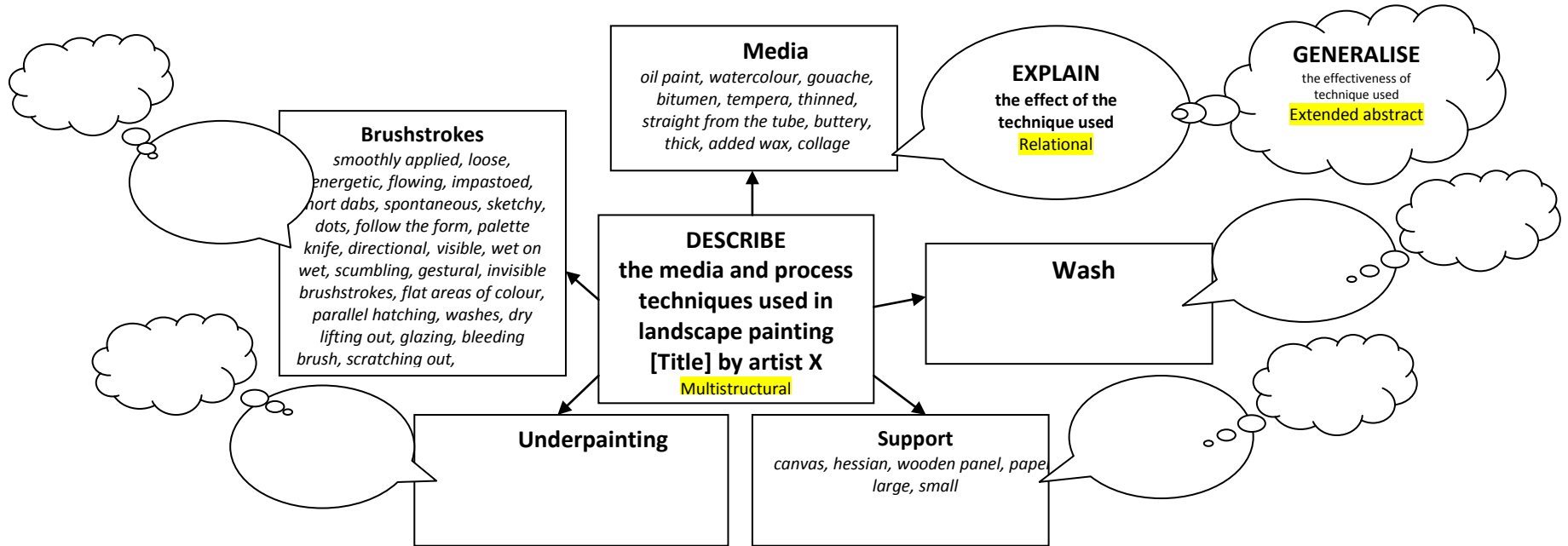


AS 90229 (2.3): Exploring Techniques in New Zealand Painting

Landscape painting [insert title] by [insert artist] uses the following media and process techniques ...**because** (explain effect of technique) ... **because** (explain how this effect helps meet artist's purpose).

Techniques Vocabulary for Effects :

Orderly, firmly outlined, random, spontaneous, sketchy, emotional soft, immediacy, optical mixing, dissolve form, flattened form, non-naturalistic, luminosity, fleeting light, passion, movement, three dimensional, realism, polished, depth, leads eye, quick drying, enhances brightness, involve the viewer, dramatic, chiaroscuro, coloured drawing..





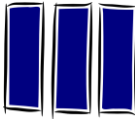
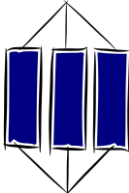
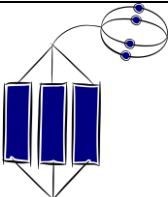
Overall the media and process technique/s used in landscape painting 1 [insert techniques] created [insert effect/s] because [give reasons why and examples - explain why, how, where the technique created this effect].

For example ...

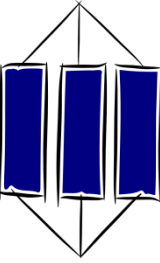
DESCRIBE
Media and process techniques used in landscape painting 1.

EXPLAIN
How and where the technique is used in the painting

GENERALISE
Effectiveness of this use of the technique in the landscape painting.
I think this is effective in creating the effect in the painting because ... because

CO-CONSTRUCTED SELF ASSESSMENT RUBRIC	 Prestructural	 Unistructural	 Multistructural	 Relational	 Extended Abstract
	Learning outcomes show unconnected information, no organisation.	Learning outcomes show simple connections but importance not noted.	Learning outcomes show connections are made, but significance to overall meaning is missing.	Learning outcomes show full connections made, and synthesis of parts to the overall meaning	Learning outcomes go beyond subject and makes links to other concepts - generalises
Media and process techniques For example Media Brushstrokes Wash Underpainting Support	I need help to identify [support] used in an identified landscape painting.	I can describe the [support] used in an identified landscape painting.	I can describe several features of the [support] used in an identified landscape painting	I can describe the [support] used in an identified landscape painting and explain a relevant effect.	I can describe the [support] used in an identified landscape painting and explain a relevant effect. I can generalise about why this was effective. – (why the effect expressed the artists' concerns/themes/ideas/intentions).
Example Taken from AS90229		McCahon: <i>Northland Panels</i> . . Large unstretched canvas strips	McCahon: <i>Northland Panels</i> . Large unstretched/ unframed canvas strips	McCahon: <i>Northland Panels</i> . Large unstretched/ unframed canvas strips bring the landscape into the viewer's space	McCahon: <i>Northland Panels</i> . Large unstretched/ unframed canvas strips bring the landscape into the viewer's space and create the experience of a journey along the 7 panels as s/he walks along.
Effective Strategies					

HOT SOLO COMPARE CONTRAST Map

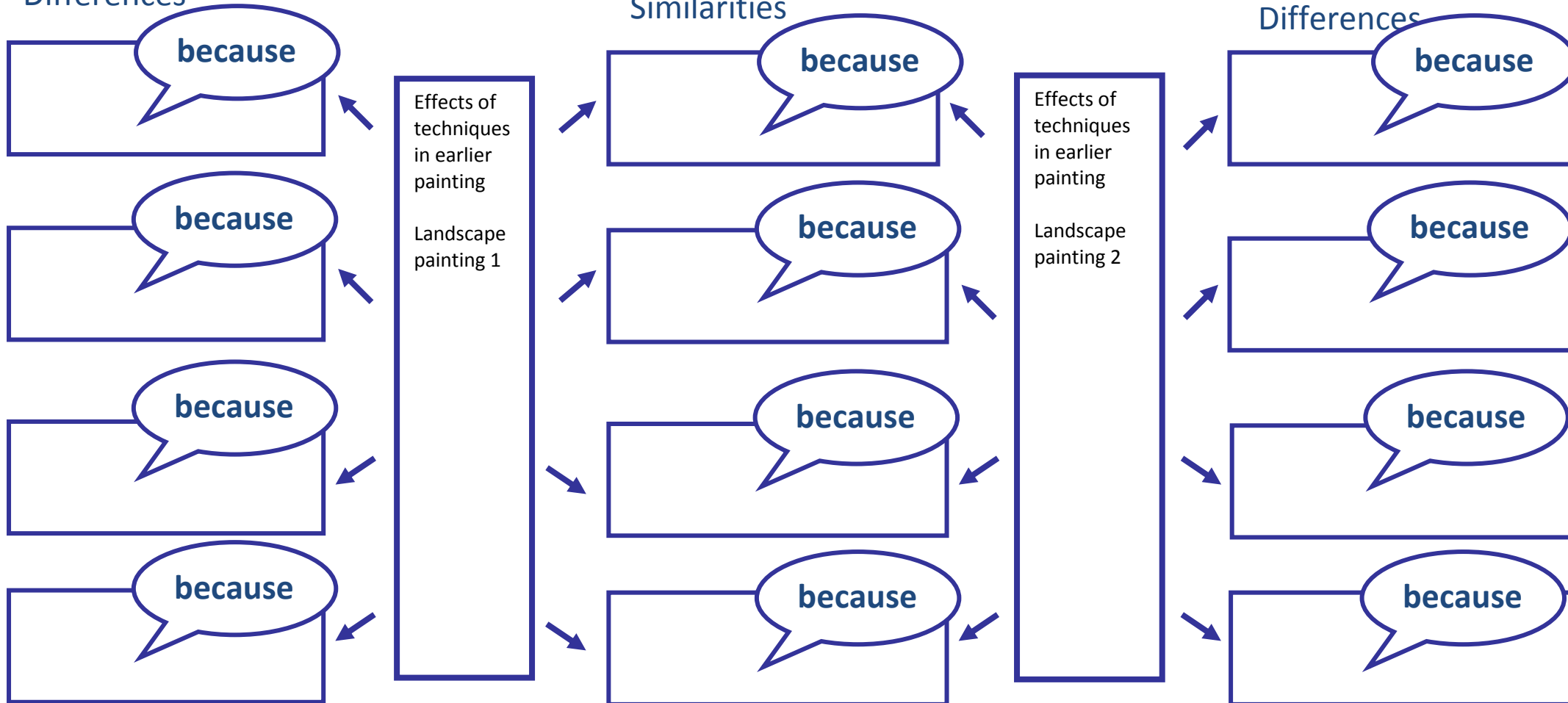


with SOLO coded self-assessment rubric



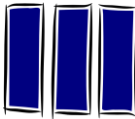
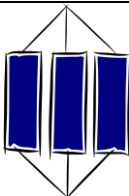
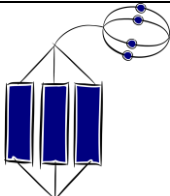
Differences

Similarities

Differences



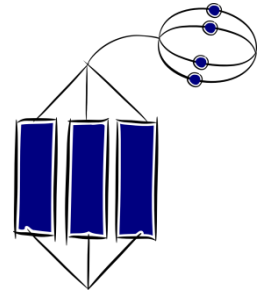
Overall ... because ... because ...

CO-CONSTRUCTED SELF ASSESSMENT RUBRIC	 Prestructural	 Unistructural	 Multistructural	 Relational	 Extended Abstract
	Learning outcomes show unconnected information, no organisation.	Learning outcomes show simple connections but importance not noted.	Learning outcomes show connections are made, but significance to overall meaning is missing.	Learning outcomes show full connections made, and synthesis of parts to the overall meaning	Learning outcomes go beyond subject and makes links to other concepts - generalises
Comparison of media and process techniques used in landscape painting 1 and landscape painting 2 For example Media Brushstrokes Wash Underpainting Support	I can identify the techniques used. I need help to compare the techniques used [insert] in landscape painting 1 and landscape painting 2.	I can identify one relevant similarity and difference between the technique/s used in landscape painting 1 and landscape painting 2.	I can identify several similarities and differences between the technique/s used in landscape painting 1 and landscape painting 2.	I can identify several similarities and differences between the technique/s used in landscape painting 1 and landscape painting 2 AND explain why they are similar or different in their effect.	I can identify several similarities and differences between the technique/s used in landscape painting 1 and landscape painting 2 and explain why they are similar or different in their effect. I can generalise about the overall significance of the similarities and differences and their effect on the overall meanings of the work or the intentions of the artist.
Example Taken from AS90229		One difference between Heaphy and Van der Velden is that Heaphy used watercolour as his preferred medium and Van der Velden used oil paint, and even bitumen.	Heaphy and Van der Velden used very different media and support. Heaphy used watercolour on paper as his preferred medium and created small scale portable pieces. Van der Velden used oil paint, and even bitumen to create large scale pieces.	Heaphy used watercolour on paper as his preferred medium and created small scale portable pieces..Watercolour on paper was his preferred medium because it was portable and dried quickly. Portability was important because Heaphy was a Topographical painter,	Heaphy used watercolour on paper as his preferred medium and created small scale portable pieces. Watercolour on paper was his preferred medium because it was portable and dried quickly. Portability was important because Heaphy was a Topographical painter,

				<p>working for the New Zealand Company.</p> <p>In contrast Van der Velden wanted to create large scale dramatic dark scenes He needed oil paint, and even bitumen, to do this because it would have been impossible to create large scale, dramatic, dark scenes such as those at Otira with watercolour.</p>	<p>working for the New Zealand Company. Because he was a Topographical painter, working for the New Zealand Company and was concerned with promoting a positive view of settlement, not with creating dramatic atmospheric effects.</p> <p>In contrast Van der Velden wanted to create large scale dramatic dark scenes to show Romantic, sublime effects of God's might in nature. He needed oil paint, and even bitumen, to do this because it would have been impossible to create large scale, dramatic, dark scenes such as those at Otira with watercolour.</p>
Effective Strategies					

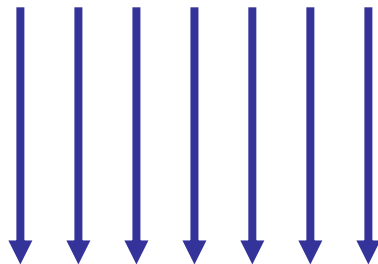
GENERALISATION Map

with SOLO coded self-assessment rubric



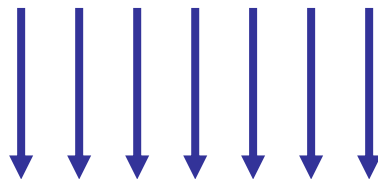
Generalisation

About the different media and process techniques used in the artists painting.



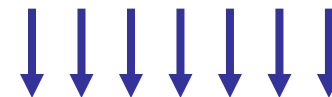
Explain Techniques

Give reasons and examples of techniques used and their effects.



Purpose or Effect

Give reasons why these effects support the artists' intention or the meaning of the work



Evaluate Generalisation
Accept/Reject/Uncertain