

FIRST TERM: E-LEARNING NOTES

SUBJECT: CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS

JS 3 FIRST TERM

WEEK 1

TOPIC:

PAINTING



- Definition of Painting
- Types of Painting

CONTENT

Painting is the art and technique of applying paint

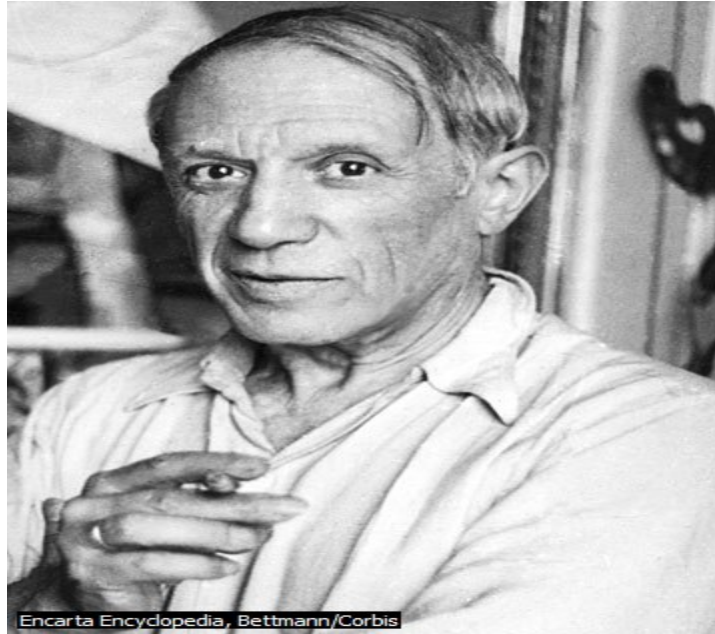
or colour on a drawing with the aid of a brush. It is also the art of creating pictorial scene on a flat surface.

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

9. Scenic painting
10. Abstract painting
11. Monochrome painting

Portrait painting This is the painting of the head, face, neck and shoulder of human figure with a degree of resemblance.



Life painting This is the painting of the whole body of the human figure or model with a good arrangement of draperies.

Nature painting It is the painting of natural creatures such as plants, animals and aquatic creatures.

Still life painting It is the painting of man-made objects e.g. stove, car, building etc.

Mural painting This is the painting of pictorial design on walls for decorative purpose.





Encarta Encyclopedia, Bridgeman Art Library, London/New York



Encarta Encyclopedia, Scala/Art Resource, NY

Bead painting: It is the pictorial design done by sticking different colours beads onto a hardboard.

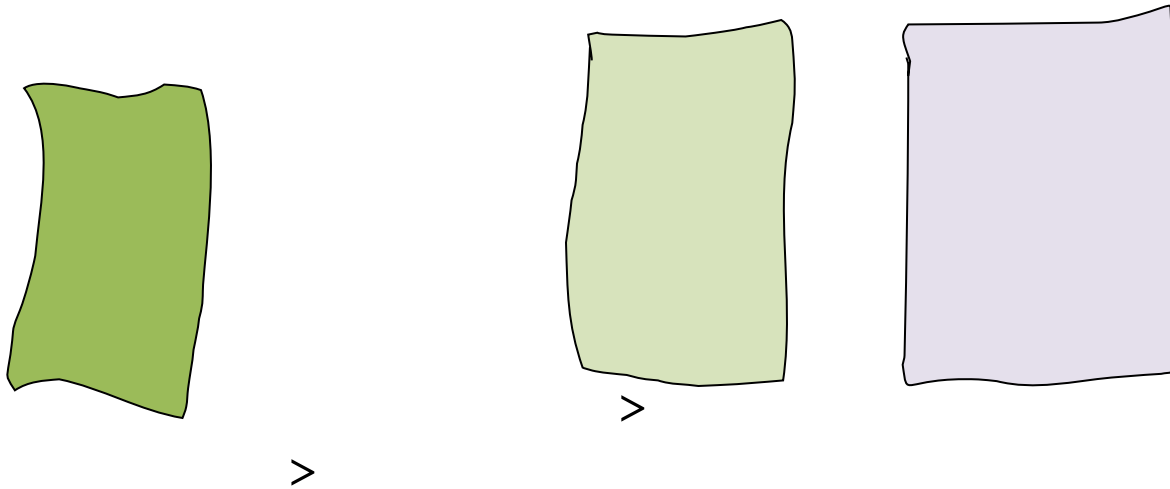
Imaginative composition: It is the pictorial painting done from one's idea.

EVALUATION

1. Define painting.

2. Identify six types of painting.

SUB-TOPIC: TONAL GRADUATION



Hue

2

Tone 1

Tone 3

Tone

NOTE: Educators should guide the students in producing tonal graduation

EVALUATION

Produce tonal graduation in the following colours

-Blue, Red and Green

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. ----- painting deals with the painting of the whole body of the human figure with good arrangement of draperies (a) mural (b) bead (c) life (d) portrait
2. Paintings done from one's idea is known as (a) imaginative (b) still life (c) landscape (d) abstract
3. The painting of pictorial design on wall for decorative purpose is (a) seascape (b) bead (c) mural (d) nature
4. One of these is not type of painting (a) seascape (b) mural (c) florescent (d) life
5. The addition of white to other colours is known as (a) shading (b) modelling (c) mixing (d) tinting

THEORY

1. *Make a good painting of a female portrait.*
2. *Produce a good still life painting with tonal graduation.*

WEEK 2

TOPIC: PATTERN AND DESIGN

- Definition of Motif, Design and pattern –
- Formation of motif.

- Application of Motifs to form.

MOTIF: Can be defined as a single unit of design or a major theme in an art work especially in pattern making. When it is repeated several times and at regular intervals it forms a pattern.

Design: Design is regarded as the general arrangement of motif or form, line, colour, texture and space.

PATTERN: Pattern is an ornamental design which could be found on material, wall paper or paper etc

FORMATION OF MOTIF:

Motif can be formed from either natural or artificial objects.

Natural Motif This is the type of motif from natural objects such as leaves, fruits, insects etc.

Artificial Motif This type of motif is from abstract. Objects such as shapes, lines etc.

Motif can also group under the following:-

- a. Plant or floral motif.
- b. Animal motif.

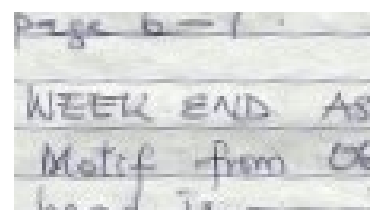
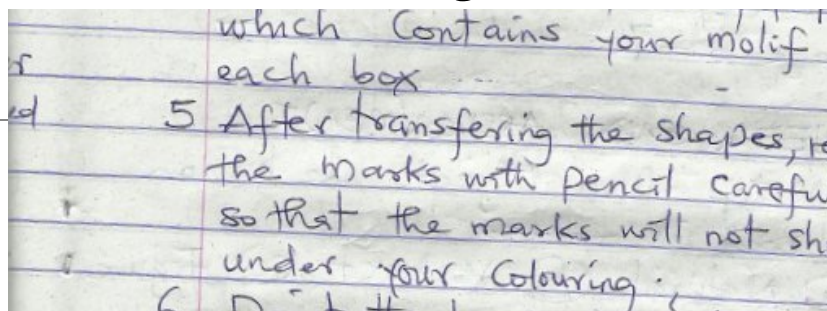
- c. Traditional motif.
- d. Geometric motif

APPLICATION OF MOTIFS TO FORM A PATTERN AND DESIGN.

Application of motifs to form pattern involve practical and calculative steps.

1. Make several sketches of the intended motif.
Pick a suitable motif from the sketches.
2. Put your selected motif into a size given box with your pencil and ruler.
3. Use the measurement to divide the space available for the design on your paper into squares and rectangle as the case may be.
4. Fix the smaller piece of paper which contains your motif into each box.
5. After transferring the shapes, retrace the marks with pencil carefully so that the marks will not show under your colouring.
6. Paint the background to make the design more solid.

e.g.



EVALUATION

1. Draw an example of Floral design
2. Draw any example of Geometric motif
3. Produce a window blind with traditional object as your motif.

SUB-TOPIC:- LETTERING (MEANING AND TYPES)

CONSTRUCTION OF LETTERS (LOWER AND UPPER CASE)

1. Meaning of lettering and types of letters.
2. Construction of letters (Lower case and Upper case).

CONTENT:

Lettering is the art writing, constructing and arranging the alphabet correctly in their right

proportion.

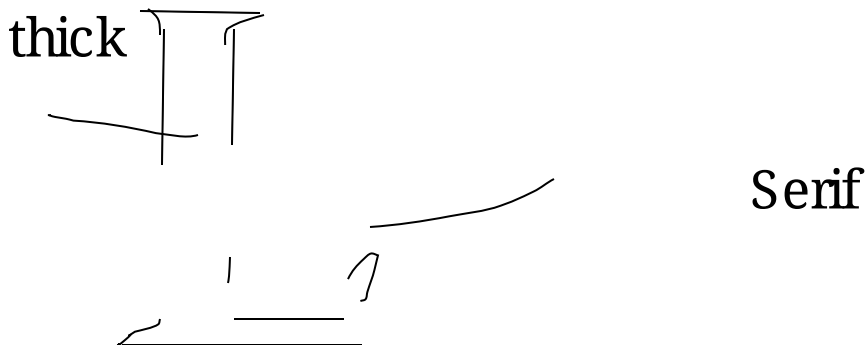
Lettering is believed to have started in Egypt with a style of writing known as **Hieroglyphics**.

Later they were developed by Phoenicians into vowel sound like A E I O U by Greeks the letters of the alphabets was given a modern outlook by the Romans.

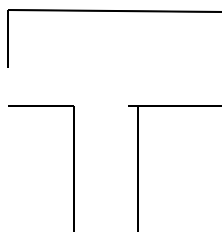
TYPES OF LETTERS

There are different types of lettering namely Roman, Gothic, Italic and Text lettering

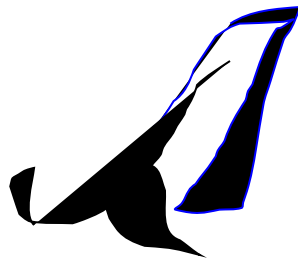
1. Roman lettering These are lettering with thick and thin strokes and ornamental projections at the top and bottom of the letters



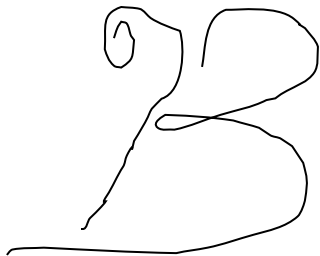
2. Gothic lettering These are lettering with uniform body thickness without serif.



3. Italics lettering These are letters that tilt or slant towards the right.



4. Text lettering:- These are letters freely hand written with decorative styles



Evaluation

1. What is lettering?
2. The Egyptian type of lettering is called _____. (a) Hieroglyphic (b) Gothic

CONSTRUCTION OF LETTERS (Upper and Lower case).

Content:

There are two major types of lettering

AaBbCcDdEe

Note:- Students should be engaged practically in the construction of letters.

EVALUATION.

1. Construct upper and lower case letters
2. What is block lettering?

READING ASSIGNMENT.

Visual arts made easy textbook for junior secondary school by Ibrahim Bamijoko page 88-92.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Motif from objects like human head is _____ (a) Natural (b) abstract (c) figure (d) floral.
2. A design can be transformed into a piece of cloth by _____ (a) printing (b) tracing (c) drawing (d) painting.
3. The figure above is an example of _____ motif. (a) Geometric (b) traditional (c) Natural motif (d) floral.
4. _____ is a single unit of design (a) design (b) pattern (c) motif (d) abstract.
5. Use of shape as motif can be grouped under _____ motif. (a) natural (b) geometric (c) floral (d) animal

6. In lettering upper case is referred to as (a) capital letter (b) small letter (c) Gothic letter (d) Italic.
7. Lettering is very important to _____ (a) a painter (b) a sculptor (c) a graphic artist (d) an engineer.
8. Who originated the letters called Hieroglyphics? (a) Roman (b) Germans (c) Egyptian (d) Nigerians.
9. Writing of beautiful letters with hand is called _____ (a) Roman (b) autography (c) calligraphy (d) cartography.
10. _____ is an example of letters. (a) Musty (b) AOCRAT (c) Glutoc (d) Gothic.

THEORY

1. Choose any alphabet and form a pattern with it.
2. Construct letters A - Z using pencil and ruler in your sketch pad.
3. Explain the process involved in applying motif to form a design.
4. Produce a curtain for deeper life high school, use any suitable motif.

