

stage 2 > unit 1 > Behind The Mask

SUBJECT MATTER	OUTCOMES & INDICATORS		SUGGESTED MATERIALS
People	<p>VAS2.1 Represents the qualities of experiences and things that are interesting or beautiful by choosing among aspects of subject matter.</p>		<p>paint metallic or fluorescent paints</p>
<p>DURATION</p> <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on details of subject matter and areas of beauty, interest, awe, wonder and delight like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facial expressions, body positions and body angles - contrasts in a streetscape and/or natural environments 		<p>oil pastels paper</p>
<p>ARTFORM</p> <p>Drawing Painting</p>	<p>VAS2.3 Acknowledges that artists make artworks for different reasons and that various interpretations are possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discusses reasons why artists make artworks focusing on who, where, when, why and how 		<p>COGS</p> <p>Understanding Each Other Being Australian</p>

LESSON	PROCESS	SAMPLES
<p>Reflections Drawing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint a piece of paper with a mixture of blue and green paint. • Encourage students to paint into the background a shadowy shape of their head and torso using just blue paint so that it is slightly darker than the rest of the background. • Allow to dry and then draw over the painted shadow with orange, green and yellow oil pastels to fill in the head and other features. • Continue to add two more portrait drawings almost on top of this first one using a brush and green paint then black ink. <p>• Each of these drawings is more of a simple line sketch, which still allows us to see through to the painting underneath. This creates an interesting layered effect and gives the illusion of looking at the person from different viewpoints as each drawing is in a slightly different position.</p> <p>Extension: Embellish a simple continuous line drawing with watercolour and paint.</p>	 <p>9587</p>  <p>9588</p>  <p>9603</p>
	<p>shadow, features, illusion, viewpoints, layered</p>	

LESSON	PROCESS	SAMPLES
<p>Puzzled Picasso Painting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at Picasso’s “Weeping Woman” Discuss his cubist technique of representing all viewpoints in the painting. • Begin by painting a portrait with a side on view. • Continue by painting the eyes looking forward. • Students decide whether to paint the mouth and nose from the front or side. • Allow black paint to dry. • Students add other colour to the face and features. • Allow to dry. • Finish work by drawing back into painted areas with crayon and adding interesting layers with line. • Shade behind portrait with oil pastel. 	 <p>9127</p> <p>9189</p>
<p>Picasso, Weeping Woman, viewpoints, Cubism</p>		
<p>Antipodean Head Drawing</p>	<p>FYI: Albert Tucker was interested in the harshness of the Australian landscape. He developed the motif of the Antipodean Head to represent the Australian character and its resilience. Google image search to find picture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display an image of Albert Tucker’s Antipodean Head. • Discuss with students Tuckers interest in the Aussie landscape and what the image might represent. • Create your own Antipodean head by painting a grey or brown flat, angular, geometric shape, similar to Albert Tucker’s work. • Allow paint to dry. • Students draw and colour interesting angular shapes with a black oil pastels to represent eye sockets and other indented sections of the head. • Add further interest using white and brown oil pastels to draw lines to resemble harsh exposure and age. • Finally use a different paint colour to fill the background area. 	 <p>9176</p>
<p>Albert Tucker, Antipodean Head, angular, geometric, harsh, exposure, landscape</p>		

LESSON	PROCESS	SAMPLES
<p>My Tribal Mask Painting</p>	<p>FYI: In this example the student has used fluorescent paints but the usual colours can be used or try metallic paints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at examples of different tribal masks. • Discuss with students the different reasons that masks are worn. • Students create their own unique mask using ideas from the different examples offered. • Draw an outline of a mask with build up the decorative pattern work. • Encourage students to be as imaginative as possible with their decoration and shape. • Fill the shapes with dots of different coloured paints using the flat end of a pencil. This technique is called Pointillism. • Dot all outlines in black. 	 <p>9472</p>
	<p>tribal, decorative, Pointillism, fluorescent, metallic, outlines</p>	