UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

DEPARTMENT	Architettura
ACADEMIC YEAR	2016/2017
MASTER'S DEGREE (MSC)	ARCHITECTURE
SUBJECT	ARCHITECTURAL REPRESENTATION STUDIO
TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY	A
AMBIT	50664-Rappresentazione dell'architettura e dell'ambiente
CODE	14735
SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)	ICAR/17
HEAD PROFESSOR(S)	MILONE MANUELA — Ricercatore — Univ. di PALERMO MAGGIO FRANCESCO — Professore Ordinario — Univ. di PALERMO MARSIGLIA NUNZIO — Professore Ordinario — Univ. di PALERMO
OTHER PROFESSOR(S)	
CREDITS	10
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	90
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	160
PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS	
MUTUALIZATION	
YEAR	1
TERM (SEMESTER)	1° semester
ATTENDANCE	Mandatory
EVALUATION	Out of 30
TEACHER OFFICE HOURS	**MAGGIO FRANCESCO** Wednesday 16:30 17:30 Edificio 14, corpo C, stanza 122-123, previo appuntamento via mail o su Stanza Teams, codice 66ei97w **MARSIGLIA NUNZIO** Monday 08:00 11:00 Dipartimento d'Architettura, viale delle Scienze, edif. 8 Tuesday 08:00 11:00 Thursday 08:00 11:00 Dipartimento d'Architettura, viale delle Scienze, edif. 8 **MILONE MANUELA** Thursday 09:30 13:00 Dipartimento Darch Viale delle Scienze, Edificio 8, scala F4 - 1° piano

DOCENTE: Prof. FRANCESCO MAGGIO- *Lettere F-N*

PREREQUISITES	The student must be able to distinguish different methods of representation and to have an adequate knowledge of the main figures of the plane geometry.
LEARNING OUTCOMES	Knowledge: to know correctly the differences between methods of the representation science. Learning ability: skill in reading an architectural text through the recognition of proportions and geometric matrices of shapes represented. Ability to apply knowledge and learning: to be able to read, to interpret and to have the skill of producing a complete composition in its two dimensions. Autonomous assessment: to have autonomy in the critical assessment with respect to the use of different methods of representations. Communicative abilities: skills in communication, through the completeness of different methods of representation of an architectural artifact. Learning ability: to analyze and represent graphically in autonomous way.
ASSESSMENT METHODS	Oral exam. It is a colloquy to assess the learning of the books of bibliography of the course; some questions are put to the student; the assessment is expressed in thirtieth. Assessment of mid-term exam. The assessment is expressed in thirtieth and it is inherent to the classroom tests related the construction of 50 plane geometric figures, the construction of a figure given in orthogonal projection, axonometric and perspective view. Assessment of elaborates related to the classroom exercises. The graphic composition related to the redrawing of a single-family house in orthogonal projection, axonometric and perspective view are evaluated in thirtieth, together with the construction of a model and also the compositions related to the assigned exercise related to the architectural survey. The assessment will refer above all to the skill of the correct methodology of representing according to the representation code. The assessment will be excellent if the student will have shown a good knowledge of the issues and methodologies of representation into the three assessments. It will be very good if the student will have shown a good grasp of the issues and methodologies of representation in the three assessments. It will be good if the student will have shown a decent knowledge in the three assessments. It will be satisfying if the knowledge of the issues it is not enough adequate. It will be sufficient if the knowledge will be inadequate, and finally it will be insufficient if his/her level of knowledge it is not acceptable.
EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES	The Course of Drawing and Survey has the aim to give to the students the main tools for the analysis and the interpretation, the knowledge and the representation of the three-dimensional space and of its modifications. In particular, the educational experience aims at the critical reading of architecture through the tools of representation, with reference to the existent values and in relation with the modifications introduced into the environment through the project. A part of the Course involves the teaching of the survey methodologies, with the aim of conducting the student to obtain the theoretical and practical skills, which allow him/her to learn, to survey and to draw the anthropized space. In this direction, it will be dealt theoretical issue of surveying of architecture, with historic references and suggestions of different traditional methods.
TEACHING METHODS	Front lecturing; Classroom exercise; Classroom workshop; Field exercise; Report about lectures and/or books and studies inherent to the subject.
SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	De Rubertis, R. (1994). Il disegno di architettura. Roma, IT: Carocci. Florio, R. (2012). Sul disegno. Riflessioni sul disegno di architettura. Roma, IT: Officina Edizioni. Maggio F. (2015). Sulla rappresentazione. Antologia critica. 2 voll. s.e. Ugo, V. (2002). Fondamenti della rappresentazione architettonica. Bologna, IT: Societa' Editrice Esculapio.

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
6	Drawing's tools; basic geometric construction 1°
6	Drawing's tools; basic geometric construction 2°
18	Orthogonal projections, plan, elevation, section. Axonometry view. Perspective view
18	Representation methods between traditions and innovation
6	Modular, notable ratio and regulatory trace. From classical order to the drawing of Modern Movement
6	Graphic analysis
6	Model construction
6	Redrawing architecture
6	Survey: procedure and objective. History of the survey 1°
6	History of the survey 2°
6	The on-sight relief. Focused survey, from sketch to graphic restitution

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
6	Survey and analysis into parts

Hrs	Practice
30	Sketching
9	Design the representation

Hrs	Workshops
45	Studio

DOCENTE: Prof. NUNZIO MARSIGLIA- *Lettere A-E*

PREREQUISITES	The student must be able to distinguish different methods of representation and to have an adequate knowledge of the main figures of the plane geometry.
LEARNING OUTCOMES	Knowledge: to know correctly the differences between methods of the representation science. Learning ability: skill in reading an architectural text through the recognition of proportions and geometric matrices of shapes represented. Ability to apply knowledge and learning: to be able to read, to interpret and to have the skill of producing a complete composition in its two dimensions. Autonomous assessment: to have autonomy in the critical assessment with respect to the use of different methods of representations. Communicative abilities: skills in communication, through the completeness of different methods of representation of an architectural artifact. Learning ability: to analyze and represent graphically in autonomous way.
ASSESSMENT METHODS	Oral exam. It is a colloquy to assess the learning of the books of bibliography of the course; some questions are put to the student; the assessment is expressed in thirtieth. Assessment of mid-term exam. The assessment is expressed in thirtieth and it is inherent to the classroom tests related the construction of 50 plane geometric figures, the construction of a figure given in orthogonal projection, axonometric and perspective view. Assessment of elaborates related to the classroom exercises. The graphic composition related to the redrawing of a single-family house in orthogonal projection, axonometric and perspective view are evaluated in thirtieth, together with the construction of a model and also the compositions related to the assigned exercise related to the architectural survey. The assessment will refer above all to the skill of the correct methodology of representing according to the representation code. The assessment will be excellent if the student will have shown a good knowledge of the issues and methodologies of representation into the three assessments. It will be very good if the student will have shown a good grasp of the issues and methodologies of representation in the three assessments. It will be good if the student will have shown a decent knowledge in the three assessments. It will be satisfying if the knowledge of the issues it is not enough adequate. It will be sufficient if the knowledge will be inadequate, and finally it will be insufficient if his/her level of knowledge it is not acceptable.
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TEACHING METHODS	Front lecturing; Classroom exercise; Classroom workshop; Field exercise; Report about lectures and/or books and studies inherent to the subject.
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SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
6	Drawing's tools; basic geometric construction 1°
6	Drawing's tools; basic geometric construction 2°
18	Orthogonal projections, plan, elevation, section. Axonometry view. Perspective view
18	Representation methods between traditions and innovation
6	Modular, notable ratio and regulatory trace. From classical order to the drawing of Modern Movement
6	Graphic analysis
6	Model construction
6	Redrawing architecture
6	Survey: procedure and objective. History of the survey 1°
6	History of the survey 2°
6	The on-sight relief. Focused survey, from sketch to graphic restitution
6	Survey and analysis into parts

Hrs	Practice
30	Sketching
9	Design the representation

Hrs	Workshops
45	Studio

DOCENTE: Prof.ssa MANUELA MILONE- *Lettere O-Z*

PREREQUISITES	The student must be able to distinguish different methods of representation and to have an adequate knowledge of the main figures of the plane geometry.
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SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
96	Drawing's tools; basic geometric construction 1° Drawing's tools; basic geometric construction 2° Orthogonal projections, plan, elevation, section. Axonometry view. Perspective view Sketching Representation methods between traditions and innovation Modular, notable ratio and regulatory trace. From classical order to the drawing of Modern Movement Graphic analysis Model construction Redrawing architecture Survey: procedure and objective. History of the survey 1° History of the survey 1° The on-sight relief. Focused survey, from sketch to graphic restitution Survey and analysis into parts

Hrs	Practice
39	Sketching Design the representation

Hrs	Workshops
45	Studio