

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 5

Strand:	Creative Arts		Sub-Strand:	Connections in Local and Global Cultures	
Content Standard:	B8. 2.3.1. Demonstrate the ability to correlate and generate ideas from creative artworks of visual artists that reflect a range of different times, cultures and topical issues.				
Indicator (s)	B8. 2.3.1.3.Determine the creative design approaches and processes used by visual artists in creating artworks that reflect the history, culture, environment and topical issues.		Performance Indicator: Learners can apply design approaches and processes in creating visual artworks.		
Week Ending	28-07-2023				
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:		Duration:	
Subject	Creative Arts & Design				
Reference	Creative Art Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Chart, Poster, Picture, video		Core Competencies:		
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION
TUESDAY	Discuss with Learners on the meaning of “design process” in Visual art.	<div>1. Assist Learners to distinguish between “design process’ and “design approach”</div> <div>2. Learners brainstorm to identify examples of design processes.</div> <div>3. Discuss the types of design processes with the Learners.</div> <div>4. Using a chart, assist Learners to identify the steps of creative design processes.</div> <div>Design processes can be broadly categorized into ideation, conception, design, and production. Ideation involves generating ideas for a product or service. Conception is the process of turning these ideas into a usable design. Design is the process of creating a final product or service using these concepts</div> <div>some examples of design process;</div>			<div>Learners brainstorm to apply design processes used in the production of artworks that reflect the history culture, environment and topical issues</div> <div>Exercise;</div> <div>Distinguish between design process and design approach.</div>

		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the problem. • Researching it in-depth. • Ideating possible solutions. • Evaluating and selecting a promising solution. • Creating a prototype. • Testing and troubleshooting. • Making improvements to and releasing the final product. <p>Stages of Design Process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Empathize ○ Define ○ Ideate ○ Prototype ○ Test. 	
WEDNESDAY	Learners brainstorm to identify design approaches used by visual artists in the production of artworks that reflect the history culture, environment and topical issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discuss with Learners on the approaches and materials used by visual artists in the production of artworks that reflect the history culture, environment and topical issues. ▪ Demonstrate on applying the design approaches used by visual artists to create an artwork. ▪ Assist Learners to describe how Serge Attukwei Clottey used disposed waste to create parch installation. <p>Common materials used by Visual Artists;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pastels (multicolored pigments in a soft binder) ▪ colored pencils ▪ graphite ▪ Silverpoint ▪ Brushes. ▪ Paint. ▪ Kneaded eraser. ▪ Painting/drawing paper pads (or an art journal) ▪ Painting knife or a palette knife. ▪ Painting palette. ▪ Masking tape. <p>Design Approaches;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Underpainting 	<p>Learners brainstorm to practice using disposal waste to design an artwork that solves societal issues.</p> <p>Exercise;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State 5 materials used by Visual artists. 2. Explain the design approaches.

		<p>The term ‘underpainting’ refers to the first layer of paint that is applied to a canvas or board. This layer or coating functions as a base for other layers of paint and can create a sense of contrast and tone in a painting. This is a simple technique that can have a big effect on the overall feel of a painting, allowing an artist to brighten areas that could otherwise appear flat and uniform, such as an area of sky or sea. Artists may choose to play with the tone of an underpainting to bring out certain colours and draw attention to specific elements like light or shadow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Dry brushing <p>Artists will occasionally use a paintbrush that is mostly dry to the touch but still holds paint to produce art using a technique known as dry brushing. When following this technique, brushstrokes will appear to have a more textured, scratchy finish that is difficult to achieve using a wet brush or when working with a large amount of paint. Dry brushing can be an effective way to capture the texture of the natural world, from clouds to trees and hedgerows.</p> <p>There are many intricate examples of this painting technique in ancient Chinese art. A brush would be dipped into black or coloured ink and used to create a softer, lighter effect which was often deeply atmospheric.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Sgraffito <p>The term ‘sgraffito’ comes from the Italian for ‘scratched’ and refers to a technique used in painting that involves scratching through a layer of paint to expose what remains underneath. By covering a preliminary surface with another layer, artists can effectively scratch off the superficial layer in a way that will expose unique patterns or shapes.</p> <p>It is possible to use any object that will allow you to scratch a line into the paint. You could try using the pointed end of a paintbrush, for example, or you</p>	
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		<p>might want to experiment with a piece of card, palette knife, comb or fork to practice your mark-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Glazing <p>Glazing is a technique used to draw out the luminosity of a painting by applying a thin transparent or semi-transparent layer of paint onto a painting. A wide, soft-bristled brush is often used in what can be quite a complicated glazing process. You can alter the tone of your glaze by adapting the amount of pigment you use, and you may also decide to build up layers of glaze to produce a darker effect. If it's done well, glazing can help to unify the contrast between colours to establish a subtle balance between colour and tone.</p> <p>Many artists used glazing during the Renaissance as a way of mixing paints. A thin layer of paint would be applied over the main colour which would alter the colour beneath and produce many soft and saturated tones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Gestural <p>Gestural painting refers to a technique in which paint is applied in free, sweeping gestures. Artists that choose to work in this way paint intuitively and are focused on expressing themselves through the physical act of painting. This technique may be seen to reveal something of the artist's emotion or state of mind when interpreted by a viewer.</p> <p>Artists known for their interest in gestural painting include <u>abstract expressionist</u> artists Willem de Kooning, Jackson Pollock and Robert Motherwell.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Stippling <p>If you enjoy working with intricate patterns and creating detailed paintings, you may want to try stippling. Stippling is a technique that utilises small circles or dots to create an image. Dots are made using pigment of one colour which is applied using a pen or brush. The</p>	
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dots may be arranged to suggest forms, shapes and areas of contrast which may be interpreted in many different ways.

- Pouring

Pouring is a simple yet effective technique that works best with acrylic paint. Rather than using painting tools like brushes or sponges to produce a piece of art, this technique involves pouring paint directly onto a surface and tilting the canvas at different angles to activate the paint and move it around. This process helps the colours to blend together naturally and can create vibrant and unique pieces that reflect the way colours interact with each other.

- Splattering

Splattering is an ideal technique to try if you're looking to free yourself up and turn your focus onto painting as a form of expression. This technique is all about embracing the unpredictability of art and enjoying a level of spontaneity that is difficult to achieve using other more controlled methods and techniques. Start by wetting your brush in water then dip into an acrylic pigment and flick the brush directly onto the canvas.

- Dabbing

This easy technique involves dabbing paint onto a surface using a stiff bristle brush, paper towel or sponge. The paint should be applied fairly quickly with light pressure. Dabbing can help to create texture and movement in a piece, making it a good choice to paint treetops or greenery to reflect a sense of movement. For inspiration, take a look at some examples of [Claude Monet's work](#).

- Palette knife

While you might think a palette knife is just for mixing paint on your palette, this tool can also be used

to create some unique effects in your work that would be difficult to achieve using a brush. Palette knives are particularly useful for blending edges by dragging one colour into another to create a rough, textured look. You can also use a palette knife to introduce small bursts of colour into a painting by loading the tip of the knife with paint and dabbing it onto the surface.



Name of Teacher:

School:

District: