EXPRESSIVE ARTS NOTES

FOR STANDARD 8

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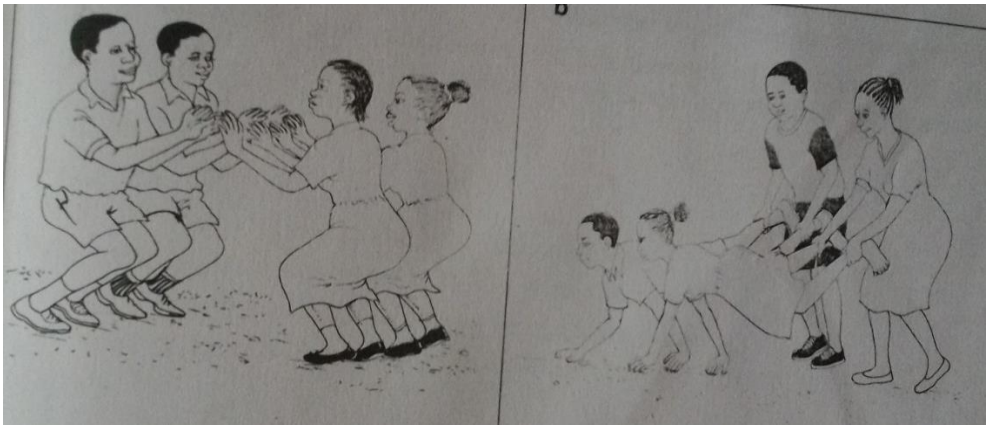
UNIT 1 ARTISTIC CREATIVITY

MOVEMENTS IN ARTWORK

Artistic creativity refers to having the power to use one's intelligence and imagination in artwork instead of merely copying from what is already there.

Or

Artistic creativity is using one's intelligence and imagination in artwork instead of simply copying what is already done.



IMPORTANCE OF ARTISTIC CREATIVITY

It helps one to produce or perform something that portrays beauty

ACTIVITIES THAT INVOLVE MOVEMENT

- Singing melodies
- Making a hoe handle
- Plaiting hair
- Making baskets
- Making mats

SOME BODY MOVEMENTS

- Stretching arms forward
- Stretching upward
- Stretching downwards
- Running on the spot
- Jumping
- Crawling

TEMPO

When movements are guided by music, the movements are guided by the tempo of the music.

IMPORTANCE OF TEMPO

- Source of unity
- Source of variety
- Provides music expression
- Helps to develop coordination
- Helps to develop a sense of concentration

WAYS OF ESTABLISHING A TEMPO

- By stamping feet
- By clapping hands
- By tapping an object

SOME ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE CONTROLLED BY TEMPO

- Drawing
- Painting
- Carving
- Weaving

ANIMALS AND MOVEMENTS

IMITATING THE MOVEMENTS OF CREATURES

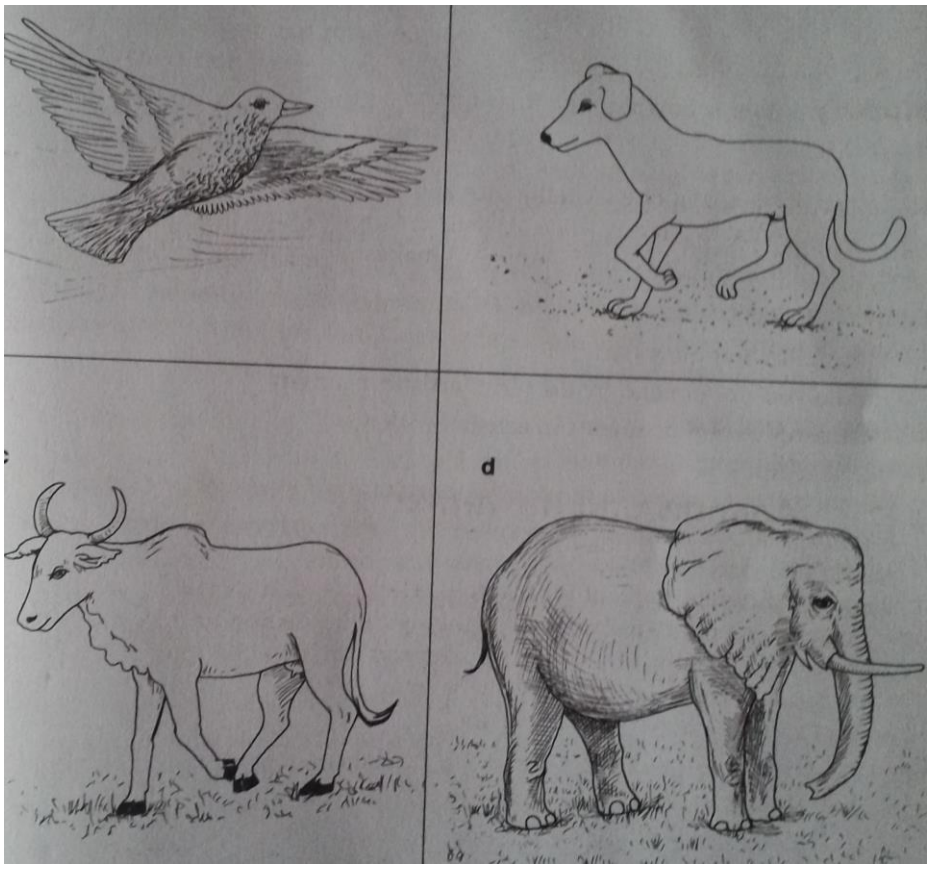
- Imitating animals means moving in the same way that these animals move.
- Animals move different parts of their bodies.
- They crawl, hop, walk, run, glide or jump.
- When running from danger, movements may be fast than when looking for food or at peace.
- We need to be familiar with the animals in order to imitate effectively.

SOME FEATURES OF ANIMALS THAT MAKE MOVEMENTS

- Legs
- Trunks
- Wings
- Bellies

REASONS WHY PEOPLE AND ANIMALS MOVE AT DIFFERENT SPEEDS AND HEIGHTS

- Running away from danger
- Looking for food
- Looking for shelter
- Looking for mates



DRAWING CREATURES

Drawing the creatures involves presenting them in a diagrammatic form.

In order to simplify the work, drawing should be done step-by-step.

Draw the general outline first and add details later to complete the drawing.

UNIT 2 LEADERSHIP ROLES

TYPES OF LEADERS AND THEIR ROLES

A leader is a person who leads others to achieve the goals of an organisation or group.

TYPES OF LEADERS/LEADERSHIP STYLES

a) Democratic

- Democratic leaders involve members of the community when making important decisions.
- A democratic leadership style is one where the majority rule.
- The leader takes no side
- Everyone's voice counts

b) Autocratic

- Autocratic leaders give directives
- This is where only the leader's voice counts.
- This is also referred to as dictatorship, absolutism or despotism

c) laissez faire

- Laissez faire leaders leave situations to chance.
- There is chaos
- Everyone does what they please

LEADERSHIP ROLES

- Settling disputes
- Settling marriage conflicts
- Mobilizing the members in carrying out development projects
- Providing guidance
- Supervising
- Monitoring

THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD LEADER

- Able to delegate tasks
- Accept criticisms
- Should lead by example
- Depends on people he/she works with
- Trusts the people he/she works with
- Knowing their strengths and weaknesses
- Flexible
- Aware of the interests of the followers

Importance of delegation is that it promotes the sense of collective responsibility

SOME OF SUCCESSES IN LEADERSHIP

- Mobilising the society to take part in development projects
- Resolving conflicts amicably

SOME OF CHALLENGES IN LEADERSHIP

- Resistance to change
- Conflict of interest among the subjects

The challenges can be avoided by exercising good leadership skills

SOME LEADERSHIP SKILLS

- Effective communication
- Providing motivation
- Problem solving
- Delegation
- Decision making
- Critical thinking
- Patience
- Open mindedness

UNIT 3 SELF EXPRESSION

Ways of expressing and communicating feelings, ideas and important messages are:

a) use of language
b) dances
c) songs
d) gestures
e) stories
f) drawings
g) role plays

DANCES THAT EXPRESS AND COMMUNICATE MESSAGES



People dance at different occasions

Some of the occasions are:

- Weddings
- Initiation ceremonies
- Funeral gatherings
- Chief's installation ceremonies
- Political gatherings

Songs and dances help in communicating messages on cross-cutting issues.

SOME EXAMPLES OF CROSS=CUTTING ISSUES

- HIV and AIDS
- Gender
- Deforestation
- Human rights
- Democracy

Sometimes dances are just used for entertainment and healing.

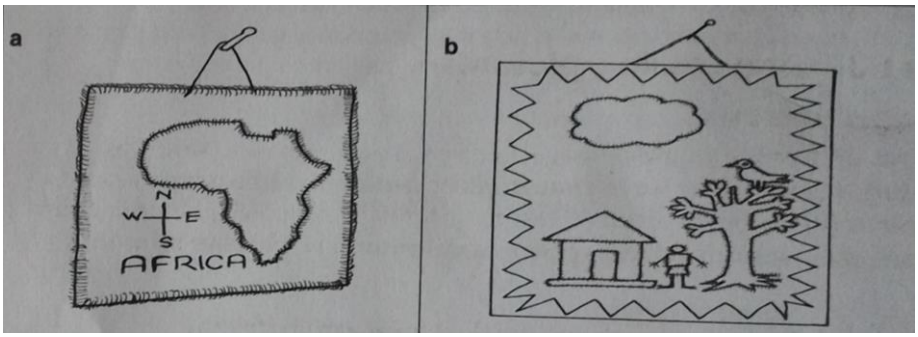
For example, Vimbuza and Malombo are for healing while Mganda and Ingoma are for entertainment.

WALL CHARTS

Apart from dance, messages can be communicated through wall charts.

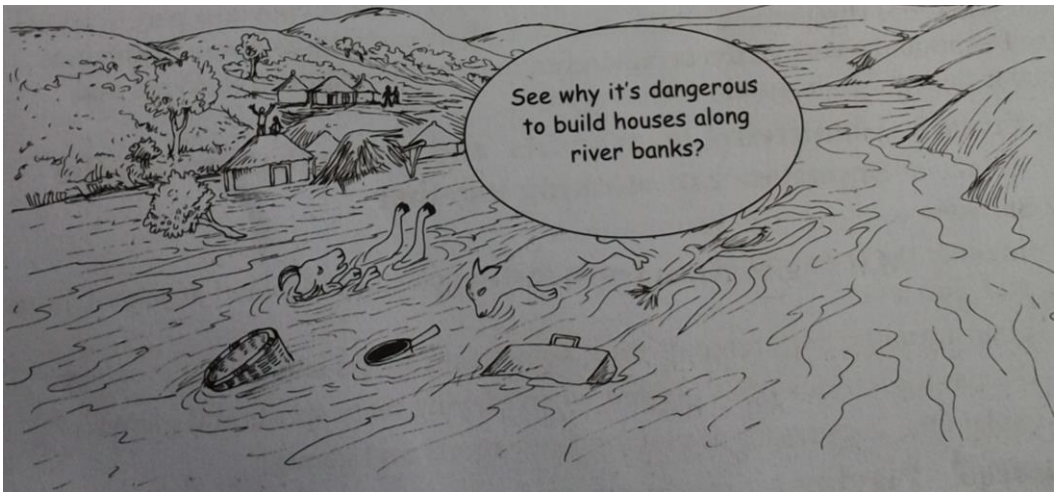
Wall charts communicate messages verbally or non-verbally.

Wall charts can be made using decorative stitches or applique



STORY TELLING PICTURES AND ROLE PLAYS

- Messages can also be conveyed through picture stories and role plays.
- A lot of cartoons use picture stories which may have words and other may have no words.
- Role playing is the dramatisation of a situation.
- Role playing is important in communicating messages because the issues are made realistic and more meaningful.



COLLABORATIVE SPORTS AND GAMES

There are various types of sports.

Some are individual sports while others are team sports.

The most common team or collaborative sports are: football, basketball and netball.

FOOTBALL

- ♥ Played by eleven players each side
- ♥ The game lasts for 90 minutes
- ♥ Forty five minutes each half
- ♥ Three officials
- ♥ One referee and two assistant referees
- ♥ The team that scores more goals wins the match
- ♥ The goal keeper is the only player who is allowed to use both hands and legs in the goal area

BASKETBALL

- ♠ Played by seven players each side
- ♠ Played in four quarters
- ♠ Each quarter lasts for fifteen minutes
- ♠ The team that accumulates more points wins the game
- ♠ Two umpires officiate the game

NETBALL

- ♦ Played by seven players each side
- ♦ Played in four quarters
- ♦ The team that scores more goals wins the match
- ♦ Two umpires officiate the game
- ♦ Each player not allowed to hold the ball for more than 3 seconds
- ♦ Players have specific playing areas
- ♦ Specific players shoot at goal

USES OF THE CARDS IN FOOTBALL

- **Red card** is to suspend a player for foul play
- **Yellow card** is to warn a player for foul play

THE USES OF SPORTS AND GAMES IN THE PAST

- For fun
- For enjoyment
- For unity

UNIT 4 ARTISTIC PERFORMANCE

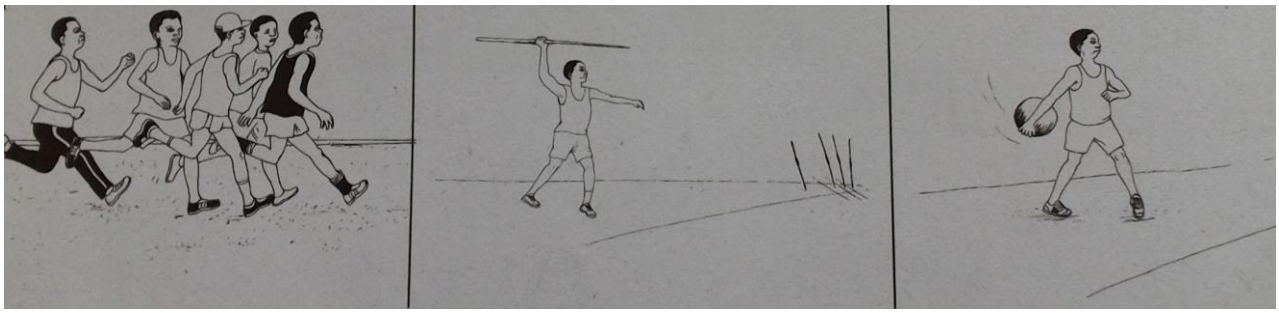
Artistic performances require body movements.

Some of these performances require personal and general space.

Personal space is the space that your body uses.

Personal space is also called kinesphere

General space is the space where your body and other individuals occupy or use.



COMPONENTS OF GENERAL SPACE

a) Levels

- Levels refers to how close to the floor or how far away from the floor one is as he/she moves

b) Extensions

- Extensions describes the amount of space a movement pattern uses

c) Floor pathways

- Floor pathways refers to how people move on the floor

d) Air patterns

- Air patterns refers to aerial directions

FACTORS THAT DETERMINE PERSONAL AND GENERAL SPACE

- The space available for the activity to be done
- The number of people participating in the activity

- The nature of the activity to be done
- The body size(s) of the participant(s)

In addition, some performances may cover distances and other may not cover distances.

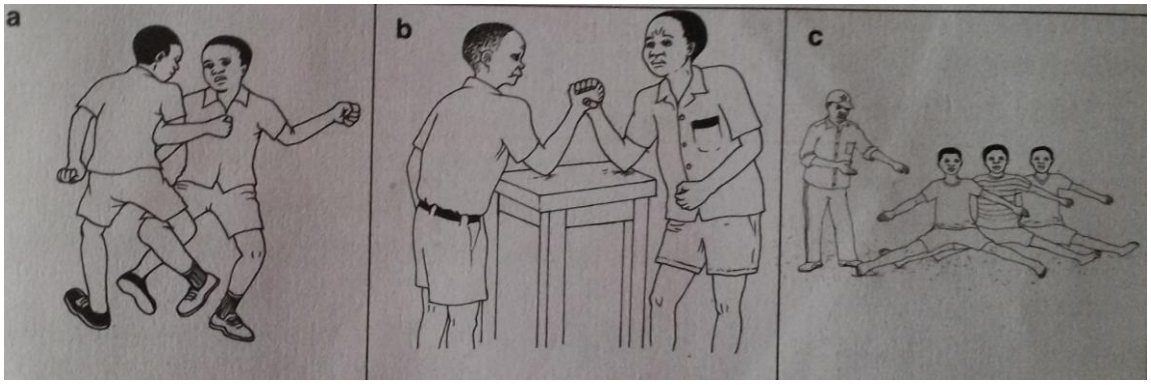
Activities done may be physical of non-physical.

Examples of physical activities that may require distance are:

- running
- throwing
- Long jump

Non-physical activities that do not require distance include:

- stretching
- running on the same spot
- Sewing
- Aerobics
- carving
- drawing



IMPORTANCE OF HAVING PERSONAL SPACE

- To avoid colliding with others
- To perform freely

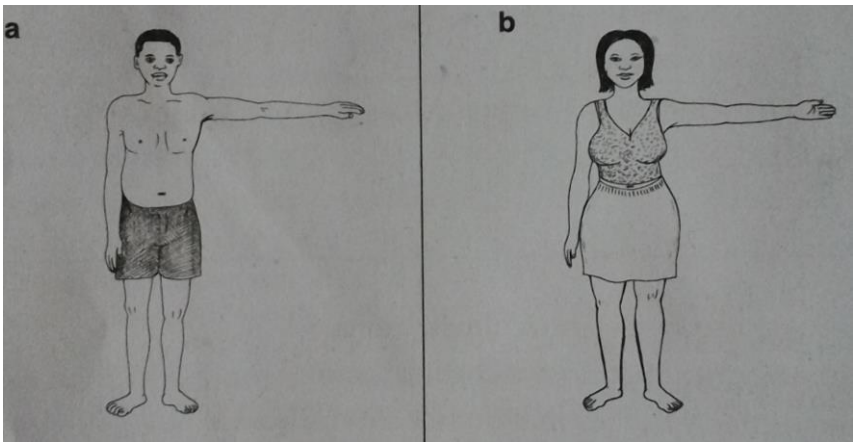
ARTISTIC ITEMS

TAKING BODY MEASUREMENTS

Garments and curios are some of the artistic items that meet the needs of the school and the community.

To make a fitting garment, one needs to take appropriate body measurements.

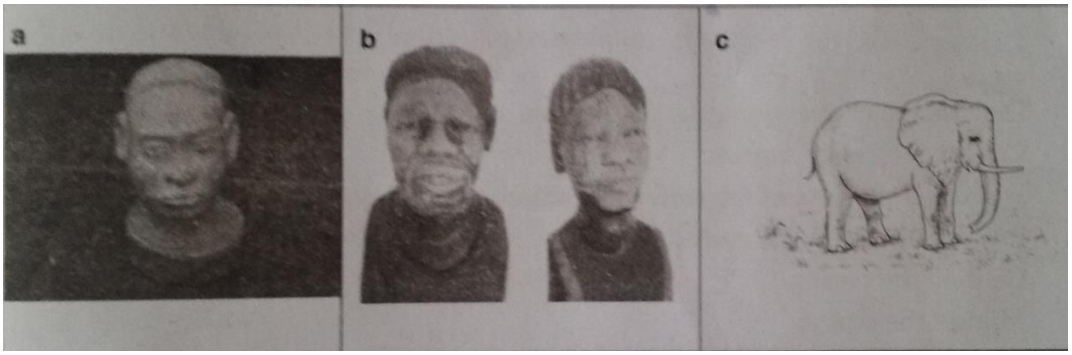
Body measurements are taken using a tape measure.



Before sewing garments, take the following body measurements:

- bust: measure around the fullest part of the body above the waist
- hip: measure around the fullest part of the body below the waist
- waistline:
- measure the waistline by tying a tape around yourself tightly and wiggling about a bit
- nape of the neck to waistline down the center back (for blouses and shirts)
- waistline to hem down center back with a friend's help (don't bend to look)
- waistline to ankle (this is useful for trousers and long dresses)
- shoulder length: measure from one shoulder to another
- sleeve length

CURIOS



THE MATERIALS AND TOOLS FOR MAKING CURIOS

- Wood
- Soapstone
- Adzes
- Knives
- Scrapes
- Gauges
- Chisels
- Mallets

- Rasps
- Saws
- Vices

THE PROCEDURE FOR CARVING CURIOS

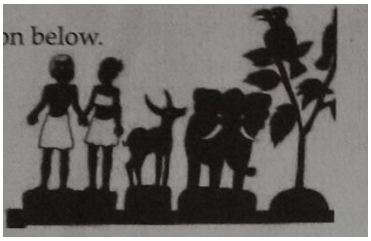
- clean off the piece of wood to remove unwanted parts
- assess the size, length and shape of the wood to determine the item that can be carved
- design the items to carve
- carve the curios

REASONS FOR DECORATING CURIOS

- to make them attractive
- to sell fast

MARKETING CURIOS

- Advertising
- Making a display of finished products
- Organizing a showcase



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

There are many events which take place in the society that have cultural significance.

Some of these events include:

- Initiation ceremonies
- Wedding ceremonies
- Installation of chiefs
- Political gatherings
- Funeral ceremonies
- Bridal send-offs
- Bridal showers

WAYS OF PRESERVING CULTURE

- Singing songs
- Dancing

- Story telling

COMPOSING SONGS ABOUT EVENTS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Singing songs and dancing are common ways of preserving one's culture

Songs can be composed in different ways.

- In written music, rhythms are written first, followed by the melody and other necessities such as dynamics and tempo.
- In other forms of composition, one can compose a new tune and words
- Another way is using an already existing tune and improvise the words.
- Finally, one can also improvise a tune to already existing words.

NB: Composing requires a lot of creativity.

UNIT 5 IMPROVISATION

Improvisation refers to the use of a resource as an alternative to something that is not readily available.

Or

Improvisation is using one thing to replace what is not available.

IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVISATION

- It helps to overcome the problem of scarcity of resources
- One can design and use resources that suit the needs of the learners
- One can work with the learners in designing and making the resources
- It promotes creativity
- It promotes involvement of the learners
- It is cheap to produce
- It helps teachers and learners to be resourceful

RESOURCES THAT CAN BE IMPROVISED

- A razor blade for a pair of scissors when cutting fabric
- Sack cloth for a skin during Ingoma dance

LEARNING RESOURCES

Production of teaching and learning resources is an alternative to the use of realia.

Realia are objects that are used directly for teaching and learning in the original form such as people, stones and seeds.

Realia are appropriate because they give an exact impression of what is being seen or discussed.

However, it is not always possible to use realia.

Some realia may be difficult to handle such as a living snake and living bees.

A model, a picture or a drawing becomes a good alternative.

USE OF LOCALLY-AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Locally available resources are things that are found around us or in our environment.

Teaching and learning using locally-available resources (TALULAR) goes beyond improvisation.

This is so because not all resources can be improvised.

TALULAR includes people and non-material resources such as time, personal knowledge, skills, talents, experiences, culture, art, proverbs, songs, dances and language.

KEY AIMS OF TALULAR

- To assist in making teaching and learning more effective
- Introducing cost-effective classroom technologies
- Making the educational system more sustainable

Creativity and resourcefulness are useful attributes in the use of teaching and learning resources from the local environment.

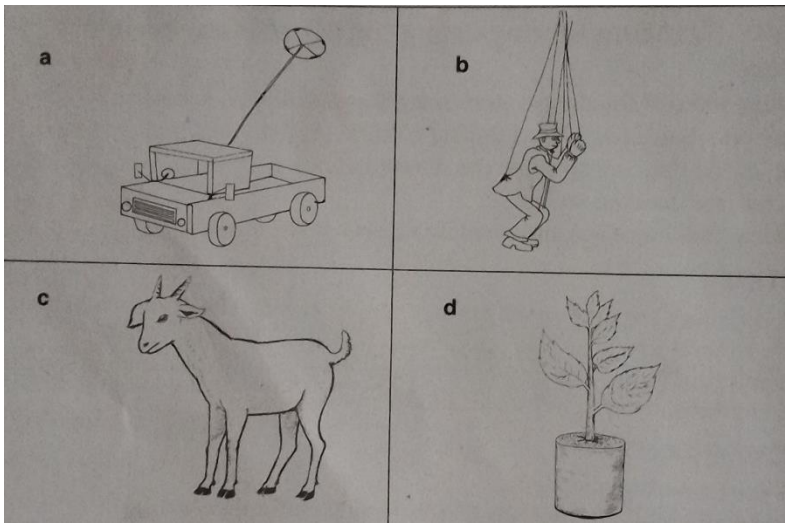
Creativity means thinking of innovations or new ways of doing things to keep attracting or motivating the learners.

Resourcefulness means when ready-made resources are inadequate or scarce, you should use alternatives that work.

Furthermore, diversity in the use of resources allows you to organise a variety of activities for the learners.

IMPORTANCE OF RESOURCES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING

- Production of teaching and learning resources helps to overcome the limitations in the use of realia
- Resources create a lasting image in the learners
- Resources enhance interest in learners to pay attention when learning
- Learners see the size of the objects they are learning
- Learners see the shape of the objects they are learning
- Learners see the colour of the objects they are learning
- Learners see the weight of the objects they are learning
- Resources satisfy the senses of touch, smell, taste and sight as they handle the objects



FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN PRODUCING RESOURCES

- Resources that are big enough for all to see
- Resources that are attractive
- Resources that are simple
- Resources that are accurate
- Resources that are clean

DISPLAYING RESOURCES

Display may be done on:

- Walls
- Tables
- Boards
- Floor
- suspending using strings when space is limited

NB: Resources should not be on display for too long in order to sustain the learners' interest.

STORAGE OF RESOURCES

Resources can be stored in:

- Cupboards
- Lockers
- Galleries
- Boxes
- Plastic bags

NB: Resources are stored in a safe place to sustain their use.

UNIT 6 TEAMWORK

Teamwork is working together.

IMPORTANCE OF TEAMWORK

- Exchanging knowledge
- Exchanging skills
- Promotes unity
- Promotes cooperation
- Making work easier

There are different forms of artwork.
The artwork include drawn, woven and carved items.

CARVING

Carving is the removal of unwanted material from an object so as to come up with a desired shape.
Carving can be done on wood or stone

MATERIAL FOR CARVING

- Bamboo
- Palm leaves
- Cane
- Adzes
- Knives
- Scrapes
- Gauges
- Chisels
- Mallets
- Rasps
- Saws
- Vices
- Cramps

When carving using a piece of wood, study it carefully so that you understand its grain and special qualities.

In the process, one chooses the wood by considering its hardness, softness and thickness.

It is also important to check the type of wood to avoid using poisonous wood for making kitchen utensils.

It is important to design one's work before cutting the wood.

This is to ensure perfection in the proportions and main shapes of the object you are intending to carve.

Designing includes determining the right size, length and thickness of the carving.

VARIOUS TOOLS REQUIRED FOR CARVING

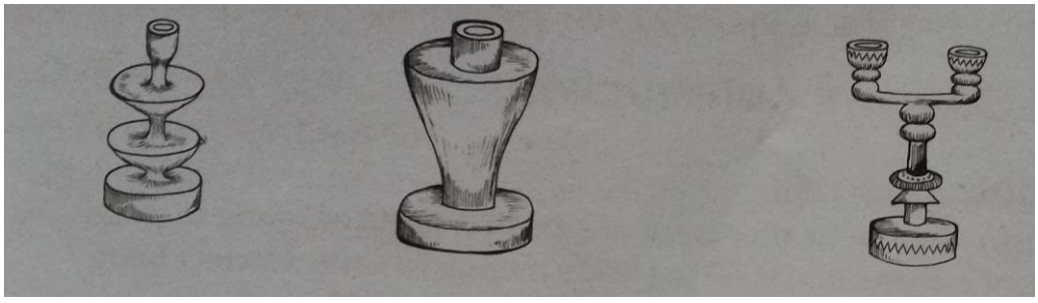
- Adzes
- mallets
- chisels
- knives
- rasps
- saws
- vices

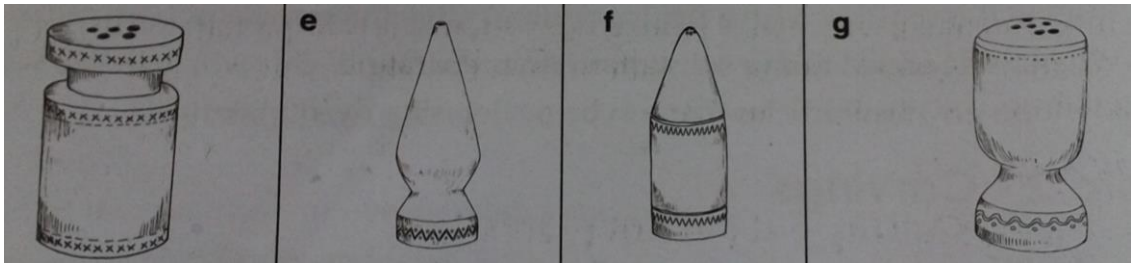
USES OF DIFFERENT TOOLS

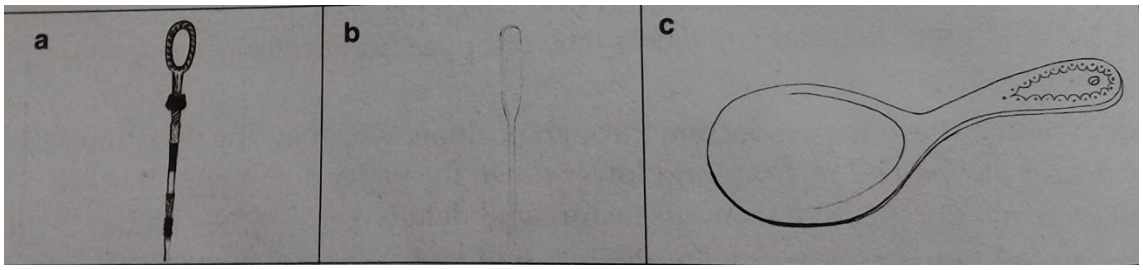
- The rasp is used for smoothening the surface of the carving.
- The vice is used for holding the wood
- Wood mallet is used for hitting the handle of the chisel or gauge to drive the blade into the wood.
- Glass paper is used for smoothening the carving.
- Sandpaper is used for smoothening the carving
- Saws are used for cutting the wood.
- Adzes are used for removing the unwanted parts of the wood.
- Cramps are used for holding the wood.

PRODUCTS FROM CARVING

- wooden spoons
- clubs
- cricket/baseball bats
- cooking sticks
- walking sticks/crutches
- salt shakers
- candle holders







WAYS OF DECORATING CARVINGS

- scorching
- engraving
- painting

WEAVING

Weaving is the interlocking of warps (vertical strips) and wefts (horizontal strips) to produce fabrics, mats, baskets and hats.

MATERIALS FOR WEAVING

- Bamboo
- Palm leaves
- Cane
- Reed

PRODUCTS FROM WEAVING

- Mats
- Baskets
- Hats
- Fabric

DRAWING

Drawing is a diagrammatic representation of an object.

MATERIALS FOR DRAWING

- Sheets of paper
- Fabric
- Sacks
- Pencils
- Ink pens
- Crayons
- Paints

FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN COSTING PRODUCTS/ITEMS

- Amount of materials used
- Time spent in making the item/product
- Attractiveness of the finished product
- Age group meant for the item
- Availability of the product
- Durability of the product
- Quality of the material
- Demand
- Cost of the materials, if bought

WAYS OF MARKETING VARIOUS ITEMS/PRODUCTS

The following are some of the ways of marketing products that have been drawn, woven, carved, modelled and so forth:

- Advertising
- Making a display of finished products
- Organizing a showcase

UNIT 7 MULTICULTURAL VALUES

Different tribes have different values.

These cultural values differ depending on the location, rituals, festivals and ceremonies that these tribes practice.

The cultural values are depicted through things the tribes produce such as dances, carvings, woven items and pottery.

MULTICULTURAL DANCES



Multicultural dances are dances from different cultures.

In Malawi, some of these dances are as follows:

MALIPENGA

- A dance for males.
- Malipenga is performed during weddings and mass rallies.
- Performed in Nkhatabay
- Mganda is a variant of Malipenga
- A Malipenga and Mganda group is known as boma
- Mganda is performed in Dedza, Ntchisi, Dowa and Lilongwe districts.

UYENI

- Performed by Ngoni women of Ntcheu.
- It is performed during installation of chiefs in Ntcheu district.

MASEWE

- Performed by boys among the Yao and the Lomwe.
- The dancers wear palm leaves or sisal fibre and rattles in ankles and wrists.

GULEWAMKULU

Performed by the Chewa and it is associated with the spirits of the dead.

Gulewamkulu is performed during:

- Funeral ceremonies
- Initiation ceremonies
- Installation of chiefs

NGOMA

- Ngoma is the famous dance among Ngoni males of Ntcheu and Dedza districts.
- Dancers wear headgear, animal skins, and rattles worn on ankles and beads across the chest.

INGOMA

- Similar Ngoni dance performed in Mzimba and Mchinji districts in Malawi.
- Dancers wear headgear, animal skins, and rattles worn on ankles and beads across the chest.

ROLES OF WOMEN IN NGOMA/INGOMA DANCE

- Singing
- Clapping hands
- Ululating

VIMBUZA

- This is performed to activate a healer's spiritual power (vimbuza) to cure his or her patients who are possessed with evil spirits.
- It is mostly performed in the northern part of Malawi among the Tumbuka, Tonga and Nkhonde people.
- Originally, only possessed persons performed the dance.
- This was normally done in the evenings.
- Nowadays, Vimbuza may be performed during the day as an entertainment by anyone who has skill.

MULTI-CULTURAL ARTISTIC ITEMS

Artistic items that are produced in different areas portray the characteristics of tribal ceremonies, beliefs and values.

People carve, model or weave what is needed in their communities.

For example, people in upland areas may carve mortars whereas people along the lakeshore may carve canoes.

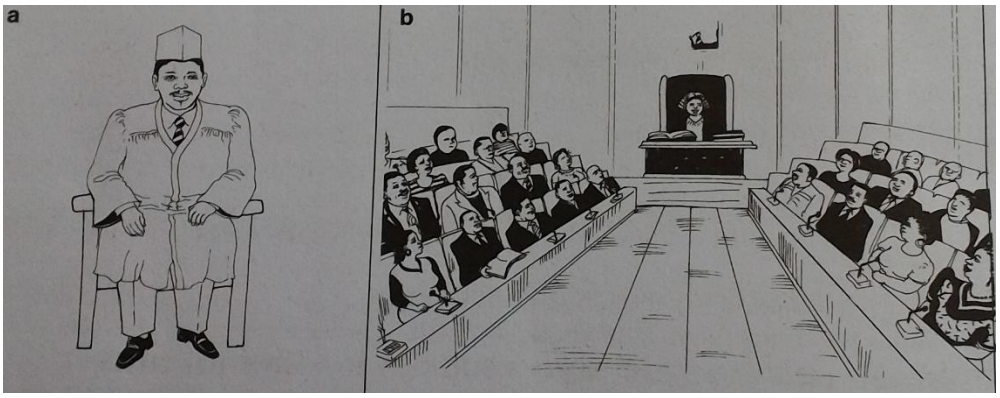
MULTI-CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

Multicultural performances include dances, plays and songs.

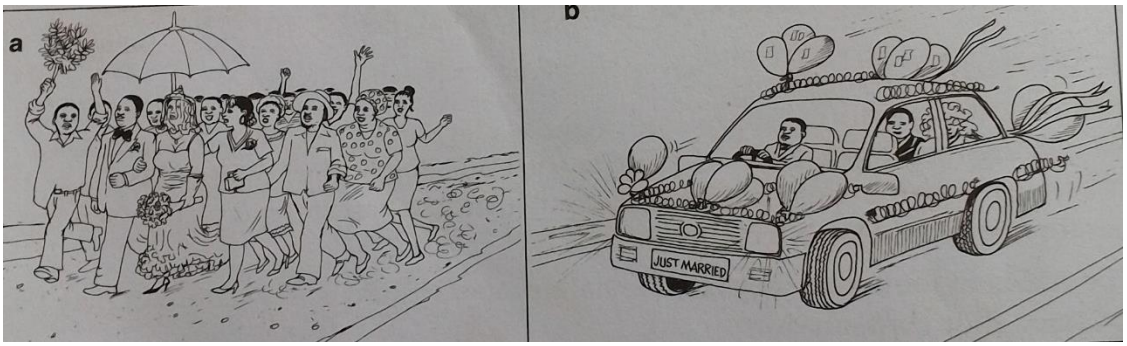
Plays help in conveying messages.

They are to entertain, educate and inform.

Plays involving urban people may have facts about the urban life, and plays involving rural people may have facts about rural life.



For actors to look real, they need to have proper costumes.



The costumes may be traditional or contemporary.

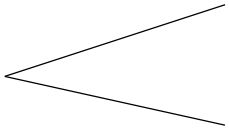
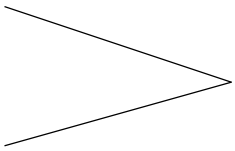
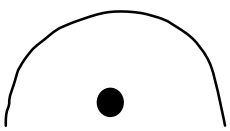
TEMPO AND DYNAMICS IN TRADITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY MUSIC

Dynamics refers to the degree of loudness and softness of sound in a piece of music.

The most commonly used terms and symbols which represent dynamics in songs are:

PP (pianissimo)	meaning	singing very softly
P (piano)	meaning	singing softly
mp (mezzo piano)	meaning	singing moderately soft
mf (mezzo forte)	meaning	singing moderately loud
f (forte)	meaning	singing loudly
ff (fortissimo)	meaning	singing very loudly
fp (forte piano)	meaning	singing loud then get suddenly soft

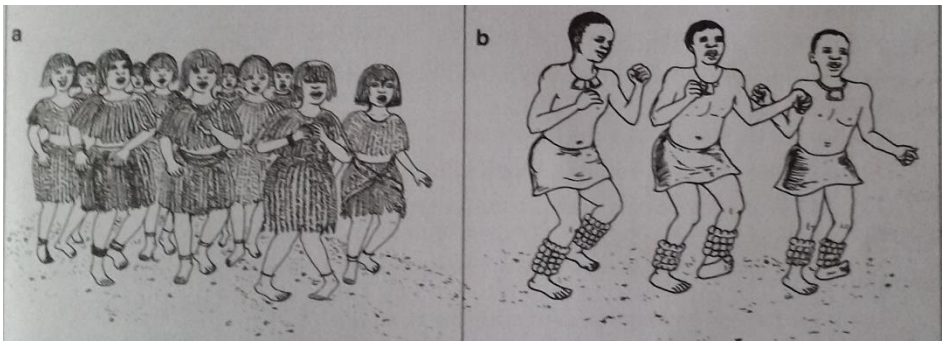
The following symbols are also important in dynamics

crescendo		getting louder
decrescendo		getting soft
fermata		holding what one is singing for some time

UNIT 8 MULTICUTURAL ARTS

Multicultural arts are activities from different cultures.

Some songs and dances in African countries are similar.



Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia have common musical instruments, dances and songs because some tribes are found in all the three countries.

The characteristics of the original songs and dances have changed because of different social environments.

PLAYS FROM AFRICAN STORIES

African stories are a rich source for creating plays for any purpose.

This is because the stories are rich in imparting customs, values and morals.

In developing a play, from a story, you:

1. Identify the theme of the story
2. Develop a story line
3. Identify characters in the story
4. Develop scenes for the play based on the story
5. Share roles to the actors and actresses

EXAMPLES OF THEMES IN STORIES

- Polygamy
- Land disputes
- Wife inheritance
- Leadership

UNIT 9 CRAFTS

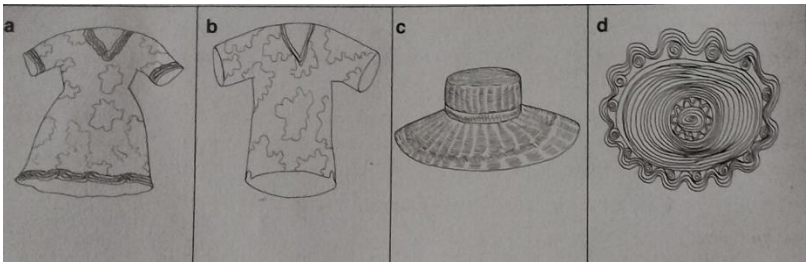
Crafts include carvings, garments and fabrics.

DYES

- Dyes make things look bright and attractive.
- They also provide contrast and harmony in colours of fabrics and fibre.
- Dyes are either natural or artificial
- Natural dyes are made from plants.
- Artificial dyes are made from chemicals.

USES OF DYES

- Decorating fabrics
- Decorating fibre such as sisal, palm leaves, bwazi and luzi



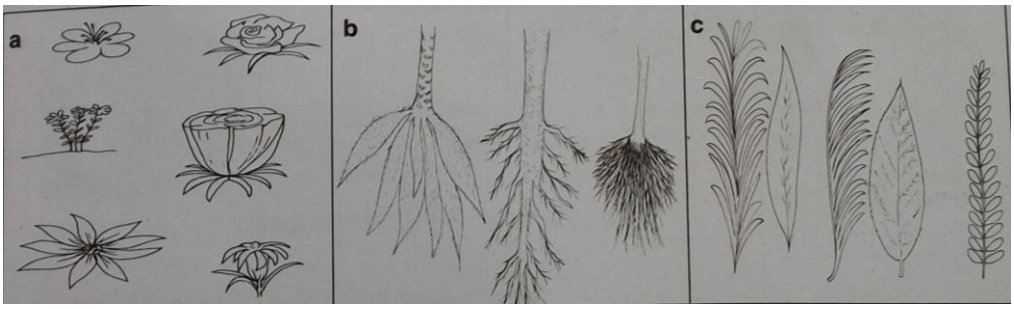
ARTICLES THAT CAN BE MADE USING DYED FIBRE

- Hats
- Bags
- Mats
- Baskets

SOURCES OF NATURAL DYES

DYE	**SOURCE**
yellow dyes	fruit, flowers and roots e.g., sunflower and curry
orange dyes	fruit, flowers and roots e.g. curry seeds in fruit
red dyes	leaves, flowers and tree bark e.g. mlombwa bark
green dyes	leaves e.g. tomato, pawpaw, and pumpkin leaves
brown dyes	charred nuts, brick powder and soils

purple dyes	fruit, flower and roots e.g. beetroot, sweet potato flowers



TYPES OF DYES

A) Cold water dyes

- These are dyes used in cold water
- Used for dyeing fabrics made from natural fibre such as cotton, silk, wool and linen

B) Hot water dyes

- These dyes are suitable for natural fibre and not artificial or synthetic fibre.
- Salt, dye and the fibre or fabric are boiled together to fix the dye to the fabric or fibre.
- Usually, salt is used as a mordant to fix the dye.
- Other mordants are chrome, tin, copper sulphate, paraffin, cream of tartar and acetic acid

CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD DYES

- Colours should not fade after repeated washing
- Colours should not fade in light
- Dyes should not discolour with body sweat
- Dyes should not come out when used with laundry materials such as bleaches

UNIT 10 CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Career development is a lifelong process of assisting an individual to explore his/her career aspirations, ambitions and interests.

Thereafter, the individual is assisted to choose a career he/she would like to pursue and prepare for.

Local arts provide a wide range of opportunities for self-employment.

Careers in local arts such as crafts, pottery, weaving, music and wood carving are crucial in offering career opportunities and preserving the communities, cultures and identity.

One needs to explore career prospects that exist in the community.

this can be done through participation in career awareness activities such as career exhibiting, education tours, role modelling, career talks, career clubs, work session and occupation dissemination.



CAREER PATH DEVELOPMENT

Career path development is a lifelong process of assisting an individual to make informed choices and transitions in life.

It is a process of providing relevant career information and experiences to an individual.

One may have a career in formal employment (white collar) or informal employment (blue collar).

The way of providing career path development is by setting up a job shadowing experience to the learners.

Job shadowing is an unpaid experience where a learner follows a practitioner for a short period to learn about a particular occupation or industry.

THREE STAGES IN SETTING UP A JOB SHADOWING EXPERIENCE

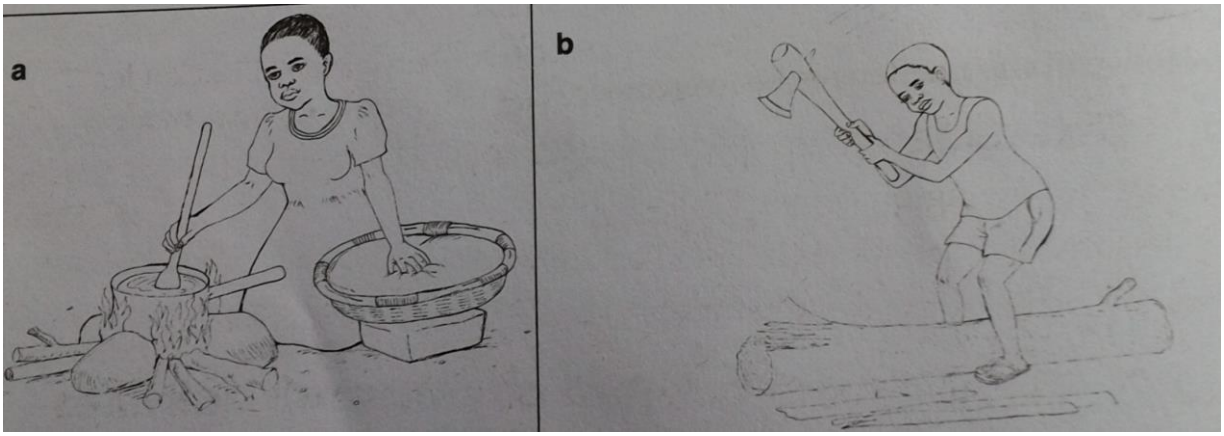
- Pre-experience activities
- On-site activities
- Post-site activities

UNIT 11 DISCRIMINATION AND PREJUDICE IN ARTISTIC PERFORMANCES

There are many artistic performances that are done in our society.

These include;
- dances
- drama
- music
- sports.

When doing some of these performances, other sexes are not allowed to participate and this underrates their ability.



GENDER BIASES AND INEQUITY IN DANCES

Communities perform different traditional dances.

Some of these dances are gender specific for they are done by one sex only.

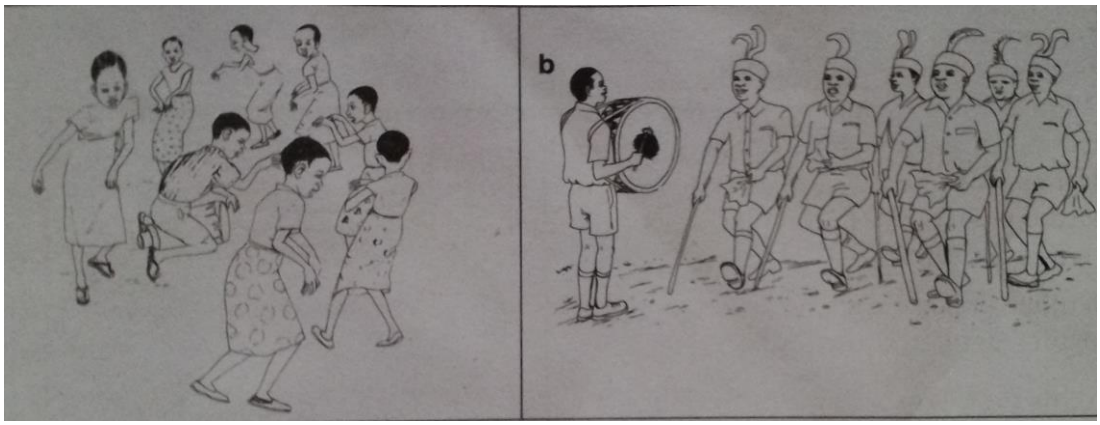
These dances show gender bias as only one sex performs them.

Examples of these dances are Chimtali, masewe, uyeni and Malipenga.

In some communities, dances are performed by both males and females.

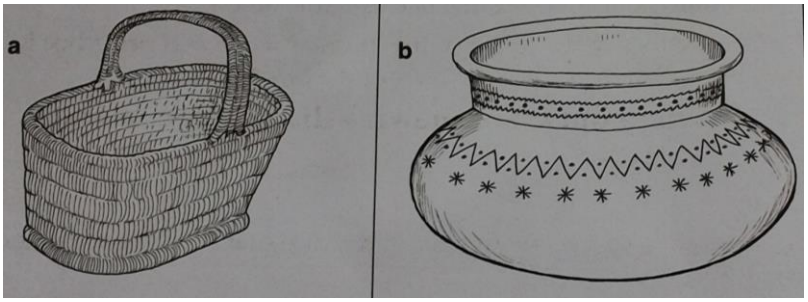
These dances promote gender equality as both sexes play similar roles.

Such dances include tchopa, manganje and ngoma.



GENDER STEREOTYPED ART AND CRAFT ACTIVITIES

Some art and craft items are gender stereotyped.



Stereotyping is referred to as having a fixed idea or image about a particular type of person or thing but which is not true in reality.

For example, crafts such as making hoe handles and mortars are associated with men, whereas sewing and knitting are associated with women.

Some of the stereotyped statements or roles still existing are;

- girls are good at pounding maize and caring the sick as compared to boys
- boys are better at mathematics than girls

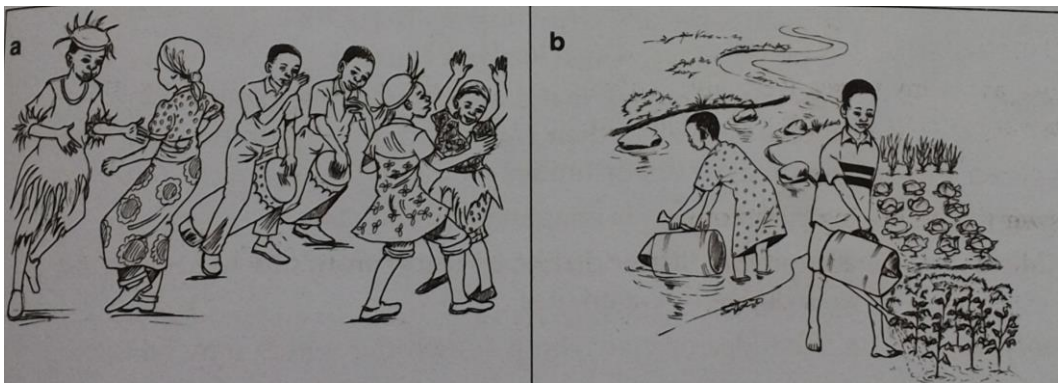
PLAYS DEPICTING DISCRIMINATION AND PREJUDICE

Prejudice is the feeling of fear, hate and distrust of people who are different.

It is the intolerance or dislike for people of different or specific race, religion, culture, sex, background, colour of skin, eyes or hair, strangers or foreigners, without any reasonable facts.

Discrimination is showing bias or favouritism for specific people against the other.

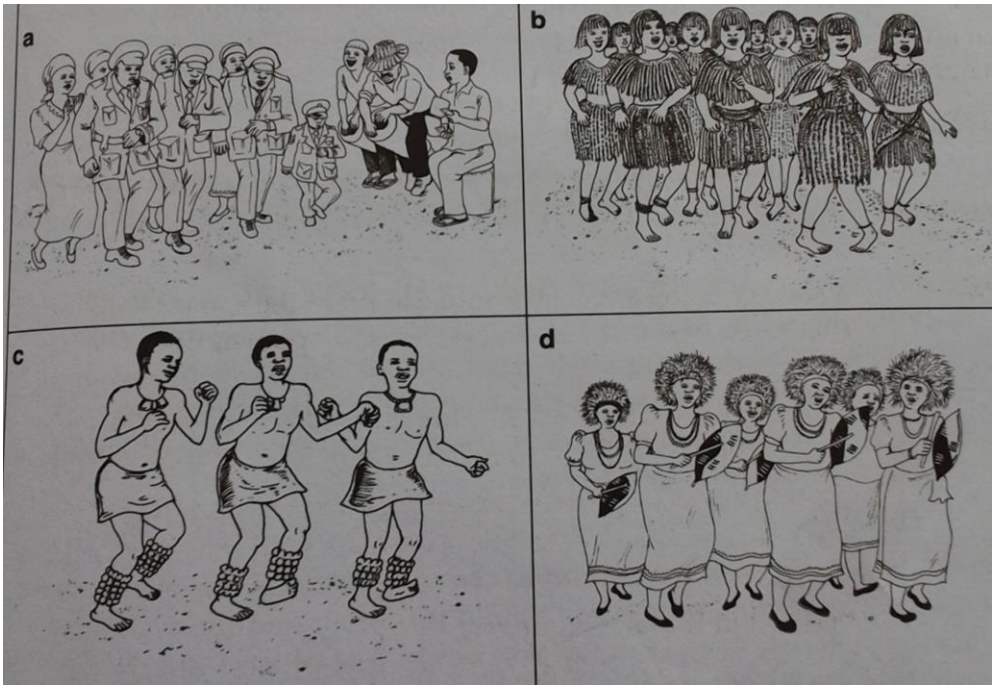
Plays that tackle issues of prejudice and discrimination help to instill values in the community that will uplift the lives of those discriminated against.



UNIT 12 MOVEMENT AND MANIPULATIVE SKILLS

Movement and manipulative skills in dances and other artistic performances require intelligence and imagination.

Movement is dynamic and spontaneous.



AFRICAN DANCING STYLES

In Africa, common dancing styles dwell on wriggling of the waist, stamping of the feet or shaking of the body trunk.

MANIPULATIVE SKILLS IN ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES

Manipulative skills in artistic activities help learners construct their knowledge by selectively using experiences around them.

The learners therefore should be actively involved in artistic activities which will help develop their manipulative skills.

These skills include throwing, catching, kicking, and striking in physical activities. Drawing, carving and modelling in art.

Throwing, catching, kicking and striking in physical activities

Throwing and catching skills can be learnt and developed by using different activities. These activities include the circle relay, the pass and crouch relay and pair work activities. Similarly, kicking and striking skills can be learnt and developed by using different parts of the foot, for example, the inside or outside of the foot, the upper side, the toes and the heel.

Carving

Carving offers another opportunity for you to use and develop your manipulative skills. Most art involves adding materials to build up colour and form. Carving involves removing materials from wood or soapstone. The process of carving begins with designing to ensure that you plan before cutting the wood. Planning involves deciding proportions, size, length and shape of the object you want to make. As you carve, always cut in the direction of the grain and avoid deep cuts.

Decorative features can be added through scorching. This means making patterns on the surface of your carving with a hot blade. Other ways of decorating your carving include engraving, that is, cutting out designs, and painting.

Modelling

You can also develop your manipulative skills through modelling. Materials such as paper, clay, dough and plasticine are easy to work with. When modelling with paper through papier mache', use a mould. Papier mache' is the art of sticking pieces of paper together with glue or paste to make a model. A mould is an object used as a support when pasting paper. It is also used to provide the desired shape. A plate, a pot, a jug and animal curios can be used as moulds.

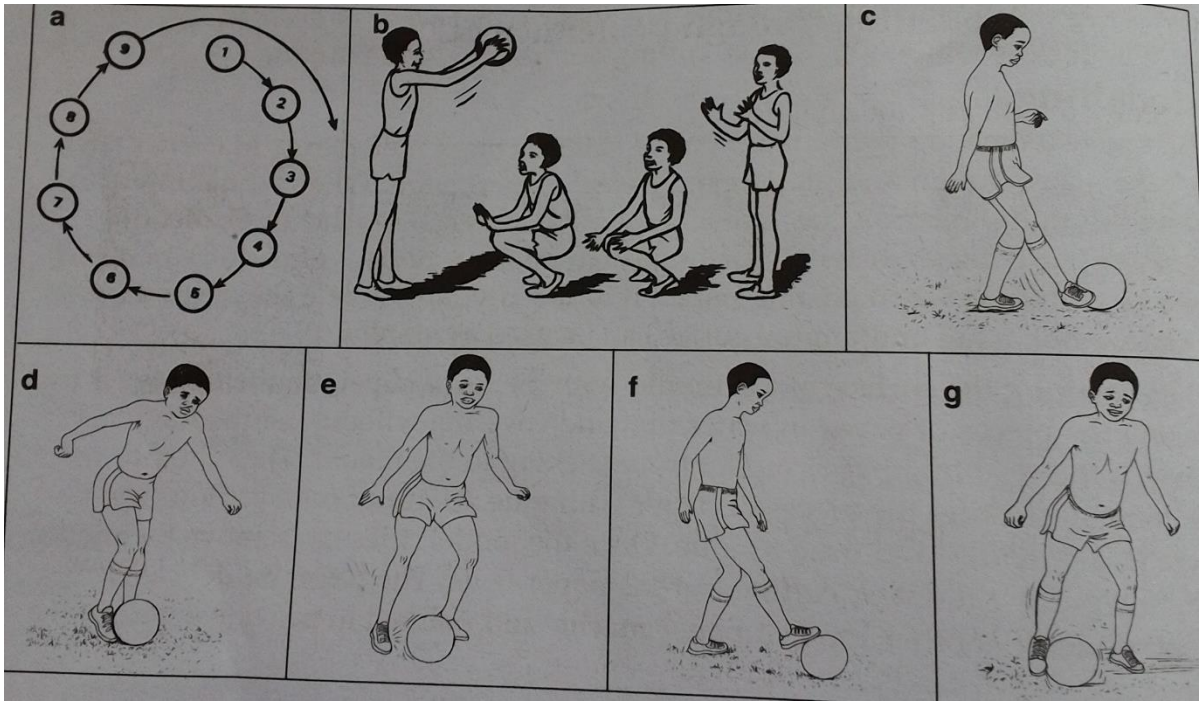
When covering the surface of the mould with pieces of paper, do the first layer by soaking the pieces of paper in water first and covering without using glue. This prevents the resulting paper model from sticking to the mould. The other layers are done by sticking the pieces of paper with glue. Maize or cassava flour can be made into porridge and used as glue. Once the model dries up, remove the mould either by pulling it out or cutting out the paper layer. The paper model can be smoothed with another layer of paper mache' and painted to provide a decorative finish.

Perspective drawing

Drawing is another situation in which you can develop your manipulative skills. You may engage yourself in perspective drawing which refers to the visual effect which gives a sense of depth, solidity and distance to what is seen. It is important for you to understand the basic rules of perspective to enable you to draw three–dimensional objects correctly on a flat surface.

The basic rules of perspective include showing perspective through parallel lines, which means that parallel lines seem to meet in the distance as they disappear from the viewer. Perspective through size, which means that similar size objects appear to get smaller and smaller as they disappear in the distance from the viewer.

Additionally, there is perspective through position, which means that things that are nearer are placed in front and lower down the paper than things that are farther away. Perspective through texture and detail, which means that an object closer to the viewer shows clearer texture and more details than a similar object in the distance. Perspective through colour, which means that things in the distance look paler and bluer. Various ways of perspective drawing are shown in the illustrations included below.



MODELLING THROUGH PAPIER MACHE

Modelling materials are usually soft and malleable.

These include clay, dough, plasticine and paper.

These can be squeezed, pushed and pulled into shapes and extra pieces can be added.

When modelling with paper through papier mache, use a mould.

Papier mache is the art of sticking pieces of paper together with glue or paste to make a model.

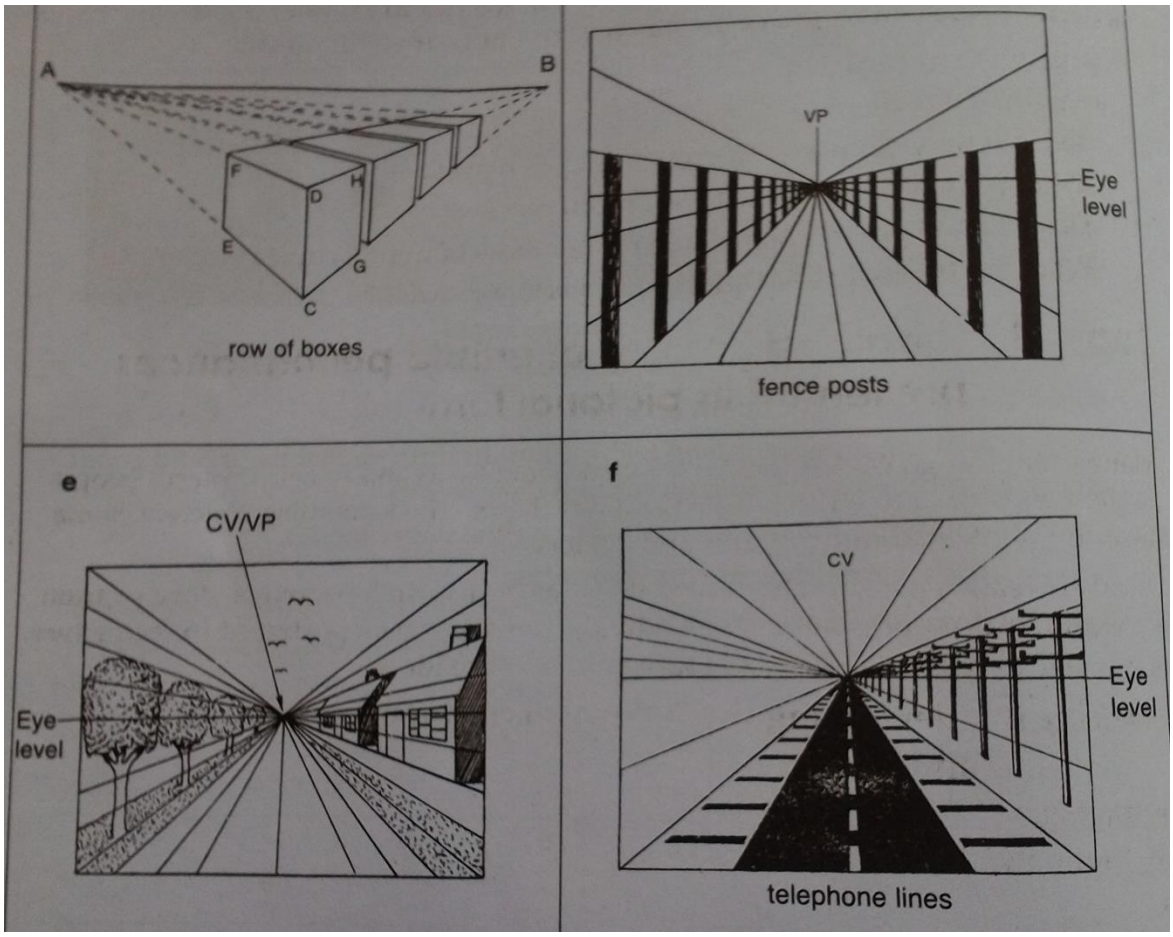
A mould is an object used as a support when pasting the pieces of paper.

It is also used to provide the desired shape.

A plate, a pot, a jug and animal curios can be used as moulds.

PERSIPECTIVE DRAWING

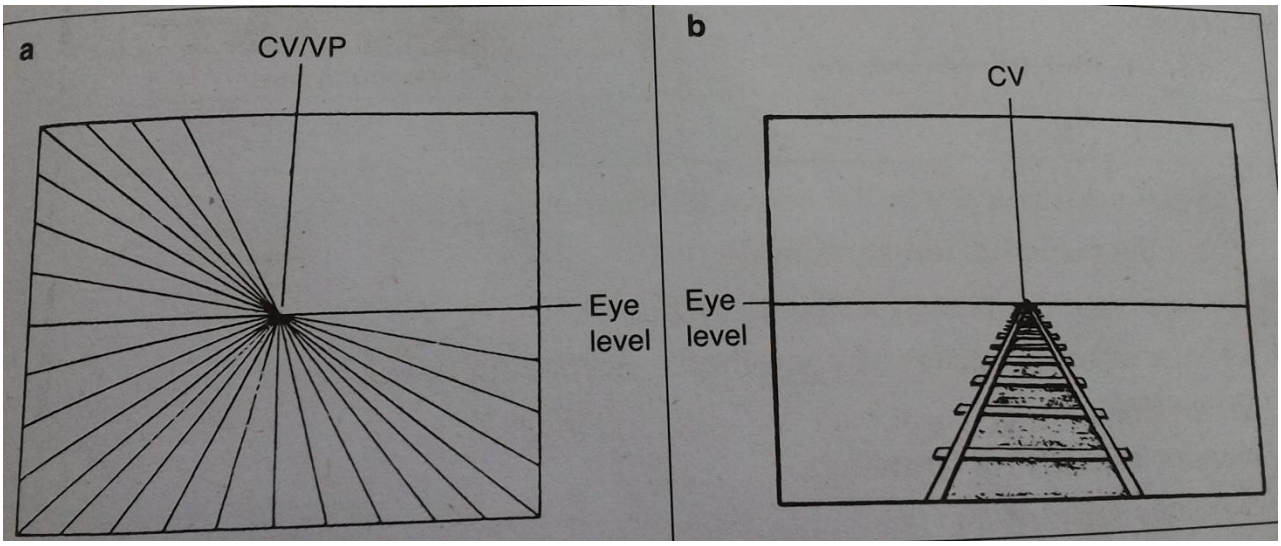
Perspective is the visual or optical effect which gives a sense of depth, solidity and distance to what is seen.



PROCEDURE FOR PERSIPECTIVE DRAWING

- Draw a rectangle which marks your drawing space.
- Then a line that passes through the middle across the rectangle is drawn.
- This line represents the horizon.
- This is the line where the sky seems to meet the earth.
- Mark the centre of vision (CV) or vanishing point (VP)
- And draw straight lines meeting at the centre of vision.
- These straight lines are used only as guides, hence, keep them faint.

- These lines indicate the proportion in which objects seem to reduce in size, height, detail and colour as they recede into the distance before they disappear from the observer at the vanishing point.
- After drawing the guideline, draw the objects intended to be drawn such as buildings, trees, boxes, people, animals, mountains, birds and roads.
- After completing all the details, the guide lines are erased.



IDEALISED IMAGES OF ARTISTIC PERFORMANCES PRESENTED IN PICTORIAL FORM

There are many things that people imagine about.

One example is heaven.

People have stories, imaginations and pictures of heaven.

This is an example of an idealised image.

Great inventions come from imagination.

One way of turning ideas and images into real-life situations is through mimicking.

Mimicking involves copying or imitating something and presenting it in a funny way.

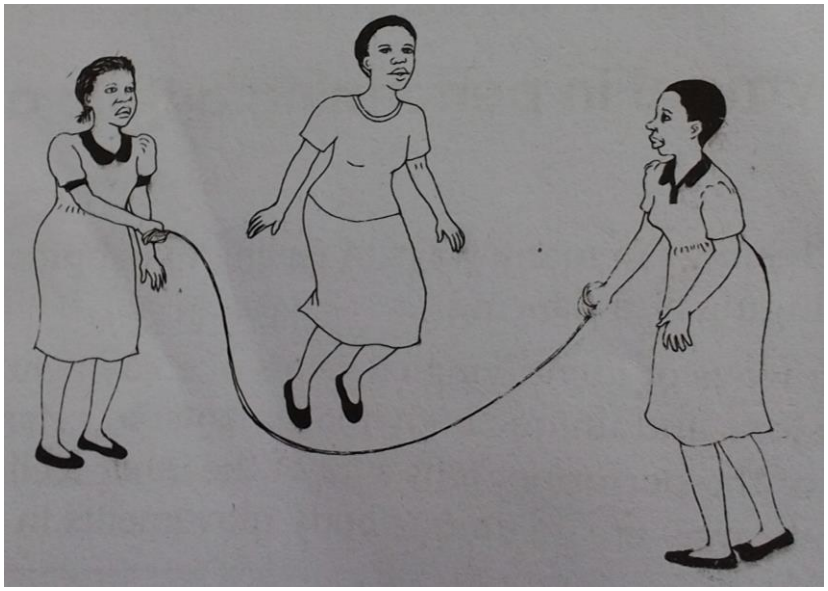
Imitation in mimicking can be in a form of voice or actions.

ENJOYMENT IN PERFORMING ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES

An expression of enjoyment comes in many different ways.

These include:
- singing
- eating
- drinking

- visiting new places
- meeting friends



In performances people express their happiness and enjoyment through body expressions

HOW THE AUDIENCE CAN SHOW ENJOYMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE

- By jubilating
- By ululating
- By imitating
- By clapping hands

GLOSSARY

Cream of tartar = potassium hydrogen tartrate, an acidic crystalline compound used in baking powder.

Curio (curios *plural*) a rare, unusual or intriguing object.

Dye (noun) colouring materials

Fabric (noun) manufactured cloth

Grain (noun) the texture of wood, stone, etc.

Grain (uncountable noun) the pattern of lines seen or felt in wood, or layers of rock, coal, etc.

Guided drawing = it is the drawing in which learners are shown how to develop a drawing from basic structure

Mordant (noun) a substance that combines with a dye or stain thereby fixes it in a material.

Plasticine (noun) a soft modelling material, used especially by children.

Scorching means making patterns on the surface by burning slightly with a hot blade

Tartar (noun) a deposit of impure potassium hydrogen tartrate formed during fermentation of wine.

Tartrate (noun) a salt or ester of tartaric acid.

The whole = it is the general outline of the object or animal you want to draw and details are added later

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