

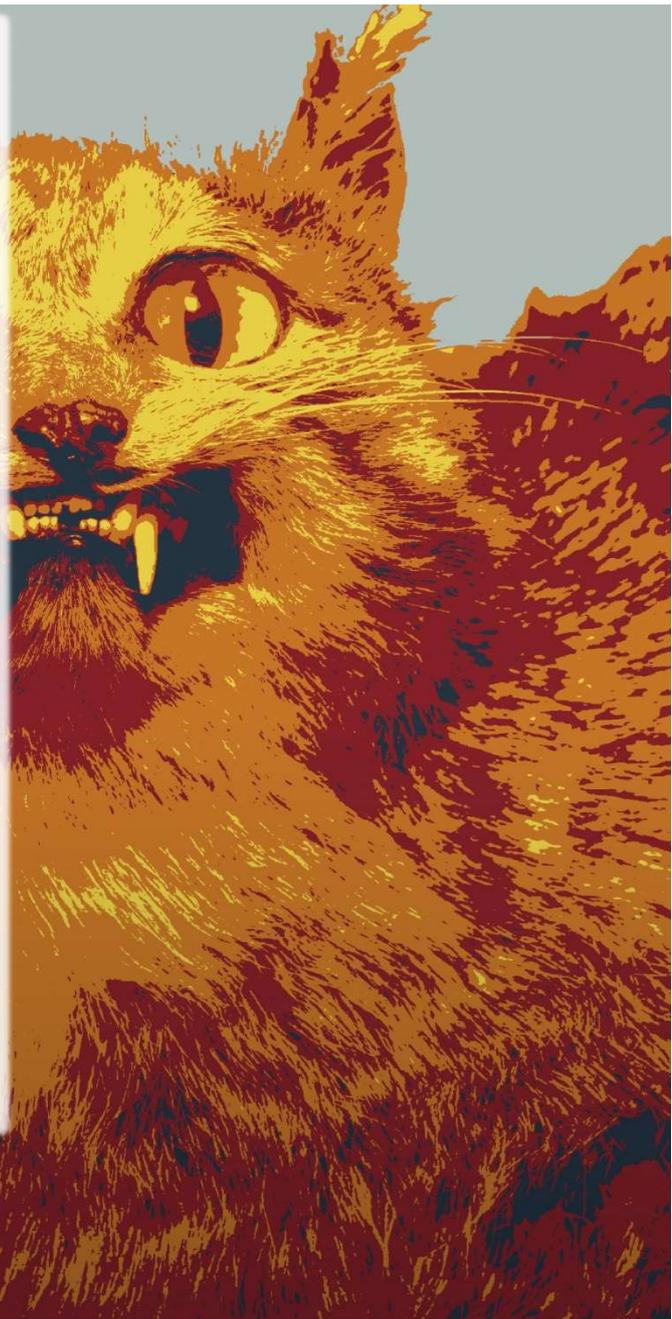
# MUSA Young Artist Award 2020 Animals Alive?

## Primary 5 to Primary 7

# Resource Pack



University of  
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1413



This booklet will help you prepare for the Young Artist Award, with great prizes to be won for the best entries on this year's theme of ***Animals Alive?***



## Introduction for parents and children

This booklet is designed to help you prepare an entry for the Young Artist Award 2020. It is designed for P5 to P7 pupils.

The Young Artist Award is an annual art competition for children in Fife run by the Museums of the University of St Andrews. Usually you can only enter through schools, but this year we're doing things differently.

The theme for the competition is ***Animals Alive?*** and you can submit entries about animals. The activities in this booklet will help you.

The competition is open for children from nursery to S3. This booklet is designed to help children in P2 and P3.

You can find resources for younger and older children at [www.st-andrews.ac.uk/museums/art-competition](http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/museums/art-competition).

There are first, second and third prizes for each age category:

- Category A: Nursery
- Category B: P1 and P2
- Category C: P3 and P4
- Category D: P5 to P7
- Category E: S1 to S3
- Category F: Additional Support Needs

If your child wins the competition they will get:

- A specially commissioned medal
- Vouchers for the purchase of art materials
- Their work will be displayed at the Wardlaw Museum when it opens
- They will be invited to a special prize giving night in St Andrews.

There are three steps to preparing an entry:

1. **Step 1:** Read through Part 1 of this booklet and have a go at the activities together.
2. **Step 2:** Create an artwork that you can send into the competition. You'll find some ideas in part 2 of this booklet.
3. **Step 3:** Email your entry to us as a scan or a photograph. You'll find the information you need to do this in part 3.

## Part 1: Animals Alive?

Imagine being an explorer 200 years ago and seeing lots of strange animals that you'd never seen before. How would you record them? You don't have a camera – they haven't been invented yet! So we'll need to draw them.

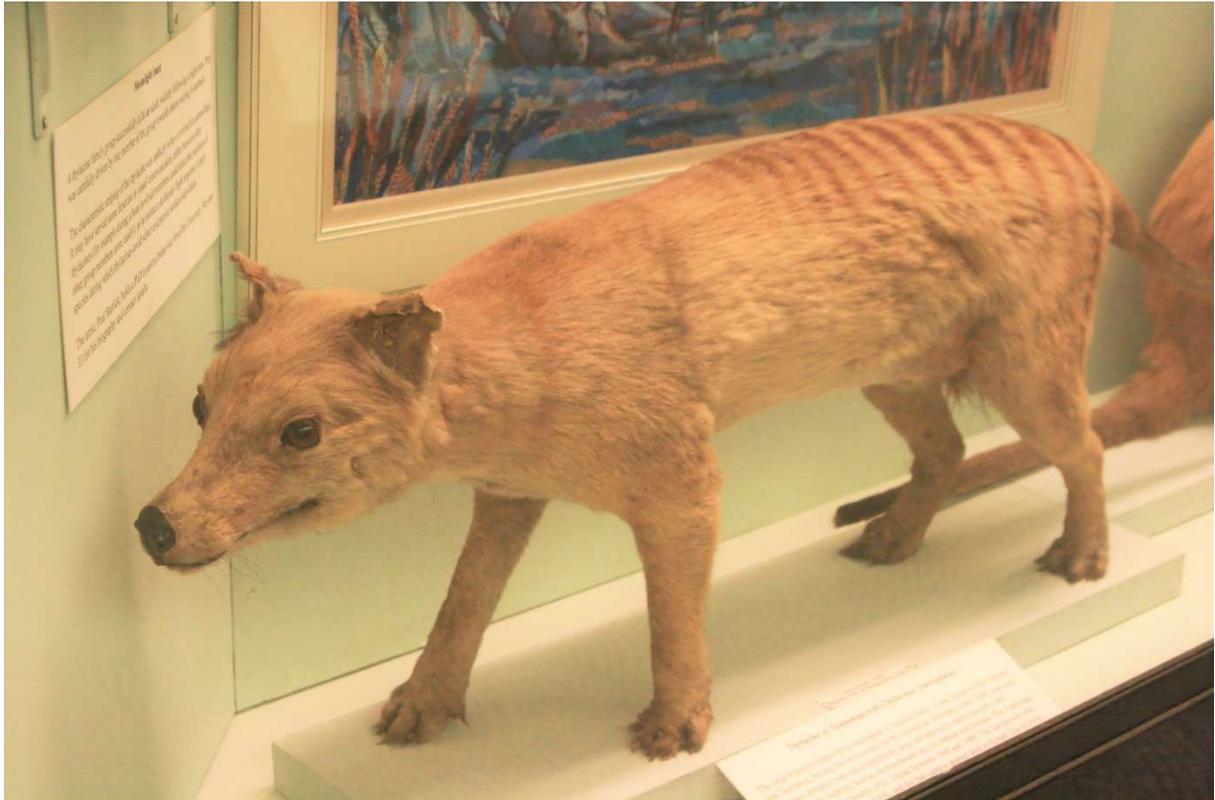
Take a look at the picture below. It's drawing of an anteater by the artist Lara Scouller. She's used charcoal.

Charcoal is a great material to use for drawing. It's very soft, so you can smudge it to make soft lines and grey colours. Look closely at Lara's drawing and you can see there is no outline, she's just given the impression of the edge of the animal. This makes it look 3D and not flat.



You've got to be careful when using charcoal. It gets all over your fingers and you might risk leaving fingerprints on your picture – or worse, all over the walls!

Now imagine you're an explorer again. Make yourself a logbook for your adventure and draw the animals on the next two pages, using the techniques that Lara has used. If you don't have charcoal at home you can use a pencil – the softer the better!





The first picture is of a Tasmanian Wolf, the second the St Kilda House Mouse and the third is a Moa.

What do all these animals have in common?

Answer: They are all extinct.

**Extinction** is when all the species have died out.

Why do you think these animals went extinct?

The **Tasmanian Wolf** was hunted by farmers after they arrived on Tasmania for the first time.

The **St Kilda House Mouse** lived on the island of St Kilda

off the coast of Scotland. It used to eat the crumbs that people dropped and the food in their cupboards. When people left St Kilda there was no more food for the mice to eat, so they died out.

The **Moa** was a big bird that couldn't fly. Europeans hunted them all when they arrived in New Zealand.

The environments of all these animals changed – either humans arrived or left.

Animals that are nearly extinct, but not yet, are called **endangered**. There are lots of endangered species today. This one is called a pangolin. They are hunted by humans, who want to use their spines in medicine. Because of this, pangolins are endangered.



Animals are adapted to their environment and this helps them to survive. They become **endangered** when those environments change – this might be humans arriving, or it might be something else.



This is an elephant skull – you can see the big hole in the middle where its nose, or trunk, would be.

Elephants are adapted to live in hot places. They have big ears to flap like fans and their skin has lots of cracks and creases that helps them keep cool.

But if they end up in a cold place this would be a problem – they might freeze to death!

This creature is an Arctic Fox. It is adapted to the cold – its white fur means it can hide in the snow, which makes it harder to hunt and means it can creep up on other animals that it wants to eat. It also keeps it warm!



But what if the snow melts and it gets warmer? It won't hide as easily, so it'll be harder to catch prey and might get eaten itself! It'll also get too warm.

There are lots of ways that humans are changing the planet in ways that make some animals endangered. Can you think of any?

**Climate change** makes the world hotter, which can kill animals that aren't used to new temperatures. Even if the new temperature doesn't kill you, it might

have killed your food – so the animals become endangered because there’s nothing for it to eat.

**Deforestation** is when you cut down trees, maybe to use the wood, or to make space to plant crops that humans use, or to build cities. This means that animals who live in jungles and forests have nowhere to live. This affects gorillas and chimpanzees, like the ones in this picture here.



There might also be too much **pollution**, like plastics in the ocean, which affects whether animals are able to live.

There are other, more complicated reasons. The Scottish Wildcat, which you can see below, is threatened because we have built towns and because it breeds with the pet cats we have at home, which means that its babies are not wildcats.



It’s time to get your charcoal or pencils out again. Imagine you’re an explorer 200 years in the future! How will endangered animals have adapted to live in a new world that our actions have changed? Design an exciting new animal that can survive in the world we’ve created. You can mix different animals together to create something that can survive.

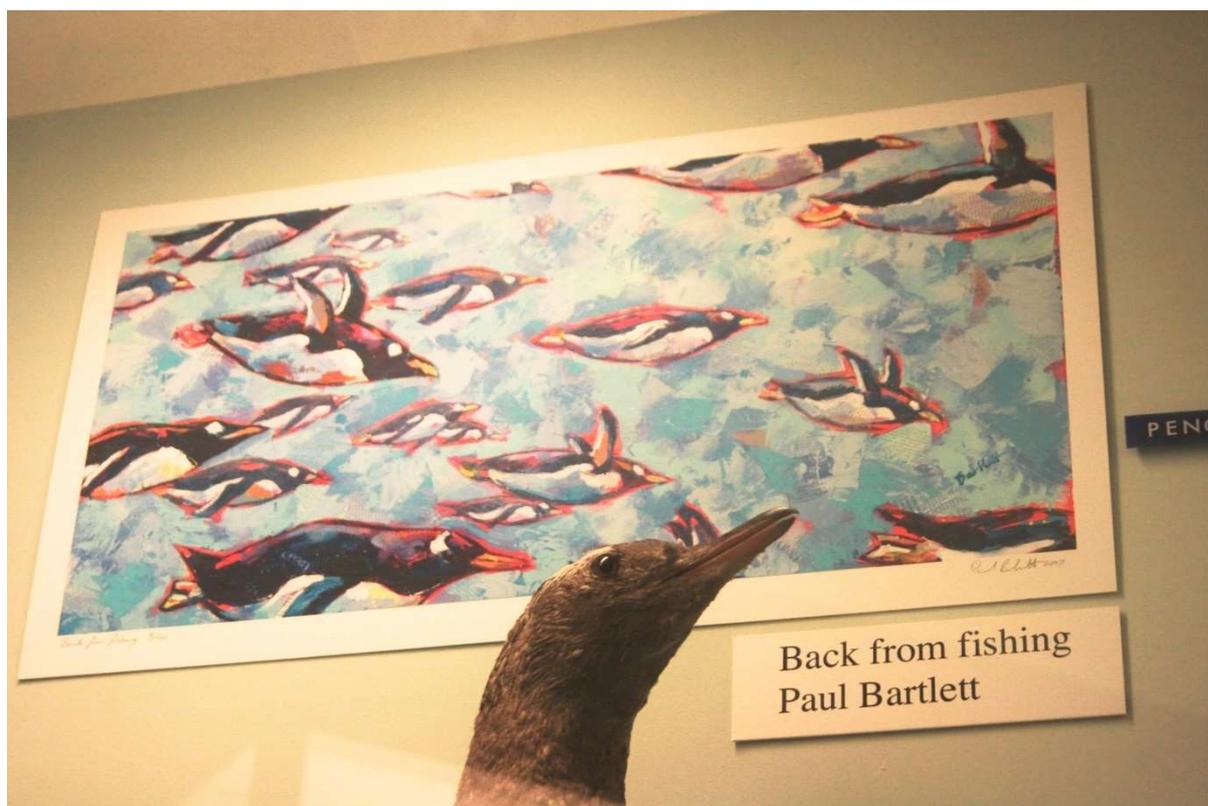
The Arctic fox might be living somewhere hot because of climate change, so give it a camel’s hump and an elephant’s ears so it can keep cool.

A monkey uses its long tail to swing through the trees, but if there’s been deforestation it doesn’t need it anymore. Maybe it’ll need flippers from a penguin so that it can swim in the floods.

When you've done that, put your drawing to one side. We're going to create a background for it, but not with a charcoal or pencil.

These pictures are by an artist called Paul Bartlett. He comes from right here in Fife.

Paul makes pictures of animals using collage – can you see the different materials he has used? Some of them use newspaper, others tissue paper, and he's painted over the top.



*Back from Fishing* by Paul Bartlett



*Moa* by Paul Bartlett



*Moonlight Hunt* by Paul Bartlett

Take your picture of your new animal and create the surroundings for it. Your Arctic fox with the hump and the big ears no longer lives in the snow, but where does it live? Maybe a desert? Your monkey doesn't live in a forest anymore. Perhaps you can collage a city around it. Or a beach. Use your imagination.

Of course in reality animals can't change to adapt to the new world that humans are creating. Instead, they will die out.

If we want animals to survive, we'll need to change our behaviour.

What can we do to stop endangered animals from going extinct? Maybe you could make your picture into a poster to encourage people to do something differently.

## Part 2: Ideas for entries

For the competition you can make any type of artwork you like. It can be 2D or 3D. You can create something you made in the activities on the previous pages or you can do something different inspired by the animals on display at the Bell Pettigrew Museum. You can find pictures of other animals at [www.st-andrews.ac.uk/museums/art-competition](http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/museums/art-competition), then click on the tab labelled “Resources”.

You can submit the pictures you made while doing the activities to the competition, or you can do something completely different.

Maybe you could make a sculpture of the strange, new adapted animal that you invented. Using glue and newspaper you can do this, this is called papier maché.

Your entry to the competition must be inspired by something on display at the Bell Pettigrew Museum of Natural History and it must be linked to theme of extinction and endangered animals.

To have a good chance of winning, try something different – use exciting materials, for example. And don’t forget that you can enter a sculpture, it doesn’t have to be flat.

## Part 3: Sending us your entry

To enter the competition send us a photograph or a scan of your entry by email to [museumlearning@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:museumlearning@st-andrews.ac.uk).

With your email you must include the following information:

- Your name
- The category you are entering. You can find a list of categories in the introduction.
- Your age and year at school
- What school you go to
- Your home address
- Your email address

If you win the competition we will need the original artwork to put on display, so please look after it.

We need to receive your entries by **Friday 12<sup>th</sup> June 2020**. Good luck!