



LA IMMACULADA CONCEPCION SCHOOL

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
12th GRADE – CONARTS

MAY 4-8, 2020

LESSON 10

TOPIC: Materials and Techniques as Applied to Contemporary Arts

SUB-TOPIC: Support and Other Materials

Painting is an art form that began many years ago. The earliest paintings recorded were found on the walls and ceilings caves.

Painting is the application of colors to surface through the use of tools such as brushes, a painting knife, a roller or even the fingers. The surface or the support is the material to which the paint is applied. This may be canvas, paper, or wood.

Three Components of Paints

1. **Pigments** – it is the colored part of the paint.
2. **Binder** – it is the material that holds together the grains of pigment and allows it to stick to the painting surface.
3. **Solvent** – it is the liquid that controls the thickness of thinness of the paint.

Different Kinds of Paints

1. **Oil-based paints** – was first used in the 1400s. Although quite costly, it still is a popular medium of painting today. To make the painting transparent, artist added linseed oil, thus began the era of oil paints. Today, poppy oil and sunflower oil substitute for linseed oil. These oils serve as the binder and the solvent is turpentine.

Basic Techniques for Painting with Oils

- a. Oil paints
- b. Solvent
- c. Brushes

Basic Steps in Oil Painting

- a. Start with a simple sketch.
 - b. Plan your design.
 - c. Find the light source.
 - d. Look closely at your composition and consider the actual color.
 - e. Work in layers.
 - f. Check for movements in your subject.
 - g. Determine what painting technique to use
 - h. It takes three days for a layer of paint to dry.
 - i. You have three days to rework or correct any mistakes.
 - j. Clean you brushes using turpentine.
 - k. To remove paint from your hands, use baby oil or olive oil.
2. **Water-soluble paints** – watercolor is the most popular of all water-based paint media. Two approaches to transparent watercolor painting.
 1. **Wet-on-Dry** – this technique involves the limited use of water.
 2. **Wet-to-Wet** – this technique involves keeping the support and the pigment mixture in wet conditions.
 3. **Tempera** – is another water-based paint. It is neither transparent nor opaque. Its effects depend upon the layers of semi-opaque colors. Each layer of paint serves as a tinted undercoat for the next layers.

4. **Acrylic paints** – the medium is a fast-drying paint containing pigment suspended in acrylic polymer emulsion.

Kinds of Acrylics

1. **Professionals Acrylic** – this type of acrylic paint resists chemical reactions from exposure to water, ultraviolet light and oxygen.
2. **Student Acrylic** – this has lower pigment concentration and smaller range of colors.
3. **Scholastic Acrylic** – the pigment content is less expensive and includes dyes in the formulation.

LESSON 10

Activity 1

Directions: Make your own artwork using water color or acrylic paint as your medium.

Materials:

- Water color or acrylic paint
- Oslo paper
- Brush/foam etc.
- Small water container
- Rags and newspaper (for water absorption and cleaning)

Note: If there are no available materials to use, be resourceful enough:

- a. Organic (plants) – leaves, flowers, etc.
- b. Pigments can also be natural like vegetables or fruits.
- c. Old or used water color and acrylic paint
- d. Colored dyes/dyobos
- e. Last resource is crayon (as assumption for water color or acrylic paint)

Sample guide.





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SUB-TOPIC: Other Two-Dimensional Media

Pastel painting – pastel is derived from the word “pastelo” which is the Italian word for gum. When pastel is applied to a slightly textured surface, the pigment is rubbed away from the stick and transferred to the surface. Pastel can be used on any surface that has sufficient tooth or texture to hold the pigment dust. Color of the support is very important as it affects the quality of colors that are applied.

Three Kinds of Pastel

1. **Soft Pastels** have a higher proportion of pigment binder.
2. **Hard Pastels** there are more of a drawing tool and are useful for adding detail images created by hard or soft pastel.
3. **Oil Pastel** this medium produces compositions that are bold and colorful. The range of hues are limited but colors can be overlaid on the support.

Technique of Manipulating Pastel

1. Stippling is the application of pastel in a broken pattern of small marks to produce an attractive play of colors.
2. Impasto is pressed hard on to the support so as to leave a thick opaque deposit of pigment.
3. Graffito is effective for oil pastel. This involves scraping off color to reveal the tone of the support using a blunt pen knife.
4. Scumbling a technique that involves building up the pastel painting in layers.
5. Feathering - laying delicate parallel strokes of color with the point of the pastel.
6. Dry wash is a method of laying a broad area of color in a uniform, unbroken tone.

Collage a technique of composing a work of art by pasting on a single surface various material not normally associated with one another. Example of materials include newspaper clippings, parts of a photograph, theater tickets, and parts of an envelope, buttons, objects.

MAY 5,2020

Activity 1

Directions: Create your own collage.

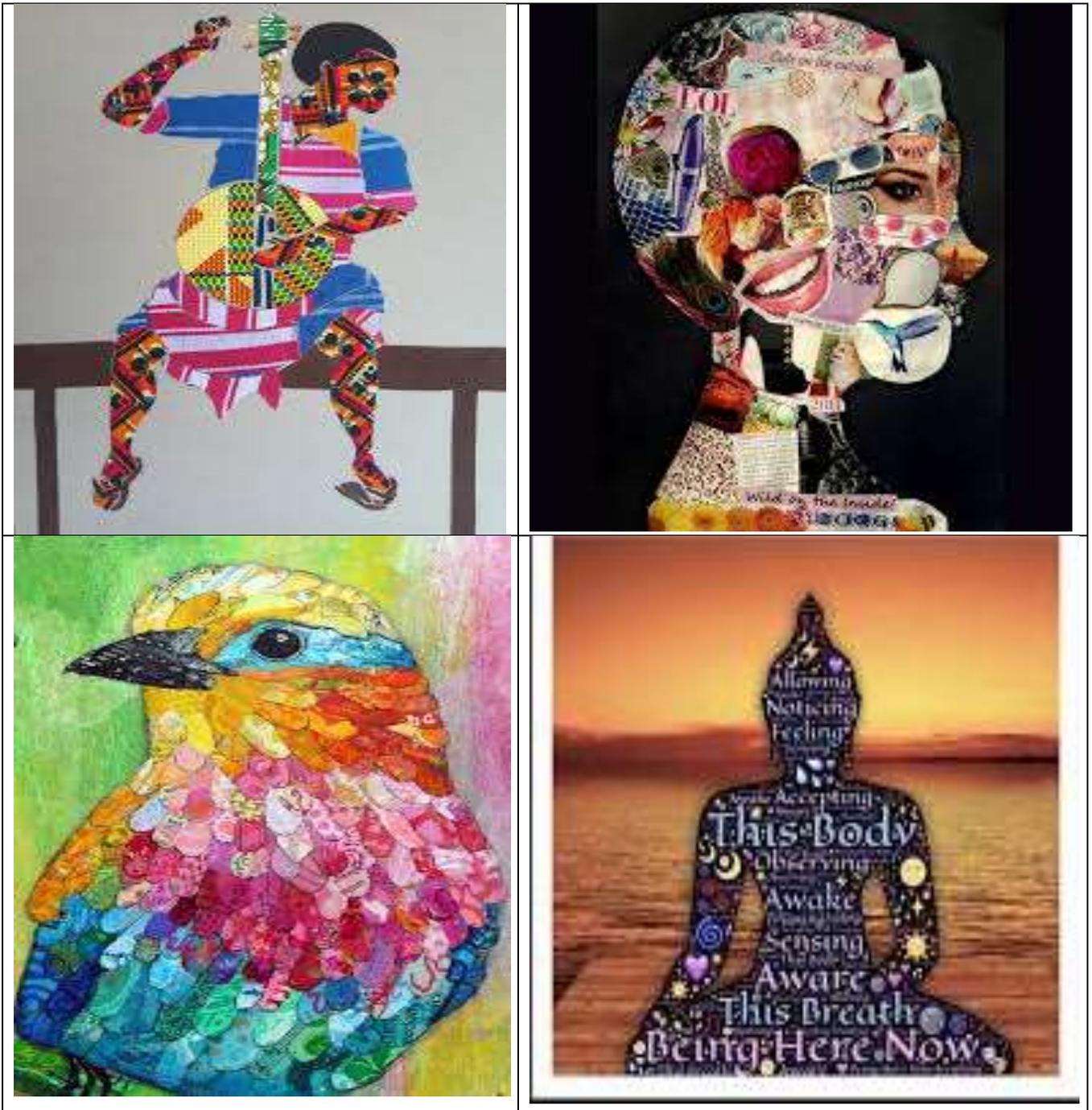
Material:

- Old magazine, newspaper, any materials available
- Scissors
- Paste or glue
- Oslo paper (portrait)

Basic steps for making a collage:

1. Collect the materials needed to make the collage.
2. Fold, cut or tear paper into different shapes.
3. Develop a theme for the concept.
4. Assemble the pieces and map out what objects should be glued.
5. Let the collage dry.

Sample of Collage Arts





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LESSON 12

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SUB-TOPIC: Other Two-Dimensional Media

Printmaking is a process that involves the repeated transferring of an original image from a prepared surface called a matrix (printing plate) into another surface usually paper. The impression created by the matrix on the surface is called a print.

Three Stages of Printmaking.

1. Creating the matrix or the printing plate. The plate may be made of metal, woodblocks, stone slabs or silkscreens.
 - a. Prepare the surface by light sanding. Staining with a wash of acrylic paint may also be done.
 - b. Transfer the image to the surface of the plate.
2. Inking the plate. This stage involves applying ink to the matrix.
3. Transferring the image. The surface onto which the print is to be transferred is pressed to the plate.

Materials Used in Printmaking

1. Solvents. This may include water, vegetable oil and biodegradable degreasers or cleaners.
2. Inks and additives. The quality of the ink affects the prints produced.
3. Paper. The type of paper use for the printmaking process needs to be strong will lasts longer, have low acidity and should contain some linen or cotton fibers.

Printing Techniques

1. Relief Printing. The matrix is carved with knives or gouges.
2. Intaglio. These are created using metal plates into which lines have been incised.
3. Lithography. This also known as planographic printing.
4. Etching. In this technique minimal pressure of the line on the matrix.
5. Serigraphy. This is also known as silkscreen printing.

MIXED MEDIA refers to works of visual art that combines various traditionally distinct art media. Two or more artistic media are combined by the artist into a single composition. Mixed media art usually conveys political views or social statements.

Mixed Media Art – the process and materials used to create a lead to interesting effects. The process and materials used to create a work of art is always of interest.

MAY 6. 2020

Activity 1

Directions: Research on the history of printmaking in the Philippines. Make a simple essay presentation. (One whole sheet of pad paper)

Activity 2

Direction: Answer the following: (One whole sheet of pad paper)

1. Differentiate collage and mixed media. (see the pictures below)
2. Enumerate the elements of mixed media with explanation.

