

# ART PLAY Children Activity Guide

Revelling in Aestheticism | 2008.5.23—6.7 | Wisma Kebudayaan SGM



**Look around. Color is everywhere. Color occurs naturally (flowers, leaves, animals), and things can be given color (painted walls, cars, your shirt). Artists use color to represent what they see, express a feeling, or give shape to an idea.**

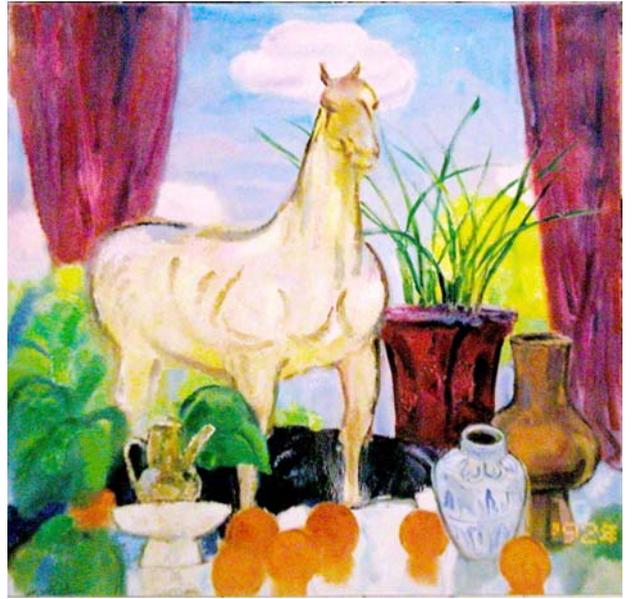
**Find the painting at the exhibition hall to explore ways artists use color.**

<ART PLAY Children Activity Guide> is intended for families with children ages seven and up. Inside you will find questions for guided looking, activities, and suggestions for further exploration.

① 穆桂英 | Mu Guiying



④ 窗口 | Window



② 曹雪芹故居 | In Memory of Cao Xue Qin



⑤ 甘榜人家 | Kampung Family



③ 皖南雾雨 | Wannan Village



⑥ 出浴 | Bathing



## Find **Mu Guiying** by **Li Tianxiang**.

Begin by taking five giant steps back from the painting. What color is the background of the figure? Now look closer (not too close! not do touch)

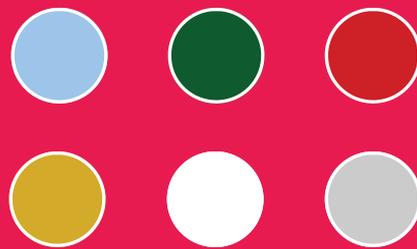
Li Tianxiang received his education in Russia and placed importance in the research of color. The gradual change between colors makes the art work look harmonious.

## Now find another **Li's painting, In Memory of Cao Xueqin.**

Can you different shades of the color blue? Where do you see dark shades of blue? Where do you see light blue?

## Find **Wannam Village Under the Rain** by **Chen Hui**.

Chen Hui used colour to express feeling and ideas in his painting. Look closely at *Wannan Village Under the Rain*. Can you find things in the painting that are these colors?



This piece of painting was done during a visit by the artist to Wannan. It was drizzling at that time.

## **Chen Hui used cool colors to help show us what he experienced.**

Circle the words you would use to describe this scene.

**peaceful**      **exciting**  
**loud**          **lonely**  
**scary**         **busy**

## Find **The Window** by Chen Junde.

Check off the objects you can find in this painting.

- ceramic horse
- wine pot / flagon
- oranges
- curtain
- vase
- clouds
- pot with grass

Which of these objects are just orange?  
Which are painted using more one color?  
What do the objects painted with many colors share in common?

Look closely at the brown color lines that form the ceramic horse.

This technique has always been used in Chinese paintings.

Oil painting was created by the Dutch during the 15th Century (approximately 600 years ago). Many renowned artists had already appeared in Europe since long time ago. These artists are such as Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Vincent van Gough, Pablo Picasso and so on.

The Chinese started doing oil painting approximately in the year 1600. Since then, there were many outstanding Chinese oil painters such as Li Tiefu, Xu Beihong, Pan Yuliang, Liu Haisu, Lin Fengmian and so on.

The artist who painted this piece of oil painting, Chen Junde is a very renowned artist too. Besides being an artist, he is also a lecturer and also the President of Shanghai Oil Painting Association.

The reason Chen JunDe being unique in the way he teaches oil painting is because he is able to well blend the unique characteristics of western art with the fine spirit of the Chinese.

## Find **The Kampong's Family** by Wang Yipeng .

This piece of painting was done during the artist's visit to Malaysia. Take a look, the artist had used many different colors to tell us that our country is full of wonderful colors!

Blue and violet (purple) are cool colors. Yipeng used cool colors to paint the sky and water. What other colors make up the sky?

Red, orange and yellow are warm colors. Where do you see warm colors in this painting?

There is color wheel on the front page of this guide. Find the warm colors on the color wheel. Now find the cool colors.

Yellow, red, and blue are **primary colors**. Primary colors are the colors we use to make other colors.

## Find **The Bathing** by Yan Bo .

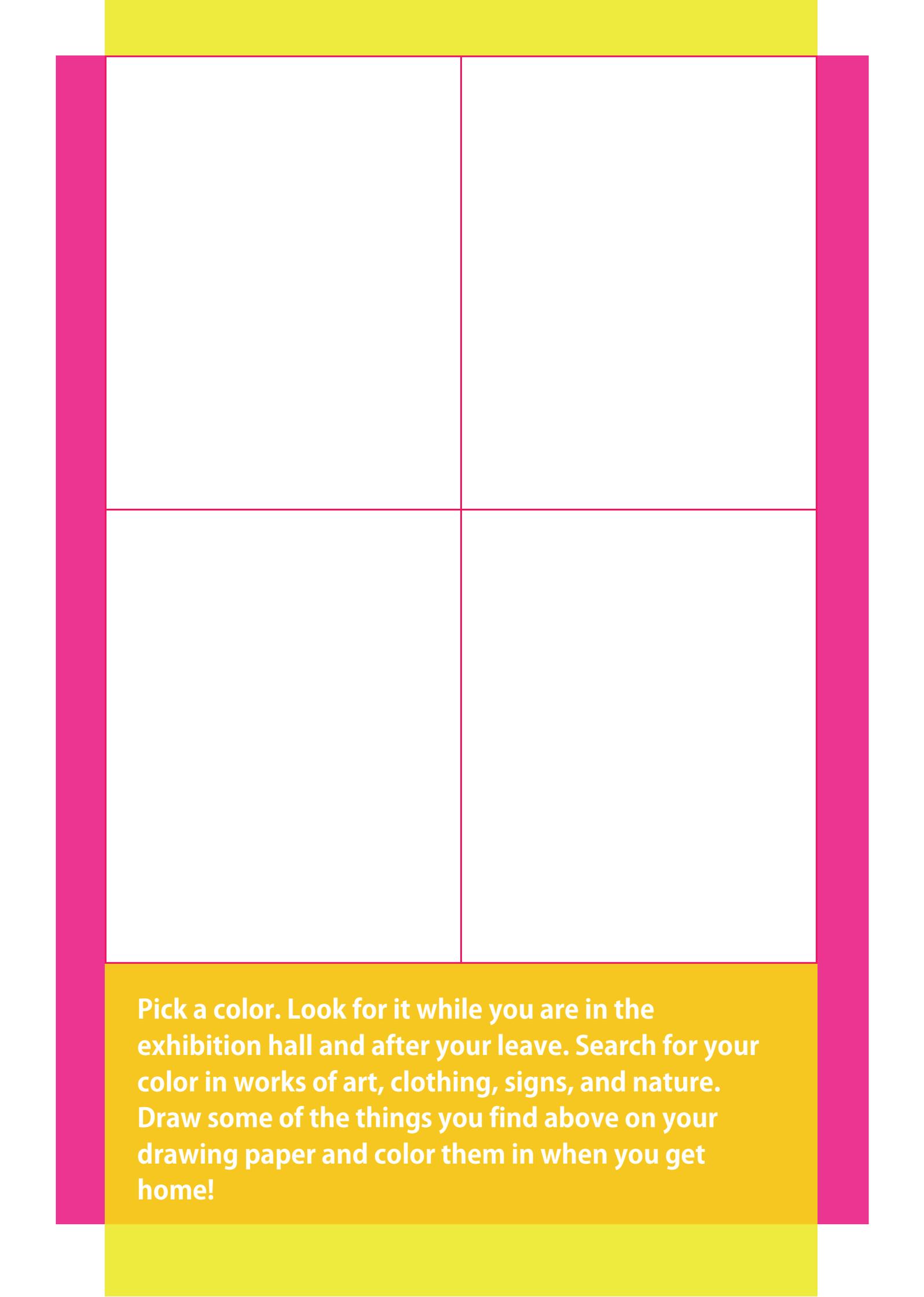
How many colors did you see in this piece of art work? What was the first color that caught your eye?

The artist had used yellow for the little girl and purple for the mother.

**Complementary colors** are colors that are located opposite each other on the color wheel. Using your color wheel, can you find some complementary colors in *The Bathing*? Describe to the person with you where in the painting you see these colors.

Go back to the art work, take note of the background color, the black color at the back had made the main character in front seemed outstanding. Why is it so? Now, go nearer to the painting (not to be too near and do not touch the painting), apparently it is not mere black at the back ground. What other colors did you see?

The artist had used a simple composition to create this piece of art work; nevertheless he had put much effort into the coloring part and hence made it seemed not too dull.



**Pick a color. Look for it while you are in the exhibition hall and after your leave. Search for your color in works of art, clothing, signs, and nature. Draw some of the things you find above on your drawing paper and color them in when you get home!**