

Course Syllabus for Degree in Desing

Name of the subject	Materials and technology II
Year	3º - 1º semester
Mention	DG
Teaching staff name	Sílvia Escursell
Number of credits ECTS	6
Language of instruction	Català and Spanish

Description of the subject / Objectives

To gain first-hand knowledge of the processes by which an image is transferred in printed form to a medium (paper, vinyl, plastic, etc.) through various printing techniques and finishes (offset, screen printing, flexography, vacuum forming), including binding types. To learn about the different types of materials used in graphic arts, as well as inks. To understand how to prepare a *briefing* (BI) and how to produce *final artwork* (AAFF) for print. In addition to learning the technologies and materials used in this industry, students will also practice manual bookbinding.

Prerequisites established in the Study Plan

The third-year course "Materials and Technology II" requires having passed the second-year course "Materials and Technology I"

Necessary prior knowledge

Students must be able to work with the Adobe suite, especially: InDesign, Illustrator, and Photoshop.

Competences and Learning Outcomes

1. For students to demonstrate they have acquired mechanisms to solve problems in a distinctive way, applicable across different media.
2. To apply sustainability analysis correctly without automatisms, and to describe in detail the various materials and production processes.

Content

- Case study analysis within graphic arts.
- Understanding different materials and inks to apply in printed projects.
- Developing well-prepared documents for printing.
- Learning manual bookbinding and how to handle materials during the process.

Teaching methodology

Guided practical exercises will be carried out in class, progressively introducing theoretical concepts and giving students increasing control over decision-making and strategies to achieve the desired results.

EVALUATION- Training activities

What is evaluated?

Continuous assessment: 3 projects:

The first two in pairs:

- First project: a dossier of practical cases to identify materials and printing systems.
- Second project: a dossier with analysis of the case studies and site visits.
- The third project, done individually, will consist of the practical activities carried out in class.

Ordinary and Extraordinary Calls

Evaluation in ordinary call (continuous evaluation)

First project due: November 26

Second project due: January 14

Third project submitted according to the practical class schedule.

Weight of continuous assessment activities:

40% first project

40% second project

20% in-class practical activity and attitude

According to the school's general evaluation regulations, in order to pass the course, all assessable elements must be submitted and must obtain a minimum grade of 4 to be averaged. If any element is not submitted, its grade will be an NP ("no presentado" not submitted) and the final grade for the regular exam period will also be an NP.

If any of the assessable elements do not reach a grade of 4, the final grade for the course will be evaluated as an NA. In both cases, the course cannot be passed during the regular exam period, and the student will have to take the extraordinary examen period according to the following point.

Evaluation in extraordinary call

Students who do not pass the course in the regular session at the end of the class period may present themselves for the extraordinary recovery session, the dates of which are indicated in the academic calendar.

In extraordinary examinations, the professor will personally decide the assessment method for each student, based on the circumstances that have prevented them from passing the subject in the ordinary examination period. However, two main cases can be identified:

- a. Students who have attended class more or less regularly, for whom the instructor can attest to an acceptable level of engagement with the course material and who have submitted a portion of the required assignment: In this case, the student will need to complete the missing assignments or improve them to pass the course. In the case of written exams, if these have been failed, the student will need to retake them. The instructor may decide to change the content of the assignments to ensure that the student demonstrates a minimum level of knowledge of the course material.
 - b. Students who have not attended class or whose attendance has been irregular and who have practically not submitted any assignments during the course and therefore the teacher cannot attest to a minimum follow-up and knowledge of the contents: In this case, in addition to completing the required submission during the course (with modifications to avoid plagiarism or not) and possibly having to do some extraordinary task, the student will have to compulsorily take a level test (written or oral exam, workshop practical test, etc.) to pass the subject.
-

In the extraordinary evaluation, students will only need to repeat those exercises or activities in which they did not meet the minimum grade during continuous assessment. The same weighting percentages will be maintained. The maximum grade that can be achieved in the extraordinary assessment is 6.

The weighting percentages and minimum grades to be obtained for each assessable element will be defined by the professor in each case. The teacher will inform the affected students about the assessment method in the resit (extraordinary) exam session. It is the students' responsibility to find out by their own means the requirements to be met in this session.

Class attendance and general regulations

Students are obligated to attend classes. Failure to comply with this rule may result in the loss of the right to continuous assessment (regular exam period) for the course.

In this course, the general regulations indicated in the ESDI academic guidelines apply. In particular, regarding class attendance, please note the following:

- The minimum attendance percentage to maintain the right to continuous assessment is 80%. This means that students can have a maximum of 20% unexcused absences.**
- In the case of excused absences, even if there are a large number of excused absences, this does not exempt students from having to take the courses and continuous assessment properly. This means that they must submit the tasks required by the teacher and take the scheduled exams.**
- When the total number of absences, including excused and unexcused absences, reaches 30%, the student may also lose the right to continuous assessment.**
- The teacher will consult with the tutor or academic coordination before taking and communicating the decision to lose the right to continuous assessment for a student.**

The punctuality at the start of the classes is important: after 10 minutes from the start of a class, exam, or assignment submission, students will not be allowed to enter the classroom unless they can justify their tardiness with a valid document. Renfe Cercanías delay certificates are not considered valid documents to justify being late. Due to the frequent delays of Renfe, it is necessary to plan trips in advance to allow enough time to arrive to class on time.

Attendance at a class is considered complete if the student attends the entire class from the beginning to the end. Students who leave the class before the end without speaking to and justifying their absence to the instructor will receive an absence for the entire class. Communicating with the instructor does not necessarily mean that the student will not have an absence; this decision is at the discretion of the instructor based on the reason for the student's absence.

The use of technological devices (computers, tablets, mobile devices, etc.) may be restricted or even prohibited by the professor if misuse is evident. Specifically, if they are used in the classroom to perform tasks unrelated to the subject being taught. This rule may be applied individually or collectively.

Sources of information

McDonough, W. and M. Braungart. 'Cradle to cradle: Remaking the way we make things'. New York: North Point. 2002. McDonough, W. and M.

Braungart. 'The Upcycle: Beyond sustainability – designing for abundance'. New York: North Point. 2013.

EMF (Ellen MaCarthur Foundation) <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/>

Materfad: <http://es.materfad.com/>

Materiom: <https://www.materiom.org/>

Other information

Important Note: The content of this course syllabus may be modified during the academic term if the professor deems it necessary, in accordance with the development of the course and the needs of the group. Any proposed changes will be communicated by the professor in class prior to the publication of the updated syllabus.