I like I carved my art piece a lot deeper, so when I was using the black ink to print, I felt it was easier to get the ink on the paper. I also like my colorful background, I used several colors to make my background, and I made the paint really thin, so it will not cover the black ink. At last, I love my work because I carved all places except the black place, so it look really realistic.

2. I think I can put more efforts on printing on the paper, because something

I didn't push the board hard enough so the work will be more light, and I can't see some parts. Another one, I should put more ink.

3. I think you could carve all the parts except the black, and also do not carve the hair, and please don't carve the black parts. I think when you are making your slab building with clay, you should make your wall more thicker, and use more water to stick you pieces together.

4. The advantage is if you want to make a few same art piece with different style, you won't need to draw again, you can just print, just like copy and paste. The disadvantage is the art pieces are all the same, so if you want to do some changes, you need to redo it and you need to pay a lots of time.

Nikki Ton 9.2



Jose Guadalupe Posada | Erich Heckel
Print Making Reflection (both linoleum blocks and ceramics)

1. Look at your print making projects and explain 3 things that you like about your artwork.
2. What are 2-3 things you could improve about your art pieces?
3. What advice would you give someone who is going to do linoleum block print making for the first time? State two things. What advice would you give someone for printing and slab building with clay?
4. What are some of the advantages to print making compared to drawing and painting? What are some of the disadvantages?

Q1. I admire how detailed my work is, I added all the parts I wanted, which completed my satisfaction, and lastly I think I carved it very well, it wasn't to thin or thick.

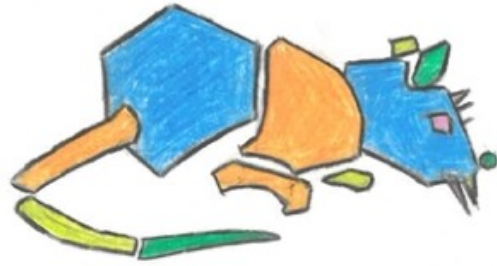
Q2. To improve my work, I could spend more time carving out the smaller details like the eyes to make it look better, and add more details to the background if I have more time.

Q3. For linoleum block printing, advice I would give to someone doing it for the first time they could focus on making their work very great and make sure to spend more time on the smaller parts and try to put some effort in making the background look nice for people trying slab building with clay for the first time, they could think of a very unique design use helpful equipment to make it easier. use some water to add another clay layer to your structure, and make sure your structure is stable enough to not fall over.

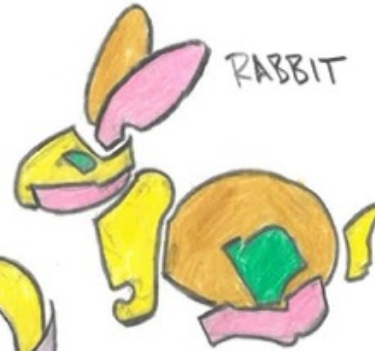
Q4. Advantages to print making compared to regular painting and drawing, I think it could take less time but still have a cool outcome, compared to drawing. Print making could be a tiring process but still very fun to do. Some disadvantages are the carving part really hurts and tires your hand once you do it for a while, and there a quite a few more steps to complete before getting a result compare to regular drawing & painting.

CHINESE ZODIAC ANIMALS IN MATISSE'S STYLE

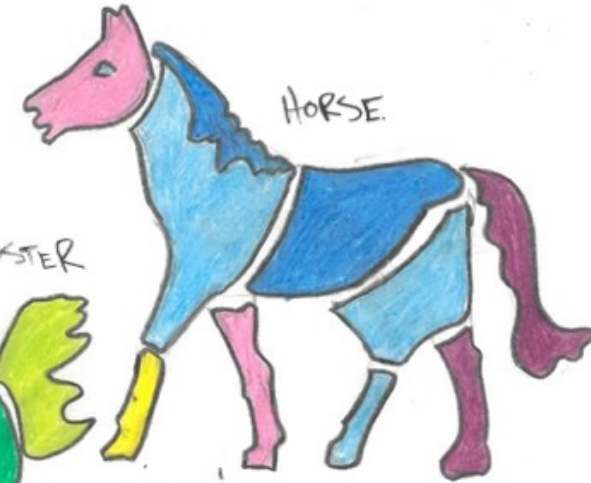
RAT



RABBIT



HORSE



SNAKE



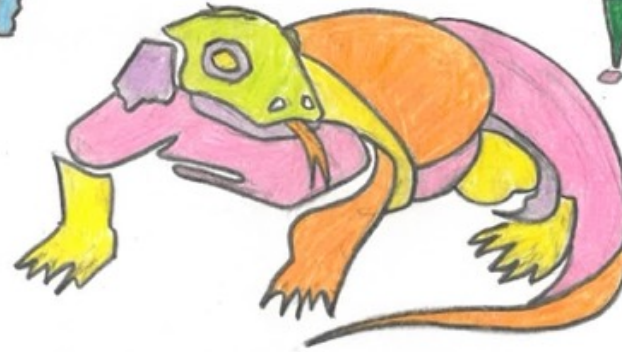
ROOSTER



OX



DRAGON



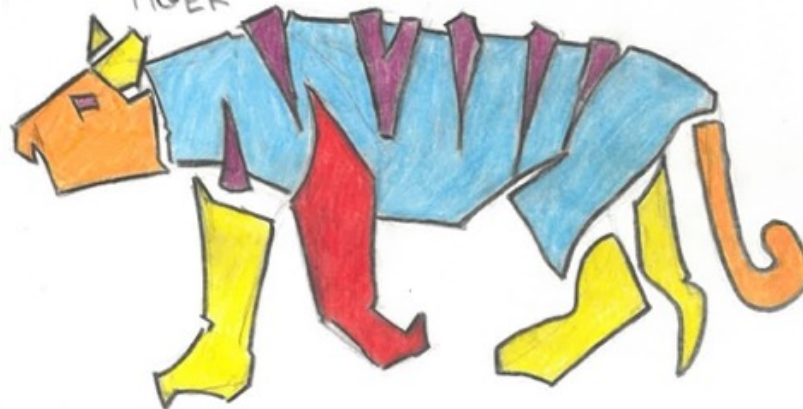
MONKEY



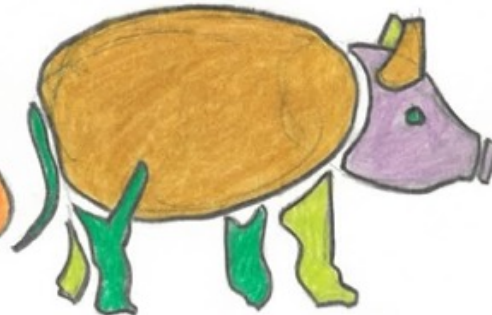
DOG



TIGER



PIG



GOAT



Year 9: Pop Art Still Life
Investigation



Roy Lichtenstein: Still Life with Windmill, Still Life with Lobster

1. What is Pop Art? What is Pop Art about? When did the movement start? Who are 3 of the most famous Pop Artists?
2. Who is Roy Lichtenstein and what is his artwork like? When was he born, where did he live, when did he die? What 3 of his most important art pieces (draw one of them).
3. What are your favourite foods (you will be making an art piece about them)?
4. Select a high-resolution photo of your favourite food and create a Roy Lichtenstein style drawing of the food on A4 paper, make sure to fill the paper completely.



1. Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s, pop art is a style of ~~that~~ art that explores elements of modern culture. 3 of the most famous pop Artists was Andy Warhol, David Hockney and Jasper Johns
2. Roy Lichtenstein was one of the leading figures in the Pop art movement. Lichtenstein expanded his use of bold colours and Ben-day dots beyond the figurative imagery of comic book pages. He was born October 27 1923, live in New York and died in September 29, 1997. His 3 most important art pieces was 1: In the car 2. Wham 3 Drowning Girl
3. My favourite foods is Chocolate







Umberto Boccioni, *Unique Forms of Continuity in Space*, 1913.

Investigation: Futurism

- List five well known artists of the futurism Art movement.
- What period was futurism created and what influenced the movement?
- Try to sketch a moving object and person and think how you can depict it.
- Sketch an armature structure showing a person moving as a draft of your upcoming 3D project.

1.-Carlo Carrà

-Giacomo Balla

-Umberto Boccioni

-Gino Severini

-Luigi Russolo

2. Futurism was created in the early 20th century. This movement was invented and predominantly based in Italy, led by the charismatic poet Marinetti. Cubism was one of the primary influence on futurism. It was also influenced by the culmination of Italian nationhood.

3.

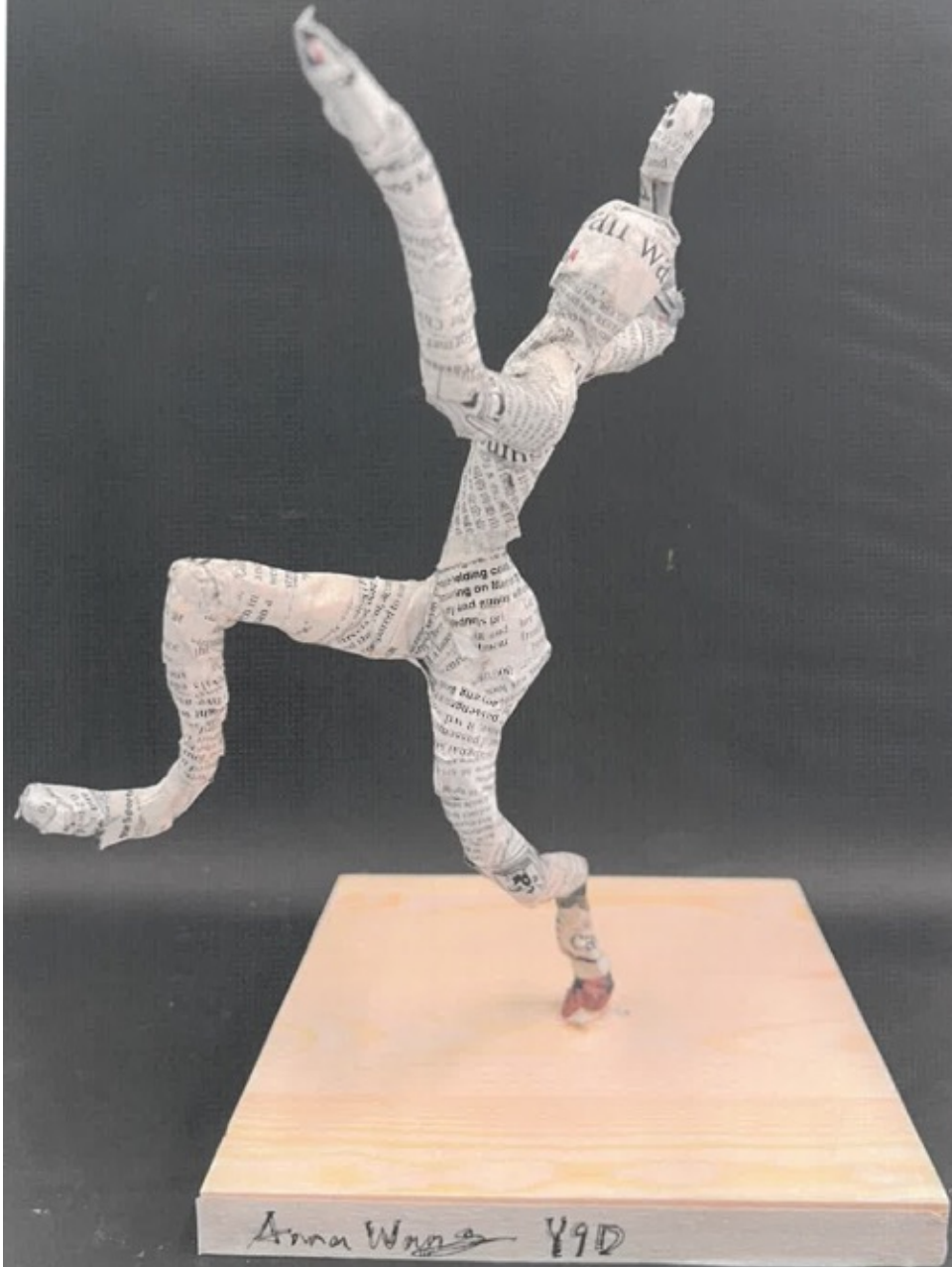
Moving object



Moving Person



4.





Reflection: Futurism/movement

- List all the steps you used to create your 3-D sculpture, be specific and detailed.
- What materials did you use?
- What was your sculpture's move?
- What are your strengths and weaknesses during this unit?
- What advice would you give someone who is about to start this assignment?

List all the steps you used to create your 3-D sculpture be specific and detailed.

What materials did you use? I use iron and copper wire. First, I use iron to make the shape of my sculpture, then use copper wire to make details.

What was your sculpture's move? I like playing volleyball so I want to my sculpture's movement like a volleyball player. I search in being and chose one picture which was, I like in many pictures. It was classical delivery of service.

What are your strengths and weaknesses during this unit?

In this unit, I try a new part of art area — sculpture. It's my first time to design, thinking and making a sculpture. I feel very excited because it's very fun! However, I also clear know what level I was. I think my strengths is know 'how to do' that. I'll think a lot when I make sculpture before. Then I'll imagin which art need more details and how to make sculpture pretty. And my weaknesses are don't have enough patience and not knowing the properties of clay. If I have a chance I'll do better.

What advice would you give some who is about to start this assignment?

If you start this assignment, in my opinion you could find a picture what is you sculpture look and than make sculpture. That could make your sculpture more real.