

## AU YEUNG Nai-chim

### Suggested class activities for Senior Primary

**Artist:** AU YEUNG Nai-chim

**Level:** Senior Primary

**Theme:** My Campus

**Suggested length:** 3 hours

**Teaching concept:**

Drawing and sketching are the fundamentals of art study. Yet, with the popularisation of photography today, photos have become a major resource for artistic creation, rendering outdoor sketching a minority activity. Since the 50s, AU YEUNG Nai-chim has been using different media, such as watercolor, oil paint, pencil and pen, to sketch the many facets of Hong Kong at different periods of time. His works have recorded the historical development of the society, as well as the transformation of the city's people, communities and affairs. AU YEUNG's works are realistically rendered with precise touch, articulating the fragility of human warmth.

This course aims to enhance the students' ability to observe the landscape and use a pencil to create a sketch, while learning the master's way of sketching.

**Required background knowledge:**

1. Students should know how to draw with a pencil.

**Teaching goals:**

1. Learn about the artist and appreciate landscape sketching through his video.
2. Learn the techniques of outdoor sketching.
3. Learn to use a viewfinder.
4. Learn to draw landscapes using lines.
5. Liven up a sketch with creativity, by adding images from the imagination.

**Suggested class activities:**

1. **Introduce AU YEUNG Nai-chim and his artistic style. (Suggested length: 5 mins)**

Show the “**Artist Introduction ppt**” pp1-3

Born in Xinhui, Guangdong Province, 1931, AU YEUNG Nai-chim settled in Hong Kong at the age of seven. He learned Western painting techniques early in life, specialising in drawing, sketching and watercolour. He won prizes at the Huanan Art Competition in Guangzhou and the

Beijing National Youth Art Competition. He served as art editor for several publications and taught at multiple art and design institutions in Hong Kong.

A member of the Geng Zi Painting Society, AU YEUNG has practised outdoor landscape sketching for over 60 years, covering the entire city of Hong Kong and many places in the mainland. In the 1990s, he spent five years visiting every corner of Hong Kong, completing nearly 2,000 sketch works. His artworks reflect his keen observation and sensitivity to happenings and sentiment in the city. In 2008, he was awarded the Medal of Honour by the HKSAR government in recognition of his contribution to the field of art.

2. **Video viewing guide (Suggested length: 5 mins)**

- Pay attention to AU YEUNG's sources of inspiration and the places he draws.
- Pay attention to his pencil-sketching techniques.

3. **Play the “Artist Video mp4” (Suggested length: 15 mins)**

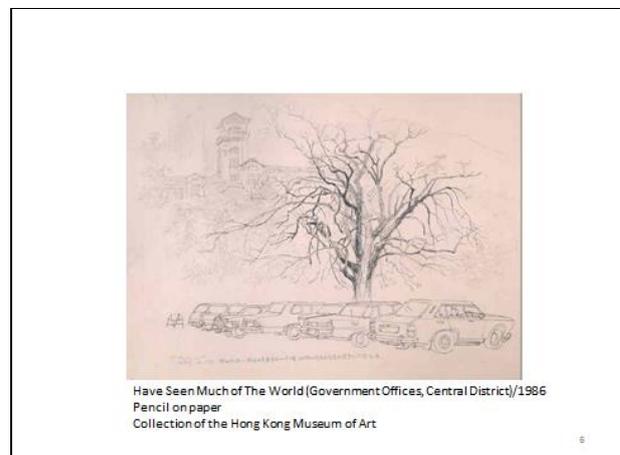
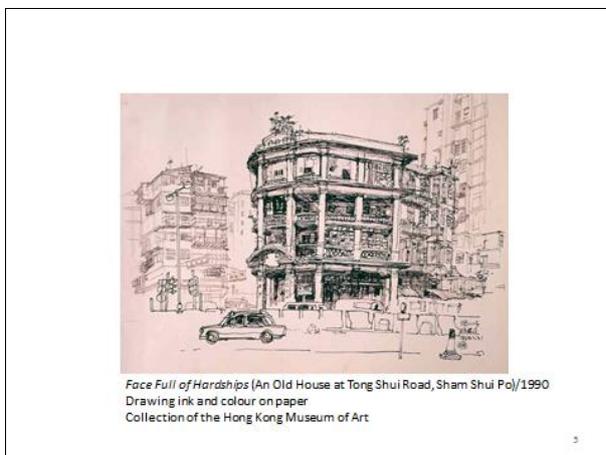
Select parts of the video depending on your chosen area of focus, pausing as needed to explain the content or ask questions.

Suggested Q&A

- What are the artistic media AU YEUNG uses?  
(Watercolour, pencil, etc.)
- What is his source of inspiration?  
(Daily life)

4. **Appreciation of AU YEUNG's works (Suggested length: 10 mins)**

Show the “Artist Introduction ppt” p5-6



**Guide the students to appreciate in the following steps:**

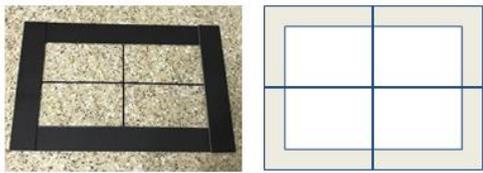
- Descriptions: What did AU YEUNG draw? Where did he draw? How did he draw?  
(Drawing method: First, he uses a pencil to draw clear and precise contours of the composition or figures. Then he uses tones of black, white and grey to represent the details of the front, middle and back layers, respectively.)
- Formal analysis: The students can analyse AU YEUNG’s artworks in terms of the a) contours, b) colour tones, c) forms, and d) composition.
  - a) The contours vary in thickness and strength to convey various formal characteristics;
  - b) There are different tones of black, white and grey to create contrast and distance;
  - c) The forms are simple and precise;
  - d) AU YEUNG creates perspective by using techniques such as superimposition, aerial perspective, and linear perspective.

**5. Introduce and make a cross-line viewfinder (Suggested length: 20 mins)**

**Show the “Supplementary Teaching Materials ppt” pp2-11**

- A cross-line viewfinder is used to set up composition in sketching.
- Using a cross-line viewfinder helps elementary learners to decide how broad a view they would like to include and the proportion of the objects in their sketches.
- How to use cross-line viewfinder?
- How to master the position and proportion of objects with the cross-line viewfinder?

A cross-line viewfinder is used to set up composition in sketching



The image shows two representations of a cross-line viewfinder. On the left is a physical black viewfinder with a white grid. On the right is a diagram of a white viewfinder with a black grid. Both are used to frame a scene for sketching.

Why do we need a cross-line viewfinder?

- We must select what to include in our sketches.
- Using a cross-line viewfinder helps elementary learners decide how broad a view they would like to include and the proportion of the objects in their sketches.



The photograph shows a person from behind, holding a cross-line viewfinder up to their eye to observe a park scene. The scene includes trees, a path, and a playground structure.

### How to use cross-line viewfinder?

- Find a place and sit down comfortably.
- Look through the view-finder and select a scene.
- The scene enclosed by the viewfinder will be the content of the drawing.



### How to draw with a viewfinder?

- Draw a cross to divide the drawing paper into four equal sections.
- The centre of the cross marks the centre of the paper.
- With the cross-line viewfinder, we can master the position and proportion of objects.



- Make a cross-line viewfinder  
Materials: paperboard (A4 size), thin string  
Tools: scissors, glues, rulers

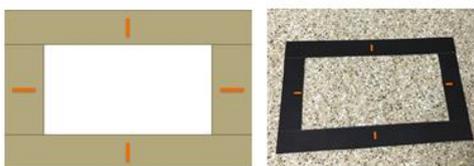
- Draw four lines and cut out from an A4 cardboard according to the image below.



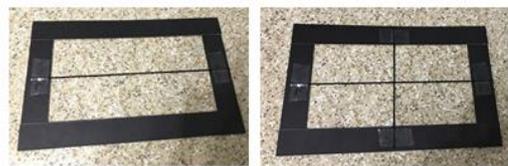
- Glue the ends of the stripes to form a rectangle.



- Mark the mid-point of each side as shown in the image (the orange marks).



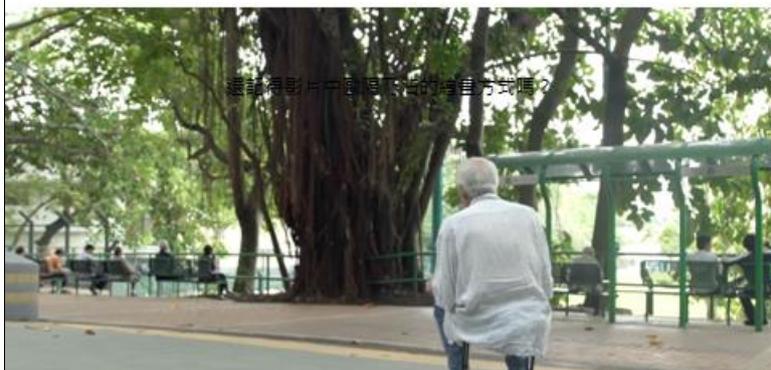
- According to the marks, fix the threads onto the viewfinder with tape.
- Done.



6. Introduce the art-making process (Suggested length: 15 mins)

Show the “Supplementary Teaching Materials ppt” pp13-19 or taken from the “Artist Video mp4” 02:22-04:20

Do you remember how AU YEUNG draws in the video clip?



1. Create simple forms without adding details. Draw the contours in appropriate proportions.



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2. Draw the leaves and branches with various kinds of lines and curves.



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3. Use black, white and grey tones to represent objects in the front, middle and back layers, respectively. (Hint: Use darker colours for closer objects.)



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4. For objects in a distance, draw their simple forms.



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5. Try to fill the drawing paper.



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6. Enliven the sketch by drawing with creativity and imagination.



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7. **Class activity (Suggested length: 90 mins)**

- Bring drawing tools to class to sketch and draw.

8. **Appreciate students' works. (Suggested length: 20 mins)**

9. **Materials**

Drawing paper, drawing board, pencil, eraser