TEACHING PORTFOLIO
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question the distinction between the pedagogical foundation of art, design and architecture. These studies simply manifest themselves in diverse eventual forms. All, however, require a sensitivity to the person who will eventually experience these creative outcomes: a person in the gallery or an inhabitant of the built environment. In order to hone this sensitivity I believe in emphasis on visual literacy.

Teaching in an increasingly computerized environment presents some practical advantages, such as efficiency of work flow and accuracy of design, yet it leads to a unique problem: it poses challenges in devel oping a unique creative voice. In order to commend the digital technologies with a sense of authorship one should develop a strong training in the analogue skills of drawing and modeling. This strong foundation leads to the articulation of a singular personal voice that later translates to the digital realm with all its advantages.

At the UTA School of Architecture I have taught the first year studios. I was fortunate to design a year ong curriculum that I practiced my years of teaching. This journey of creative growth emphasized the visual literacy in response to my pedagogic vision, allowing me to participate in forming the ways students approach their design problems while discovering their unique sense of self-expression.
n this portfolio you will find examples of the curricular flow outlined below.

## The Curriculum:

## 1. Seeing Things

Instruction in memetic drawing through understanding of:

- Proportion
- Perspective
- Edge
- Basic optics
- Composition

In this portion of the curriculum students learn the basics of visual literacy. Students are assigned specif ic subject matter to draw that illustrates particular visual phenomena. Students obtain increasingly greater freedom in choosing the objects or subjects for imitation through drawing. This phase culminates in the production of the $4^{\prime} \times 5^{\prime}$ charcoal studies of their chosen subject that was previously investigated thorough visual research.

## 2. Controlling Line

- Consistency
- Clarity
- Precision
- Time management

In this portion of the curriculum students master the ability to produce quality line work. It aids in developmen of hand dexterity, drafting strategy and time management skills. Despite the fact that there are many computer programs dedicated to this task, the ability to draft well by hand greatly aids in the freedom of formal expression.

## 3. Phenomenology of Space through Mapping

- Understanding the point as a marker in space
- Understanding the line as an act of measuring
- Understanding line weight as a tool for clarity
- Using the language of point and line to analyze visual data

Creating mass as an articulation of conceptual space
This portion of the curriculum deals with architecture as a physical manifestation of abstract data. Students map various places they occupy during the week as relative points in space. Students connect these points with lines that articulate the nature of a their commute between the places indicated by the points. Heavy line weight represents meaningful journeys while light line weight represents a meaningless commute. Students group points in programatic zones articulated through color coded volumes arriving at the three dimensional map manifested through the phenomenological architectural construct of their weekly lives

## 4 Clarity of Visual Communication

- Clarity
- Thinking about the inhabitant

In this portion of the curriculum students learn the clarity of visual communication by producing LEGO instructions Learning NURBS modelers such as Rhino as well as Adobe programs such as Illustrator and InDesign allowed students one to construct LEGO pieces and arrange them in clear sets of visual instructions. Consequently, students team up with their peers to test their instructions. Students learn the art of clarity and legibility in their visual communication.

## 5. Understanding Architectural Syntax

- Ability to read space through plan and elevation
- Ability to compose space through marks on the page

In this portion of the class students learn to compose space. Students learn the architectural alphabet of lines and dots that represent walls and columns. They study the plans of existing works of architecture worth imitating. Students emuate the plans and proceed to deconstruct the model.
Students design spaces that focus on particular experiences such as openness or introversion through the use of archiecture syntax. Finally, students proceed to design spaces of increasing programatic complexity such as a library or a museum through the mastery of architectural syntax.

## 6. Working with People

- Joining the dialogue of peers through critiques
- Joining the dialogue with authors through literature
- Joining the dialogue with history

In this final phase of the curriculum students begin to use their unique voice to join the creative dialogue
Students engage in rounds of peer critique during the beginning of each class. The emphasis lays on addressing successes and failures in each drawing or project based on the clarity of communication and the fidelity to design intent.

Students enter in dialogue with short literary texts such as Italo Calvino's The Invisible Cities and Antoine De Saint Exupery's The Little Prince. These texts are employed as starting points for design projects. Abstract ideas present in the ext become the programmatic parameters for students' projects. For example, each student receives a planet from The Little Prince, identifies the key characteristics of the planet and its inhabitant(s) and proceeds to design the built environ ment that would reflect the inner strengths and assist in particular weaknesses of the planet's inhabitants.

## 1. Seeing Things.








2. Mastering the line work.


3. Phenomenology of Space through Mapping.



## 4. Clarity of Visual Communication.











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## 4. Understanding Architectural Syntax





6. Working with People



from the Invisible Cities


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Irion，the filh most visible constellation it the sky，is inspired by the city called Thekla in Italo Calvino＇s＂Invisible Cities＂ Thekla is a city forever under dusk till dawn to revid lise build from dusk tiil dawn to avoic the cily＇s
destruction．Their plan are the stars．The pavilions plan is an abstracted drawing of the constellation Orion．Fach element of the pavilion is left open in allusion to the forever uniinished city of Theckia．The
relation to the theme of constellations．At night，solar lamps light up similarly to

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { night, solar lamps light up? } \\
& \text { how stars light un at nish. }
\end{aligned}
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Invisible Cities by Calvino describes the city of Zaira as a place with established history
fortitude, and perseverance after its victory in defense of a ship bombardment. Its infrastucture is made of tough materials, and pride. fastructure is made of tough materials, and pride.
And getting there is a small victory. Climbing up and making it through the red sque and getting there is a small victory. Climbing up and making it through the red square the sturdy bastions on the castle walls of Zaira, but acts more like a platiform/watchtowe for its occupants.lt is made of stone, armored with zinc cladding, and only uses natural
light which enters from the top and rear glass wall.



