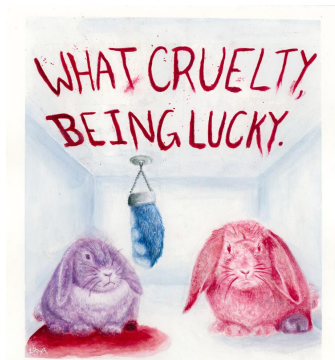
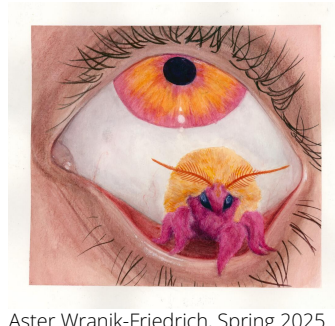




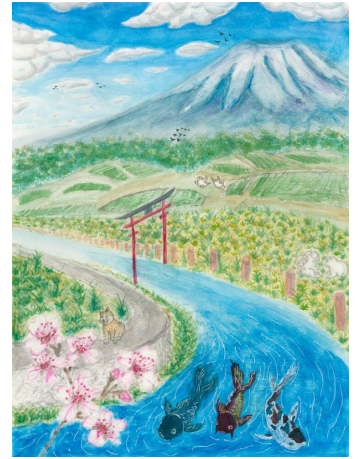
Jillian Chisholm, Spring 2025



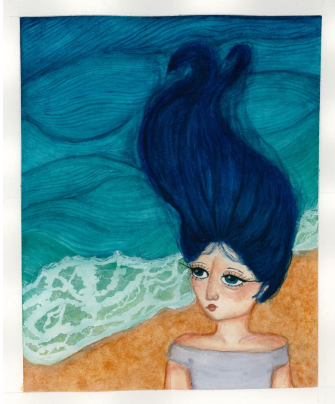
Stella Bussey Murphy, Spring 2025



Aster Wranik-Friedrich, Spring 2025



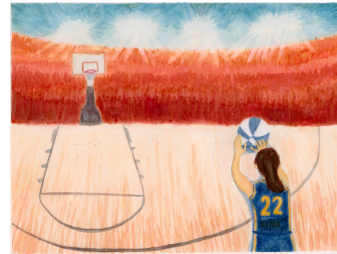
Edward Kang, Spring 2025



Sophia Khosravi, Spring 2025



Kai Walsh, Spring 2025



Paityn Fownes, Spring 2025



Cale Cross, Spring 2025



Maryam Musayeva, Spring 2025



Mandy Tang, Spring 2025



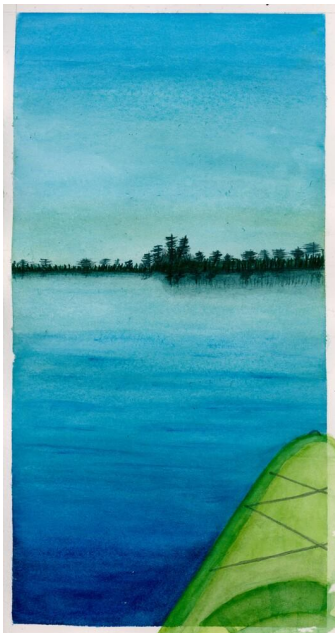
Yanbo Zhao, Spring 2025



Isabelle Christie, Spring 2025



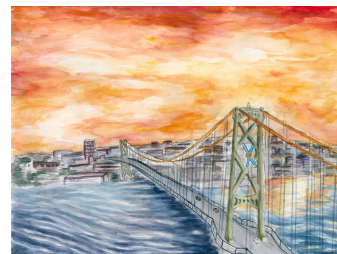
Nahla Mawji, Spring 2025



Julie Corkum, Spring 2025



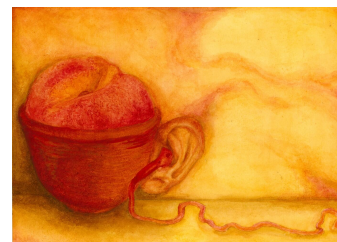
David Li, Spring 2025



Eddie Stanhope, Spring 2025



Laila O'Carroll, Spring 2025



Luke Vaughan, Spring 2025

## Painting

- \_\_\_\_\_ colour wheel
- \_\_\_\_\_ watercolour techniques
- \_\_\_\_\_ colour & emotion
- \_\_\_\_\_ apple & orange
- \_\_\_\_\_ observing photos

\_\_\_\_\_/10 **Idea development**  
Mark so far: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_/10 **Progress & goals**

### Criteria for your finished Painting:

#### Quality of observation

Shapes, contours, sizes, naturalism

#### Painting technique

Colour mixing, brushstrokes, texture

#### Composition

Non-central, balanced colour scheme

# Painting basics - Colour wheel

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## 绘画基础 - 色轮

**Mix your colours carefully** — you should have an even flow between colours.

**仔细混合颜色** - 您应该在颜色之间存在均匀的流动

**Use saturated colours** — you should not be able to see the gray lines and writing underneath

**使用饱和的颜色** - 你不应该看到灰色线条和写在下面

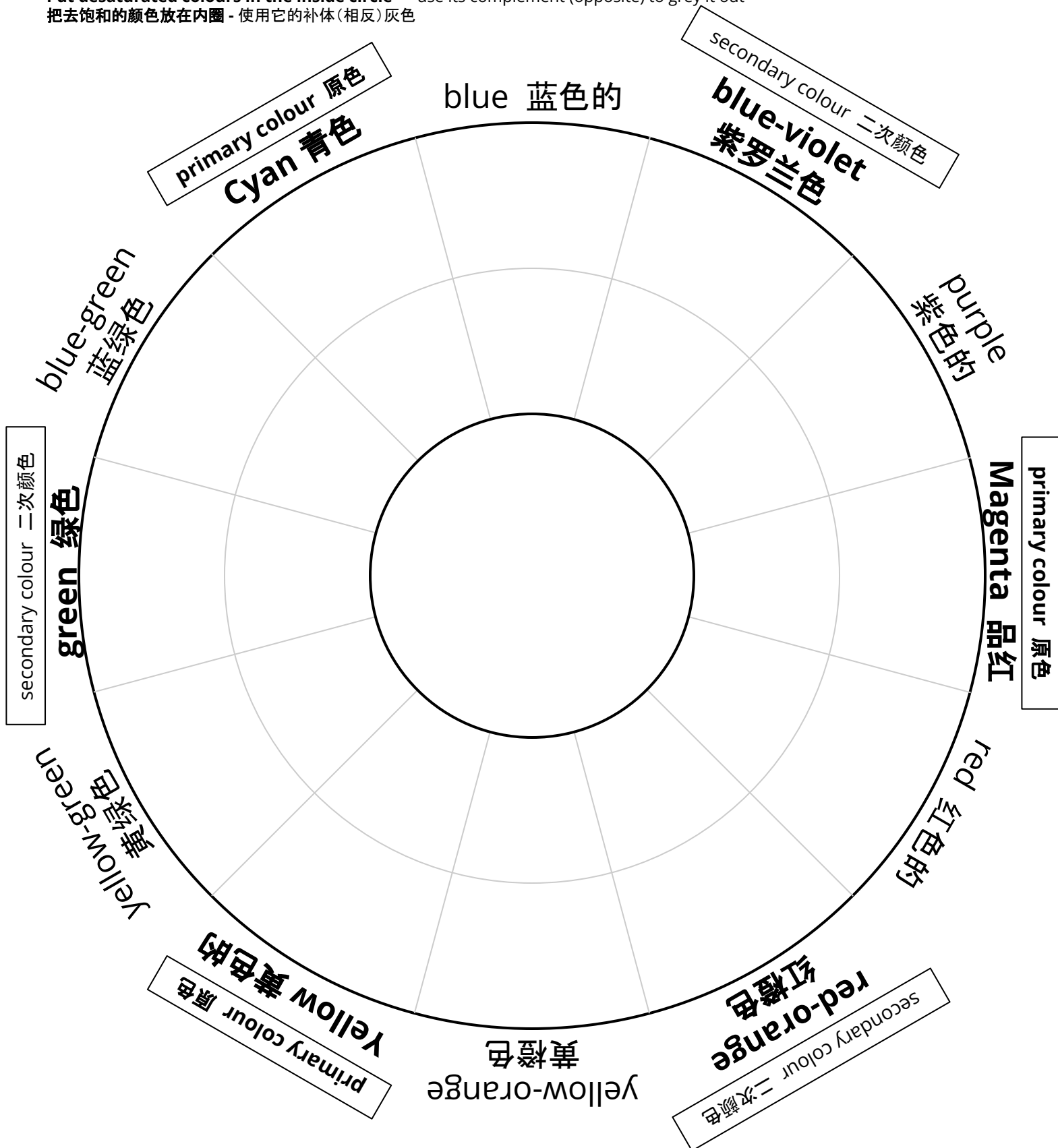
**Do not add outlines** — outlines break down colour flow and flatten things

**不要添加轮廓** - 概述分解颜色流量和平坦的东西

**Apply your colours smoothly and carefully.** 顺利仔细地应用颜色.

**Put desaturated colours in the inside circle** — use its complement (opposite) to grey it out

**把去饱和的颜色放在内圈** - 使用它的补体(相反)灰色





# Painting criteria and building your skills step-by-step

## 绘画标准并逐步构建您的技能

**Quality of observation:** Careful detail, proportion, and shading with the goal of realism

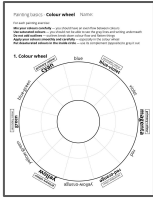
**观察质量:** 仔细细节, 比例和遮蔽与 现实主义的目标

**Quality of painting technique:** Excellent colour mixing, blending, brushwork, and texture

**涂装技术:** 优异的颜色混合, 混合, 笔刷和 质地

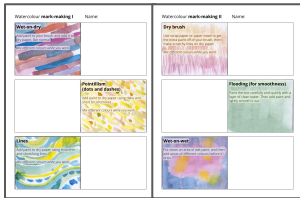
**Composition:** Creating a full, well-balanced, non-central composition with a clear colour scheme

**作文:** 用透明的配色方案 创建一个完整的, 平衡的非中央 组成,



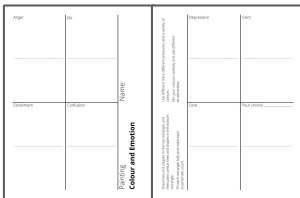
### Step 1. Learn how to **mix colours and greys**

步骤1.了解如何混合 颜色和灰色



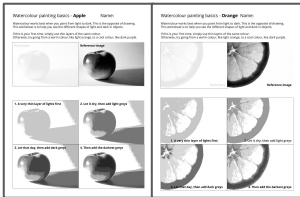
### Step 2. Practice **basic** watercolour **techniques**

第 2 步: 练习基本水彩技巧



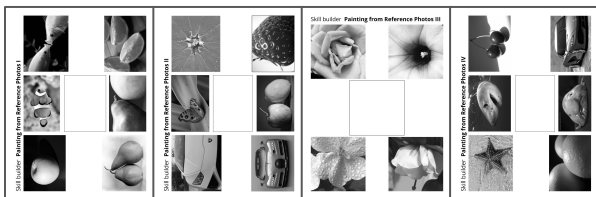
### Step 3. *Optionally*, learn how to abstractly **express emotion**

步骤 3. (可选) 学习如何抽象地表达情感



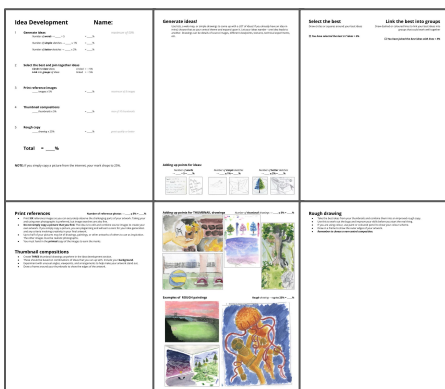
### Step 4. Practice painting in **layers from dark to light**

步骤4.从黑暗中练习在层中绘画



### Step 5. Practice **painting from photos**

步骤5.练习照片绘画



### Step 6. **Develop an idea** for your painting

步骤6.为您的绘画制定一个想法

# Watercolour **technique basics I**

## 水彩技法基础 I

Name:

### **Wet-on-dry**

#### 湿碰干

Add paint to your brush, and add it to dry paper, like normal.

像平常一样, 将颜料添加到画笔中, 然后将其添加到干纸上。

Mix different colours while you work.

工作时混合不同的颜色

### **Pointillism (dots and dashes)**

#### 点画法(点和划)

Add paint to dry paper using dabs and short brushstrokes.

使用轻拍和短笔触将 颜料添加到干纸上

Mix different colours while you work.

工作时混合不同的颜色

### **Lines**

#### 线路

Add paint to dry paper using thick/thin and short/long lines.

使用粗/细和短/长线在干纸上添加油漆。

Mix different colours while you work.

工作时混合不同的颜色



# Watercolour technique basics II

## 水彩技法基础二

Name:

### Dry brush

#### 干的笔刷

Use scrap paper or paper towel to get the extra paint off of your brush, then make scratchy lines on dry paper

用废纸或纸巾擦掉画笔上多余的油漆, 然后在干纸上画出粗糙的线条

Mix different colours while you work.

工作时混合不同的颜色

### Flooding (for smoothness)

#### 洪水(为了平滑)

Paint the box carefully and quickly with a layer of clean water. Then add paint and lightly smooth it out.

用一层干净的水仔细快速地在盒子上涂漆, 然后添加油漆并轻轻抹平。

### Wet-on-wet

#### 湿碰湿

Put down an area of wet paint, and then add areas of different colours before it dries.

放下一块未干的油漆, 然后在干燥前添加不同颜色的区域。

# 水彩画的词汇

<b>analogous colours</b> 相似色	<b>groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel</b> 色轮上彼此相邻的颜色组
<b>apron</b> 围裙	<b>a piece of cloth that you wear to protect your clothes from getting dirty.</b> 一块用来防止衣服弄脏的布。
<b>blending</b> 混合	<b>in drawing: mixing from light to dark greys; in painting: mixing from one colour to another</b> 在绘画中: 从浅灰色到深灰色的混合; 在绘画中: 从一种颜色混合到另一种颜色
<b>brush</b> 刷子	<b>a tool with hairs on the end that is used in painting</b> 一种末端有毛的工具, 用于绘画
<b>brushstroke</b> 一笔	<b>the mark made by a brush when you paint</b> 绘画时用画笔留下的痕迹
<b>central composition</b> 中心构图	<b>an arrangement where the most important thing is in the middle</b> 最重要的事情在中间的安排
<b>colour mixing</b> 混色	<b>adding two or more colours together</b> 将两种或多种颜色添加在一起
<b>colour scheme</b> 配色方案	<b>the balanced choice of colours in an artwork</b> 艺术品中色彩的平衡选择
<b>colour wheel</b> 色轮	<b>a circle of coloured sections that shows the relationships between colours</b> 一圈彩色部分, 显示颜色之间的关系
<b>complementary colours</b> 互补色	<b>colours that are opposites on the colour wheel</b> 色轮上相反的颜色
<b>cyan</b> 青色	<b>a greenish-blue colour that is one of the colour primaries</b> 绿蓝色, 是原色之一
<b>dry brush painting</b> 干刷绘画	<b>creating scratchy brushstrokes using a brush that is mostly dry</b> 使用大部分干燥的画笔创建粗糙的笔触
<b>dull colours</b> 暗淡的颜色	<b>colours that are greyish, and not very vivid</b> 颜色偏灰色, 不太鲜艳
<b>flooding</b> 洪水	<b>putting down a layer of clean water onto the paper before adding paint</b> 在涂漆之前在纸上涂上一层清水
<b>intense colours</b> 浓烈的色彩	<b>colours that are very bright and vivid</b> 颜色非常明亮生动
<b>layering</b> 分层	<b>adding several small amounts of pencil or paint on top of each other</b> 在彼此的顶部添加少量铅笔或颜料
<b>magenta</b> 品红	<b>a reddish purple (hot pink) that is one of the colour primaries</b> 红紫色(亮粉色), 是原色之一
<b>monochrome</b> 单色	<b>a colour scheme that only uses light and dark versions of a single colour or grey</b> 仅使用单一颜色或灰色的浅色和深色版本的配色方案



<b>non-central composition</b> 非中心组合	<b>an arrangement where the most important thing is NOT in the middle</b> 最重要的事情不在中间的安排
<b>palette</b> 调色板	<b>a painting tool that is used to mix colours on</b> 一种用于混合颜色的绘画工具
<b>pointillism</b> 点画法	<b>drawing or painting with small dots or dashes</b> 用小点或破折号绘图或绘画
<b>primary colour</b> 原色	<b>a colour that cannot be mixed using other colours, for example: cyan, yellow, and magenta</b> 无法与其他颜色混合的颜色, 例如: 青色、黄色和洋红色
<b>rectangular colour scheme</b> 矩形配色方案	<b>a balanced colour scheme that looks like a rectangle on the colour wheel</b> 平衡的配色方案, 看起来像色轮上的矩形
<b>secondary colour</b> 次要颜色	<b>a colour that is created by mixing two primary colours, for example: red, green, and blue</b> 通过混合两种原色创建的颜色, 例如: 红色、绿色和蓝色
<b>split complementary colour scheme</b> 分割互补色方案	<b>a colour scheme using one base colour, and two colours on either side of the complementary</b> 使用一种基色和互补色两侧的两种颜色的配色方案
<b>square colour scheme</b> 方形配色方案	<b>a colour scheme in which colours are balanced around the colour wheel in the shape of a square</b> 一种配色方案, 其中颜色在方形色轮周围保持平衡
<b>synesthesia</b> 联觉	<b>the experience of when one of your senses or feelings is triggered by another</b> 当你的一种感觉或感觉被另一种感觉或感觉触发时的体验
<b>triangle colour scheme</b> 三角形配色方案	<b>a colour scheme in which colours are balanced around the colour wheel in the shape of a triangle</b> 颜色在三角形色轮周围平衡的配色方案
<b>watercolour</b> 水彩	<b>paint that is mixed with a lot of water to use properly</b> 与大量水混合的油漆才能正确使用
<b>wet-on-dry painting</b> 干涂湿涂	<b>the normal way of painting by adding wet paint on top of a dry painting</b> 正常的绘画方式是在干画上添加湿画
<b>wet-on-wet painting</b> 湿碰湿绘画	<b>adding a different colour of wet paint to a painting that is already wet</b> 在已经湿的画上添加不同颜色的湿漆

Anger  
愤怒

Joy  
喜悦

Excitement  
激动

Confusion  
困惑

Name:  
姓名:

Painting skill builder  
绘画技能培养者

Colour and Emotion  
色彩与情感



Draw lines and shapes in the top of the rectangle, and then paint similar lines and shapes in the bottom rectangle.  
在矩形的顶部绘制线条和形状，然后在底部矩形中绘制类似的线条和形状

Fill each rectangle fully and think about how to make each brushstroke express the emotion.  
把每个矩形填满，思考如何让每一笔都表达情感。

Use different lines, pressures, and a variety of colours.  
使用不同的线条、压力和各种颜色

Mix your colours carefully and use different brushstrokes.  
仔细混合颜色并使用不同的笔触

Love 爱	Depression 沮丧
Calm 冷静的	Your choice: 你的选择:

# Watercolour painting basics - Apple

## 水彩画基础知识 - Apple

Watercolour works best when you paint from light to dark. This is the opposite of drawing. This worksheet is to help you see the different shapes of light and dark in objects. If this is your first time, simply use thin layers of the same colour. Otherwise, try going from a warm colour, like light orange, to a cool colour, like dark purple.

当你从浅到深绘画时，水彩效果最好，这与绘画相反。此工作表旨在帮助您查看物体中不同形状的明暗形状。如果这是您第一次，只需使用相同颜色的薄层即可。否则，尝试从暖色（如浅橙色）变为冷色（如深紫色）。

Paint here

在这里画画



Reference image

参考图片



1. A very thin layer of lights first

首先是一层非常薄的灯



2. Let it dry, then add light greys

让它干燥，然后添加浅灰色



3. Let that dry, then add dark greys

让它干燥，然后添加深灰色



4. Then add the darkest greys

然后添加最深的灰色



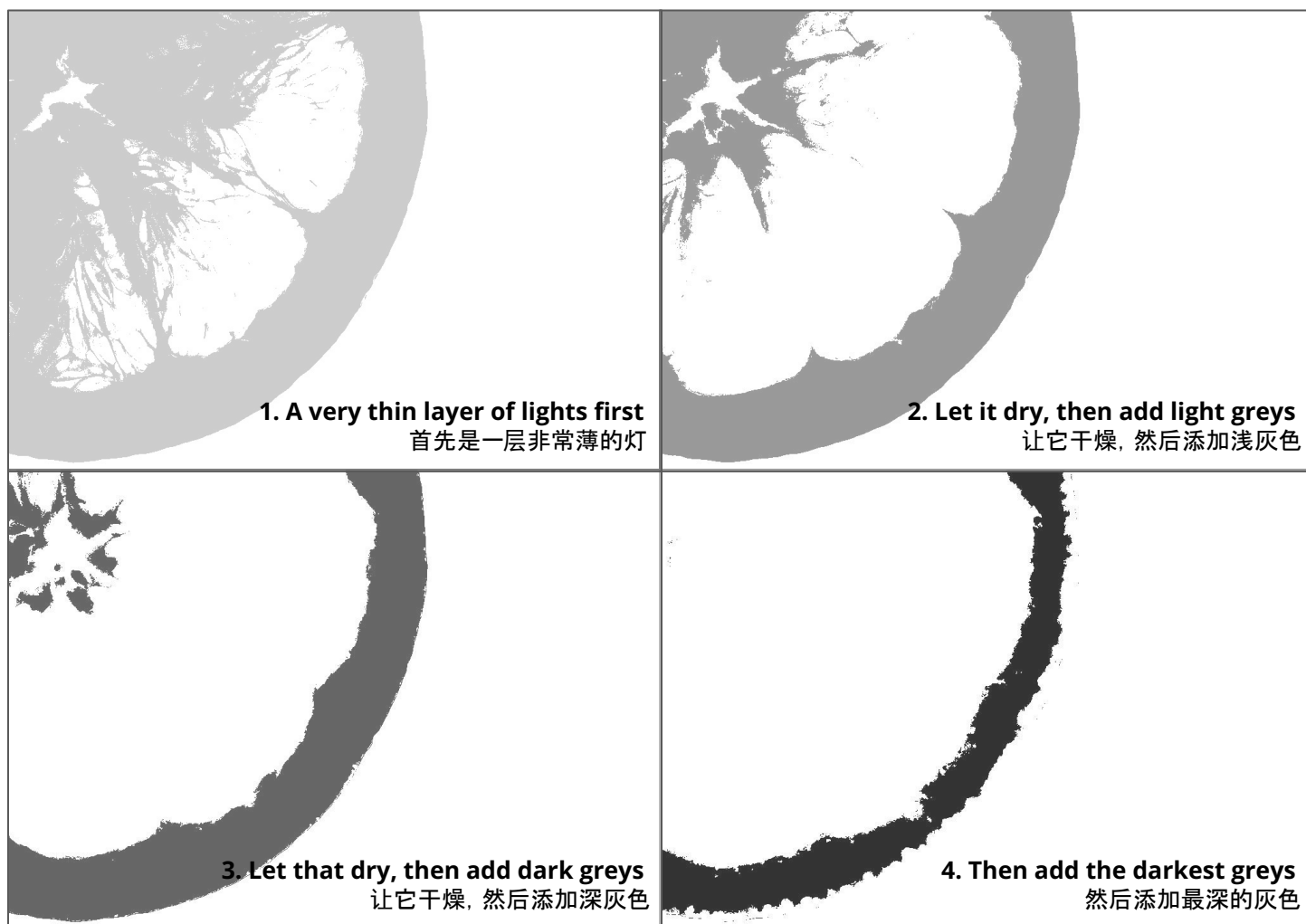
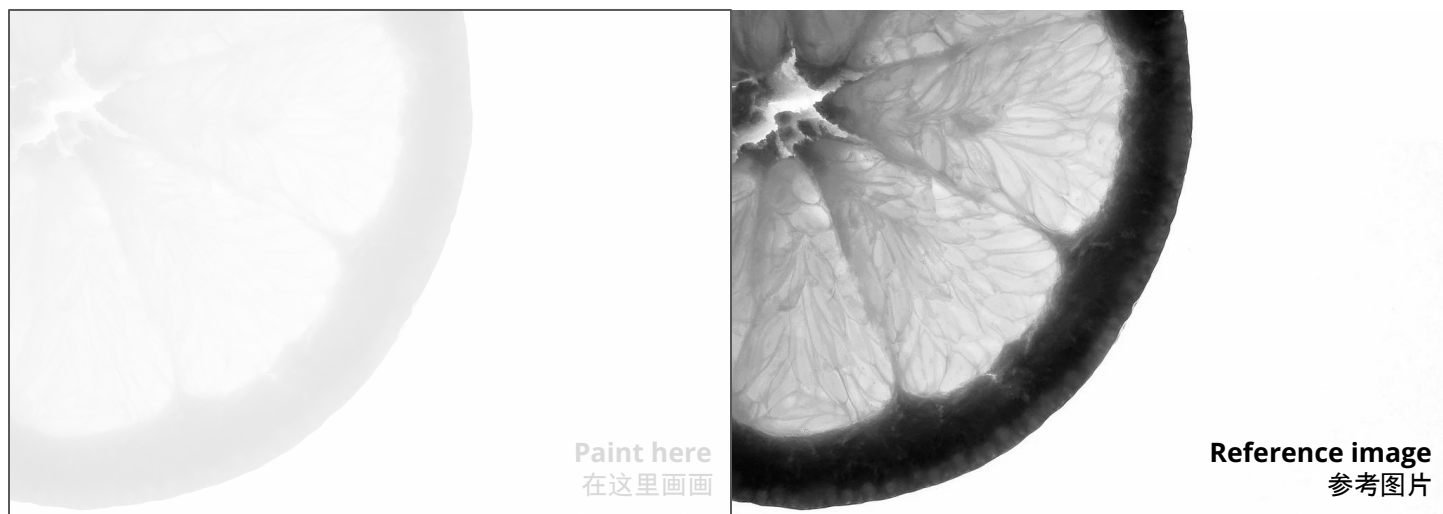


# Watercolour painting basics - Orange

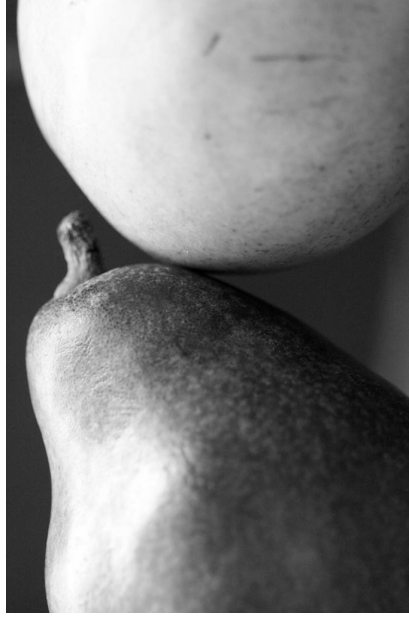
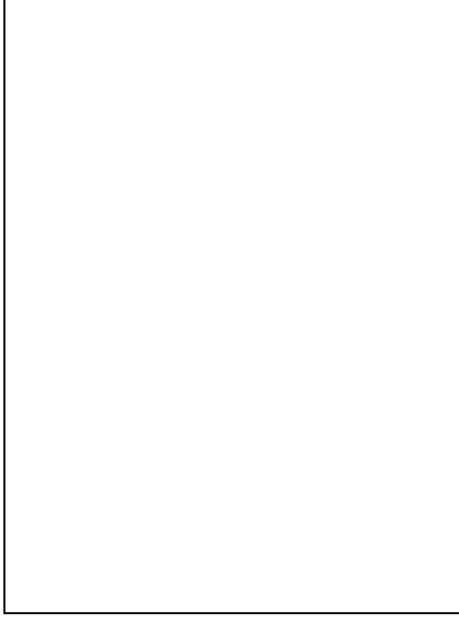
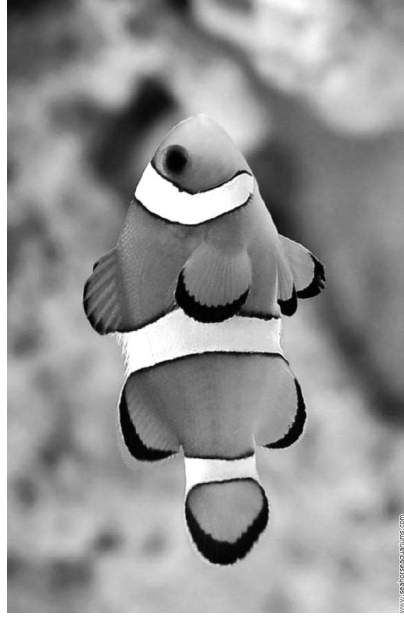
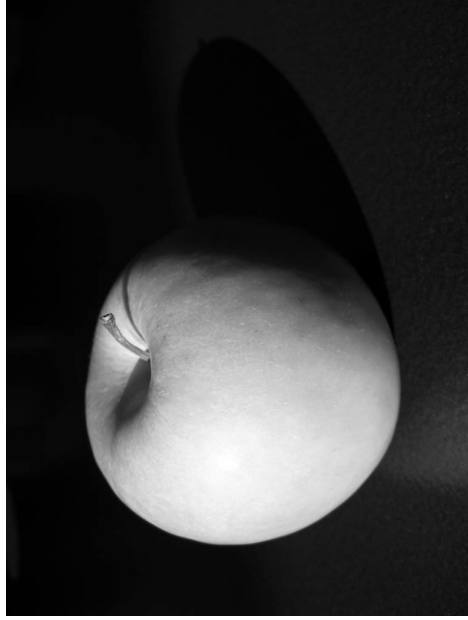
## 水彩画基础 - 橙色

Watercolour works best when you paint from light to dark. This is the opposite of drawing. This worksheet is to help you see the different shapes of light and dark in objects. If this is your first time, simply use thin layers of the same colour. Otherwise, try going from a warm colour, like light orange, to a cool colour, like dark purple.

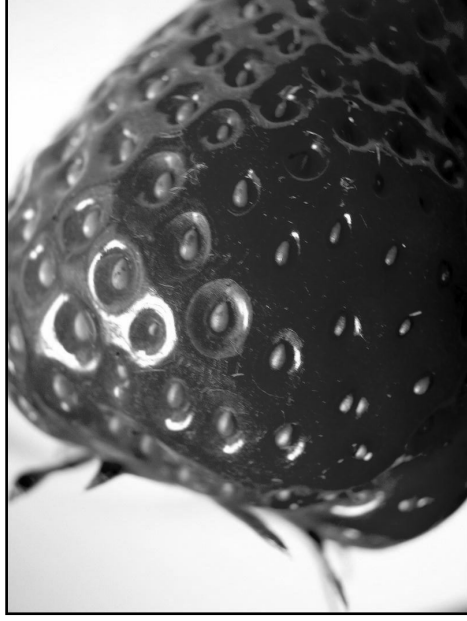
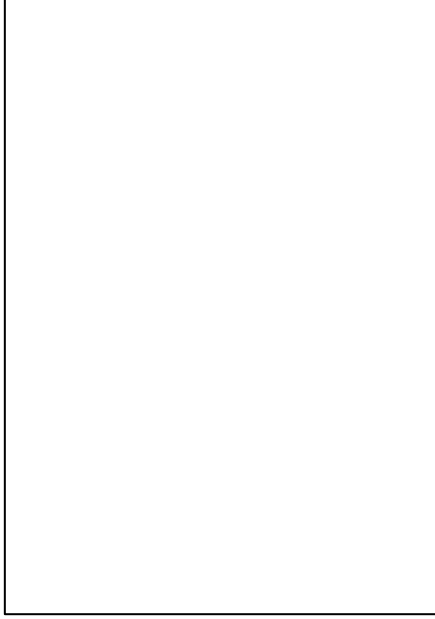
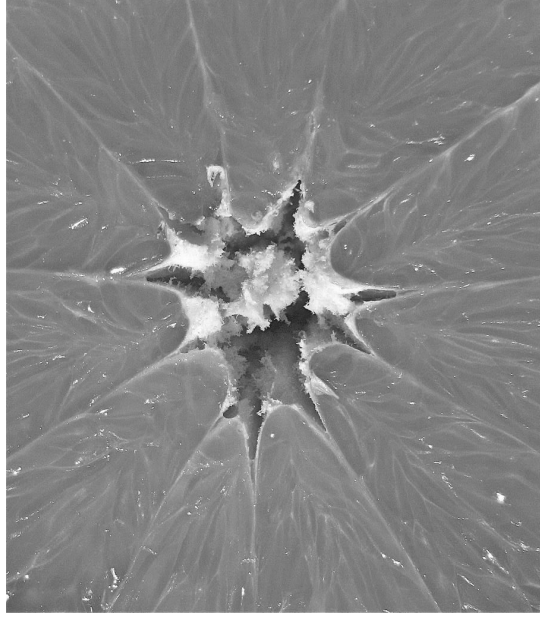
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# Skill builder Painting from Reference Photos I

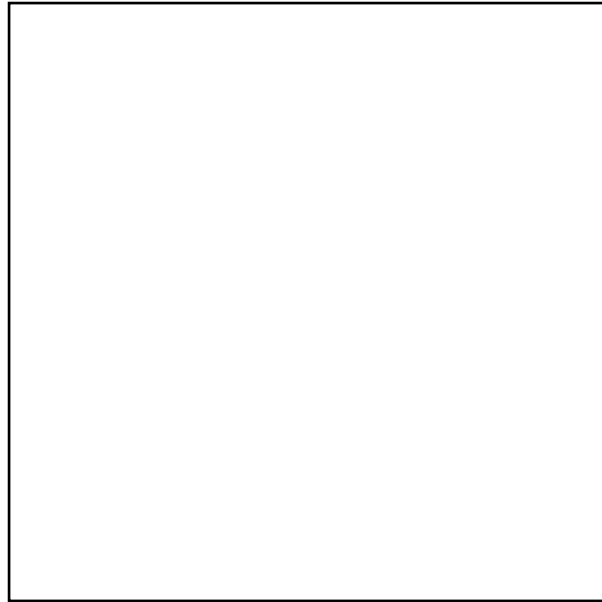
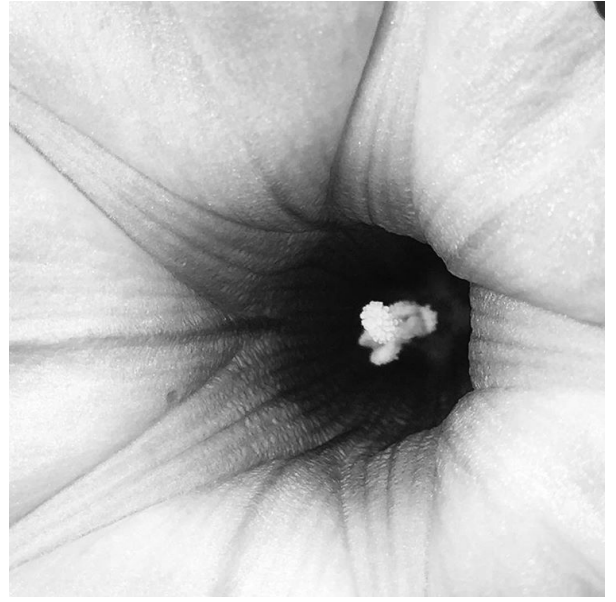


# Skill builder   **Painting from Reference Photos II**

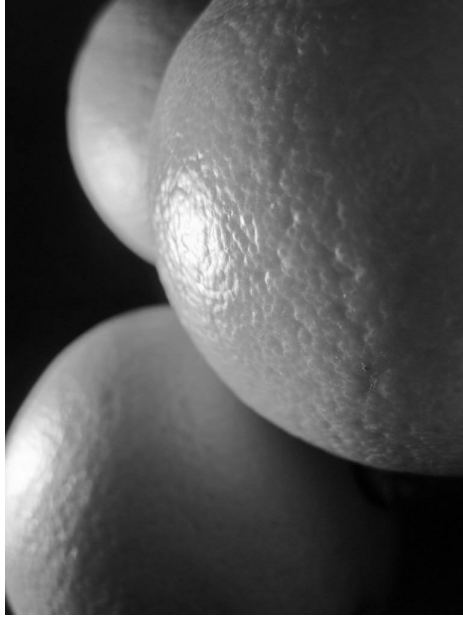
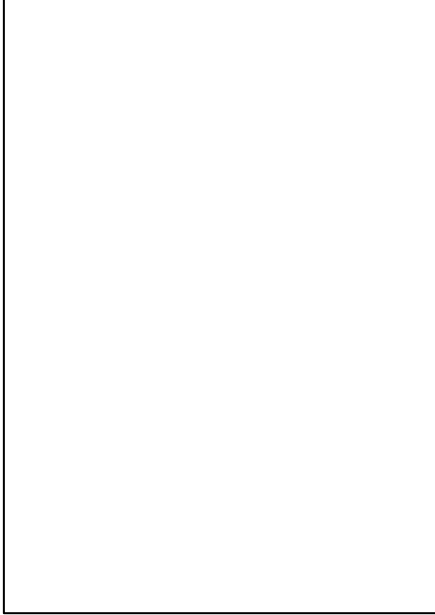
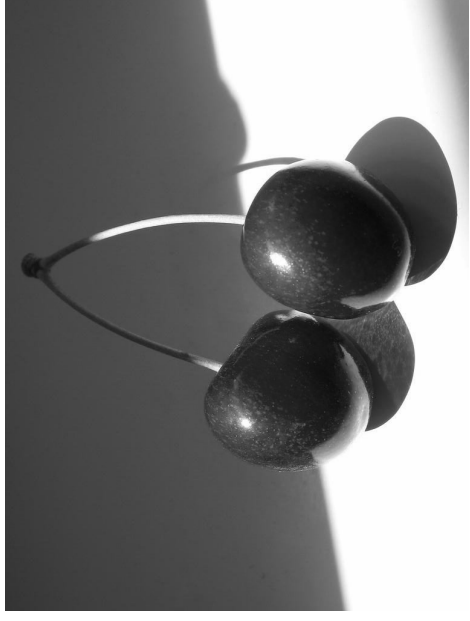
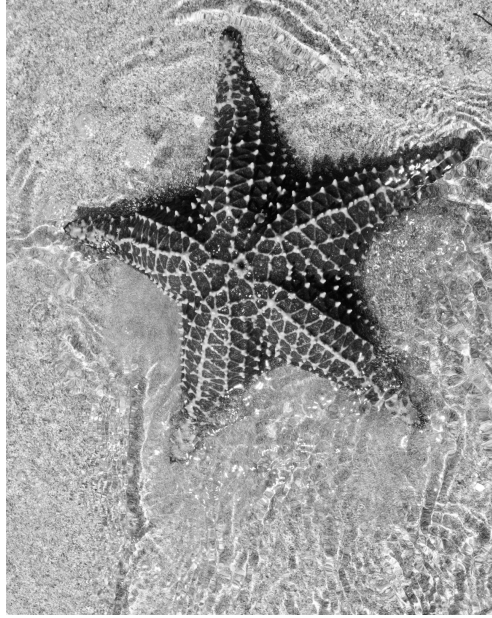




## Skill builder **Painting from Reference Photos III**



# Skill builder Painting from Reference Photos IV

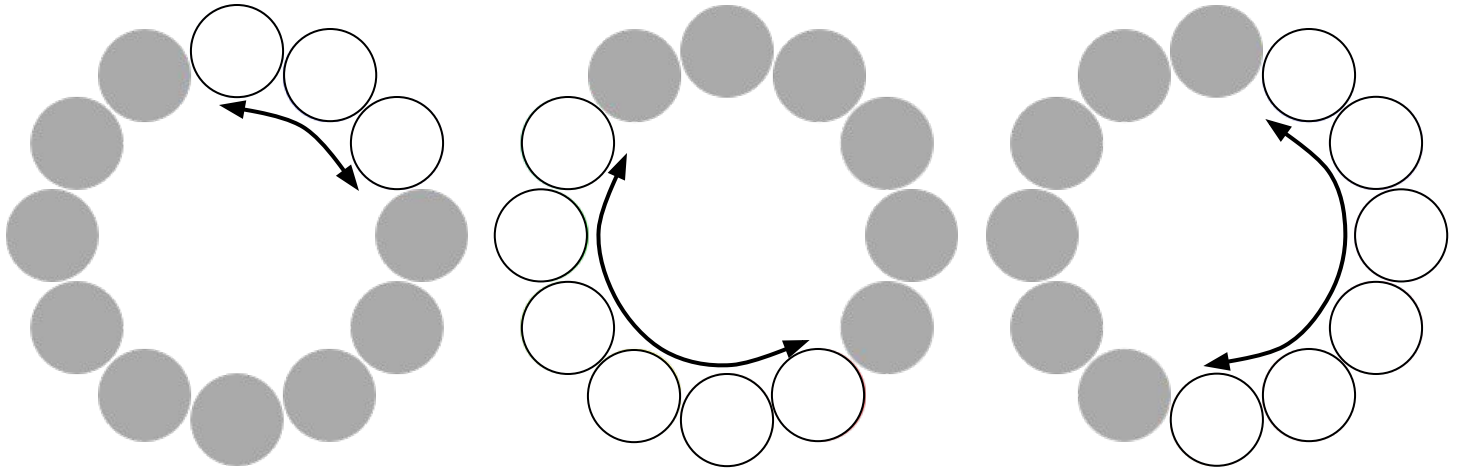


# Painting basics: Colour schemes

## 绘画基础: 配色方案

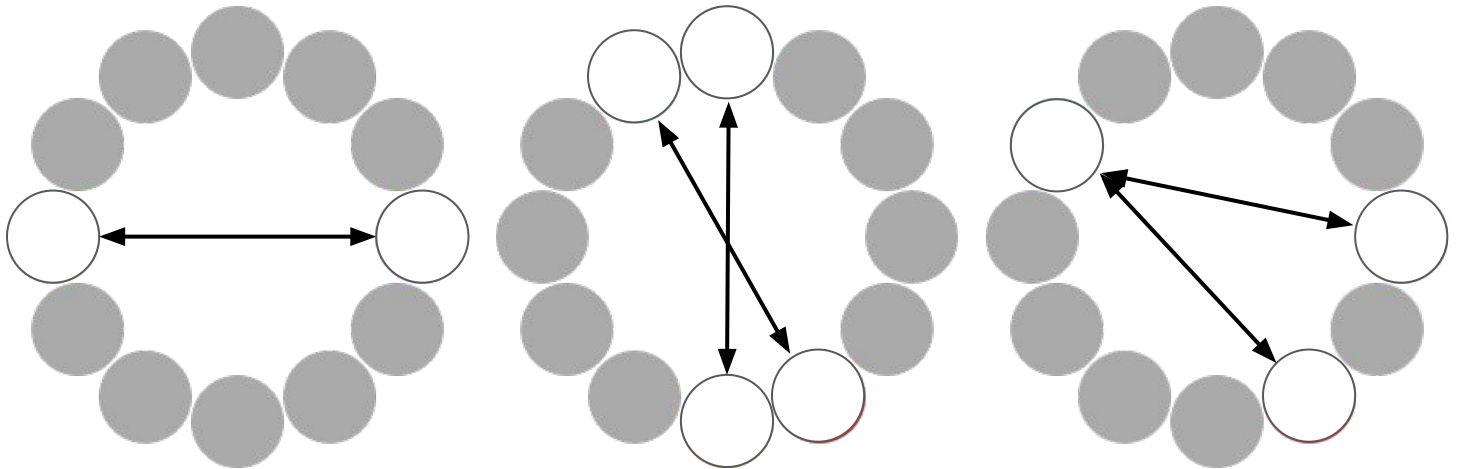
Please paint the **correct colours** in the **white circles**. Use your colour wheel as a guide.

请在白色圆圈中涂上正确的颜色，使用色轮作为指导。



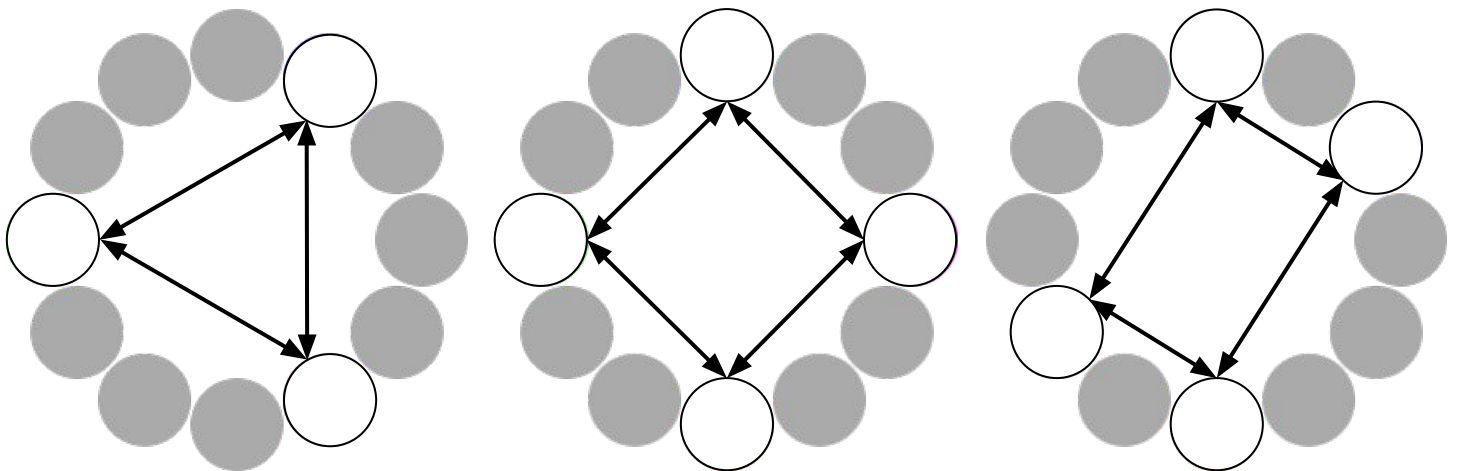
**Analogous colours** create a feeling of beauty and harmony. They are close on the colour wheel.

类似的颜色会产生美丽与和谐的感觉它们在色轮上的位置很接近。



**Complementary colours** create a feeling of conflict and energy. They are opposites on the colour wheel.

互补色会产生冲突和能量的感觉，它们在色轮上是相反的。



Other possibilities include a **triangular**, **square**, or **rectangular** colour scheme. They communicate balance.

其他可能性包括三角形、正方形或矩形配色方案它们传达平衡。

# Idea Development / 创意发展

## 1 Generate ideas / 产生想法

maximum of 50% / 最多 50%

Number of **words** / 字数 → \_\_\_\_ ÷ 3 = \_\_\_\_%

Number of **simple** sketches / 简单素描的数量 → \_\_\_\_ × 2% = \_\_\_\_%

Number of **better** sketches / 更好的草图数量 → \_\_\_\_ × 4% = \_\_\_\_%

## 2 Select the best and join together ideas / 选择最好的并将想法结合在一起

**Circle** the **best** ideas / 圈出最好的想法

circled / 圈起来的 = □ 5%

**Link** into **groups** of ideas / 链接成想法组

linked / 链接的 = □ 5%

## 3 Print reference images / 打印参考图像

maximum of 8 images

\_\_\_\_ images / 图片 × 5% = \_\_\_\_%

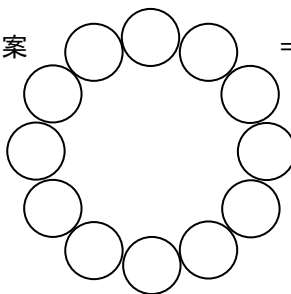
## 4 Compositions / 作文

maximum of 10 thumbnails

\_\_\_\_ **thumbnails** / 缩略图 × 8% = \_\_\_\_%

\_\_\_\_ **digital collages** / 数字拼贴 × 8% = \_\_\_\_%

Selecting a **colour scheme** / 选择配色方案 = □ 8%



## 5 Rough copy / 粗略复制

great quality or better / 质量好或更好

\_\_\_\_ drawing / 绘画 × 25% = \_\_\_\_%

**Total / 全部的 = \_\_\_\_%**

**NOTE:** If you simply copy a picture from the internet, your mark drops to 25%.

注意: 如果您只是从互联网上复制图片, 您的分数会下降到 25%。



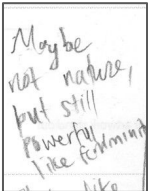
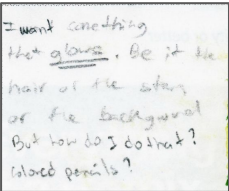
# Generate ideas / 产生想法

Use lists, a web map, or simple drawings to come up with a LOT of ideas! If you already have an idea in mind, choose that as your central theme and expand upon it. Let your ideas wander - one idea leads to another. Drawings can be details of source images, different viewpoints, textures, technical experiments, etc.

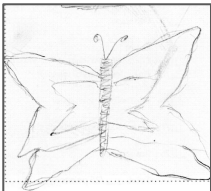
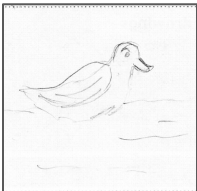
使用列表、网络地图或简单的绘图来提出很多想法！如果您心中已经有了一个想法，请选择它作为您的中心主题并对其进行扩展。让你的想法自由发挥——一个想法会引发另一个想法。图纸可以是源图像的细节、不同的观点、纹理、技术实验等。

## Adding up points for ideas / 为创意加分：

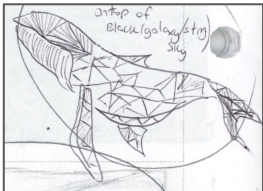
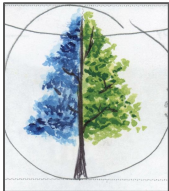
Number of **words**/  
字数  
\_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 3 = \_\_\_\_\_ %



Number of **simple** sketches/  
简单素描的数量  
\_\_\_\_\_ × 2% = \_\_\_\_\_ %



Number of **better** sketches/  
更好的草图数量  
\_\_\_\_\_ × 4% = \_\_\_\_\_ %



## Select the best

### 选择最好的

Draw circles or squares around your best ideas  
围绕你最好的想法画圆圈或正方形

- ☐ You have selected the best 3-7 ideas = 5%
- ☐ 您选择了最好的 3-7 个想法 = 5%

## Link the best into groups

### 将最好的分组

Draw dashed or coloured lines to link your best ideas into groups  
that could work well together  
绘制虚线或彩色线，将您最好的想法链接到可以很好地协同工作的组中

- ☐ You have joined the best ideas with lines = 5%
- ☐ 您已将最佳创意加入了线条 = 5%

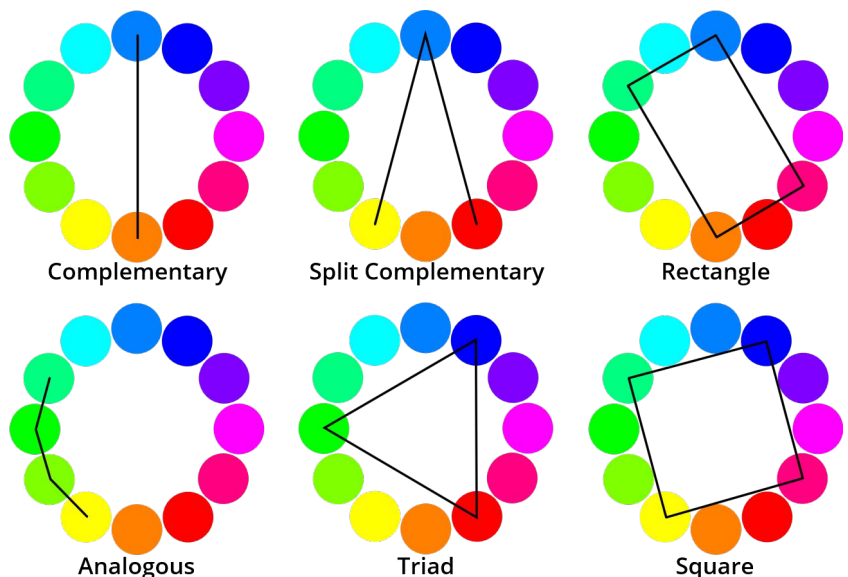
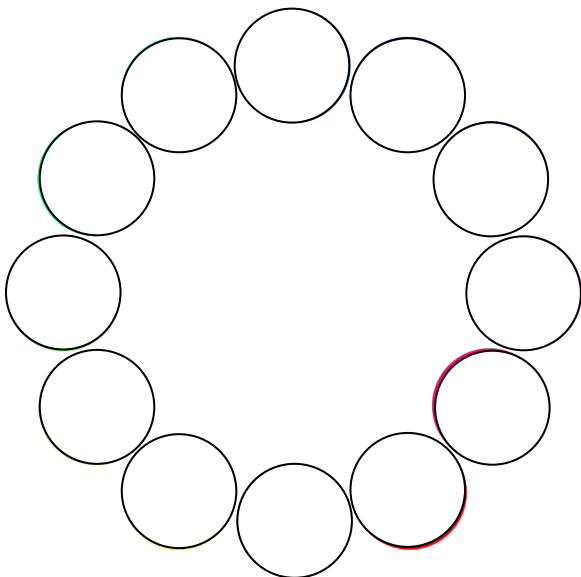
## Print references / 打印参考文献

Number of photos/照片数量 → \_\_\_\_ × 5% = \_\_\_\_%

- Print **EIGHT** reference images so you can accurately observe the challenging parts of your artwork. Taking and using your own photographs is preferred, but image searches are also fine.  
打印八张参考图像, 以便您可以准确观察艺术品中具有挑战性的部分。最好拍摄并使用自己的照片, 但图像搜索也可以。
- Do not simply copy a picture that you find.** The idea is to edit and combine source images to create your own artwork. If you simply copy a picture, you are plagiarizing and will earn a zero for your idea generation and any criteria involving creativity in your final artwork.  
不要简单地复制您找到的图片。这个想法是编辑和组合源图像来创建您自己的艺术品。如果您只是复制一张图片, 那么您就是抄袭, 并且您的创意生成以及涉及最终艺术品创造力的任何标准都会获得零分。
- Up to half of your pictures may be of drawings, paintings, or other artworks of others to use as inspiration. The other images must be realistic photographs.  
您的照片中最多有一半可能是其他人的素描、绘画或其他艺术品, 可用作灵感。其他图像必须是真实照片。
- You must hand in the **printed** copy of the images to earn the marks.  
您必须提交图像的打印副本才能获得分数。

## Compositions / 作文

- Create **TWO or more** thumbnail drawings anywhere in the idea development section.  
在创意开发部分的任何位置创建两个或更多缩略图。
- These should be based on combinations of ideas that you come up with. Include your **background**.  
这些应该基于您提出的想法的组合。包括你的背景。
- Experiment with unusual angles, viewpoints, and arrangements to help make your artwork stand out.  
尝试不同寻常的角度、观点和布置, 让你的艺术作品脱颖而出。
- Draw a frame around your thumbnails to show the edges of the artwork.  
在缩略图周围画一个框以显示图稿的边缘。
- Each **rough digital collage** counts as an extra composition, and so does choosing a **colour scheme**!  
每个粗糙的数字拼贴画都算作一个额外的构图, 选择配色方案也是如此!





## Adding up points for THUMBNAIL drawings 为缩略图绘图添加点



Thumbnails/缩略图 → \_\_\_\_ × 8% = \_\_\_\_%

Rough collages/粗糙的拼贴画 → \_\_\_\_ × 8% = \_\_\_\_%



## Examples of ROUGH drawings 草图示例

Rough drawing/粗图 → up to 25% = \_\_\_\_%





## Rough drawing / 粗图

- Take the best ideas from your thumbnails and combine them into an improved rough copy.  
从缩略图中汲取最佳创意，并将其组合成改进的粗略副本。
- Use this to work out the bugs and improve your skills before you start the real thing.  
在开始真正的事情之前，用它来解决错误并提高你的技能。
- If you are using colour, use paint or coloured pencil to show your colour scheme.  
如果您使用颜色，请使用油漆或彩色铅笔来展示您的配色方案。
- Draw in a frame to show the outer edges of your artwork.  
在框架中绘制以显示艺术品的外边缘。
- **Remember to choose a non-central composition.**  
**记住要选择非中心构图。**





Lena Epstein, Spring 2024



Amelia Burgess, Spring 2024



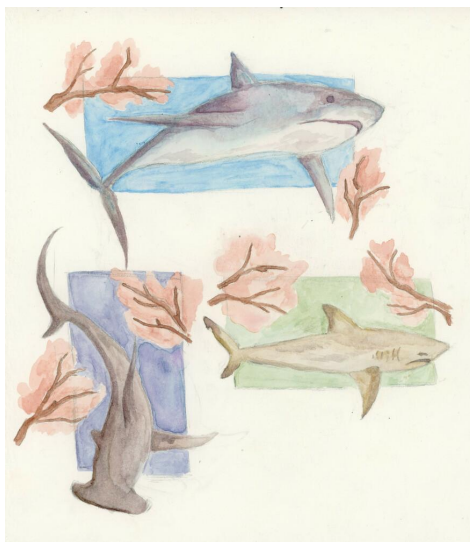
Jack Buckman, Spring 2024



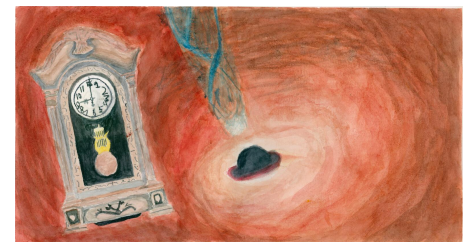
Sofia Gaytan Montoya, Spring 2024



Eunsol Lee, Spring 2024



Sienna Paddon, Spring 2024



Seb Fridell-Ervine, Fall 2024



Mirella El Chater, Fall 2024



Ira Rysukhina, Spring 2024



Callum Muise, Spring 2024



Sofia Tucker, Fall 2024

# Mid-project feedback – Painting

## 中期项目反馈 - 绘画

Name/名称 : \_\_\_\_\_

This project will be evaluated using four general criteria. To help you do your best, here is some feedback with suggestions about how to improve your painting. I have only chosen what I think are the most important pieces of advice for you. If these suggestions are unclear, please ask me or a friend to give you more help.

该项目将采用四种通用的标准进行评估。帮你做你最好的，这里是一些反馈有关如何提高你的画建议。我只选择了我认为建议对你最重要的部分。如果这些建议都不清楚，请向我或朋友给你更多的帮助。

### Quality of observation - 观察质量

- **Observe closely.** Keep looking at your photographs. Focus on the component lines, shapes, and colours.  
仔细观察。继续看你的照片。专注于组件线条，形状和颜色。
- **Look for missing details.** Look for small things that you may have overlooked.  
寻找遗漏的细节。寻找你可能忽略的小事。
- **Measure carefully.** Use a grid, rulers, or slips of paper to guide sizes and locations.  
仔细测量。使用网格，标尺或纸条来指导尺寸和位置。
- **Observe the shapes of your shadows.** Take a closer look at the shapes and sizes of the light & dark areas.  
观察阴影的形状。仔细看看明暗区域的形状和大小。
- **Consider changes in texture.** Try to capture the texture of the different things you are painting.  
考虑纹理的变化。尝试捕捉您正在绘制的不同事物的纹理

### Quality of painting technique - 绘画技术的质量

- **Lighten your outlines.** Outlines should disappear in the final painting.  
减轻你的轮廓。大纲应该在最后的绘画中消失。
- **Darken your darks.** Doing so will increase the overall impact of your painting, and will help it pop.  
调暗深色衣物。这样做会增加你的画的整体影响，而且将帮助它弹出。
- **Add tone to your lights.** Leaving areas white tends to leave the impression that your artwork is unfinished.  
为你的灯添加音调。离开白色区域往往会留下您的作品未完成的印象。
- **Work on careful brushwork.** Apply each brushstroke with care and thought.  
努力细致的笔触。小心翼翼地应用每个笔刷。



- **Work on gradients.** You can make your paint blend smoothly from one colour to another.  
研究渐变。您可以使您的油漆从一种颜色平滑地混合到另一种颜色。
- **Mix your colours more carefully.** Blend together three or more colours before painting with it.  
更仔细地混合颜色。在涂上之前将三种或更多种颜色混合在一起。
- **Create textures with brushstrokes.** Use different techniques to show the nature of different materials.  
使用笔触创建纹理。使用不同的技术来显示不同材料的性质。

## Sense of depth - 深度感

- **Use warm and cool colours.** Warm colours come forward, cool colours go backward.  
使用温暖和凉爽的颜色。温暖的色彩挺身而出，冷色调向后。
- **Use high and low intensity colours.** Intense colours come forward, dull colours go into the distance.  
使用高强度和低强度颜色。强烈的色彩向前发展，暗淡的色彩进入远方。
- **Use high and low contrast.** Dramatic lights and darks are near but muddy colours are far away.  
使用高低对比度。戏剧性的灯光和黑暗都在附近，但泥泞的颜色很远。
- **Use high and low detail.** Near things are sharp, but blurry things are in the distance.  
使用高低细节。近处事物很犀利，但距离模糊不清。

## Composition - 组成

- **Start painting your background.** It lacks substance in comparison to the rest of your painting.  
开始画你的背景。与其他画作相比，它缺乏实质内容。
- **Make sure your painting is non-central.** You may have to cut off one or more edges to make this work.  
确保你的画是非中心的。您可能必须切断一条或多条边以使其工作
- **Make sure your painting is balanced.** One or more areas appear to be empty.  
确保你的绘画平衡。一个或多个区域似乎是空的。
- **Make sure your colour scheme is clear.** Restrict your colour scheme so that your composition works.  
确保您的配色方案清晰。限制您的配色方案，以便您的作品有效。
- **You seem to be behind.** Please consider working on your project at lunch or before or after school. Or, try to pick up your pace or use your time more effectively during class. If you have enough done, you can ask if you can take it home to work on it. Remember that if too much of your work is done outside school I cannot accept it.  
你似乎落后了。请考虑在午餐时间或在学校之前或之后处理您的项目。或者，在课堂上尝试加快步伐或更有效地利用时间。如果你已经做了足够的事，你可以问你是否可以把它带回家工作。请记住，如果你在校外完成的工作太多，我就无法接受

## 水彩画目标设定

At the **end of each class**, please take time to write your goal for the next class. Your artwork will be marked based on your **technical drawing skills**, ability to **observe and paint realistically**, and how well you are creating a balanced, non-central composition with a **clear colour scheme**. Keep these criteria in mind when choosing your goal.

每节课结束时，请花时间写下下一节课的目标。您的作品将根据您的技术绘图技能、真实观察和绘画的能力，以及您使用清晰的配色方案创建平衡、非中心构图的能力进行标记。选择目标时请记住这些标准。

**Be specific:** What parts of your drawing are you focusing on? What drawing skills do you need most to do this?

**具体一点：**你关注绘画的哪些部分？为此，您最需要什么绘画技巧？

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| → | <b>What</b> should be <b>improved</b> and <b>where</b> :<br>应该改进什么以及哪里： | <i>"I should <b>darken</b> around <b>the flames</b>."</i><br>“我应该在火焰周围变暗。”                             |
| → | <b>What</b> should be <b>improved</b> and <b>where</b> :<br>应该改进什么以及哪里： | <i>"I need to make the <b>water</b> in the back <b>less bright</b>"</i><br>“我需要让后面的水不那么明亮”             |
| → | <b>What</b> can be <b>added</b> and <b>where</b> :<br>可以添加什么以及在哪里添加：    | <i>"Look at my photos to add <b>the shadows</b> in the <b>clouds</b>."</i><br>“看看我的照片，添加云中的阴影。”        |
| → | What you can do to <b>catch up</b> :<br>你可以做什么来赶上：                      | <i>"I need to <b>bring a friend to work with me</b> at lunch tomorrow."</i><br>“明天午餐时我需要带一个朋友来和我一起工作。” |

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.



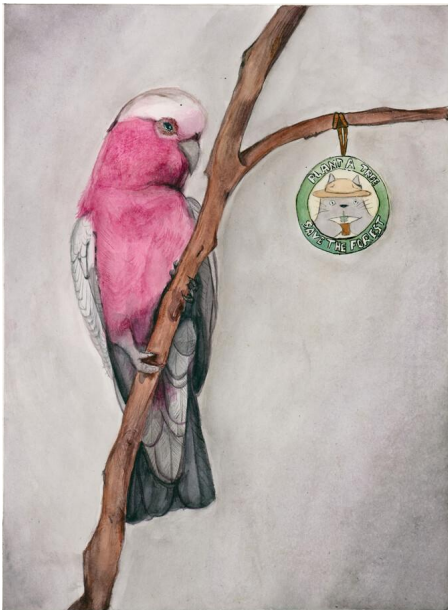
Lacey Sullivan, Fall 2024



Sam Labonte, Fall 2024



Maleah Sufian, Fall 2024



Riyona Christy, Fall 2024



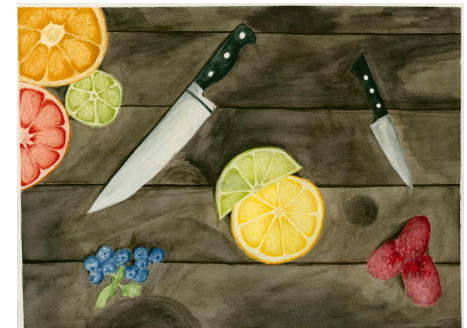
Max Lawrence, Fall 2024



Lisa Evlanov, Fall 2024



Irene Oh, Fall 2024



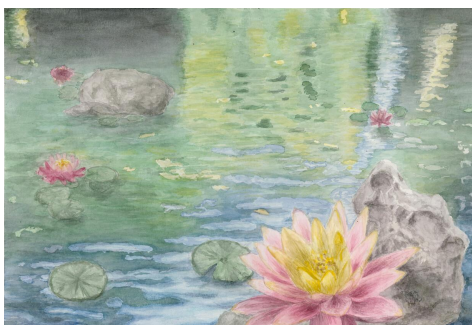
Nika Krushko, Fall 2024



Kara Hunt, Spring 2025



Josie Leslie, Fall 2024



Ariel Zou, Fall 2024



Anastasia Kliubina, Spring 2025