

NAME: _____ CLAS
S: _____

FIRST TERM: E-LEARNING NOTES

SUBJECT: CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS

JS 2 FIRST TERM

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK TOPIC

1. **Revision of JS 1 work. Forms of Art-** (a) creative Art (b) Literary Art (c) Auditory Art (music) (d) mixed Art (drama).
2. **Techniques in Art Making (Elements and Principles of Art):** (a) Elements of Art –Line, Shape, Value, Texture, Colour, Space (b) Principles of Art –Harmony, Variety, Balance, Proportion, Rhythm

3. **Art Materials and Tools :** (a) Art Materials- pencil, paper, colour, charcoal, clay, crayon, dye, plaster of paris, cement, glass fibre, wire, canvass, yarn (b) Art Tools- brush, pen, chisel, spatula, knife, welding machine and shredder machine, camera, easel, pallete, donkey.
4. **Improvisation of Art Materials:** (a) Definition of improvisation (b) Art materials and improvised forms in tabular form (c) Procedures in making improvised Art materials
5. **Drawing and Shading:** (a) Definition of drawing (b) Types of drawing and examples – nature, still life , life, imaginative, landscape, seascape(c) Definition of Shading (d) Types of shading with illustrations-rubbing /smudging/ wash/ blurring, pointillism, hatching, cross hatching.
6. **Colour:** (a) Definition of colour (b) classification-primary, secondary, tertiary, complementary, cool, warm, harmonious,

neutral, (c) colour wheel (d) uses of colour

7. **Painting:** (a) Definition of Painting (b) types of painting- nature, still life, life, portrait, landscape, seascape, bead (c) Tonal graduation

8. **Pattern and Design:** (a) Definition of Motif and Pattern (b) Formation of motifs for design (c) Construction of lettering (d) Design – poster, greeting card, book cover, collage, mosaic.

9. **Revision.**

10. **Examination.**

WEEK 1

TOPIC: Revision of JS 1 work

SUB TOPIC: FORMS OF ART

- Creative Art
- Literary Art
- Auditory Art (music)

- Mixed Art (drama)

CONTENT;

Creative Art is the combination of painting, sculpture, literature, architecture, music and all other aspects of art. It is simply the study of all aspects of arts.

Literary Art is art in written form involving verse and poetry. Literature is referred to as the finest of fine art.

Auditory Art (music) is an audible art that relies on sound. It shares elements like melody, rhythm, harmony etc.

Mixed Art (drama) It is the combination of visual and auditory aspects of art. Drama as an art involves acting and encompasses all the main aspects of the auditory art in addition to dance and vocal literature.

EVALUATION:

1. What is creative art?
2. Name any 3 aspects creative.
3. Identify 3 elements of music.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

- 1 -----art is the combination of visual and auditory aspect of arts (a) creative (b) fine (c) mixed (d) applied
- 2 the study of all aspects of art is known as ----- (a) creative art (b) visual art (c) mixed art (d) auditory art
- 3 which of these arts is in written form involving verse and poetry? (a) auditory (b) mixed (c) literary (d) fine

THEORY

- 1 List 3 elements in auditory art
- 2 Define creative art

WEEK 2

TOPIC: ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF ART

- Introduction to Elements of art: Line, Shape, texture.
- Elements of art contd Colours, space, form.

CONTENT:

Elements of art are the basic features that make a successful artwork. It is also referred to as elements of design. Some art fundamentals referred to elements of art as grammar of art. The elements of art are as follows:

LINE

It is a mark or impression made by the movement of any writing tool against a surface. Line is one of the most important elements of art because without it drawing cannot take place.

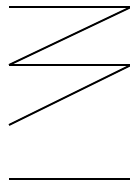
TYPES OF LINE

- Horizontal line —————



- Vertical line

- Zig zag line



- Angular line



- Broken line



- Dotted line



- Coiled line



- Curve line



- Wavy line

- Circular line



- Spiral line



SHAPE/FORM

It is the form or physical appearance of an object. There are two types of shape namely; geometric and non geometric shapes. Geometric shapes are triangle, circle, square, trapezium, pentagon etc. Non geometric shapes are those that have no definite part eg shell, cowries, stones etc.

TEXTURE

It is the surface quality of a material. This refers to the smoothness or roughness of the surface of the object.

COLOUR

It is a pigment substance use for creative artwork. It is an important element of art because it makes art work looks attractive and beautiful. Colour is used for painting. Examples of colour are: Red, blue, green, orange, purple or violet, etc.

SPACE

Is generally defined as an open place or unlimited extension in all direction.

VALUE

It is the degree of lightness or darkness of colour applied to a drawing or a painting. The introduction of light and shade in grade of tones makes objects look real and solid.

EVALUATION

1. List any two (2) elements of art.

2. Define line? Draw any 4 types of line you know.
3. What is colour?
4. List any five (5) colours you know around you.

SUB-TOPIC:- PRINCIPLES OF ART

- Definition of Principles of Art.
- Details on Harmony, variety, balance, proportion, dominance, rhythm, repetition, graduation and overlapping.

CONTENT.

Principles of art are rules guiding the use and arrangement of elements of art to achieve order and unity in artwork. The combination of the principles of art is essential in a work of art because it helps the artist to achieve harmony.

Examples of the principles are variety, balance, rhythm, proportion, dominance, repetition, graduation, overlapping and harmony.

1. **HARMONY/UNITY**- This is the resultant effect

of well arranged elements. It suggests satisfaction in design.

2. **VARIETY/CONTRAST:-** It is the art of using different element or varying the sizes of the elements of design. The objects in a design are not always of the same colour or size but are varied.
3. **BALANCE-** it is the equal distribution of elements like colour, shape, line, value etc to achieve a balance in design. This is the most fundamental of the principles of art.
4. **RHYTHM :-** It is a continuous repetition of elements in design which reflect a specific flow pattern.
5. **DOMINANCE:** It is the principle of art which refers to the use of an element like colour or shape more constantly in a design than the other. A particular element dominates the others thereby overshadowing them.
6. **PROPORTION:** Is the principle of art which is concerned with the relation of an object or shape to another in terms of size quality.

7. **REPETITION**: It is the repeated use of a number of elements in a design. It is simply the use of an element as many times as possible in a design to form a pattern.
8. **GRADUATION**- It is the art of producing tonal value in colour applied to a design.
9. **OVERLAPPING**- This is the overlaying of one element on another in a design.

EVALUATION:-

1. Define principles of art.
2. Mention any two (2) principles of art
3. What is Rhythm?
4. The principle of art that is concerned with the relationship of an object to another is

-
- (a) Rhythm
 - (b) Unity
 - (c) Contrast
 - (d) Proportion

(e) Balance

READING ASSIGNMENT

Visual Art made easy textbook for Junior Secondary school by Ibrahim Bamijoko page 10-32

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT .

1. The basic element that is used for drawing is _____ (a) space (b) colour (c) shape (d) line (e) value
2. The surface quality of an object is known as a _____ (a) colour (b) texture (c) shape (d) line (e) form.
3. _____ is a mark made by the movement of any writing tool against surface (a) shape (b) line (c) colour (d) value (e) texture.
4. _____ are the basic features that make a successful artwork (a) colours (b) elements of art (c) lines (d) purple colour (e) principles of art
5. _____ show the degree of lightness or darkness of a colour (a) colour (b) shape (c)

value (d) space (e) texture.

6. The principle of art that involves use of different sizes of element is ____ (a) harmony (b) unity (c) variety (d) proportion (e) dominance
7. ____ is the principle which involves a particular element overshadowing the other (a) harmony (b) unity (c) variety (d) dominance (e) proportion.
8. The principle that takes care of equal placement or distribution of the elements of art in a given space is ____ (a) dominance (b) balance (c) repetition (d) unity (e) variety.
9. The art of producing tonal value in design is ____ (a) harmony (b) contrast (c) graduation (d) balance (e) proportion.
10. _____ is a principle of art. (a) line (b) colour (c) shape (d) repetition (e) form.

THEORY

1. Write briefly on the value of colour in art work.
2. Name any two (2) types of line you know.
3. List any (5) five principles of art

4. Write short note on balance.

WEEK 3

TOPIC: ART MATERIALS AND TOOLS

- **MEANING OF ART MATERIAL**
- **USES OF ART MATERIALS**

CONTENT:

Art materials are the tools and media an artist use to transform his ideas into reality. Media are consumable items use for producing artwork e.g pencil, ink, paste, colour, wood etc. Tools are the materials handled or operated by an artist to assist him in producing artwork e.g brush, donkey bench, palette, drawing board etc.

Art Materials/Media

Pencil, paper, colour, charcoal, clay, crayon, dye,

plaster of paris, cement, glass fibre, wire, canvass, yarn etc.

Art Tools-

1. **pencils**
2. painting
3. Brush :-It is used for applying colour during painting.
4. Wood:- It is used for carving figures.
5. Palette :-It is an object on which colours are mixed while painting.
6. Clay :-It is soil substance used for moulding objects.
7. Mesh :-It is a net-like fabric used for printing.
8. Adze:- It is a tool used for carving.
9. Fixative :-It is a liquid substance used for fixing drawing permanently on paper.
10. Spatula :- It is a small stick used for blending clay work
11. Charcoal- this is used for drawing on paper,

wall or wood.

12. Canvas:- It is a prepared surface for painting.

EVALUATION

1. List any five (5) art materials you know.
2. State the uses of the above art materials.

WEEKENED ASSIGNMENT.

1. Brush is to painting as _____ is to sculpture.
(a) pencil (b) ink (c) spatula (d) palette.
2. Which of the following is an instrument for drawing
(a) Tjanting (b) Throwing wheel. (c) charcoal (d) easel.
3. Fabric, needle and loom are essential materials in _____
(a) sculpture (b) textile (c) music (d) drama.
4. Crayon is to drawing as cement is to _____ (a)
ceramics (b) sculpture (c) textiles (d) graphic
5. Adze is an essential tool for _____ (a)
painting (b) drawing (c) carving (d) sculpture.

THEORY

1. Enumerate any five (5) art tools.
2. Name any seven (7) art media.

WEEK 4

TOPIC: IMPROVISATION OF ART MATERIALS

- Definition of improvisation
- Art materials and improvised forms in tabular form (c) **CONTENT.**

Improvisation is the art of creating a local alternative for materials not available.

ART MATERIALS (LOCALLY)

IMPROVISATION

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. PAPER | Empty cement paper, back of calendar, old newspaper |
| 2. COLOUR | Local plants (Jesus blood), Arokium root mixed with |

animal fat, bitter leaf, red clay, tea leaf.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 3. PENCIL | Local charcoal |
| 4. TJANTING | foam |
| 5. CRAYON | Colour, candle wax. |
| 6. DYE | Indigo plant. |
| 7. POP | Clay, papermache, Gypsum. |
| 8. SQUEEGEE | bathroom slippers |
| 9. ADHESIVE | Starch (local), papeba. |
| 10. PORTFOLIO | Any broad and hard paper |

EVALUATION

1. What is improvisation?
2. Improvise the following art material locally:
 - (a) Drawing paper
 - (b) Colour
 - (c) Adhesive

- SUB-TOPIC; Making of improvised Art

materials

CONTENT

Teacher guides the students in making improvised art materials.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Visual made easy textbook for Junior secondary school by Ibrahim Bamijoko page 45-49.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. ----- is the art of creating a local alternative for materials not available (a) shading (b) improvisation (c) modelling (d) glazing
2. Which of these can be used in place of pencil? (a) spatula (b) colour (c) adze (d) charcoal
3. Gum is improvised with (a) ba (b) canvas (c) palette (d) clay
4. Old calendar is an improvised form of ----- (a) fixative (b) drawing paper (c) squeegee (d) brush
5. Plaster of Paris can be improvised one of the following (a) wax (b) art folio (c) gypsum (d) tjanting

THEORY

1. Describe how the follow materials are improvised
 - a. Canvas
 - b. Easel
 - c. Palette
 - d. Tjantingtool

WEEK 5

TOPIC: DRAWING AND SHADING

- Meaning of Drawing
- Types of Drawing

Content.

Drawing is the art of using lines to express an idea on paper, canvas, or wall.

There are six major types of drawing namely; Nature, Still life, Life, Imaginative, Landscape and Seascape drawing.

1. Nature drawing It is the drawing of natural creatures which include animals, plants, aquatic creatures rocks etc.
2. Still life drawing It is the drawing of man-made objects like cup, book, house, car, table etc.
3. Life drawing It is the drawing of human figures.
4. Imaginative drawing It is the art of drawing from one's idea.
5. Landscape drawing It is the drawing of the natural and physical features of an environment.
6. Seascape drawing It is the drawing of sea expanse and its natural features.

EVALUATION

1. Define still life drawing.
2. List any five (5) man made objects.

SUB-TOPIC:- APPLICATION OF SHADING TECHNIQUES – Blurring, hatching, pointillism, cross hatching.

CONTENT.

Shading is the process of introducing light and shade to our drawing. This exercise is also called chiaroscuro i.e. treatment of light and shade.

Shading gives solidity effect to the objects and make the objects look real.

The shading techniques are as follows:

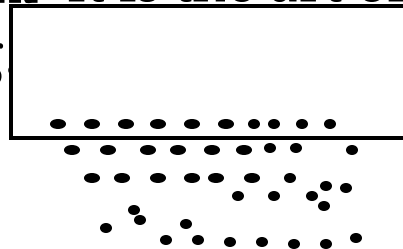
- (i) **Hatching**:- this is art of using strokes or lines to represent the reflection in drawing.



- (ii) **Cross hatching**: This is the use of vertical and horizontal lines to represent reflection of light in drawing.

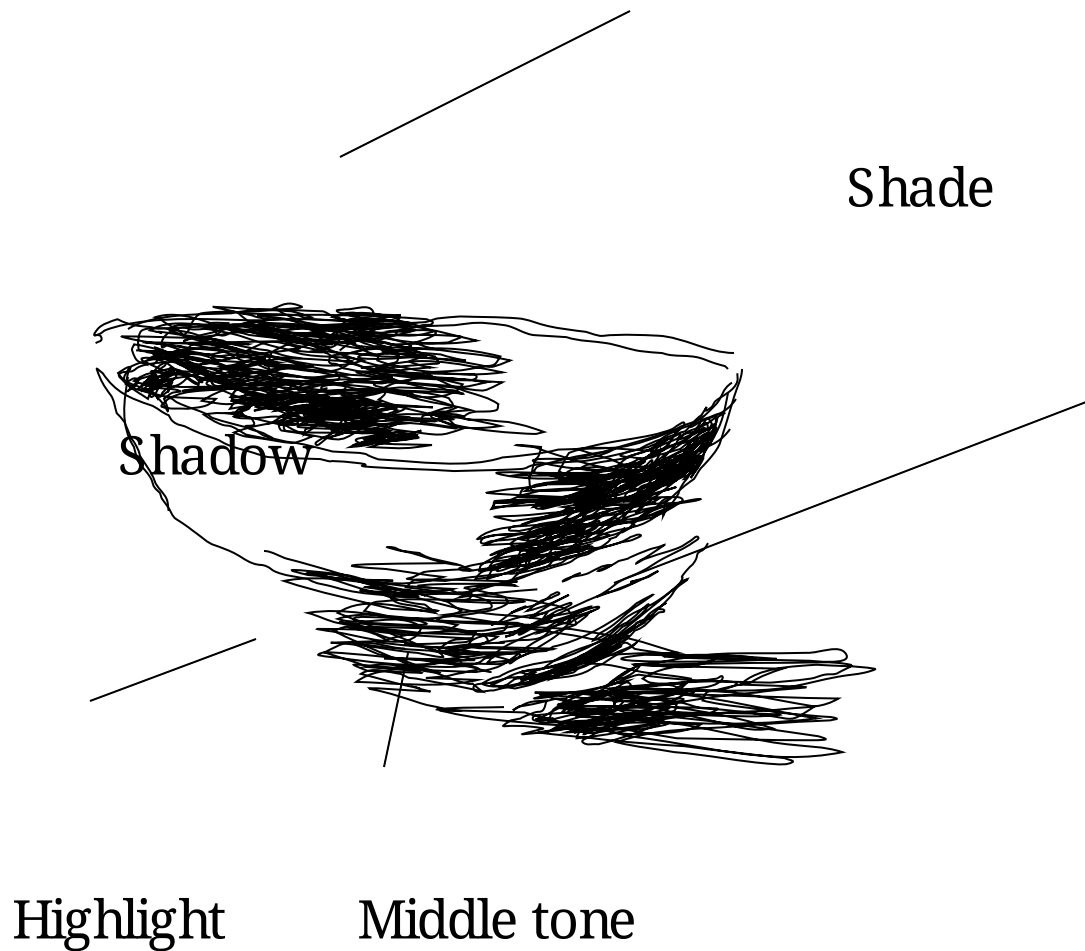


- (iii) **Pointillism**- It is the art of using small dots as shading.



- (iv) **Blurring**- This is a shading method which

involves rubbing to produce tonal effect in medium used in drawing.



EVALUATION

1. What is shading?

2. With the aid of illustration describe hatching method of shading.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Visual art made easy textbook for Junior Secondary School by Ibrahim Bamijoko page 62-67.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Which shape best describe a ball. (a) oval (b) cone (c) circle (d) triangle
2. The type of shading where two strokes of lines are superimposed in different directions is _____ (a) Hatching (b) cross hatching (c) blurring (d) pointillism.
3. The function of shading is ____ (a) to make the object looks real (b) to darken the object (c) to show artist's confidence. (d) to make object look attractive.
4. Drawing of man made object is _____ (a) drawing of man and object (b) drawing of man without object. (c) drawing of inanimate object. (d) drawing of man's company.
5. _____ is an example of man made object.

(a) leaf (b) book (c) butterfly (d) rock

THEORY

1. List ten (10) objects that are made by man.
2. With proper application of shading, draw a shoe.

WEEK 6

TOPIC: COLOURS

- Definition and classification of colour
- Use of colour and production of colour wheel.

Definition and classification of colour

CONTENT

Colour is a pigment substance used for creative artwork. Colour is not strange to us. We see colour every day in nature, as in leaves, flowers, fruits, in books etc. Colours are either in pigments, substance or light. The rays of light consist of many brilliant colours. Science has proved that the white light that comes from the sun to the earth has all the colours of the rainbow.

(7 colours).

One of such scientist was Isaac Newton. He discovered the colour of the spectrum. The colours are Red, Yellow, Green, blue, Indigo and Violet.

CLASSES OF COLOUR

Colour can be classified into the following groups.

1. **Primary colour**- colour that cannot be obtained by mixing other colours. They are obtained from Natural substance. e.g. Red, Blue and Yellow.

2. **Secondary colour**- colour that is obtained by mixing two primary colours together in equal proportion e.g. orange, purple, green.

e.g. **Red + Blue = Purple**

Yellow + Blue = Green

Red + Yellow = Orange

3. **Tertiary colours** This is a class of colour that is obtained by mixing a primary colour and secondary colour together in equal proportion e.g.

Yellow + Orange = Yellowish orange

Red + Orange = Reddish orange

Red + Purple = Reddish purple

Blue + Purple = Bluish green

Blue + green = Bluish green

Yellow + green = Yellowish green

4. Complementary colour- colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel.e.g. Red is complementary to green. Yellow is complimentary to green. Orange is complimentary to Blue
5. Harmonious These are colours that are near each other on the colour wheel e.g. Red and Yellow.
6. Warm colours colours that show heat effect and light e.g. Red, Yellow, Orange.
7. Cool colours- Colours that have cool effect psychologically e.g. blue, green, purple.
8. Neutral colours colours like white and black. They can be used to form different shades and tints of other colours

EVALUATION.

1. Define Colour
2. How many colours has the spectrum? Name them.

SUB-TOPIC: Use of colour and production of colour wheel.

CONTENT

Uses of colour

1. Colour adds beauty to the work of art.
2. It helps us to differentiate objects.
3. It makes art works look real and finished especially painting and design.
4. It affects mood.
5. It is used for beautification of our surrounding.
6. It aids teaching in the classroom.
7. It makes the work of art very interesting.

Production of colour wheel

To produce the colour wheel, one needs to note that there is need for calculation in terms of adding colours together in order to obtain another colour e.g.

Red + Blue = Purple.

Red + Yellow = Orange.

Yellow + Blue = Green.

The colourwheel is as follows:

The wheel comprises of both the primary and the secondary colour. You can go further to produce for tertiary colours.

EVALUATION.

1. Enumerate four (4) uses of colour.
2. What is the product of blue colour plus yellow colour?

READING ASSIGNMENT

Visual art made easy textbook for Junior Secondary School by Ibrahim Bamijoko Page 77-87.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Neutral colours are _____ and _____? (a) Red, blue (b) orange, blue. (c) brown green (d) Black, white.
2. Blue + Red = (a) white (b) purple (c) Black (d)

Orange.

3. Which of these is a cool colour? (a) purple (b) orange (c) red (d) pink
4. The scientist that discovered the colours of the spectrum is _____ (a) Galileo (b) Isaac Newton (c) Michael Angelo (d) Nelson.
5. ____ is a pigment substance used creative art work (a) Triad (b) colour (c) pulp (d) clay

THEORY

1. Mention six (6) uses of colour in the field of art.
2. Explain the following classes of colour i.e. primary colour, secondary colour and complementary colour

WEEK 7

TOPIC: PAINTING





- Definition of Painting
- Types of Painting

CONTENT

Painting is the art and technique of applying paint or colour on a drawing with the aid of a brush. It is also the art of creating pictorial scene on a flat surface.

TYPES OF PAINTING

1. Nature painting
2. Still life painting
3. Life or Figure painting
4. Portrait painting
5. Imaginative painting
6. Bead painting
7. Landscape painting
8. Seascape painting