NAME------ CLASS-----

## THIRD TERM E-LEARNING NOTE (Revision Term)

## **CLASS-JSS 3**

## **SUBJECT- CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ART**

## **SCHEME OF WORK**

WEEKS	TOPICS
1	Revision of last term's work.
2	Exhibition/Display Techniques
3	Introduction to embroidery
4	Exhibition/ Display Techniques
5	decorations.
6-8	Revision of previous work JSS 1- JSS 3 scheme.
9-10	JSC Examination.

WEEK ONE DATE-----

**TOPIC: REVISION OF LAST TERM'S WORK** 

## **EVALUATION**

- 1a. Describe the area of specialization of Bruce Onobrakpeya and Demas Nwoko.
- 1b. Describe briefly their educational career.
- 2. Mention three works of Bruce Onobrakpeya and Demas Nwoko.
- 3a. Mention the area of specialization of Dele Jegede and Jimoh Buraimoh.
- 3b. Describe Dele Jegede's educational career.
- 3c. Describe the art of Jimoh Buraimoh.
- 4. Mention two works of Dele Jegede and Jimoh Buraimoh.
- 5 What is the difference between monochrome painting and polychrome painting?
- 6 What is fresco and mural?
- 7 What is loom and glazing?
- 8. What is terracotta and greenware?
- 9. What is kiln and biscuitware?
- 10. What is silhouette and squeegee?
- 11. Who is a curator?
- 12. Define the following: weaving, art gallery and terracotta.

WEEK TWO DATE ......
TOPIC - Exhibition/Display Techniques

Reference Sources: Eraz Cultural and Creative Arts for Junior Secondary Schools Bk3 pages 68-74.

**Specific Objectives:** By the end of the lesson students should be able to:

- a. Explain the various methods of preparing art works for display.
- b. Describe display techniques to attract attention.

#### **Presentation:**

# **Step I: Meaning of Exhibition:**

Exhibitions are the ways of preparing, arranging and finally displaying art works for public or special audience viewing. Each art works in exhibitions fit into national galleries or museums, telling national histories and showing historic images. Others can be teaching lessons or exist for money making purposes. All art exhibitions are forms of displays.

## PREPARING ARTWORKS FOR EXHIBITION:

Exhibition or artwork to be prepared and made presentable to meet exhibitions goals. The steps include:

- Fixing is usually the first step in preserving charcoal, pencil, pastel and poster colour works. It is the application of a transparent coat over the art work. This substance used in fixing is called a fixative which can be brought from art shops. It prevents smudging and gives some protection to t he artworks.
- Mounting: a part of farming and is mainly for works on paper. It means gumming or sticking to a board. Affordable mounts are usually coloured cardboard sheets. These usually suffice as framing for those who cannot afford additional cost professional artists use special mounts and matting that are thicker than ordinary cardboard sheets.

Another type of mounting involves sculptural pieces. This means putting works on top of a mount called a pedestal.

- Framing: this means the same as framing a photograph and for paper works, glass is also added. Canvas and boards, usually large in size do not need glass and are only framed directly. Only oil and acrylic works are usually big or very big.
- Labeling: Means writing the title of the artwork and also crediting it to the artist. Labeling also includes the year of production and medium used Labeling can also include assignment topic as it answer why works were created and what purpose they fulfill.
- Mounting: this is the final stage written artworks are hung o the walls or on created stands and pedestals. The work is begun with the largest works and gradually and smaller works to complete the set up. Sometimes, work are grouped attractively as they are laid out on the floor to see how they fit as a group before setting them up. Choice are made about colour relationships dominance and how to move the viewer's attention around.

## **Step II: Display Techniques or Methods:**

The different techniques or methods are used in displaying arts work depend on the artists, the artwork and the reason for the display.

Successful display would make it easy for viewers to

- Look closely and critically at artwork.
- Be able to differentiate between categories of artworks.
- Find the displays attractive and interesting.
- Make some sense out of what they see.

### Categorizing:

Planning exhibition through...