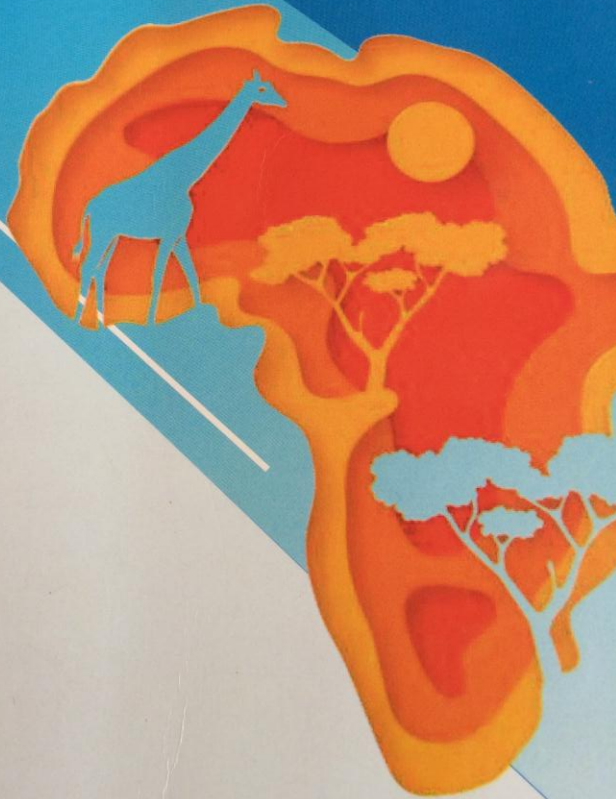


VICTORY
**CREATIVE ARTS
& DESIGN**

for
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

1

Based on the
New Curriculum



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COLLINS ANNOR
AWA ALHASSAN

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STRAND 1:**DESIGN****SUB-STRAND 1.1:
DESIGN IN NATURE AND MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT****LESSON 1: THE MEANING OF DESIGN**

In this lesson, we are going to learn the meaning of the word "design" as we use it in our daily lives. We will also learn the importance of design and the role it plays as a medium for creative expression in nature and the man-made environment.

In our daily lives, you will sometimes see your friend's dress and exclaim "Woww! Your dress is beautiful, I like the design." Sometimes too you will see a car pass by you and you will say, "I like the design of the car." In other times too, you will see a building and you will admire the design. What about the design of the video game that you love so much?

The things we admire in our daily lives because of their design are countless. What do we usually mean when we say the design of something is beautiful? What is design?

As you think of answering the above questions, let us see what writers say about design.

The word 'design' in the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* has the following meanings:

- A) As a noun, it means: *Design can be define as*
1. A drawing or pattern showing how something is to be made;
 2. The art of making such drawings or patterns;
 3. The arrangement of parts in any man-made product, such as a machine or work of art, as this influences the product's practical usefulness;
 4. A decorative pattern, especially one that is not repeated;
 5. A plan in the mind.

B) The word design is also used as a verb with the following meanings:

1. To make a drawing or pattern of (something that will be made or built); develop and draw the plans for;
2. To plan or develop for a certain purpose or use.

Depending on the field of work we are talking about, design can have many different definitions. Most generally, "design" is a process for deliberately creating a product to meet a set of needs.

Also, great designers and practitioners have come out with their own definition of design. Owen says "Design is a profession that is concerned with the creation of products, systems, communications and services that satisfy human needs, improve people's lives and do all of this with respect for the welfare of the natural environment".

Generally speaking, it is the process of planning the creation of objects, interactive systems, buildings, vehicles, etc. Design is about creating solutions for people, physical items or more abstract systems to address a need or a problem.

From the above, we can learn that "Design" does not have only one meaning because it is a very broad area and its meaning can vary from one field to another.

Therefore, the meaning of design depends on how you explain it to be.

From the introduction, we have come to understand that the cities people live in, the clothes people wear, places where people work, parks where people play, even the objects people use to accomplish their different tasks are all designed.

THE IMPORTANT OF DESIGN

The important aspects of design study lead to acquiring necessary knowledge of subject matter, a common ground for creativity, aesthetic awareness, function and self-expressions.

The importance of design includes the following:

1. Art and design "develops creative thinking."
2. It is a desirable skill set out for self-employment.
3. By engaging in design we "enhance our visual ability."
4. Design provides an easy means of communication and self-expression.
5. Learners can "generate absolute joy" of gaining an evidence-based skill whenever a design task is successfully executed.
6. It allows the development of workshop habits and sense of responsibility by working in groups.
7. Design can also be used for intensifying aesthetic awareness and appreciation of indigenous art and local materials.

8. Doing art and design increases the learner's attention span, tolerance, commitment and interpretation of facts.
9. Art and design holds diverse lucrative career options such as, teaching; art and design and working as a landscape decorator, interior, fashion and furniture designer.
10. Equips learners with appropriate skills for self-employment.

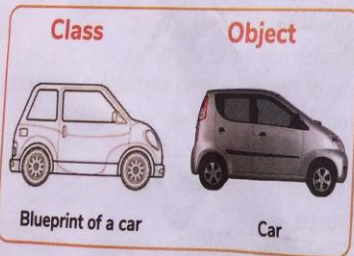
THE ROLE OF DESIGN

There are a variety of activities for which design is the central work. These include:

1. **Object design** in areas such as product design, fashion, transportation, appliances, electronics, toys, etc.
Examples of object design are shown below:



Example of Fashion design



Example of transportation design



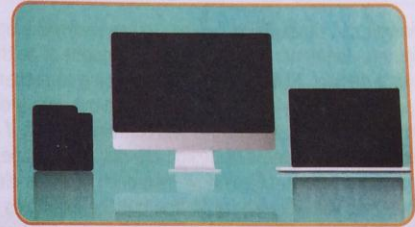
Example of home appliance design

2. **Environmental design** in areas such as architecture, landscape, interior, urban planning, exhibit design, etc. See the picture below:



Example of architecture design (building design)

3. **Systems design** in areas such as integrated communication systems in personal communication devices, air handling systems in architecture, etc. Below is a picture of systems design.



Design of communication devices

4. **Experience design** in areas such as interactive games, interactive museums, theme parks, recreational facilities, etc.



Example of experience design (theme park design)

A theme park is a large permanent area for public entertainment, with entertaining activities and big machines to ride on or play games on, restaurants, etc., sometimes all connected with a single subject.

LESSON 2: ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

In this lesson, we are going to learn about elements of design so that we will be able to use them effectively in our design works. You cannot study design or learn how to design without studying elements and principles of design because they are the two most important things that come together to make up a design.

The elements and principles of design are the building blocks used to create a work of art or design. The elements of design is also referred to as elements of art. For this reason, they are used interchangeably in art and design books.

Elements of design can be explained as the things that make up a painting, drawing, design etc. Elements of design can be thought of as the ingredients needed to make a design. Just as when you are going to prepare stew and you need ingredients, when you are going to come out with a design, you will need elements of design. All designs will contain most of, if not all, the elements of design. The elements of design are dot, line, shape, texture, colour, value, form and space. Let us now take each of these elements and explain what they are. We will also try to find out the examples of each of the elements found in nature by taking a walk around our school or our various communities.

Dot

A **point** or dot is the smallest unit of a line and one that is usually recognized as being circular. In other words, a dot is a point made by a pointed edge like a pencil or pen.

Dots can be classified into two: natural dots and artificial dots (man-made dots). **Natural dots** are things that look like dots in nature. Examples of natural dots are pebbles, the pupil of an eye, spots of a leopard, human heads of a crowd in a distance (like football spectators) etc.

We also have dots that human beings make, and those are what we refer to as **artificial dots**. Examples of artificial dots are bottle tops, beads, etc.



Pebbles are examples of natural dots

In the table below, write down five (5) natural dots and five (5) man-made or artificial dots.

Natural Dots	Man-made/Artificial Dots

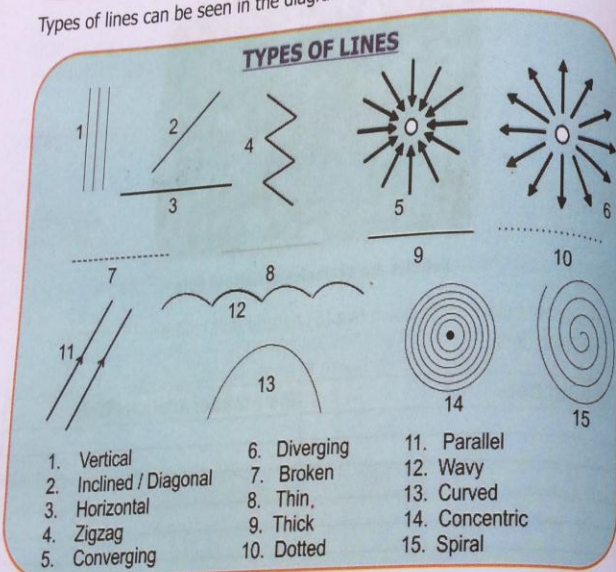
Line

A **line** is an elongated point or dot. Some artists refer to a line as a dot that went for a walk. A line is also considered as the path created by a moving point. It also is a mark made by a visualizing tool as it is drawn across a surface. It may be a continuous mark made on a surface with a pointed tool or implied by the edges of shapes and forms.

A variety of tools can draw a line - a pencil, a pointed brush, a computer software tool, or any object that can make a mark (a cotton swab dipped in ink, a twig dipped in coffee).

A line is primarily recognized by length rather than width; it is longer than it is wide.

Types of lines can be seen in the diagram below.



Line is included among the formal elements of design because it has many roles to play in composition and communication. Just like dot, we can identify natural lines and man-made/artificial lines in our environment. Examples of natural lines are shown below.



We can also have many examples of man-made or artificial lines. These are electric poles, wires, electric grids or lines on poles etc. We can also create man-made lines on paper by using our pencils or pen.

Characteristic of various lines are:

- **Width:** - thick, thin, tapering, uneven
- **Length:** - long, short, continuous, broken
- **Direction:** - horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curving, perpendicular, oblique, parallel, radial, zigzag
- **Focus:** - sharp, blurry, fuzzy, choppy

Classification of Lines

In the table below, write down ten (10) examples of natural lines and ten (10) man-made or artificial lines.

Natural Lines	Artificial Lines

Shape

A shape is an enclosed area. It is the general outline of something. A shape is a configured or delineated area on a two dimensional surface created either partially or entirely by lines (outlines, contours) or by colour, tone, or texture. It is also defined as a closed form or closed path. In other words, when a line crosses itself or intersects with other lines to enclose a space, it creates a shape.

A shape is essentially flat — meaning it is actually two-dimensional and measurable by height and width. How a shape is drawn gives it a quality.

All shapes may essentially be derived from three basic delineations: the square, the triangle, and the circle. Each of these basic shapes has a corresponding volumetric form or solid: the cube, the pyramid, and the sphere.

There are two main categories of shapes. These are regular shape (geometric shape) and irregular shape (organic shape).

- Geometric Shape - is created with straight edges, precise curves, and measurable angles; it is also called **rigid**. Examples are circles, squares, rectangles, and triangles. We see them in architecture and manufactured items such as shape of top of tables, shape of a television etc.
- Organic, **biomorphic**, or **curvilinear shape** - seems to have a naturalistic feel; it may be drawn precisely or loosely. Examples are: shapes of leaves, seashells, and flowers. We see them in nature and they have free flowing, informal and irregular characteristics.



Geometric shape



Organic shape

Classification of Shapes

In the table below, write down five (5) natural shapes and five (5) man-made or artificial shapes.

Natural Shape	Artificial Shape

Create a Shape

In box 1, create a design with Geometric Shapes
In box 2, create a design with Organic Shapes

1

2

LESSON 3: AVAILABLE MANUAL TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR OUTLINE DRAWING, SHADING AND COLOURING

In this lesson, we shall be looking at available manual tools and materials for outline drawing, shading and colouring. We shall also experiment those tools and materials in various techniques for outline drawing, shading and colouring to create designs from lines, simple shapes and forms for sharing and appraising. We will then exhibit our created designs for appreciation.

Outline drawing is a drawing or sketch that uses a single contour (line) to depict its subject. The subject can be a portrait, a still life, abstract or interior viewpoint.

The tools and materials used for outline drawing, shading and colouring can be grouped into two; 1. Dry media and 2. Wet media.

The dry media includes pencils, crayon, charcoal, chalk and pastel. Some of these tools are found below.



The wet media for outline drawing and for shading and colouring are ink, India ink, ballpoint pens, felt pens, markers, variety of paints (acrylic, water colour, tempera, poster, oil). Below are some of the wet media:



It is important to note that with the wet media such as paint and ink, you need tools such as brushes, palette knife, spray diffuser and rollers to be able to apply them in your colouring.

Other materials for outline drawing are the various supports (surfaces on which drawing and colouring are done) such as paper, sketchpad, cardboard, fabric, plywood, metal, etc. However, designers mostly use sketchpad, paper and cardboard.



Equipment such as easel, drawing board, T-square, compass, set square and palette are used in executing outline drawing, shading and colouring.



Now that we have explored the various tools and materials, we will experiment on how to use them to create designs from lines, simple shapes and forms for sharing and appraising.

To do that, we will watch Youtube videos on drawing, shading and colouring to help us. The title of the video is "Start Drawing: PART 1 – Outlines, Edges and Shading".

The link to the video is <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OezMavBqWxc>. The video is broken into parts. Once you get the Part 1, you will be directed to the other parts.

Your Creative Arts and Design teacher will guide you to stage an exhibition to showcase the drawing, shading and colouring works you did after watching the Youtube videos. Through the exhibition, you and your classmates will appreciate the work and feedback will be provided for you to enhance on your drawing, shading and colouring.

LESSON 4: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION

Introduction

In this lesson, we are going to study the key differences between **creativity** and **innovation**. We will first of all define each term as they are applied in design and then go further to discuss the key differences between creativity and innovation.

Definition of Creativity

The word creativity can be defined as 'a person's ability to generate new ideas, come out with alternatives, think about solutions and possibilities in a unique and different way'.

In other words, creativity is the ability to think and come out with something new, something original and unique. What is conceived must be expressive, it must be exciting and it must be imaginative. Creativity is the reflection of how beautifully a person can think in any given situation. Creativity can be hereditary (meaning you are born with it) but can be developed if someone keeps on learning and understanding things with a unique view. Creativity is a brainstorming activity in which a person has to think beyond his imagination for bringing something new and valuable. It is an activity of unveiling something which was previously hidden.

Definition of Innovation

Innovation is an act of applying new ideas to create some value for the benefit of society. According to some people, better and smarter way of doing anything is innovation. So, innovation could be the introduction of:

- New technology
- New product line or segment
- A new method of production
- An improvement in the existing product.

Innovation is strictly connected to creativity. When a person puts creative ideas into action, it becomes an innovation. Innovation is the process of doing something better for the first time, which was not previously done by anybody. It can also be termed as a change which can bring a new edge to the performance and productivity.

Key Differences between Creativity and Innovation

The following are the major differences between Creativity and Innovation:

1. The quality of thinking new ideas and putting them into reality is creativity. The act of executing the creative ideas into practice is innovation.
2. Creativity is an imaginative process while innovation is a productive process.
3. Creativity can never be measured, but innovation can be measured.
4. Creativity is related to the generation of ideas which are new and unique but innovation is related to introducing something better into the market.
5. Creativity does not require money. On the other hand, innovation requires money.
6. There is no risk involved in creativity, whereas risk is always attached to innovation.

Let us read the following scenario to be able to understand the difference between creativity and innovation better.

The invention of the motorcycle was the biggest innovation over scooters. In the early 19th century, people used to travel with scooters. They had to make lots of efforts to start it, and make it move faster. For instance, they needed to strike the kick and knee down from either side if it didn't start. So, years and years passed away, and nobody even thought for the invention of motorcycles. The invention of the motorcycle in the late 19th century made people realize that they could also ride without making any extra efforts, they just had to click the switch and it would start automatically.

In this example, the thought of creating a new traveling motorcycle is creativity, but the actual invention of it is innovation.

Activity 1

Let us now apply our knowledge of creativity and innovation to evaluate how the following design products solve specific problems in our society. Your teacher will guide you to do that. How do each of the following products below solve specific problems to human beings?



Activity 2

With the following artefacts or design products available in our communities, we are going to examine and report on specific challenges associated with their design.

- What specific challenges do you think the following design products have?
- Suggest ways by which each of the challenges can be solved or improved.



Exercise

- In your own understanding, explain the meaning of design.
- List three activities for which design plays a major role.
- State five (5) importance of design.

**STRAND 2:
CREATIVE ARTS**



SUB-STRAND 2.1: MEDIA AND TECHNIQUES

VISUAL ARTS MEDIA AND TECHNIQUES IN STILL-LIFE DRAWING

In this lesson, we shall be discussing visual arts media and techniques in still-life drawing. Our main focus will be to identify tools, materials and equipment for still-life drawing as well as the various techniques in still-life drawing and shading.

Before we identify tools and materials for still-life drawing, we need to know the meaning of drawing and the meaning of still-life drawing.

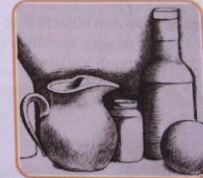
Everyone draws; from the early caveman who scratched the outline of animals on his walls to children who draw on the ground while playing. Whether we use burnt twigs (charcoal), pencils, ballpoint pens or gold needles, the action of drawing remains the same, for it is the basic language of art.

According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, drawing is "the art or skill of making pictures, plans etc. with a pen or pencil or a picture that you draw with a pencil, pen, etc."

In other words, drawing can be defined as an art of creating, making or depicting visual marks or images on surfaces using appropriate media and techniques. Drawing is an important means of keenly observing and reacting appropriately to our surroundings by depicting images on support. In drawing, an artist makes visual marks on a support (paper, canvas etc.). A support is any surface on which drawings are done. That is to say, any surface that we draw can be called a support; even the human body can be a support for drawing. Observation is a very key aspect in drawing.

There are so many areas of drawing in art. These are still-life, nature, portraits, as well as human figure drawing. In this lesson, we are going to discuss still-life drawing. Our emphasis will be on the tools, materials and equipment for still life drawing. By the way, what is still-life drawing?

Still-life drawing can be defined as the arrangement and representation of objects from artificial or natural environment. It involves drawing of inanimate or immovable objects such as household items, objects in our classrooms or school offices, fruits, musical instruments, farming tools, electronic appliances etc. In simple terms, still-life drawing is a drawing of objects arranged in a desired manner. Still-life drawing is also referred to as object drawing. Below are examples of still-life drawings.



The most common themes or objects that are usually used in still-life drawing include:

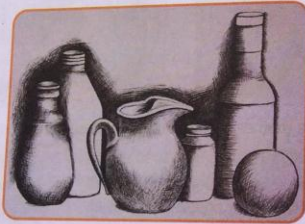
Flower arrangements – Bouquets or vases of flowers are one of the most popular subjects of still-life artworks.



Table spreads and foods – These artworks contain everything from cooked birds to sliced fruit to untouched banquet tables.



Common objects – Normal objects that you would find lying around your house can be a subject of your art. They can be in a specific arrangement or placed to tell a story through visuals.



Identification and uses of tools, materials and equipment in still-life drawing

It is essential that all students have the opportunity, where possible, to work with a variety of still-life drawing materials. Before we list the tools, materials and equipment, we need to know the differences between them: tools, materials and equipment.

Differences between Tools, Materials and Equipment

Tools are devices that are used for executing various projects. Examples include pencil, pastel, charcoal etc.

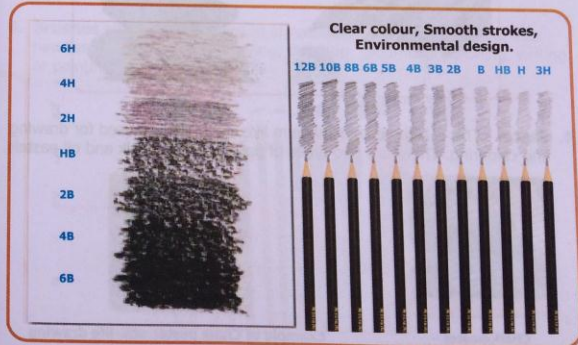
On the other hand, **materials** are surfaces, substances or mediums that are used for the production of items. Examples include; ink, board, paint, etc.

Equipment are special instruments needed for an undertaking to perform a service. Examples include compass, protractor, etc. Tools and equipment do not form part of the finished product but materials become part of the finished product.

Tools, materials and equipment for drawing are diversified. Majority of them are produced by the use of materials such as wood, metal and plastic.

Tools for still-life drawing

1) Pencils- Pencils come in different hardness of lead, from 6B (which draws very soft, smudgy black lines) to 3H (which draws hard, thin, silvery lines).



2. Drawing Pen - This is a drawing tool that is used in creating permanent marks on materials by the use of inks. Expert artists use them in making their thumbnail sketches. Pens come in different sizes or points as shown below. The sizes are determined by the tip of the pens as shown below:



3. Charcoal - This is a dry medium for drawing and shading produced from burnt wood and bones. Drawings made with it are maintained by spraying a fixative such as varnish or lacquer on them. Hope you can see the charcoal sticks in the picture below?



4. Pastel - This is a dry colour medium like crayon that is used for drawing and colouring. There are two types of pastel namely chalk and oil pastels.



Chalk pastel



Example of Chalk pastel still-life drawing



Oil pastel



Example of oil pastel drawing

Observe the oil pastel drawing and the chalk pastel drawing very well. What differences are there between them?

5. Crayon - This is also a dry colour medium used without any diluents. They are used for rendering colourful shades on drawn objects.



6. Brushes are devices composed of natural or synthetic fibres set into handles and are used for drawing, cleaning, grooming, polishing, writing, or painting.



Materials for Still-life Drawing

Paper/Sketchbook - They are materials made from wood pulp and other materials usually in flat sheets used as supports for various projects in drawing. Examples include cartridge, bond, embossed paper, pastel paper, manila etc.

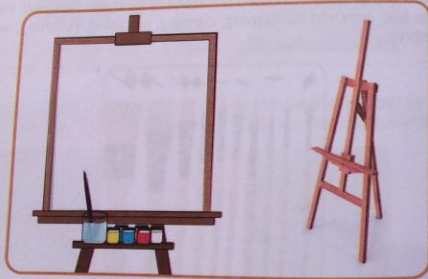


Equipment for Still-life Drawing

1. Drawing Board: This is a flat smooth board usually made of wood used as a support for drawing papers and other materials for drawing. Some drawing boards are just a flat wood and some are adjustable.



2. Easel: It is a stand or frame for supporting or displaying at an angle an artist's canvas, a blackboard, a china plate, etc.



3. Drawing pins: These are special pins with either metal or plastic heads used in holding drawing materials such as papers firmly in position so that drawing activities can take place smoothly.



4. Eraser: This is a gum-like substance used in cleaning or erasing unwanted areas of a drawing, lines or marks. There are various kinds of eraser such as kneaded eraser and white vinyl eraser. The kneaded eraser is used to erase soft and light pencil marks while the white vinyl eraser is used for erasing hard-to-erase pencil marks.



5. Erasing Shield: This is a thin metal shield that protects areas of a drawing which are not to be erased with an eraser.



6. Palette and Palette Knives: A thin board or slab on which an artist lays and mixes colours. In other words, a palette is a flat piece of wood or plastic on which an artist mixes paints. A palette knife on the other hand is a blunt tool used for mixing or applying paint, with a flexible steel blade. It is primarily used for mixing paint colours, paste, etc, or for marbling, decorative endpapers, etc.



Care and Maintenance of Still-life Drawing Media

The media and materials for drawing have to be cared and maintained. This would make them last for a longer period. It would also increase their workability and effectiveness. There are several ways of caring for the media and materials for drawing. Some of these are:

1. Pencils should be sharpened and kept with their nibs pointing upwards.
2. The metals parts of drawing tools should be periodically oiled and wiped with a clean cloth.
3. Broken parts of tools should be maintained through repair.
4. Palette bowls should be neatly washed after colours are mixed in them.
5. Tools and materials such as brushes, should be kept in their tool bags and toolboxes in their right temperatures.
6. Papers should be kept away from all forms of liquors like water, oil etc.
7. They should be kept clean and flat.
8. The right tool should be used for the right activity to prolong its lifespan.

Techniques of still-life drawing

There are various techniques of drawing. Some of these techniques include Sketch drawing, Descriptive drawing, Tonal drawing and Contour drawing. You can use any of these techniques in still-life drawing.

1. Sketch Drawing:

This is the creation of simple line drawings to show different line qualities. It is also referred to as line drawing. It refers to any drawing that consists of distinct straight and curved lines placed against a usually plain background, without gradations in shade or colour to represent two-dimensional or three-dimensional objects. Line or sketch drawings can use lines of different colours, although it is usually monochromatic. Sketch or line drawings emphasize form and outline over colour, shading, and texture. However, areas of solid pigment and dots can also be used in addition to lines. The lines in a piece of sketch drawing may be all of a constant width or of freely varying widths. Sketch drawings may tend towards realism or it may be a caricature, cartoon, ideograph, or glyph.



2. Descriptive drawing:

This is a drawing that depicts recognizable detailed natural or realistic forms. As its name implies, it gives a lot of details of a work that makes it easier for the drawn object to be easily recognized. It gives them a more realistic look.



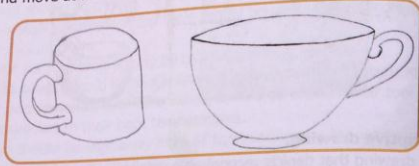
3. Tonal drawing:

This technique of drawing employs light and shade (tonal values) rendering to define forms. Owing to the varying tones assigned to parts of the drawn object in relation to the reflection of light, tonal drawings are solid and have a three dimensional feel.



4. Contour Drawing (Linear, Outline):

This form of drawing involves the use of contour lines in defining the shapes or outlines of objects. It is drawing an object as though your drawing tool is moving along all the edges and the ridges of the form. This technique of drawing helps artists to become more perceptive. In contour drawing, the eye and hand move at the same time.



Shading techniques in Still-life drawing

Shading is the process of adding value to create the illusion of form, space, and, most importantly, light in a drawing. When executed correctly, shading can make a drawing appear three dimensional and create a convincing image. When rendering a drawing that communicates volume, shading is absolutely critical.

The most common shading techniques include:

Hatching – This refers to the use of parallel lines in shading. That is lines drawn in the same direction. By drawing lines closer together, darker values are created. Leaving more space between lines results in lighter values. For rounded objects, the lines may curve slightly around the form - following the contours of the object.



Cross-Hatching – In cross-hatching, parallel lines cross one another to create the shading. That is to say lines cross over each other. The density at which the lines cross over each other determines the value that is produced.



Smudging or Blending – This is achieved by rubbing a solid medium such as a pencil. Smooth gradations of value are produced either by adjusting the amount of pressure applied to the medium or by using a blending tool, such as a blending stump. Gradation means from dark to light values.



Rendering - Using an eraser to remove the medium to produce lighter values. This technique is typically used in conjunction with blending.



Random lines - Loose applications of crossing lines. The frequency in which the lines cross over each determines the value produced.



Pointillism or Stippling - Applying countless small dots to build up darker values in a drawing. The density of the dots determines the value produced.



Activity

Now that you know the tools, materials and equipment for drawing, ask your parents to buy them for you so that you can use them to draw.

Having read and seen the various techniques of shading, arrange objects in your classroom or in your house and practise still-life drawing. Use the various techniques of shading. The best way to learn how to draw is to draw as many times as possible. That is why they say, "Practice makes you perfect". That means, the more you practise doing something, the more you will know how to do it and you will become perfect. So, draw as many times as you can and shade with the various shading techniques.

Exercise

1. In your own words, explain the meaning of still-life drawing.
2. What are some of the themes for still-life drawing?
3. Explain the differences between tools and materials.
4. State and explain four types of shading.
5. State four (4) ways to maintain tools, materials and equipment.



SUB-STRAND 2.1: MEDIA AND TECHNIQUES

APPLICATION OF SCALE IN MUSIC

Music is about how beautiful sounds and silences have been arranged for people to listen and perform it. These sounds and silences are usually written so that people can read and perform it everywhere.

In this lesson, you will learn some of the rudiments that will enable you to arrange your sounds. In this regard, you will enjoy listening to, and creating your own music.

By the end of the sub-strand, you will:

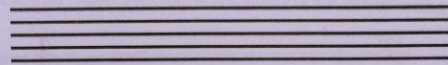
1. identify staff, clef and ledger lines
2. define Scale in Music

LESSON 1: STAFF, CLEF AND LEDGER LINES

We have already said that music is made up of sounds and silences. These sounds and silences are beautifully arranged to create the music we enjoy. The sounds are represented on five horizontal lines and four intervening spaces.

Look at the lines below. These five horizontal lines and spaces are called the staff. You can also say stave and the plural form is staves.

The Staff



The staff is therefore made up of five lines and four intervening spaces. I hope you can draw the staff. Try drawing the staff in your jotters. In music, these lines and spaces are already constructed in a book called music manuscripts. Your teacher will provide music manuscripts for you to use.

Types of Staves/Staves

In music, there are various types of staff. Some of them are Treble staff, Alto staff, Tenor staff, Bass staff and many more. In this section, we will talk about two of them. We will talk about the

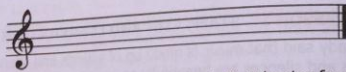
Treble and Bass staves.

Treble Staff – There is a sign in music called treble clef. This is the symbol



When you put the treble clef (also called G-clef) on the staff, it becomes the treble staff.

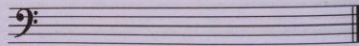
The Treble Staff



Look at how the clef has been placed on the staff. It begins from the second line (counted from bottom) just at the beginning of the staff.

The Bass Staff

Just as we talked about the treble staff, the bass staff also has on it the bass clef (also called F clef). It begins from the 4th line with two dots like color indicated beside it.



The Bass Staff

You will have to practise how to draw the Cleves on the staff gradually until you master them.

Names of the Lines and Spaces

In music, the first seven letters of the Alphabets are used. Can you mention them? They are A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The lines and spaces of the staff therefore take their names from these letters. Let us learn the names of the lines and spaces for the treble staff.

Names of the Treble staff



LINES

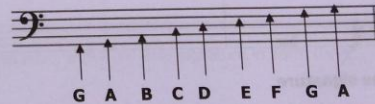
As we have already learnt, the bottom line is always the first line. The names of the lines are E, G, B, D and F. The first line is E, second line is G in that order. You can easily remember the names of the lines with **Every, Good, Boy, Deserves, Favour** (E G B D F). Now let us look at the names of the spaces.

SPACES

The names of the spaces of the treble staff beginning from the bottom (first space) are F, A, C and E. You can see that the letters form the word, **FACE**.

You can easily identify it by that word. Another way of learning the names is to note that the first line is E, from E, it moves to space, F next line is G, next space is A. This follows the order of the letters of the alphabet.

Names of the Bass staff



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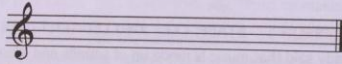
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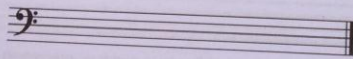
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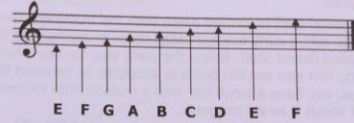
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Names of the Treble staff



LINES

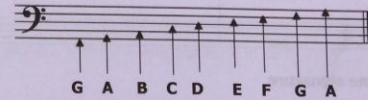
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Names of the Bass staff

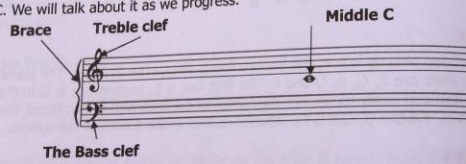


LINES
Just like the treble staff, the first line is the bottom line. They are G, B, D, F and A. These can be represented with the words **Good, Boy, Deserves, Favour, Always**.

SPACES
The names of the spaces, from the first space are A, C, E, G. You can say, **All, Colleges, Eat, Gari** (or Ama, Can, Eat, Gari or **All Cows Eat Grass**).

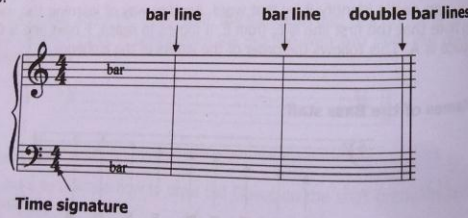
The Grand Staff

In music, the grand staff is formed when both the treble and the bass staves are put together with a curly bracket called brace or accolade as shown below. This staff is called Grand Staff. Below the staff, you can see where the Cleves are located. You can also see the brace or accolade. In between the treble and the bass staves, you have a small line with a musical note indicated as middle C. We will talk about it as we progress.



Bars and Bar lines

The Grand staff has some labels as bars which are separated by bar lines, as follows:

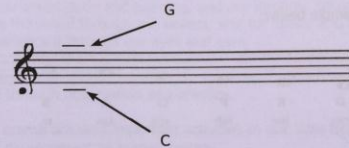


The bar lines divide the musical notes into equal groups while the bar is the space the notes are written. At the end of the staff, you have double bar lines which indicate full stop in music. It means that the music has ended. Just at the beginning you have figures written like a fraction called Time signature. We will discuss it later in this chapter.

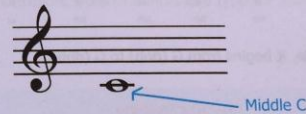
The Ledger Lines

Sometimes, notes or pitches are written either above or below the staff to accommodate and take care of the notes or pitches above or below the staff. These lines are called **ledger lines**.

Treble staff



The ledger line above the staff has the alphabet name 'A', while the ledger line below has the alphabet name 'C'. This C is also known as middle C as we saw when discussing the grand staff. The middle C is the centre of the treble and the bass staves. Basically, bass notes end there while treble notes also begin from there.



Note: We shall learn about the time signature in Term three.

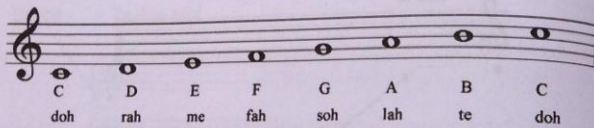
LESSON 2: SCALE IN MUSIC

Introduction

In the previous lesson we have learnt about the staff, its parts and constituents. We learnt about the position of middle C on the staff. We talked about bars and bar lines.

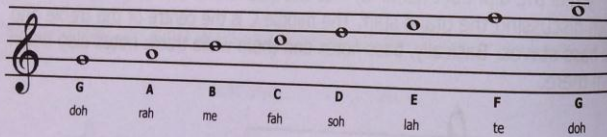
In this lesson, we will look at the musical **scale**. A scale is a stepwise and successive representation of eight notes on the staff. It begins from a particular pitch and moves in succession to end on the same pitch in its higher octave (also called an eighth). If the scale begins from A, it ends on A in the higher register. You can have A to A, B to B, C to C and so on. Let us look at the C major scale.

Look at the example below:



In the above example, it begins from C (doh) to C (doh).

Now, let us look at the scale of G major.



In the above example, it begins from G (doh) to G (doh).

Chapter Review

1. What is staff in Music?
2. Construct a grand staff and locate the middle C on it.
3. Construct the F major scale on the Treble Staff.



SUB-STRAND 2.1: MEDIA AND TECHNIQUES

EXPLORING TECHNIQUES OF DANCE, BODY MOVEMENTS AND VOICE PROJECTIONS IN THE GHANAIAN PERFORMANCE SPACE

Introduction

The performing arts, most especially dance and drama are an essential method of communication and learning, and are strongly linked to language. We perceive the world through the senses, and for dance and drama, we usually experience it through our eyes and ears.

Through dance and drama, we are able to explore, experiment, express and understand through observation and practice.

Dance and drama are very important activities in our lives because they help in our total development as human beings.

Learning Indicators

After going through this study, you will be able to:

1. Explain the definitions for dance and drama.
2. Identify and explore basic elements in dance and drama.
3. Identify and explore types of dances and types of drama.