

GRADE 8

TERM 3

VISUAL ARTS

WORKSHEETS

Activity 1

Match the term in the first column with relevant explanations on the next column

Column A	Column B
1.1 Texture	A. An identifiable path created by a point in a space or a moving dot on the surface varying in directions ,and thickness
1.2 Tone	B. Used to bring out an artwork according to the artist's expectations like how leaves, sun, mountains look like
1.3 Colour	C. A flat enclosed area of an artwork created using lines colours, textures e.g. circles, squares, triangles or rectangles
1.4 Line	D. Is used how an artist brings lightness or darkness of an artwork
1.5 Shape	E. Quality of a surface of an artwork/ how the surface feels it can be visualised as well

Activity 2

Underline the correct words that complete the definitions below

- 2.1 They describe how an artist has use art element in an artwork (design elements/design principles)
- 2.2 (Contrast/harmony) arrangement together of opposing art elements in an art element
- 2.3 (Harmony/ proportion) the scale or size of an object in relation to other parts of that object
- 2.4 (Emphasis/unity) part of an artwork that catches the viewers' attention
- 2.5 (Contrast/Unity) compositing an art work such that hang together as a whole

Activity 3

Choose the correct relevant term from the box to complete the definitions below

Interior design Surface decoration, corporate design fashion design, graphic designer,

- 3.1 _____ the creation of prints and designs on the surface of an art works
- 3.2 _____ art to use design, aesthetics to clothing and accessories construction
- 3.3 _____ Designing visual logos for companies so that they identified by consumers
- 3.4 _____ is an artist decorating the inside of houses, buildings or offices
- 3.5 _____ a creative way of combining art and technology to communicate ideas

Activity 4

Define the following terms to show your understanding add examples \

- 4.1 Media: _____
- 4.2 Wet media _____
- 4.3 Dry media: _____
- 4.4 Modelling techniques: _____
- 4.5 Use of tools safely: _____

Informal Assessment:

Prepare for Exam in Term 4

EXCITING CAREERS you can have with art

Fine Arts:

Painter, sculptor, printmaker, photographer, art film maker, portraitist, muralist etc.

Some artists are skilled in drawing, painting, sculpting and film making. Look at the work of Norman Catherine. He is a South African artist that makes political artworks using drawings, paintings, sculptures and graphic design.



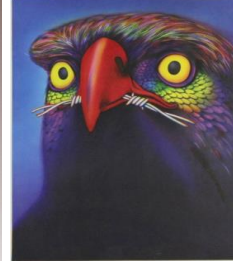
Drawing



Painting



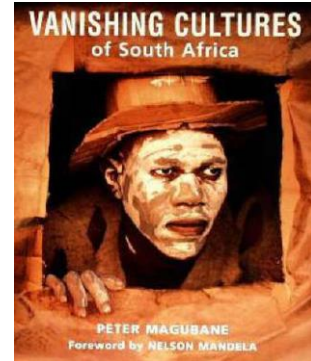
Sculpture



Graphics

Photographer

Illustrator, portrait photographers, Peter Magubane, is led away by police in the first image below, while covering a story in Alexandra. During the time of Apartheid, he was shot at, detained and imprisoned, but he still managed to capture the lost culture and take some of South Africa's best photographs such as the picture of Madiba.



Crafts

Ceramist, jeweller, weaver, leather craftsman, woodcarver, stained-glass designer, serigraphic, etc.



South Africa is known for some of the best crafts in the world. Here are some of the successful craft artists' works.



Mapula Project
Embroidered tapestry
Computer Art

Carrol Boyes

Pewter/metal objects



Reuben Ndwandwe

Basket weaving



Jenna Clifft

Jewellery

here are many options and careers you can choose from, such as....

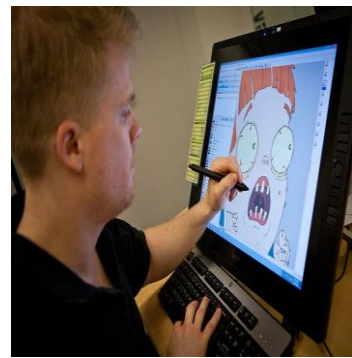
Computer website designer, graphics and animation, desktop publishing, visual reality creator, general computer designs etc.



Computer Art



Computer games



Animation

Galleries

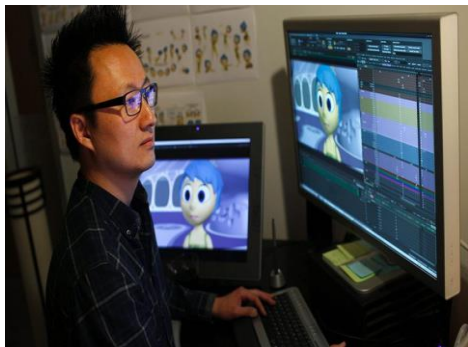
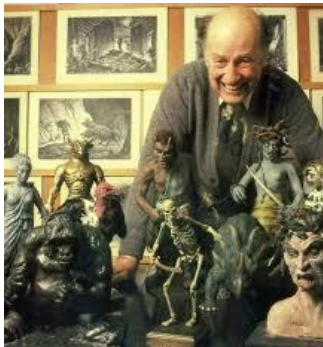
Gallery director, curator, art librarian, researcher, restorer, lecturer, guide, art dealer, artists agent, sales person, display artist, etc.



Cinematographer

Cinematographer, photographer, animator, set designer, art director, background artist, wardrobe designer, special effects person, cameraman etc.

Cinematographer, Ray Harryhausen with two sculpture he designed and made for the movie "Clash of the Titans".



Fashion

Fashion or fabric designer, fashion editor, colour consultant, jewellery designer, photographer, commentator, model dresser, parade organiser, make-up artist, etc.



Industry and business

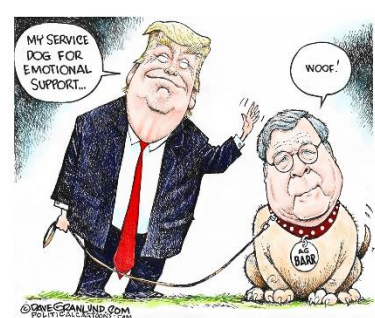
Industry engineer and photographer, craftsman, package designer, design engineer, window trimmer, model maker, buyer, mock-up designer, glass designer etc.

A very famous South African industrial designer is Brian Steinhoble, he design creations such as taps.



Journalism

Art director, illustrator, layout artist, caricaturist, calligrapher, graphic designer, photographer, lithographer, political cartoonist, layout artist etc.



Interior Decorating

Fabric designer and consultant, colour consultant, decorator, upholsterer, curtain designer, draftsman, antique restorer, furniture designer, etc.



Military

Combat photographer, sign painter, aerial photographer, cartoonist, illustrator, combat



Advertising

Graphic designer, photographer, layout artist, signwriter, colour consultant, package



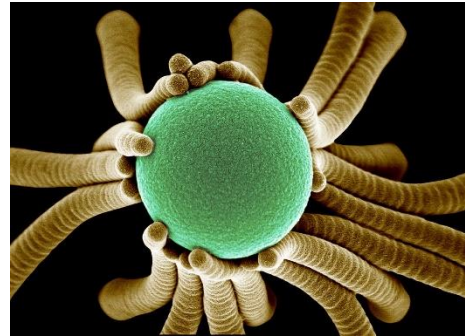
Architecture

Architecture illustrator, lighting consultant, draftsman, model maker etc.



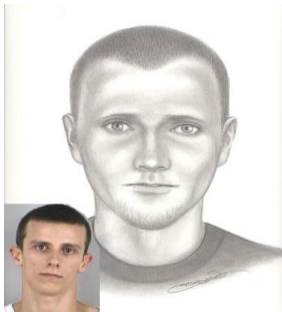
Science and Museum

Technical illustrator, scientific photographer, curator, display artist, diorama artist, marine photographer etc.



Criminology

Police artist, police and legal photographer, etc.



Informal Assessment: Careers in Drama and Visual Art Term 3

Create the following Research project in your Workbook on the pages provided. This Informal assessment counts 10 marks towards your Report. Please take care to complete this to the best of your ability.

Follow these instructions:

- Research the different Careers you could have in
 1. Drama
 2. Visual Art
- Write an essay with a Beginning, Middle and Ending for each one.
- Add images describing Drama and Art Careers and explain at least 2 types of careers in each one.

Marks 25

THEME: FIGURE STUDY

INSTRUCTIONS

You are required to create an original artwork using the figure of the body as the subject matter. Your artwork will be in the form of an abstract Figure and you will use pencil and watercolour paint to create it.

You need to find images, brainstorm different ideas and practice different drawing and painting techniques in your visual diary.

Then create 3 different compositions of how you want your figure to look.

Develop and explore these ideas in your Visual Scribbling book so that it will finish into one final artwork. All this work must be created by you for assessment.

Time management is of the utmost importance.

Follow these Instructions

Start this activity in your Visual Diary over a double page in week 1 or 2 of term 3.

Title Page

1. Title this double page with the following headings: Term 3, and the Theme "Figure Study".
2. Make a sleeve for a brief from cardboard. This brief will hold your rubrics.
3. Write an intent of 10 lines where you describe what your idea is on the Body.

Collage

4. On the next double page create a collage.
5. Collect images of different types of Figures (the body) from magazines or the internet.

You may also take your own photographs and incorporate them into your collage

Experiments**6. Brainstorm different ideas for your final artwork by following these steps:**

1. Find images of 3 body postures with different clothing or gender. You may take photographs of yourself or a friend. Trace these 3 images in your visual diary over a double page.
2. Find old newspapers, maps or different coloured paper torn from a magazine to fill in the colours of your figure.
3. Draw and paint over these pasted figures and fill in the details of your figures.

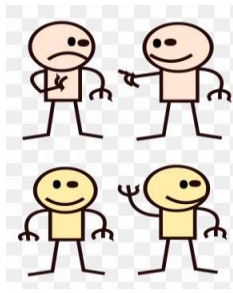
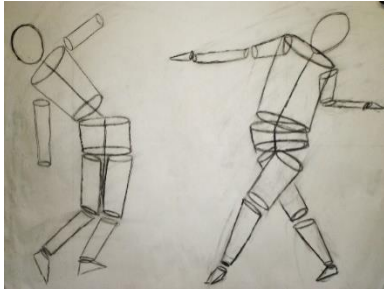
7. Class activity: Draw each other

Find a friend and draw their figure from different angles in your visual diary. Your educator will assist you on how to do this. Your drawing does not have to be perfect. You are training your eye to 'see'. Use pencil to draw with. Bring all equipment needed: Visual Diary, Pencils, erasers, sharpeners.

8. Plan an Abstract Composition for your figure study in your Visual Diary by working over a double page. Consider the following:

- Plan **your layout** for the Figure study using the elements and principles of visual art.
- Do you want the shape of the figure to be seated, standing or abstract? Draw different figures to decide.
- Where will you place the final figure on the page? Could you add line? What will you use to unite them if you draw 2 figures? How will you balance the composition?
- Will your image have scale and proportion? Is it a close up or not? Is it big or small?
- What area will you draw? What area will you paint? What area will you paste?
- Plan the colours that you would like to use on your figure.
- From what side does the **light** fall into your image? Where is the light, where is the dark?
- Where is your focal point?

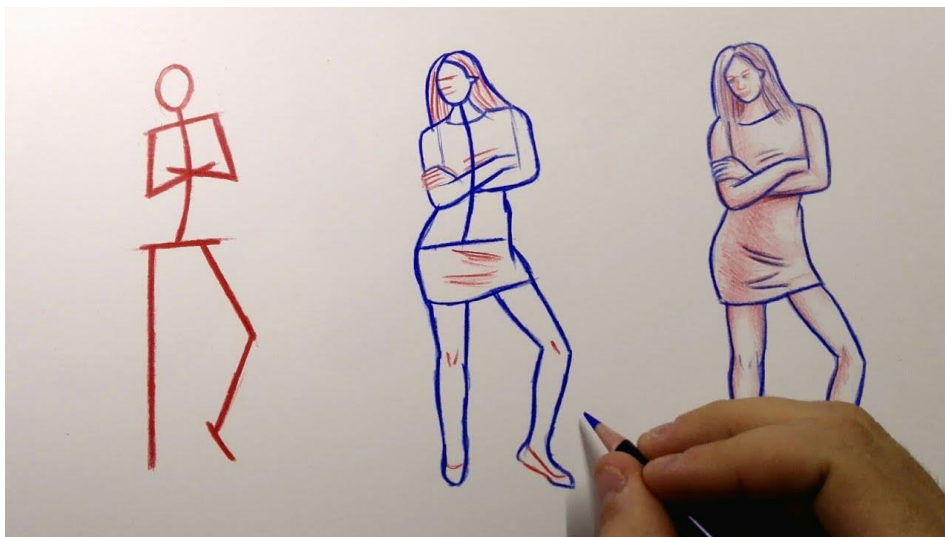
- What other elements or principles could you add?
- Draw out all the ideas on this double page and write information about your ideas next to the drawings. Use different art materials like: pencil, koki, colour pencils, paints, watercolours, jik and ink or any other art materials.



Final Artwork: Abstract Figure Study

Create an A4 artwork using mixed media.

1. Draw a 1cm border around your final board using a pensil and ruler.
 2. Draw your final composition on tracing paper as not to make mistakes on your final board.
 3. Transfer your image from the tracing paper onto your board.
Make sure you do not press too hard as unwanted lines will be imprinted into your board.
 4. Make a final decision on what you will use as a background.
 5. Start drawing, painting and then sew the wool to keep your work neat.
- Remember that: "Your artwork is only as good as the drawing underneath it!"
6. Write a reflective report on what you have learnt, on the next page of your visual diary.
 7. Add a small drawing and make the page fancy.



FINAL DUE DATE VISUAL ART ASSESSMENT TERM 3:

Date: _____ End Date: _____

Name of your Task: _____

Your Name and your group members : _____

Theme: figure study marking rubrics

Visual art Assessment Instrument			Rubric
	Criteria:	Mark Allocation	Total Mark
1.	Evidence of all steps used towards the final drawings		
2.	Learners use of the Art Elements: Line, shape, space, form, texture ext.		
3.	Learners exploration of the design Principles: Contrast, balance, focal point, variety, proportion, emphasis, ext.		
4.	Learner's personal interpretation of the subject: overall impression of learners work: originality and creativity Layout of the composition		
5.	Time management and completeness of work		
	Total Marks:	50/2= 25	

Date:		Total Mark 25	
Moderator:		Educator:	

Comments:

Due Date:		Date Received:	
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DECLARATION:

I, _____ (Your name)
hereby acknowledge that should I not hand in or complete this task I will receive a **zero** mark.

Learner Sign:	
Parent Sign:	

GRADE 8

TERM 4

VISUAL ARTS

WORKSHEETS

Activity 1

Find the relevant definition of the term in Column A on column B

Column A	Column B
1.1 Crumpled fabric	A. Recent or changes that impacts on people
1.2 Current events	B. Artwork done by hands and imagination of the maker
1.3 Craft	C. fashion or habits that is started and prevail within a particular society
1.4 Social world	D. Social interaction of art practices that exist between that person with other people around
1.5 Popular culture	E. Piece of material that has been creased or wrinkled or disordered changed from its original shape

Activity 2

Choose and underline it the correct term to complete the meaning of these terms

- 2.1 (mark making/painting) is using various lines, textures, patterns dot or marks to create an artwork
- 2.2 (Preliminary drawing /final drawings) are drawings done in preparation of the final product is painted
- 2.3 (Sketches/dots) is a rough art work done before the final art product
- 2.4 (Theme/idea) is the message an artist is conveying through an artwork
- 2.5 (Scraperboard/ oil painting) is an artwork with a smooth surface to produce by drawing using sharp objects to produce arts work taking away the painted area to reveal the paint underneath the smooth surface using various sizes of lines

Activity 3

Choose the correct technique in the box below to complete the meaning of the what they entail

Etching, scratching, stippling, printmaking drawing

- 3.1 Creating a desired picture in a scraperboard using sharp object
- 3.2 A graphic technique used to create value drawing
- 3.3 Creating an art work using dots
- 3.4 An art work created by a pen, pencil, ink, charcoal, chalk, pastels and or metal objects
- 3.5 Transferring an image from one matrix to another surface, woodcut, engraving

Term 3 Creative Arts Grade 8 Practical Assessment Task

Marks 25

THEME: FIGURE STUDY

INSTRUCTIONS

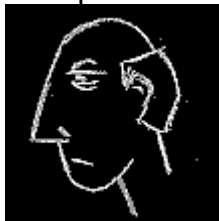
You might remember creating your own 'scraperboard' as a child by drawing with wax crayons on paper and then painting over it with black paint/ink mixed with dishwashing liquid.

How does a Scratchboard work?

- The scratchboard surface starts out solid Black.
- It is a drawing medium.
- Another word, is a scratch board.
- When you scratch it you get a mark and if you are lucky these marks eventually end UP creating a picture.
- A wide variety of drawing techniques can be used on scraperboard to give various effects such as cross hatching, parallel lines and dots.
- The finished illustration often resembles that of wood engraving or linocut printing but is not a print medium in itself.

Common mistakes

- The first mistake people usually make is drawing everything with a white outline, like they would on a chalkboard. In this case you will not get the result you intended.
- The picture below will show the common mistake people make:



While they really intended this:



- In the second example you can see how Black lines are made by scratching on either side of them. This is a lot more work but the results is better.
- In the cartoons above one will usually start with the whites of the eyes, then the upper and lower eyelids, then the shape of the head and finally the background.
- When you reveal the shapes first, the lines take care of themselves.
- When sketching with pencil or ink, one start building UP the shadows first.
- Start with the highlights first on the scratchboard and then add the shadows.



positive



negative

- In the positive image above, the highlights and shadows are in the same places they would be if the picture was drawn in ink. Compare the positive with the negative and you will agree it is the positive you are looking for.

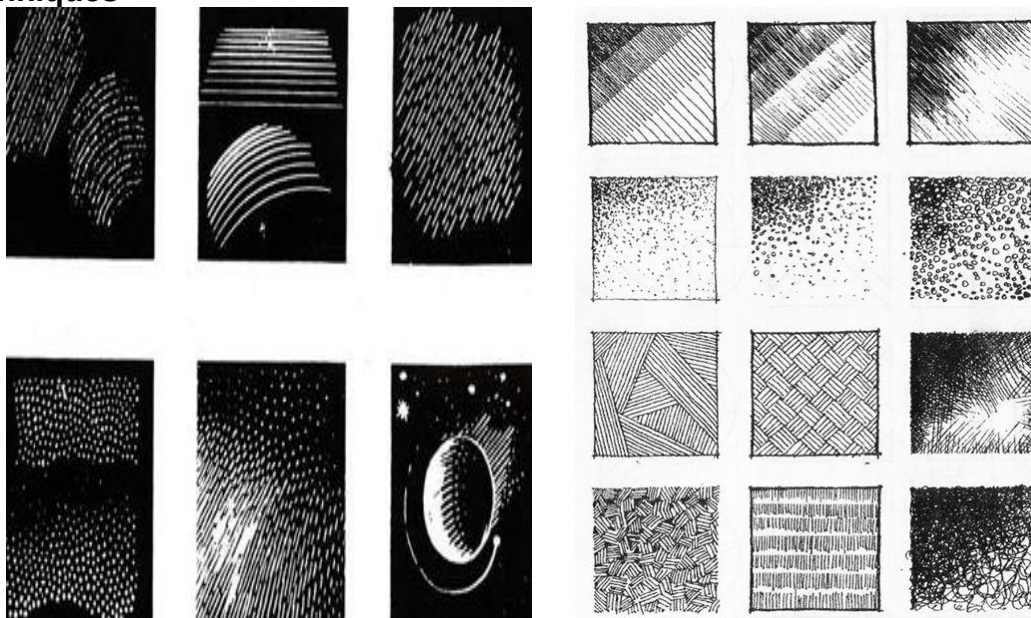
Techniques

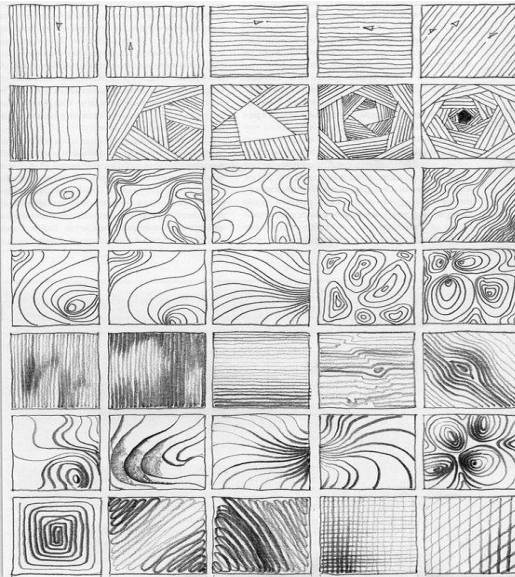
- Successful scratch art will contain a variety of line thickness to build up an object.

- Outlines are not created as they are with pencil, outlines will be created by making a difference in Value using Contrast.
- Hatching Basically, hatching is a series of parallel lines.
- Using a fine line creates a smooth texture, while using thicker lines gives the impression of a coarse texture.
- Placing the lines very closely together will create areas that look lighter and brighter, while leaving more space between the lines leaves a darker looking or shaded area.
- Cross-hatching When you scratch a series of parallel lines and then overlap them with another group of parallel lines placed at right angles you are cross-hatching.
- Like regular hatching, placing the lines more closely together will create the illusion of lighter areas and leaving more space between the lines will make areas look darker.
- Varied-hatching Of all the kinds of line this is the one I use more than any other because it's used to simulate fur.
- Unlike hatching and cross-hatching where you lay down a series of lines, varied hatching is scratched onto the board one line at a time.
- After the first line is scratched another line crosses over it at an acute angle (probably five to 15 degrees).
- You can vary the texture by changing the length, thickness and angle of the lines.
- Contour-hatching As first glance, contour hatching may look a lot like regular hatching, but it's different in that each line is scratched to follow across the imaginary surface of the object you're trying to depict
- Creating an Image A common mistake will be to outline an object.
- Scratching away the surface on both sides of an outline will create outlines.
- Do a grid drawing in your scraperboard planning.

Recourse: [https://www.scraperboard.org/russhowto/Samples of scratching](https://www.scraperboard.org/russhowto/Samples%20of%20scratching%20techniques)

techniques

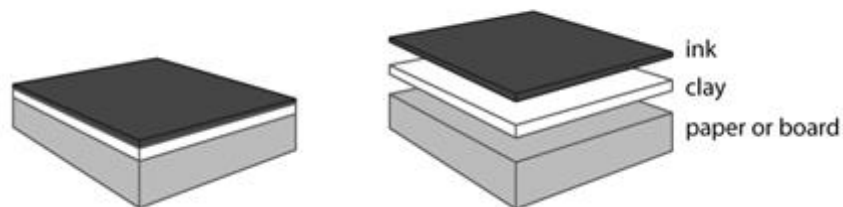




What makes a good scraperboard?

The diagram below shows a cross section of scratchboard that has been magnified and separated to show the layers.

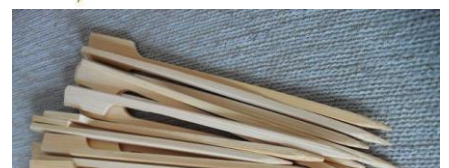
The anatomy of scratchboard



Tools to be used for scratching can be:



OR



Preparation of the scraper board :

1. Materials

- White Card Stock x1
- Dish Soap in a small bowl
- Wax Paper
- Wax Crayons
- White paper A4 x 3

Planning

Use a grid line to draw your pictures in reality

Step 1:

Collect some pictures of a still life you would like to draw and past. them in you books. Compare these pictures by looking at the different kinds of lines, colours and textures of each of the images.

On the first A4, fold into 4 equal squares.

In square one practice some of the shapes you are going to use in your composition.

In the second square practice the forms by making it into a 3D.

Practice some of the actual objects you are going to use in the final product.

Step 2

Design your composition on the second A4.

Use the third A 3 to create a grid drawing on the actual size for the end product

Take in consideration the size of the scraper board and draw it on this A4.

Colour the picture as you see it in your imagination.

Sketch out your scene and keep sketching until you're happy with the composition.

Step 3

Trace the picture that you draw on the wax paper and place this aside.

Make sure you have Nice clean lines and that the lines will be clear to trace over again.

Step 4

Place your card stock on a piece of wax paper, which will help protect your table. Coloring your paper with oil pastels, making sure to press really hard. Use bright colors to create any pattern to design you choose. We made rainbow stripes.



Step 5

Add some Black poster paint to a Small bowl and pour a tiny amount of dish soap in the bolw.

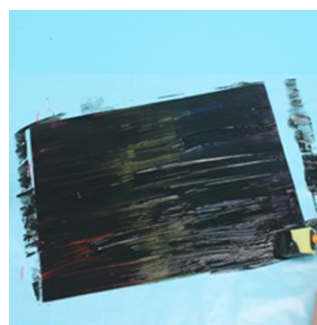
Mix the soap and paint until it is mixed well and you have a smooth texture.

The soap will help the paint to stick to the wax crayons.

Step 6

Mix the Black paint and dish washing liquid and paint over the wax crayon cardboard you prepared.

Wait until the paint is dry.



Step 7

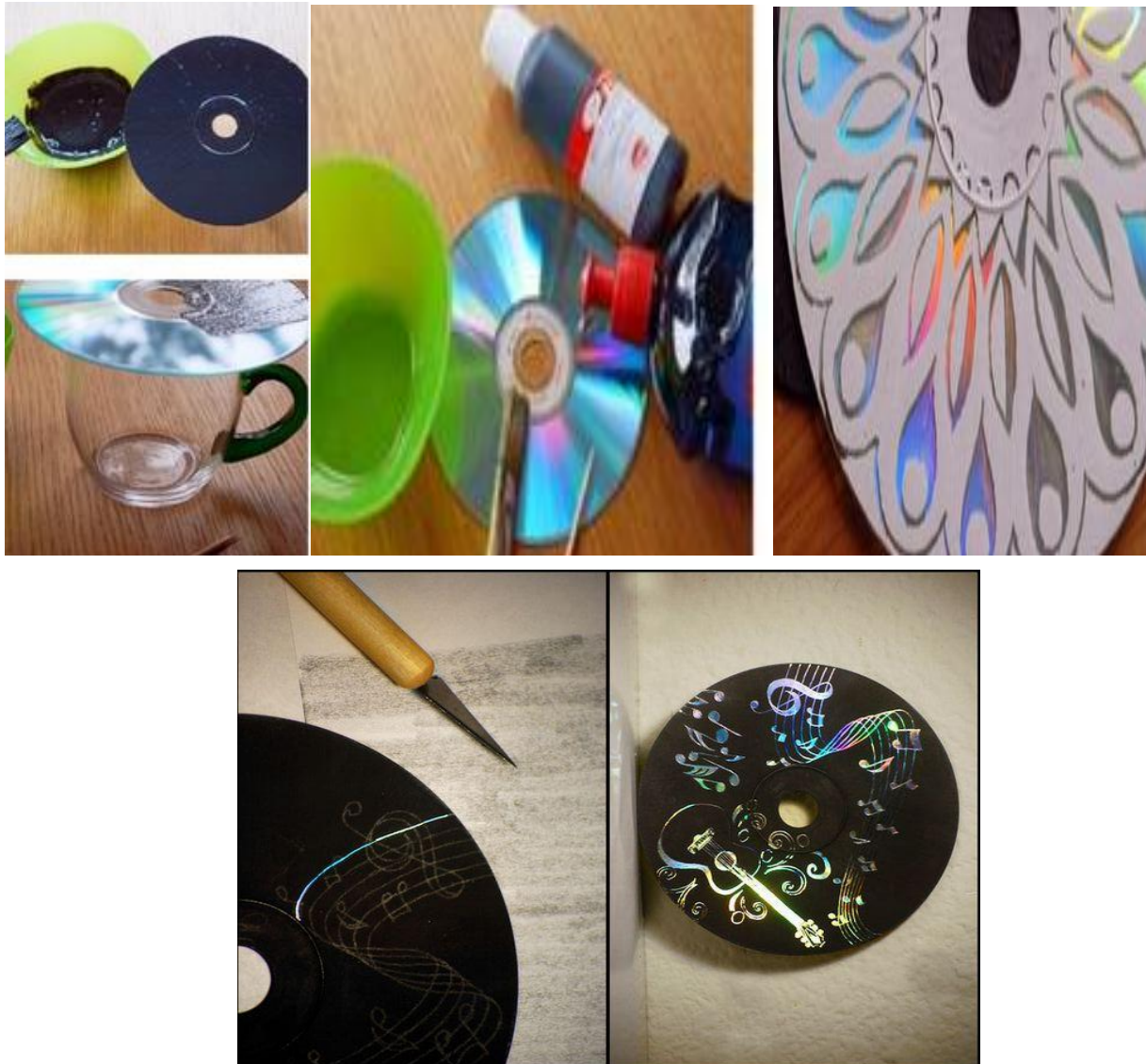
Place your tracing paper over the scraped ~~cardstock~~, ~~cardstock~~, ~~cardstock~~, ~~cardstock~~ over your drawing.

You want to put enough pressure on the paper for the lines to come through on the scraper board, but not so much that you make any scratch marks on it.

Step 8

Give it one final glance over and make sure you are happy with how the drawing has traced on to the board.

Samples



Rubric

What is needed to set up the rubric? CAPS document containing the guidelines below:

Art elements:	Shape	Tone	Texture	Line
Design Principals:	Balance	Proportion	Harmony	Rhythm
	Contrast			Emphasis

Theme: Own and wilder world

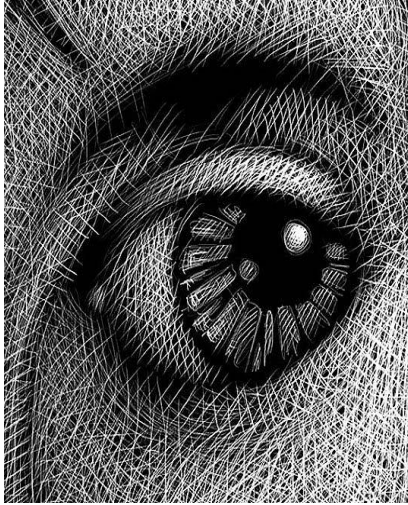
Emphasis on the observation and interpretation of the wider visual world

Simple etching techniques: Scraperboard preparation

Etching

Drawing

Scratching techniques



Grid **Drawing Sheet**

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					

Discuss the verbal feedback your teacher gave you in completing this task.

(10)

Step 2: Knowledge

Learning the Elements of Principles of Art

PERSPECTIVE

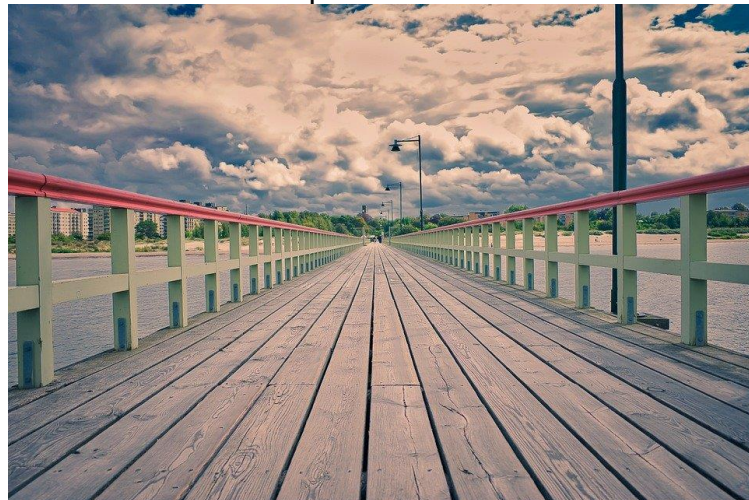
The art of drawing solid objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of relative positions, size etc.

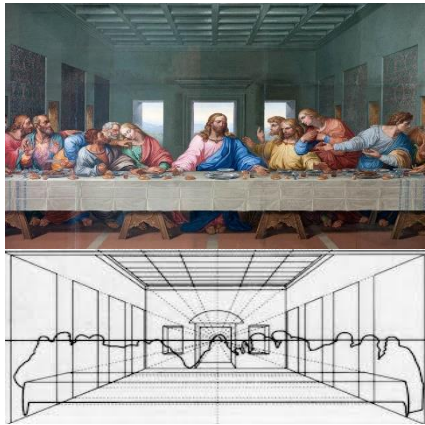
How do we create perspective?

How do artists convincingly show three-dimensional space of a flat surface?

How in artwork can you create depth & perspective?

Perspective can be created by using parallel lines, to present visual rays that all connect the viewer's eye to a spot in the distance. This spot is called the vanishing point, the vanishing point could also be the focus point.





Through perspective

The Italian Renaissance artist combined geometry and art to create a view in an artwork that looks realistic – an imitation of the real world. The painting would look so real that the viewer could easily mistake it for a window he/she was looking out of, or an extension of the room he/she was in – as if they could walk into the space that was painted in the picture. The Italian Renaissance painters therefore created a three-dimensional illusion. Here are a few of their masterpieces:



PERSPECTIVE

Linear perspective was invented by an Italian architect and engineer called Filippo Brunelleschi. Roots of the word 'perspective' are Latin – the word 'perspective' means 'to see clearly' and indeed this is the main purpose of perspective – to present the world in such a way that the observer of a perspective picture has the feeling of space as it would appear in nature.

ONE POINT PERSPECTIVE



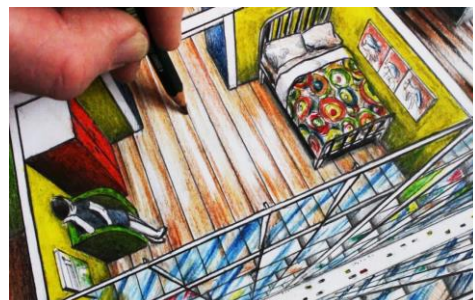
Nave of the Santo Spirito, 1441-1481
By Filippo Brunelleschi



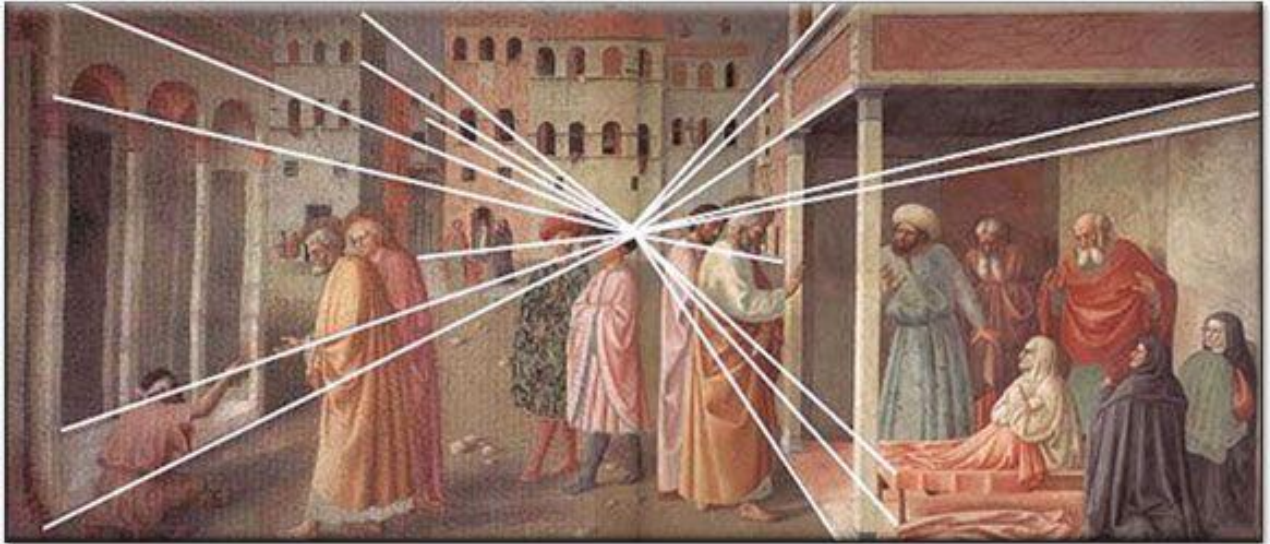
One-point perspective

Something seen head-on can be drawn with a single vanishing point.

Where is your vanishing point on these pictures?



Look at all the horizontal and vertical lines: they are all parallel to each other.



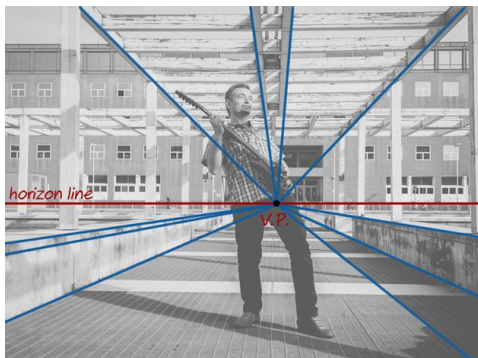
Painting by Masolino

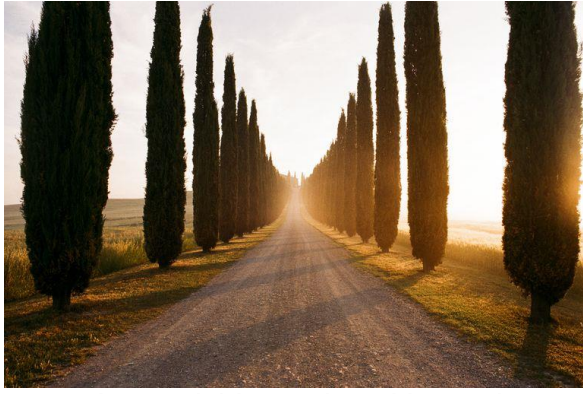
Important facts about space in perspective:

- When one object is placed behind another object and only part of the object is visible, its called **overlapping**.
- **Reduction in size** of an object is when an artist scale the object down in height and width.
- Warm colours are normally used in the foreground and cold colours in the background.
- When looking at a mountain range in a far distance, notice the colour changes as well as the detail and texture that becomes less, its called **atmospheric perspective**. If it appears smoky an artist use the **sfumato** (smoky) technique when creating an artwork.
- **Hierarchical space** is often used in religious paintings. In this painting the most important people will appear at the top and the least important people at the bottom of the painting.
- When **narrative space** is used in a painting, various scenes are combined to tell a story.
- **Conceptual space** is a symbolic device showing a message of isolation or rhythm.

Perspective

Perspective is the art of drawing solid objects on a 2-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of relative position, size and distance.



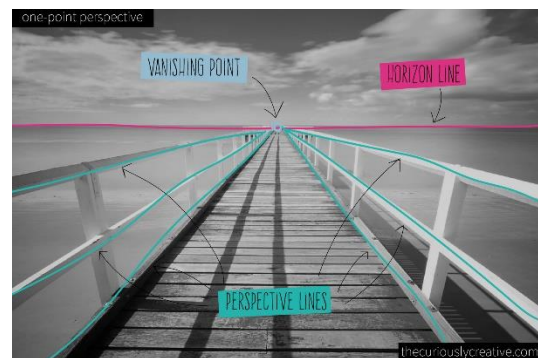
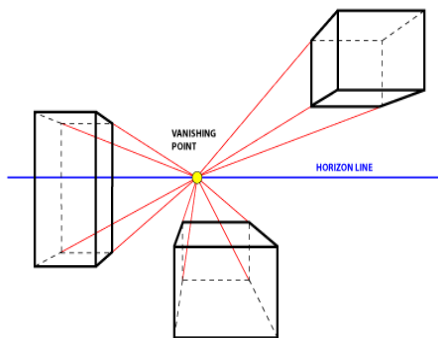


Draw the vanishing point with a colour pen and ruler on the image. Draw the visual rays with line that connect the viewers eye to a spot in the distance. This spot is known as the vanishing point. A single viewpoint is known as one point perspective.

There are three types of perspective

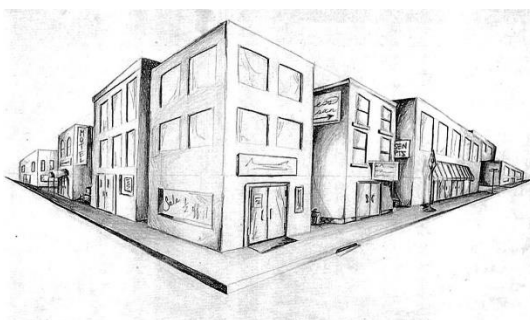
1. One-point perspective

It has one vanishing point at which the converging lines meet, therefore the size of an object will become smaller as it move further into the distance. Vertical and horizontal lines remain parallel. Can you remember how to do one-point perspectives.

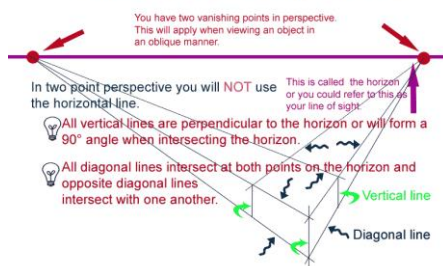


2. Two-point perspective

This type of perspective is also known as “oblique perspective”. There are two vanishing points on the horizon line (normally on either side of the page/block/picture). Only the vertical lines remain straight up and parallel. All horizontal lines now become converging lines too. This is the most popular type of perspective as the illusion of volume is created. Here the objects are usually viewed at an angle to the picture plane.



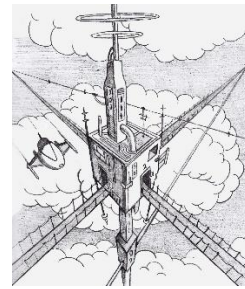
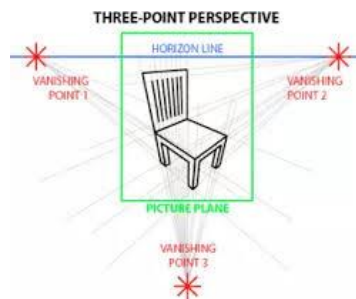
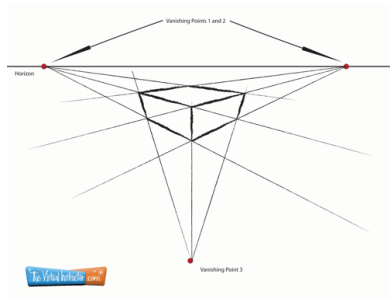
Two Point Perspective



3. Two-point perspective

This type is often referred to as “aerial perspective” and is widely used in the commercial art world. We now have three vanishing points and there are no vertical,

horizontal or parallel lines. All lines converge at a vanishing point. Two vanishing points are on the horizon line while the other departs from the general rule and is nowhere near the horizon line.



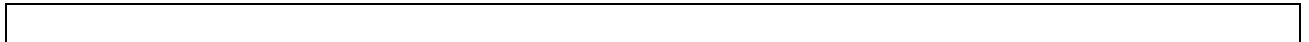
Fun Activity 5:

Homework: Perspective

In the space provided, re-draw the image below by showing one point perspective.

Draw all perspective lines, using a ruler and pencil

Start with the horizontal lines and the vanishing point. Then add all the floor lines

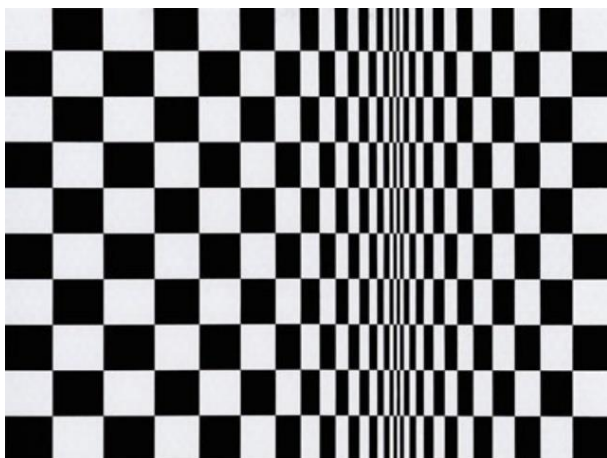


Step 2: Knowledge

Learning the Elements and Principles of Art

MOVEMENT

Definition: The suggestion or illusion of motion in a picture, sculpture or design. A principal of art, refers to the way an artist uses the elements of art to create a sense of visual movement





Step 2: Knowledge

Learning the Elements and Principles of Art

REPETITION

Definition: The act or process or instance of repeating or being repeated.

Repetition can occur in any art form when a certain combination of elements or principles are placed together in an artwork. Repetition provides continuation, flow and emphasis. Repetition can be achieved in an artwork by repeating lines, shapes, sizes and colours. Repetition creates visual rhythm.

Look at this image by Andy Warhol, can you see the repetition? What is repeated?



Content	Web page	Page no
Line	https://ecdn.teacherspayteachers.com	4
Texture	https://www.kitchentableclassroom.com/	4
Girl with earring	http://www.homemade-preschool.com/famous-paintings-coloring.html	5
Principles of Art	https://menloparkart.wordpress.com/	6
Design principles	https://lessonworksheets.com/	6
Worksheet on design principles	http://thehelpfulartteacher.blogspot.com/2	7
Andy Warhol	http://insbride.ru/	9
My short skirt	https://www.loupdargent.info/	9
Anti War	http://liamsa2photography.weebly.com/	9
Egyptian food container	https://www.christies.com/	20
Kohl containers	https://awalimofstormhold.wordpress.com/	20
Vintage locket	https://www.etsy.com	20
Pre-historic clay pot	img.com	20
Ancient Chinese pot	https://za.pinterest.com/	20
Pandora's box	http://image.slidesharecdn.com/ https://artist-rossetti.tumblr.com/	21
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