

FIRST TERM: E-LEARNING NOTES

SUBJECT: VISUAL ARTS

SS1 FIRST TERM

Week 1

DRAWING

Topic:

Sub Topic:

Flipped Classroom Questions:

Content:

Class Activity

Exit Ticket:

TYPES OF LINE

A line is an infinite set of points extending in two opposite directions. It is a straight path that has no endpoints, unlike a line segment or a ray. Think of it like a road that goes on forever, both ways. No matter how far you go in either direction, the line doesn't stop. Lines are fundamental elements and the basis for understanding shapes and space. Lines are everywhere, defining our world in visible and invisible ways. They're in the pages of your books, in the design of your house, in the streets you walk, and even in the rays of sunlight that reach you. Lines help us to

understand shapes, spaces, and the very fabric of the universe.

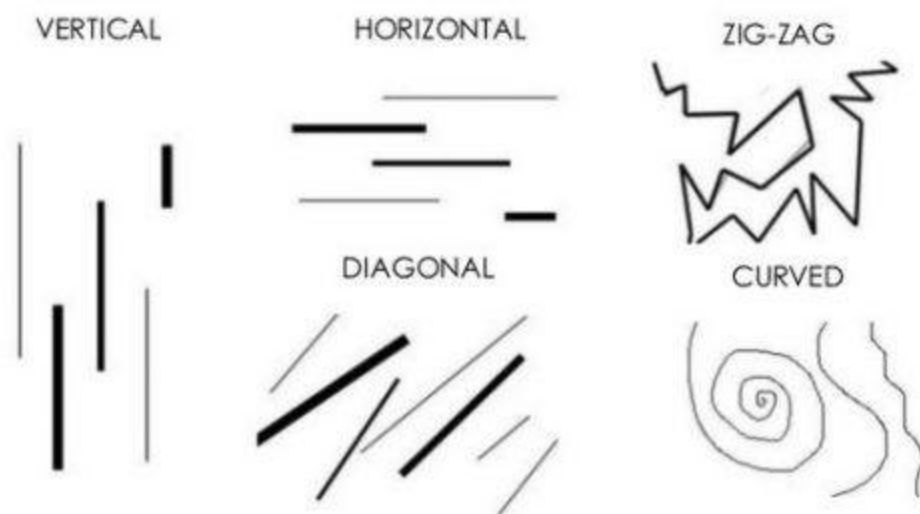
Horizontal

Vertical

Zigzag

Curved

Diagonal



1. **Horizontal lines** convey a sense of stability, distance, expansion and calm.
2. **Vertical lines** can project feelings of strength, possibilities (reaching for the sky) and height. Notice the subtle dark vertical lines in the above painting.
3. **Curved lines** can convey sensuality, whimsy and comfort. Again in the painting above "[Dreamland Express](#)," you see a thin curved line going across a thick horizontal line. How do you respond to this combination? Does it make the horizontal line less stable or less calming?
4. **Zig-zag lines** are diagonal lines that are connected. They are employed to convey

excitement, restlessness and/or anxiety.

5. **Diagonal lines** project energy, movement or lack of stability.

Week 2

FUNCTIONS OF DRAWING

Drawing is one of the easiest ways to visualize ideas and to express one's creativity; therefore it has been prominent in the world of art. Throughout much of history, drawing was regarded as the foundation for artistic practice. Initially, artists used and reused wooden tablets for the production of their drawings. Functions of drawing are as follows:

1. It enhances your ability to actually see what you're looking at, rather than letting your memory or imagination fill in the blanks.
2. It improves eye-hand coordination and that improves your ability to draw accurately what you see.
3. It trains your muscles to respond in a certain way. The more often you draw circles, for example, the more natural the movements become.
4. It's a good way to resolve composition problems or simply relax.
5. For those who process life visually, it's a great way to deal with the circumstances of life—good and bad. We've all heard of art therapy, after all.

What is a Drawing?

Drawing is the art of making art works or pictures with the use of pen, pencil or any other material that is available. It is also a method of expressing creative and artistic feelings of artists by means of marking lines to represent the objects or forms. Other materials used for

drawing includes: marker, crayon, drawing board, eraser, and pastel. Drawing is a work of art. It is a means of communication through the medium of art. We can therefore say that drawing is one form of art 'language' but this is not spoken language; it is just a way of expressing ideas, impressions, mood, feelings, etc. through the use of lines. In drawing, we make use of lines



The artist in the picture, is making use of lines to draw. He can still draw other objects like chair, knife, umbrella, cupboard, etc., using lines.

There are different forms of drawing. These are still life drawing, nature drawing, landscape drawing, imaginative drawing, life (or human) drawing, etc.

Week three

Topic:

Sub Topic:

Flipped Classroom Questions:

Content:

Class Activity

Exit Ticket:

SHADING TECHNIQUE\$practical class)

Shading is the darkening or colouring of a drawing with lines or blocks of colour, and is often used to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional. There are loads of different techniques you can use to shade your drawings.

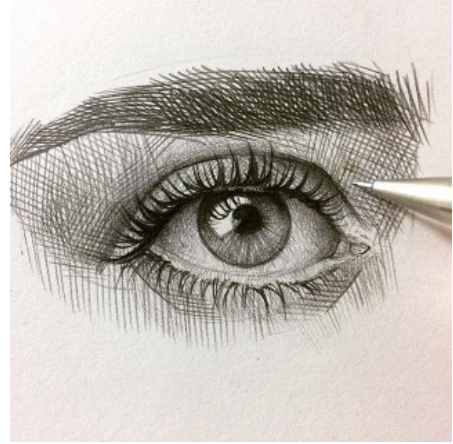
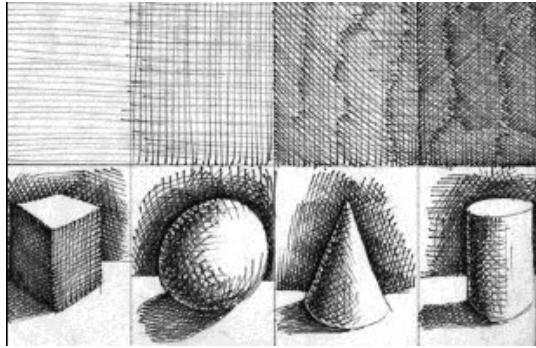
1. **Blurring:**



2. **Cross Hatching:** Cross hatching is a drawing technique used to create a value range and add texture to a drawing. The technique involves drawing parallel lines that cross over each other to create a hatched effect.

It's a type of line drawing technique that can be used with a wide range of drawing media, including ink, pencil, etching materials and more.

Cross hatching can be used to create different effects depending on the direction of the lines and the spacing between them. For example, close-spaced lines will create a darker tone, while wider-spaced lines will create a lighter tone.



3. **Hatching:** Hatching (French: hachure) is an artistic technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing closely spaced parallel lines.



4. **Pointillism:** This is a style of painting developed in France at the end of the 19th century in which a painting is created out of small spots of pure colour that seem to mix when seen from far away.



Week four

Topic:

Sub Topic:

Flipped Classroom Questions:

Content:

Class Activity

Exit Ticket:

PRACTICAL CLASS

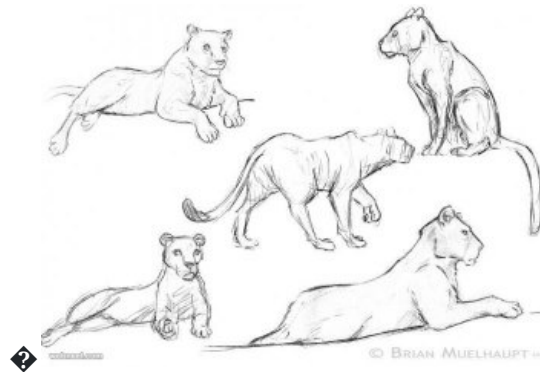
Still Life Drawing

This is the drawing of objects made by man. It is the drawing of objects which have no life, i.e., life-less objects. For example, we can draw still life objects like bottles, baskets, cups, buckets, tables, chairs, knife, umbrella, pen, biro, books, beds, mattresses, pots, cupboard, plates, jugs, etc.



Nature Drawing

There are many natural objects around us. God created these natural objects.



The drawing of these objects created by God is what we call nature drawing. The objects can be grouped into classes: For instance, animals, birds, insects, reptiles, plants, flowers, etc



Specific examples of objects under nature drawing are: elephant, lion, tiger, giraffe, deer, antelope, hyena, boar, zebra, monkey, gorilla, chimpanzee, fish, hippopotamus, crocodile, lizard, crab, spider, Ostrich, hawk, eagle, vulture, baobab tree, silk-cotton tree, cam wood tree, etc

Landscape drawing

An artist should be observant. He or she should observe his or her environment. There are several environments to observe. ♦



For instance, the school environment, the village environment, the city environment, e.g., the markets, the motor park, railway station, the football stadium, the airport, the seaport, forest, mountain, seashore, etc.

Imaginative Drawing

An artist can draw what is not physically available to him or her. This is an imaginative drawing. It is a drawing from the memory. The artist creates a picture mentally. ♦



It may be the picture of an object, a person or an environment. He figures out the shape, the figure o'r the landscape, and begins to draw from memory without seeing the object or the person or the environment. We can do imaginative drawing to tell a story.

Life Drawing

We can draw real animals and human beings. The whole figure of the animal or the human being can be drawn.





We can also draw parts of the body, e.g., the head. This type of drawing is called life drawing. In life drawing, the artist can ask a person to pose, to be drawn. The person can be in a sitting position, etc.

Week five

Topic:

Sub Topic:

Flipped Classroom Questions:

Content:

Class Activity

Exit Ticket:

ART TERMINOLOGIES IN 2 DIMENTION

Brushwork

An artist's brushwork refers to the way they use their brush to put paint on a canvas and the effect that this has in the picture. The brushwork chosen creates varied results in the texture of a piece. You might see thick build-

ups of paint, smooth lines, delicate or organic movements with brushwork. Short, chopping strokes, for example, can signify heightened activity, such as a crashing wave. As far as art terms go, this is a great one to have up your sleeve when describing an artwork.

Art Deco

Art Deco is a style originally found in architecture, design and fine art of the 1920s and 30s. This art term fuses a wide range of influences, including cubism, ancient Aztec and Egyptian art, and industrial design, especially trains, cars and boats. Art Deco was a fairly short-lived style that was associated with the economic boom of the 1920s. However, it continues to inspire interior design trends and art today.

Acrylic

Acrylic paint, which first started to be used by artists in the 1960s, consists of a mix of pigment and synthetic resin. Because acrylic is water-based, it tends to dry quickly, and can be diluted with water to give a range of painterly effects that can resemble watercolor. Acrylic tends to dry to a matt finish and lacks the rich tonality of oil paint.

Hue

Hue is often brought up when describing an artwork in relation to colour and saturation. It basically refers to a colour's position on the colour wheel. Our main hues are red, blue, green, yellow and orange. Within these main hues are overlaps, where diverse ranges of colour can be used within the same artwork.

Mosaic

An ancient form of decorative art, mosaic is used to cover large surfaces, traditionally the interiors of religious buildings. A mosaic is composed of up to thousands of small pieces of glass, ceramic or marble, which are permanently affixed to a surface, such as a ceiling, wall or floor.

Monochrome

This is the use of one colour in art with all its different shade. A monochrome work of art is made in a single colour. This can be as extreme as an all-white, such as were made by a range of artists in the twentieth century.

Oil Paint

Oil paint consists of raw pigment suspended in an oil medium, usually linseed or walnut oil. Because it is very slow drying, oil paint enable artists to make gradual changes to their painting over time, something often revealed in pentimenti (faded areas through which under layers show). Oil is a diverse medium, allowing for thick, gooey impasto and wet-in-wet blending, as well as thin, translucent glazes and subtle tonal ranges. Oil holds colour efficiently, creating rich depths and subtle realism in the depiction of flesh, fabrics and textures. For these reasons, oil became the medium of choice for portraits of individuals from the Renaissance onwards.

Palette

The term palette has two related but slightly different meanings: it is both the handheld board used by painters to mix their paints on and a painter's choice of colours in a work.

Street art

Using public space as a canvas on which to express political opinions or personal resentment, or simply to announce one's existence, has an ancient story. However, the term Street art emerges out of mid-1970s American urban graffiti culture, which focused primarily on text or images sprayed using aerosols. Street art, by contrast can include a vast array of different approaches, including stencils, projected light and video, and even sculpture. Street art is often politically engaged and critical of prevailing power, but it is just as often not.

Abstract art:

A piece of art that does not look like any real real-life object. Artwork where objects have been changed or modified so they no longer look realistic. An abstract work of art does, however, use a recognizable object or thing as its reference or origin.

Armature:

The iron framework used as a support inside clay or cement objects. A

structure used beneath something else for support. For example, a sculptor might create a clay sculpture with a wood or wire armature beneath it as support. Think about the frame of a house being constructed before all of the brick or siding is built on top.

Chroma:

This is the intensity, or strength, or purity of a color. Squeezing paint directly from the tube to the palette is 'full chroma'.

Collage:

Collage is from the French meaning "paste up". The combination of pieces of cloth, magazines and other found objects to create artwork.

Easel

An easel is used to support your canvas while painting. Can be a collapsible tripod, studio types and as a combination sketch box unit. Some sketch boxes contain lids that serve as easels.

Egg Tempra

A water-base paint made with an egg yoke binder.

Highlight

Small areas on a painting or drawing on which reflected light is the brightest.

Impasto

A manner of painting where the paint is laid on thickly so texture stands out in relief.

Mosaic

An art form in which small pieces of tile, glass, or stone are fitted together and

embedded into a background to create a pattern or image.

Motif

A unit repeated to create visual rhythm.

Mural

Any large-scale wall decoration done in painting, fresco, mosaic, or other medium.

Intaglio - The process of incising a design beneath the surface of a metal or stone. Plates are inked only in the etched depressions on the plates and then the plate surface is wiped clean. The ink is then transferred onto the paper through an etching press. The reverse of this process is known as relief printing.

Planographic - The process to print impressions from a smooth surface rather than creating incised or relief areas on the plate. The term was devised to describe lithography.

Relief - All printing processes in which the non-printing areas of the block or plate are carved, engraved or etched away. Inks are applied onto the projected surface and transferred onto the paper. The reverse process is known as intaglio printing.

Printmaking Techniques'

