

**Term Grade 8**

# **Creative Arts**

Theory 200 marks

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# **Creative Arts June Exam**

**Drama : 100/2 + Visual Art : 100/2  
= 100% report mark**

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# DRAMA

100 Marks

QUESTION 1	Topic 1: Dramatic skills development
QUESTION 2	Topic 2: Drama elements in playmaking
QUESTION 3	Topic 3: Drama performance
QUESTION 4	Topic 4: Drama appreciation & reflection
QUESTION 5	Topic 5: Media and Careers

Page 32 to 49 and 95 to 114

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# DRAMA

100 Marks

**Drama: Study from workbook**

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# DRAMA

## Topic 1: Dramatic skills development

### Genre :

A form of artistic expression that is similar to each other



### Voice: Characteristics

- Volume: the relative loudness of a voice
- Pitch: the relative highness or lowness of a voice
- Articulation: clearly pronouncing words
- Resonance: a rich, warm vocal tone
- Inflection: variety of vocal pitch
- Enunciate: to pronounce words or parts of words clearly
- Rate: the speed at which one speaks
- Project: increase voice or actions so they will carry to the audience

# DRAMA

## DRAMA : QUESTION 1

### Topic 1: Dramatic skills development

#### Vocal Development

- Relaxation and Restful Alertness
  - Breath Control and Capacity
  - Diaphragmatic Breathing Exercise
  - Posture
  - Voice Warm-ups
-

# DRAMA

## Vocal Development

- Warm-up by doing breathing exercises
  - Stand up straight and keep your feet shoulder width apart
  - Use tongue twisters to practice your consonants and vowels
  - Practice your lines using your jaw closed and mouth open
  - Now open your jaw and relax it
  - Speak the words in a deep voice without tucking your chin in
  - Speak the words in your normal voice and make sure that your posture is straight.
  - Practice your phonation and resonance.
-

# **DRAMA**

## Vocal Development

- 1. Relaxation**
  - 2. Restful Alertness**
  - 3. Posture (Neutral Stance)**
  - 4. Breath control and Capacity**
-

# **DRAMA**

## **Vocal Development**

### **1. Relaxation & Restful Alertness**

**Relaxation is the technique we use to free the body of unnecessary tension. We should do relaxation exercises every day to keep our body at its optimum. We will also improve our vocal ability as the body supports breathing and breathing supports the voice.**

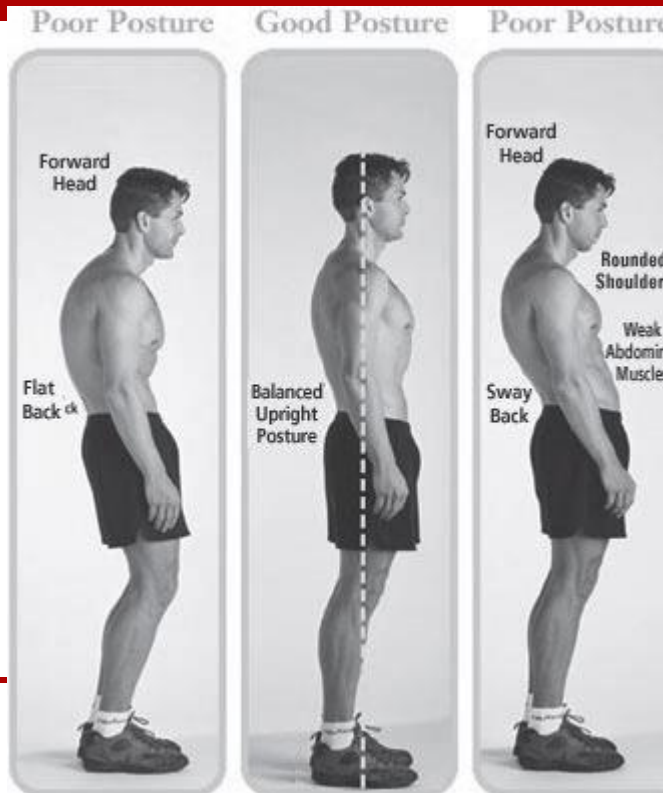
**In DRAMA, relaxation also means to energise the body and not to be lifeless.**

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# DRAMA

## Vocal Development

### 3. Posture (Neutral Stance)



1. Feet parallel and hip distance apart
2. Knees unlocked and legs slightly bent
3. Hips in line with ankles
4. Centre of body not too forward or back
5. Shoulders relaxed and in line with hips, not rolled forward or back and not pushed up toward the ears
6. Head in the centre looking forward just a point above the horizon.

# DRAMA

## Vocal Development

### 4. Breath control and Capacity

A performer must be skilled in **breath capacity** and **control** to ensure that he has enough breath for the length of a sentence; a shout; a whisper; and has enough control for releasing the breath over a certain time. This will minimise vocal faults. **Vocal faults** affect the clarity and audibility of the voice.

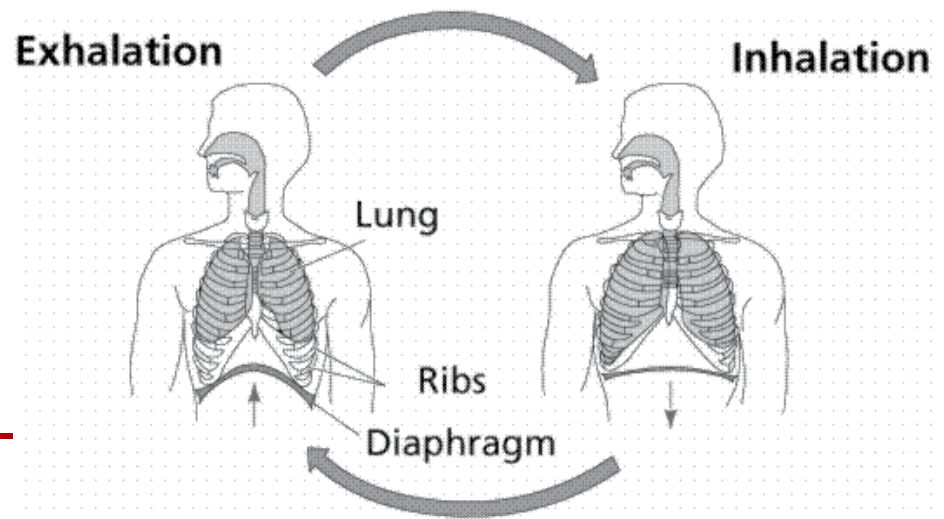
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# DRAMA

## Vocal Development

### 4. Breath control and Capacity

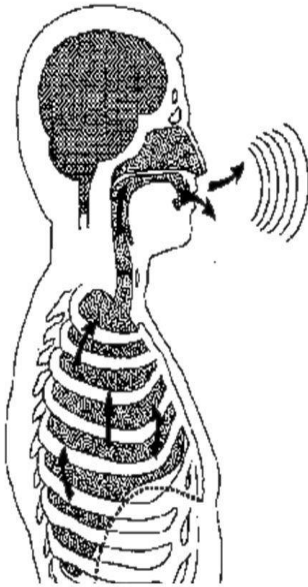
“Breath Capacity refers to the amount of breath inhaled. Breath Control refers to how we use our muscles to control the release of the breath. ”





# DRAMA

## Vocal Development



Brain: Ideas,  
Motivation,  
Language,  
Regulation

Upper Vocal  
Tract:  
Articulation,  
Resonance

Vocal Folds:  
Vibration

Respiratory  
System:  
Activation

Phonation is how the voice "speaks"

# **DRAMA**

## **Voice Warm-ups**

- **It is important to warm-up your voice so you don't hurt it when you speak loudly**
- **It also helps to use your voice properly and to the fullest.**

**Do the voice warm-up in your workbook**

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# **DRAMA**

## **Topic 1: Dramatic skills development**

### **Physical Development**

- **Warming up the body**
- **Imagination Warm-up**

**Please refer to workbook**

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# DRAMA

## Physical Development

### Warming up the Body

Before doing any breathing exercises it is important to warm-up, stretch and loosen the body. When we breathe we use our muscles in our body.

The more we warm up our muscles and exercise them, the more our breathing as well as the quality of our voice will improve.

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# DRAMA

DRAMA : QUESTION 2  
Topic 2: Drama Elements

## Elements of Drama

- **Elements of Drama are broken up into 4 Groups**
  - **Elements essential to a good Drama**
  - **Plot structure**
-

# DRAMA

## Elements of Drama

### Four Groups of the Elements of Drama:

1. Essential Elements
  2. Literary Elements
  3. Technical Elements
  4. Performance Elements
-

# DRAMA

## Elements of Drama

Here are the 9 Essential Elements:

1. **Plot Structure: Story organization**
  - Beginning
  - Middle
  - End


**Refer to workbook**

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# DRAMA

## Elements of Drama

### Essential Elements:

2. Thought, theme, idea
  3. Characters
  4. Dialogue
  5. Music / rhythm
- 



# DRAMA

## Elements of Drama

### Essential Elements:

#### 6. Spectacles:

- Sets
  - Lights
  - Costumes
  - Make-up
  - Props
- 

# DRAMA

## Props

Props are the small things that the actors use on stage as part of their performance. For example, policeman's handcuff, car keys, books, fruit, tea tray, ext.

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# DRAMA

## Costumes

A costume refers to the clothing that each actor wears to fit with the character he/she is playing. For example, a chefs hat, tutu, fireman uniform, soccer uniform, corset.

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# DRAMA

## Symbols

Characters /image/figure that represents an idea concept or emotion communication goes beyond its original and literal form



# DRAMA

## Symbols



Ayyavazhi



Bahai



Buddhism



Christianity  
*Latin cross*



Christianity  
*Greek cross*



Christianity  
*Orthodox cross*



Christianity  
*Chi-Rho/Labarum*



Christianity  
*JHS Christogram*



Christianity  
*Ichthys*



Hinduism



Islam



Jainism



Jainism



Judaism



Paganism



Paganism



Paganism



Sikhism



Shinto



Taoism



**Sankofa**  
"Return and get it"  
Learn from the past



**Adinkrahene**  
Chief of Adinkra signs  
Greatness, charisma,  
leadership



**Nsa**  
"Katamanso umbrella –  
the covering of the  
nation". Protection



**Duafe**  
Wooden comb  
Patience, fondness, care



**Gye Nyame**  
"I fear none, except God"  
Omnipotence of God



**Dwanimen**  
Ram's horns  
Strength and humility



**Msusyidie**  
"That which removes evil"  
Sanctity, good fortune



**Nsirewa**  
"Let's live together"  
Unity, harmony

# DRAMA

## Symbols



# DRAMA

## Elements of Drama

### Essential Elements:

7. Convention

8. Genre

9. Audience

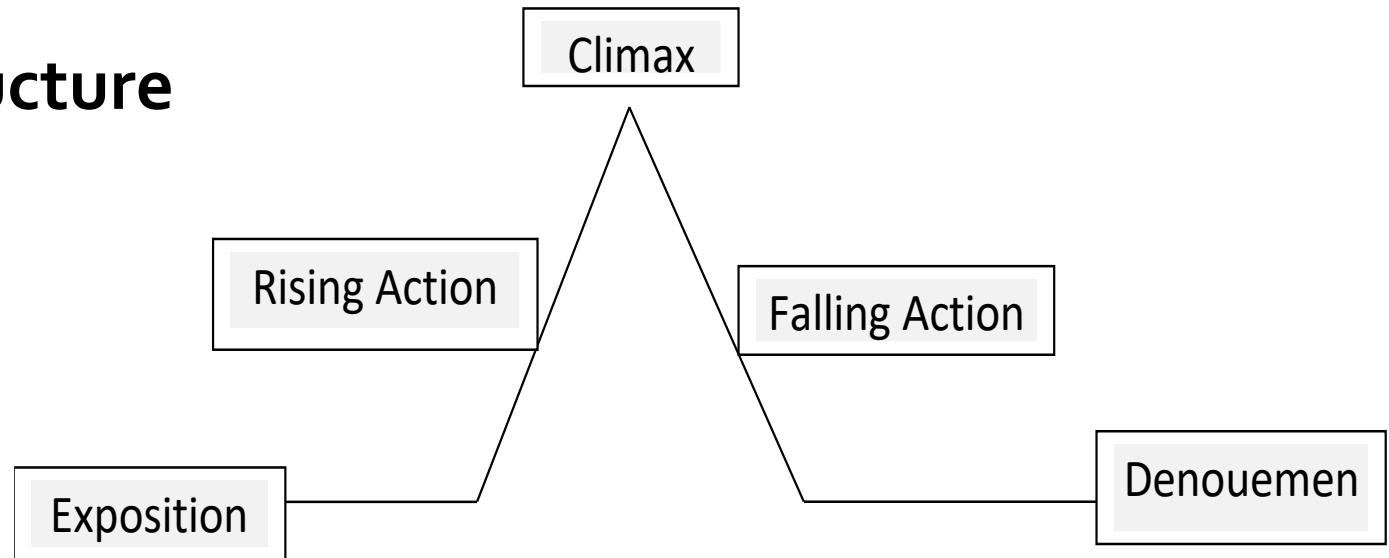


# DRAMA

## Elements of Drama

### 2: Literary Elements

#### Plot structure





# Drama plot structure

## **Exposition:**

This provides information to the audience to assist them in following the main story line of the play. It establishes the characters, the time and the place.

## **Point of Attack:**

This is the moment of the play where the main action of the plot begins. The main complication/problem/issue is introduced which leads to the rising action of the play.

## **Rising Action:**

The action of the play rises. Situations of increasing intensity and anticipation are created. These scenes make up the body of the play and usually create a sense of continuous dramatic tension in the audience.

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# Drama

## The Climax/Crisis:

This is the highest level of dramatic intensity. The whole combined actions of the play leading up to this moment."

## Denouement/Resolution:

The final part of a play, movie, or narrative in which the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are resolved.

**CLIMAX:** comes from the Greek word meaning ladder, or staircase, the climax is when dramatic tension in a narrative piece is at its height, thus the decisive turning point in the action.

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# DRAMA

## DRAMA : QUESTION 3 Topic 3: Drama Performance

### 3. Performance Elements in Drama

- Acting
- Character motivation
- Character Analysis
- Empathy
- Speaking
- Breath Control
- Inflection
- Projection
- Speaking style
- Articulation



# DRAMA

## DRAMA : QUESTION 3 Topic 3: Drama Performance

### 3. Performance Elements in Drama

- Improvisation
- Originality
- Resonance
- Modulation
- **Pitch**
- **Inflection**
- **Pause**
- **Emphasis**
- **Pace**
- **Articulation**



# Projection

The use of projection is vital as it is your voice that communicates the message to the audience. Be careful not to shout, as it is unpleasant to the audience as well as being harmful to your voice. A lack of voice projection makes a performance dull and loses the audience's attention due to lack of energy. Energy is the most important ingredient to any performance. Never let the audience know that you have made a mistake or show that someone else in the group has made a mistake by pulling a face. Just carry on and cover up. Remember that the audience has never seen the performance before; they will only see a mistake if you react!

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# Articulation

Articulation is the correct pronunciation of consonants and enunciation of vowels.

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# Improvisation

**Improvisation** refers to the impromptu interpretation of a given situation, this will test your intelligence, imagination, knowledge, insight and above all, **CREATIVITY!**

In addition, improvisation makes you aware of basic acting and movement techniques.

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# Resonance

**A resonant sound is:**

- a sympathetic vibration
  - It's a pleasantly rich sound
  - It is created by the throat, nose, mouth and sinuses
  - It enhances and amplifies a note giving it tone and making it easy to hear
  - It modifies the voice
-



# DRAMA

## Modulation

When one changes or varies the pitch, tone or strength of one's voice.

- **Pitch**
  - **Inflection**
  - **Pace**
  - **Tone quality**
-

# MODULATION

## Pitch

This refers to the height or depth of the voice. There are three main pitches - high, middle or low. There are different reasons for changing the pitch:

- \* for a change of emotions
  - \* characterisation
  - \* a change of paragraph or subject matter
  - \* when speaking a parenthesis
-

# MODULATION

## Inflection

Inflection is the variation in pitch of your voice as you speak. The inflection can change the meaning of the words just by changing the inflection.

A rising inflection is when the pitch of the voice goes up or higher. A falling inflection is when the pitch of the voice goes down or lower.

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# MODULATION

## Pace

Two things determine how quickly people speak a passage:

1. The nature of the passage
2. The capabilities of the speaker

It must be remembered that no two people speak at the same pace.

Pace refers to the speed of delivery.

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# MODULATION

## Tone quality and power

This refers to the sound of the voice, for example: hard, sympathetic, harsh, smooth. In other words, the *timbre*.

It refers to the range of loudness and softness of the voice.

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# MODULATION

## Tone quality and power

A way to remember the different elements of modulation is the word, **"PIPER"** = *TONE QUALITY*

**P - Pitch**

**I - Inflection**

**P - Pause**

**E - Emphasis**

**R - Rate/Pace**

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# DRAMA

## Impromptu

to do without planning or advance rehearsal

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# DRAMA

## Target audience

A very important aspect of creating & performing drama is knowing who your audience will be.

Knowing the audience helps you create work that is suitable. Ask questions like:

- Is your drama for adults or children?
- What language does your audience speak?

The target audience is the group of people you are aiming at.

- Advertisers aim their advertising at the type of person that their product will appeal to, e.g. children, teenagers, mothers, older people.
-



# DRAMA

## DRAMA : QUESTION 4

Topic 4:Drama appreciation and reflection

## PUPPET SHOW OR PLAY

- Puppets Tips on performing a Puppet Show
  - Practical : Puppet show
-

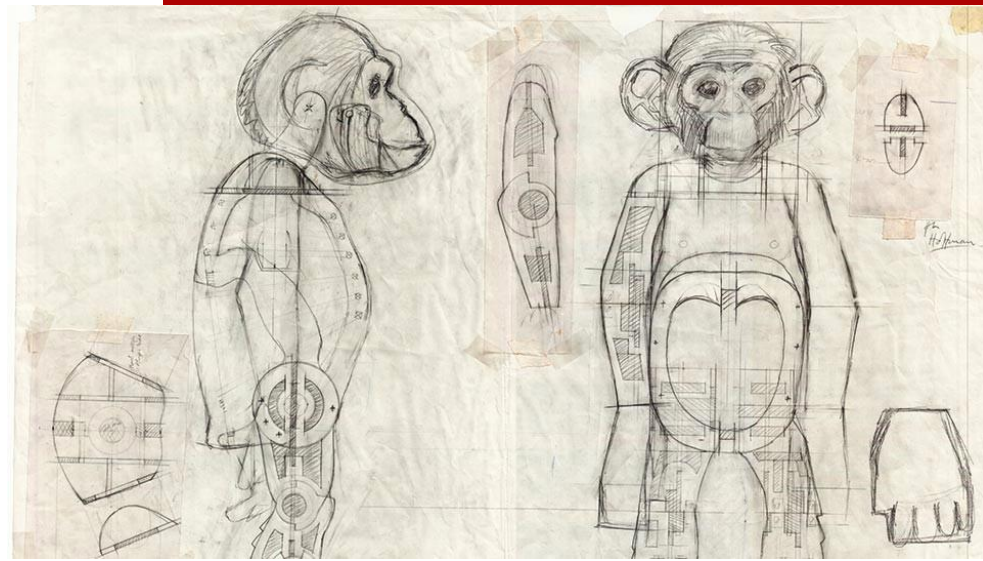
# The Puppet Show

Who makes puppets?



Handspring  
Puppet Company









# Why make a puppet?



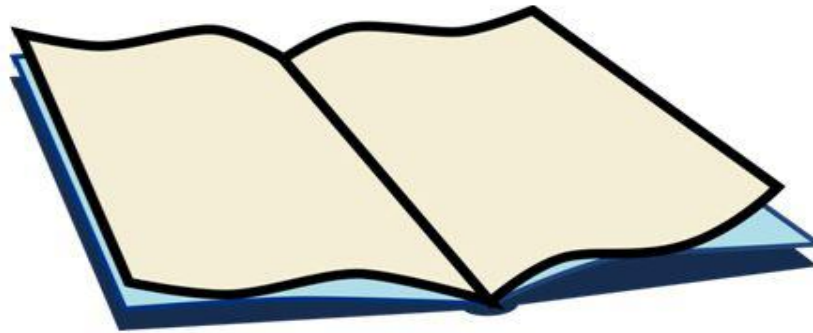


# The puppet Theatre





The text of the play, movie or show, including the dialogue the characters speak and the stage directions.



# What does a script look like?

HERMIA: And you too.

*They fall asleep. Enter ROBIN.*

ROBIN: I have been through the entire forest and I have not found any Athenian man to use this flower on. *(see's LYSANDER and HERMIA)* Wait a minute, who is this? He is wearing Athenian clothes. This must be the man my master spoke of who despised the Athenian maid. And here is the maiden sleeping soundly on the damp and dirty ground. Pretty soul! *(he puts the flower juice on LYSANDER'S eyelids)* I throw the power of this charm on your eyes so that when you wake up, love will keep you from sleeping.

*He exits and enter HELENA and DEMETRIUS.*

HELENA: Stop, Demetrius! Stop, even if only to kill me.

DEMETRIUS: Get away from here and do not follow me.

HELENA: O, will you leave me alone in the dark?

DEMETRIUS: Stay here at your own risk. I am going on alone.

*Exit DEMETRIUS.*

HELENA: Oh, I am out of breath from this foolish chase. Happy is Hermia, wherever she is, for she has beautiful eyes. How did her eyes get so bright? Not from crying. If that be the case, tears wash my eyes more than hers. No, no, I am as ugly as a bear, for beasts that I meet run away in fear. So it is no surprise that Demetrius runs away from me as if I were a monster. *(she sees LYSANDER)* But who is here? Lysander, on the ground? Dead or asleep? I see no blood, no wound. – Lysander if you are alive, good sir, awake.

LYSANDER: *(waking)* And run through fire for your sweet sake. Radiant Helena! I feel like Mother Nature has allowed me to see into your heart. Where is Demetrius? Oh, I would kill that name with my sword!

HELENA: Do not say that, Lysander. Say not so. Why? Because he loves your Hermia? What does it matter? Hermia still loves you, so be content.

LYSANDER: Content with Hermia? No. I regret all the boring minutes I have spent with her. I do not love Hermia. It is Helena I love. Who would not change a raven for a dove?

HELENA: Why does everyone mock me? What have I done to deserve this? Is it not enough, young man, that I never did or never will deserve a sweet look from Demetrius' eye? Must you make fun of my inadequacy? I thought you were a much kinder person than this. Farewell.

*Exit HELENA.*

LYSANDER: She does not see Hermia. – Hermia, sleep there and never come near me again! I must go to Helena. I will use all my powers of love to honour her and be her knight.



# What does a script look like?

## "I Do My Work"



Materials:  
2 puppets (Tilly + Frank)  
Paper  
Pencil  
Book  
Puppet show script  
Social story (Each page should be cut in half. Staple pages together to make a book before the lesson begins.)  
Gluing project (Copy enough for each student)  
Scissors  
Glue  
Drawing project (Copy enough for each student)  
Crayons

### Instructions:

1. Introduce the lesson with Frank. (page 2)
2. Present puppet show thumbs up example with questions. (page 3)
3. Present puppet show thumbs down example with questions. (page 4)
4. Read social story. (pages 5-8)
5. Do gluing project of cutting out and ordering pieces of the social story. (page 9)
6. Do drawing project. (page 10)

### Frank's introduction to the lesson



Frank: Hello friends! Frank here. Today we're going to talk about doing our work. Doing your work is a really big job. Sometimes it is hard to do my work. Sometimes I don't want to do it. But my mom told me that my biggest job as a kid is to go to school, learn, and do my best.

Mom said that when the teacher says it is time to do something, I should listen carefully. I want to remember everything that the teacher has to say.

I get out the materials that I need. I find my books, pencil, and paper. I start my assignment right away so that I can finish it quickly. But I also remember that I need to do my best work. Then when I'm done, I can have a break! My favorite break is reading my book, but sometimes the teacher lets me have a break on the computer too.

My friend Tilly sometimes has trouble doing her work because she wants to play. But then she realizes that she does not get to have her break and she gets sad.

I hope you can make good choices and always make thumbs up choices. Watch the shows that Tilly and I are going to do and try to decide which one is the thumbs up way to do your work!

### "I Do My Work" puppet show (thumbs up example)

(Tilly is reading a book and Frank walks over.)

Frank: Hi Tilly! What are you doing?

Tilly (looks up at Frank): Oh, hi Frank! I'm doing my work. The teacher said I should read one page of this book and then answer some questions.

Frank: Oh, and so you are doing it now?

Tilly: Yep, I want to finish.

Frank: Why?

Tilly: So that I can have a break sooner! I'm going to play a fun game during my break.

Frank: Oh... That's awesome. I'm going to start doing my work too!

(Frank starts writing on a piece of paper.)

### Questions:

1. What was Tilly doing?
2. Why did Tilly want to finish her work?
3. What did Frank decide to do?
4. How does Tilly feel?
5. How does Frank feel?

# TRADITIONAL HAND PUPPETS





# CARNIVAL OR BODY PUPPET





# SOCK PUPPET



# FINGER PUPPETS





# HAND PUPPET AND GLOVE PUPPET



# MARIONETTE OR STRING PUPPET



# Ventriloquist Dummy



Do you know the name of this mans show?



# The Puppet Show

## Tips on performing a Puppet Show

You need the following to perform a puppet show :

1. Character
  2. Protagonist who will be the bad guy
  3. Plot
  4. Added Humour
  5. Script
  6. Rehearsal
  7. Add : staging, music, special effects, props
  8. Have fun
-

# DRAMA

## DRAMA : QUESTION 4

Topic 4: Drama appreciation and reflection

## POETRY PERFORMANCE

1. Write a Text Analysis
2. Vocal Clarity
3. Physical Expressiveness
4. Emotional Connection
5. Mood
6. Poetic Devices
7. Audience contact



# DRAMA

## How would you write a Poem?



- **Write your own**
- If you choose to use song lyrics make sure you rewrite the words in a dramatized way

# Use the following 8 steps to prepare yourself to perform a poem:

## 1. Analyse the text

- “What?” The first step in analysing a poem for performance is to understand the content and to gain a general understanding of what it says.
- The poet is sharing an experience.
- What is the poet telling you about?

## 2. Read the poem and then

- tell the story of the experience the poet is sharing.
- Use your own words.

## 3. Structure:

- “How?” The next step is to study the structure of the poem.
  - The poet may use rhyme, rhythm, phrasing, pauses, imagery and alliteration.
  - How is the poet revealing the content?
-

# Use the following 8 steps to prepare yourself to perform a poem:

## 4. Vocal clarity:

- Warming up teaches you to speak distinctly and clearly, concentrate on pronunciation of vowels and keeping your consonants crisp. Warming up help your voice projection so that the entire audience can hear you. This is vital to ensure vocal clarity and to not damage your vocal cords.

## 5. Physical expressiveness:

- Gestures and movement can help enhance a performance.
  - You must be careful not to distract from the meaning of the poem.
  - Reading through the poem while you enact every line as you are reading helps convey the story.
  - For example, if the poem says, “Tuck in your shirt”.. You tuck in your shirt.
  - How much movement does your performance need to convey the story?
  - Sometimes the smallest of smiles, and a twinkle in your eye can be extremely powerful.
  - Let the words unfold and speak through your performance.
  - Is there a meaning that needs to be supported by movement of the body?
-

# Use the following 8 steps to prepare yourself to perform a poem:

## 6. Emotional Connection

- How does the poem make you feel?
- What is the poet feeling? sadness, despair, happiness?
- Are you allowing the poet to “speak through you”?
- **Bring emotion into your poem and make it believable to the audience**

## 7. Create an appropriate mood, using your voice and movement:

- Happy, sad, excited, light-heartedness or humorous mood
  - Does this mood affect or impact your body language?
-

# Use the following 8 steps to prepare yourself to perform a poem:

## 8. Make use of poetic devices

- **Pause:** Pauses are used to create tension, emphasis & time for the audience to take in what is being said. It also allow you some time to BREATHE!
  - **Rhythm:** Created by repetition of sounds and words, punctuation
  - **Rhyme:** creates unity, created by rhythm
  - **Alliteration:** Repetition of Consonant sounds
-

# Use the following 8 steps to prepare yourself to perform a poem:

## 9. Perform the poem in front of an audience

- **Eye contact:** Make eye contact - you are telling them about an experience.
  - **Volume:** Be careful not to drop your volume at the ends of sentences.
  - **Voice Projection:** Make sure that the audience can hear you clearly.
  - **Pace/Speed:** Do not rush the last line.
  - **Ending:** End performance 3 seconds after your have finished reciting the poem.
-



# **When performing a poem:**

- **Speak loudly and audibly**
  - **Pronounce the last letters of each word clearly**
  - **Speak evenly don't rattle it off**
  - **Speak with feeling not monotonously**
  - **Use voice intonation to make the poem sound better**
  - **Try to improve the meaning of the poem by using facial expression**
  - **Use any aids or movements to improve the meaning**
  - **Add props if you want**
  - **Stand in such a way that the audience can see you**
-

# Careers in Drama

- Actor/actress.
- Stage manager.
- Arts administrator.
- Drama teacher.
- Drama therapist.
- Television production assistant.
- Radio presenter.
- Theatre director



# Media



Online  
Thinks  
Research  
Videos  
Journals  
Content  
Search  
News  
Ertsuovneba  
Rustavi 2  
Local  
Author  
TV  
Global  
Information  
Hot  
Sharing  
People  
Project  
Example  
Imedi  
Articles  
Reporter  
Social media  
Networks  
Making  
Questions  
Web

# Media



# Stereotype

Emo **Fat** Dumb Emo **Goth** Skinny Emo Dumb  
**Chav** Skinny NERD JOCK Emo Hipster Dumb GEEK NERD GEEK  
GEEK Blonde Hipster Dumb Skinny NERD Emo Blonde Skinny  
Ginger Dumb Emo GEEK Ginger **Fat** **Chav**  
**STEREOTYPES**  
Emo **Goth** Skinny Dumb **Goth** Blonde **Fat** **Goth**  
Ginger GEEK **Chav** Skinny Blonde Skinny **Chav** Ginger  
Hipster **JOCK** **Fat** Dumb Ginger Emo **NERD**  
**Everyone is different. . .LIVE WITH IT!**

# VISUAL ART

100 Marks

QUESTION 6	Elements and Principles of Art	40	
QUESTION 7	Interpret, Analyse & recognizing symbols through Functional Containers	20	
QUESTION 8	The role of the artist in Popular Culture.	20	
QUESTION 9	Fashion.	10	
QUESTION 10	Visual Literacy : Analysis of an Artwork, Planning and preparation in art	10	

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# VISUAL ART

100 Marks

**Visual Art : Study from workbook**

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# VISUAL ART

## 100 Marks



- Elements & Principles of Art
- Popular culture
- Functional containers through history
- Fashion
- Analysis of an artwork

# VISUAL ART

## VISUAL ART : QUESTION 6 Elements and Principles of Art

### Overview of Elements and Principles :

- **Unity**
  - **Line**
  - **Texture**
  - **Shape**
  - **Tone & Value**
  - **Form**
  - **Space**
  - **Proportion**
  - **Scale**
  - **Focal Point**
-



# VISUAL ART

## The Elements and Principles of Visual Art

### Elements of Art

- Line
- Shape
- Space
- Form
- Texture
- Value
- Tone
- Colour

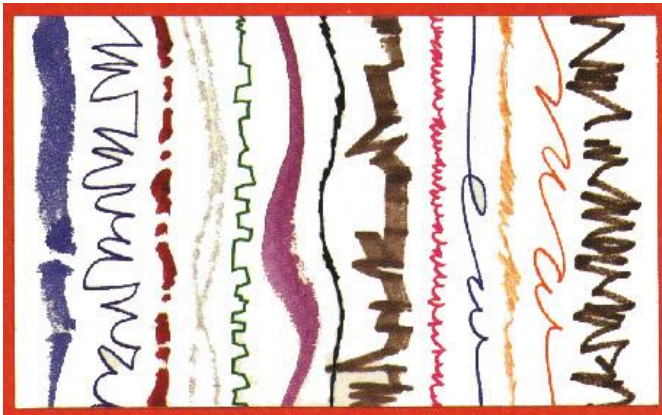
### Principles of Design

- Proportion
  - Scale
  - Focal Point
  - Balance
  - Repetition
  - Movement
  - Pattern
  - Variety
-

# ELEMENT OF ART

## Line

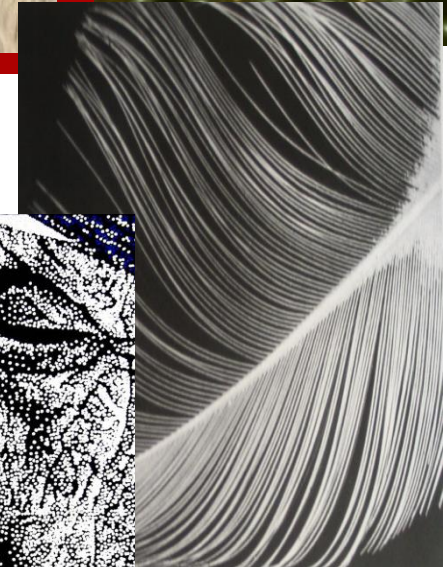
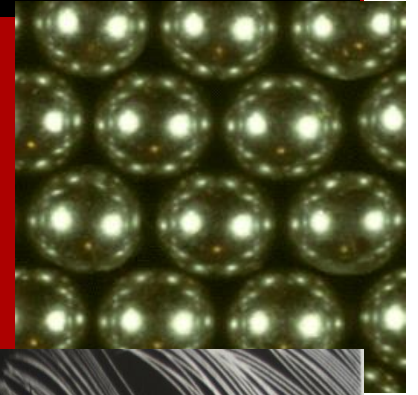
Line refers to the continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point.



# ELEMENT OF ART

## Texture

Actual



Texture is the surface quality or "feel" of an object, its smoothness, roughness, softness, etc.

Textures may be actual or implied.

Implied



# ELEMENT OF ART

## Space

Space is the distance or area between, around, above, below, or within things. Space can have a Foreground, Middle ground and Background = DEPTH  
Space can be positive or Negative

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# ELEMENT OF ART

## Shape

Shape is Flat and 2 Dimensional.

They can be

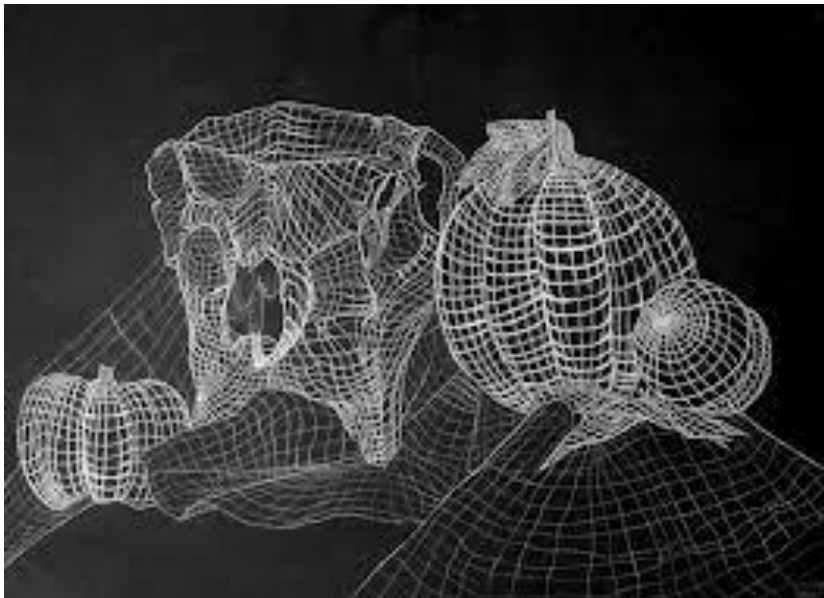
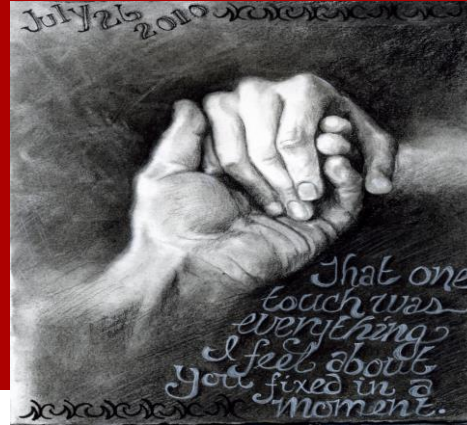
- Geometric
- Organic.
- Positive = Foreground
- Negative = Background



# ELEMENT OF ART

## Form

Form is 3-dimensional and they occupy space.

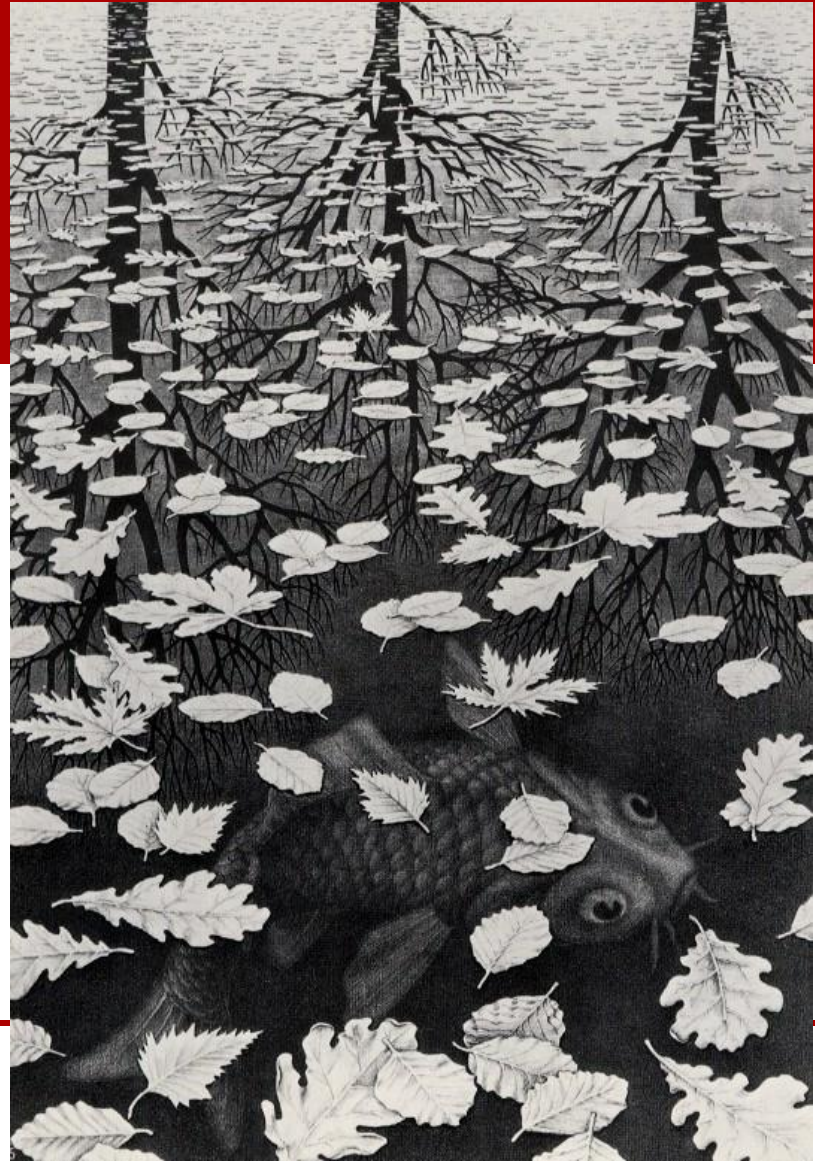




# ELEMENT OF ART

## Value

Value is the lightness or darkness of a color.



# ELEMENT OF ART

## Tone

Tones are tints and shades:

Tint - Lighter, Tint and White

Shade - Darker, shades and shadows



Hue+White=Tint  
Makes Hue Lighter



Hue+Black=Shade  
Makes Hue Darker

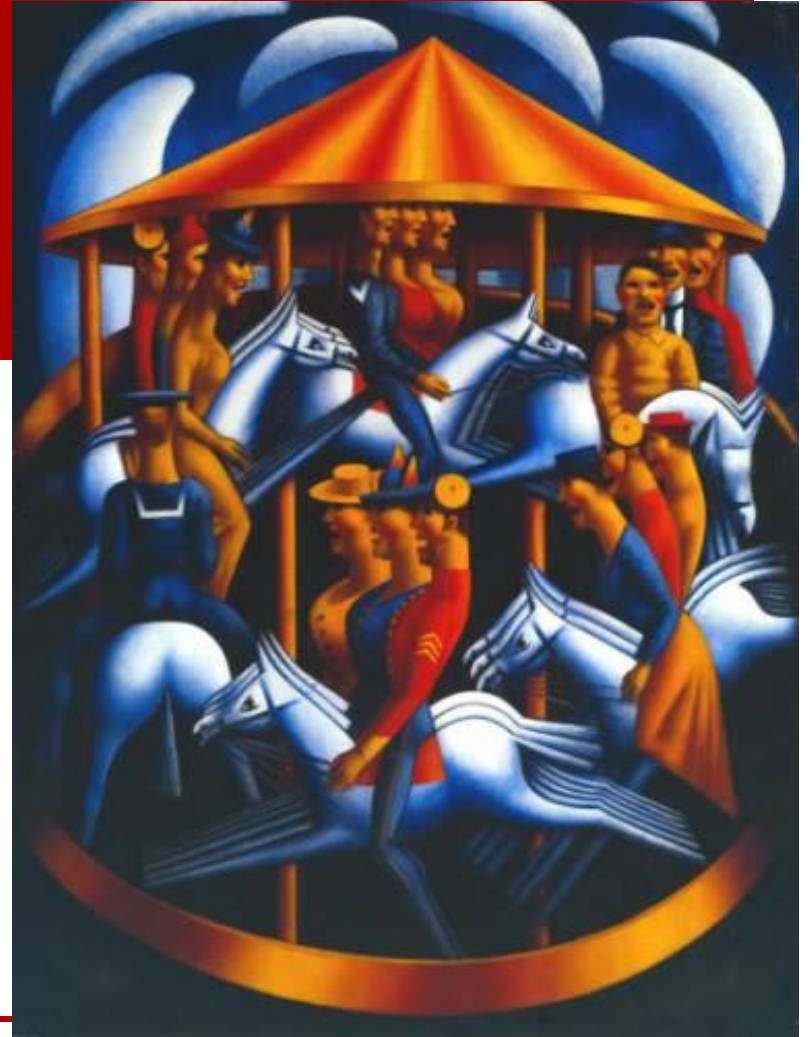
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# ELEMENT OF ART

## Colour

Consists of Hues (another word for color), Intensity (brightness) and Value (lightness or darkness).



# PRINCIPLE OF DESIGN

## Unity

is the feeling that everything in the work of art works together and looks like it fits.

Rule of Third  
Rule of odds  
Composition

---



*Fruit Displayed on a Stand, Gustave Caillebotte, 1881*



*Crowd at Sight of Fire, artist unknown*

# PRINCIPLE OF DESIGN

## Proportion

The comparative relationship of one part to another with respect to size, quantity, or degree = SCALE.





# PRINCIPLE OF DESIGN

## Scale

Scale is a bit different to proportion as it refers to a comparison of one entire object in relation to other like objects.



FAR



CLOSE

# PRINCIPLE OF DESIGN

## Focal Point

The area that is emphasized or stands out. It marks the locations in a composition which most strongly draw the viewers attention.



# Functional Containers



Through time, man has made different containers for specific reasons. Many of these containers were made as functional objects, some were for historical, decorative or ceremonial purposes.

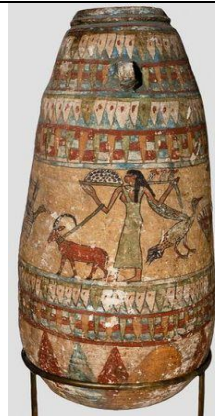


# Functional Containers

Through history people have used clay to create objects for thousands of years.



Pre-historic clay pot



Egyptian clay pot



Mesolithic clay pot



Aegean clay pot



Greek clay pot



Zulu clay pot



# Functional Containers

Historical Vases are decorated with a more naturalistic design. Look at the tentacles of an octopus coiling itself around the curve of the vase in Figure A.

The jug in Figure B has decoration with abstract, spirals curling and uncurling, and accentuating the shape of the jug.

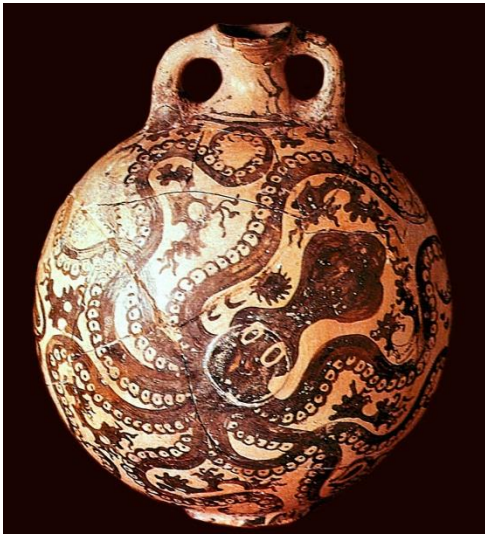


Figure A:  
Cycladic  
(3000-1600  
BCE) :  
Octopus  
Vase from  
Palaikastro,  
1500 BCE



Figure B  
Minoan (190-  
1372 BCE) :  
Beaked  
Kamares jug  
from Phaistos,  
c. 1800 BCE

# Functional Containers

Functional containers have different purposes. When looking at a jewellery box or kitchen pot, they are both containers with a functional but have different purposes. The jewellery box would be to hold and protect precious jewels while a kitchen pot would have the purpose to cook a delicious meal.



# Form Follows Function

Every container that is made has a form for a specific function, this is what it will be used for. The function may be decorative or purely useful like a tea pot or cup. Its job is to hold something inside of it. What it holds and how we need to get it out of the container, determines the shape and size of the container. If it holds the wrong three dimensional shape or form, it will not do its function well. For instance a tea pot has no spout to get the liquid out, or a salt containers hole is so big the salt pours all over your food. This indicates that the form of the tea pot and salt pot does not suit its function, therefore,

The form of an object – its height, width, depth and shape - must match its function.

**Therefore we say its form follows its function.**

---

# Form Follows Function

Look at the following images.

What do you think is the form and what is their function?



# Functional Containers

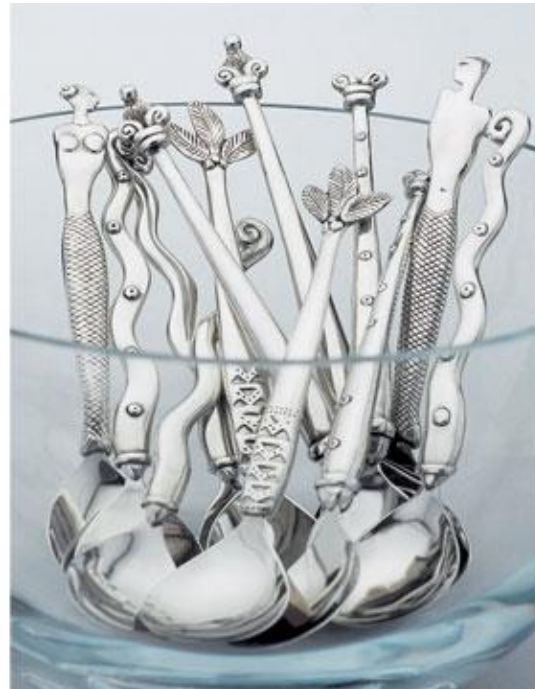
by South African Artist

## Carrol Boyes

- Carrol Boyes is a very successful SOUTH AFRICAN artist, designer & businesswoman whose company, Carrol Boyes (Pty) Ltd, has earned the TOP Women-Owned Company of the Year Award (2004)
  - Carrol started her career as a teacher!
  - She spent many years of experimenting with different materials and ideas, until she eventually settled on working with pewter, stainless steel and aluminium.
  - Today her company provided employment to many people.
  - Her work is described as FUNCTIONAL ART
  - “Funtional”, because the items can be used
  - “Art”, because the pieces are creative, beautifully crafted and of high quality.
  - Her work includes items such as cutlery, jugs, bowls, clocks, furniture and sunglasses.
-



# Functional Containers Carrol Boyes



# Pottery as Functional Containers

Pottery is an ancient method of creating functional containers.

The potter's wheel was invented 4000 years ago and before then people made pots by hand using techniques like pinching and coiling with tools they made from clay.



Clay on a Potter's wheel



# Pottery as Functional Containers

All you really need is your fingers to work with clay and make objects. With a few basic tools like a credit card, nylon thread, a toothpick or skewer, an old toothbrush, a small sponge fine sandpaper and a bowl of water you can make pottery easier.

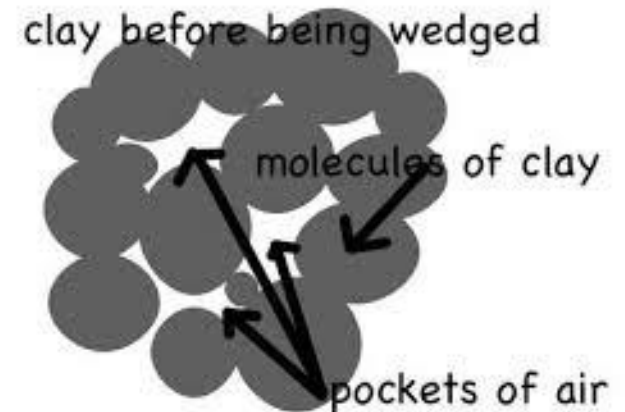
Some of the tools available for pottery



# Pottery as Functional Containers

## Wedging your clay

- Wedging is the **FIRST THING** you do to a fresh piece of clay.
- This gets rid of air bubbles, air bubbles expand during the firing process and crack or break your work.
- Wedging clay is a bit like kneading dough when you bake bread.
- You wedge in a ox-head shape.



# Pottery as Functional Containers

## Shaping your clay

Once you have wedged your clay, you are ready to create an shaped object.

Use the ideas you have drawn in your workbook.



# Pottery as Functional Containers





# Pottery as Functional Containers



- Ancient art form
- Mass production of ceramics started before Industrial Revolution.
- Johann Bottger, German, discovered how to make porcelain.
- The first European royal porcelain factory was established at Meissen.
- Finest English Porcelain was made between 1745-1775



Meissen : The famous 300-year-old German Manufactory provides the latest news on Art Works, Jewellery & Accessories and high-quality Interior design.



# Pottery by..

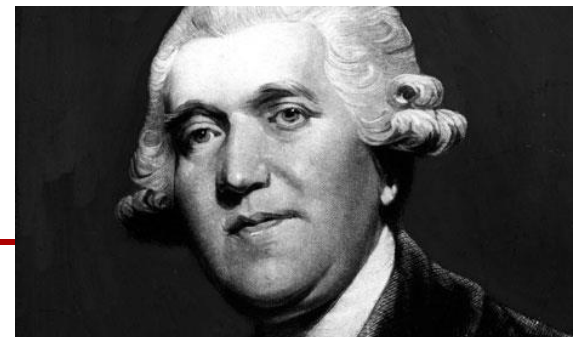
- Wedgwood factory, established late 1700, famous and still exists today, and is run by the Wedgwood family.
- Items produced at this factory are of extremely high quality, they are collectors' items and fetch high prices.



## Wedgwood

Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, commonly known as Wedgwood, is a pottery firm owned by KPS Capital Partners, a private equity company based in New York City.

1. **Founder:** [Josiah Wedgwood](#)
2. **Founded:** 1759
3. **CEO:** [Pierre de Villeméjane](#)



# Pottery by ...

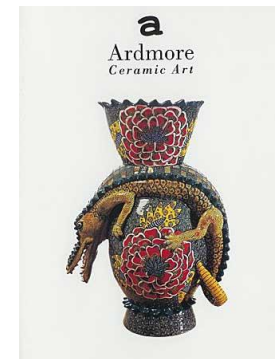
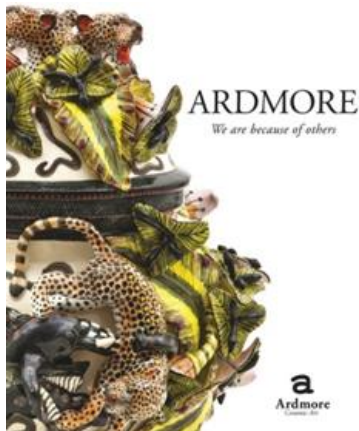
- In South Africa we have Ardmore Studios that make pottery items
- They take inspiration from nature and African folktales.
- Ardmore is in the Drakensberg region.





# Ardmore Studios

Ardmore Ceramic Art was established by Fée Halsted on Ardmore Farm in the foothills of the Drakensberg Mountains in Natal, where she lived after obtaining her BA (Fine Arts) Honours degree and lecturing at Natal Technikon. Here she met Bonnie Ntshalintshali, daughter of their housekeeper, whose polio meant that she was unable to do physical work. Fée and Bonnie quickly developed a interaction and under Fée's mentorship, Bonnie's natural skills as an artist blossomed. Five years later, in 1990, Fée and Bonnie were jointly awarded the prestigious Standard Bank Young Artist Award, the first such artistic partnership to be recognised. With this success came the demands of creating ceramics for their exhibition, so Fée offered other local women the opportunity to train at Ardmore, producing pieces to generate income for the studio.

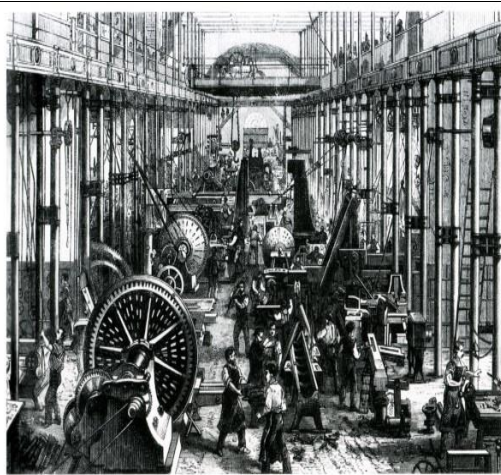


# The Industrial Revolution

This was a period in Europe of rapid development in industry during which machinery was introduced,

it took place in England in the late 1800s and early 1900's.

To some extent, the origins of design can be traced to the Industrial Revolution and the birth of mechanical production. Prior to this, objects were hand crafted. With the advent of new industrial manufacturing processes and the division of labour, design was separated from the craft. At this time, however, design was viewed as just one of the many interrelated aspects of mechanized production.



**Industrial Revolution booming factories with their labourers**

# Arts & Crafts movement

After the Industrial Revolution in the late 1900's, William Morris and John Ruskin started the Arts and Crafts movement. They protested against the harsh working condition and child labour in the factories as well as the bad quality of the mass produced goods. They influenced people to hand craft items again and their focus was on the quality and not the quantity of products. These objects were often decorated with patterns inspired by English cottage, medieval patterns and nature. They believed in being true to their material, structure and function of an object.



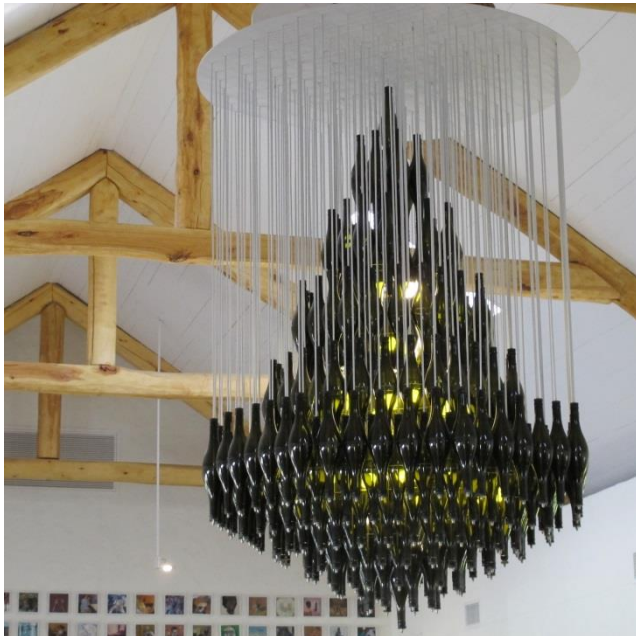
Some of the patterns and items created in the Arts and Crafts movement

# Heath Nash - Designer

- Heath Nash makes “cool stuff” out of ‘other people’s rubbish’ – he uses recycled plastic, such as milk and detergent bottles, to create magical lampshades.
  - The plastic is washed and cut into shapes such as flowers and butterflies, and combined with wirework to create works of art.
  - Through trial and error, and by playing around with cardboard, staples and masking tape, he developed a method of working with simple materials
  - In 2004, he met a wire artist, Richard Mandongwe, who made flowers made from old plastic bottles and wire and Heath was inspired by the concept of re-use.
  - Heath and Richard combined their skills to create a range of ‘re-purposed post consumer plastic waste products’
  - He called this range, “other people’s rubbish’.
  - His company provide employment to 8 people.
  - He also outsources much of his standard products to wire workers around Cape Town.
-



# Heath Nash - Designer




# Popular Culture



**What is Popular  
culture ?**



- **Popular culture** or **pop culture** is hard to define. It is constantly changing and represents different ideas, perspectives, attitudes, images, and other singularities that are within the mainstream of a given **culture**. Pop culture is motivated and influenced by the mass media such as television, movies, magazines, comic books as well as the advertising industry with branding, packaging and trends.
  - Popular iconic figures such as Marilyn Monroe, Che Guevara , Bob Marley and Jimmy Hendrix have been included into popular culture. Their images have been produced on many clothing items, posters, artworks and graffiti.
  - Can you name more recent pop icons?
  - Popular culture is largely influenced by consumerism, this is buying thing we don't need but want. Pop culture is about being "cool" and everyone wants to be part of wearing cool brands, eating at cool places and listen to cool music. These mass-produced brands can have an influence on our behaviour and value systems. They may also make us feel good about ourselves and as part of a culture and not just ordinary or boring. Pop culture has the ability to unify people and form their identity especially the youth.
-



**The role of artist  
in popular culture**

---

- Artists have been using art to comment on society for decades, to draw people's attention to what needs to change. Some artists like the Pop artists have tried to send messages to the crowds about the senselessness of consumerism. Not much has changed, do we do less shopping after their protest against it. Probably not, but their art still makes us stop and think. The Pop Art movement started in England in the 1950's and spread to America by the 1960's. Pop Art came from the word "Popular". Art has always been deep and rich in symbolism, now for the first time art was for the ordinary people and it could be understood by everyone that looked at it. The first Pop Art was created by the Artist Richard Hamilton. The work was called: "Just what is it that makes today's homes so different, so appealing?" (1956). This work was created by collaging images together that were cut out of magazines. Andy Warhol became one of America's highest paid artists, and he largely based his art on consumables. Remember the soup can he painted?
-

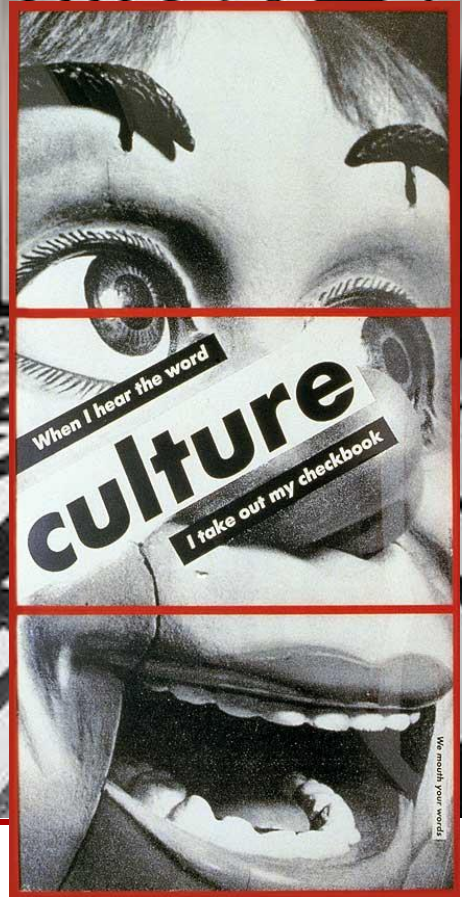
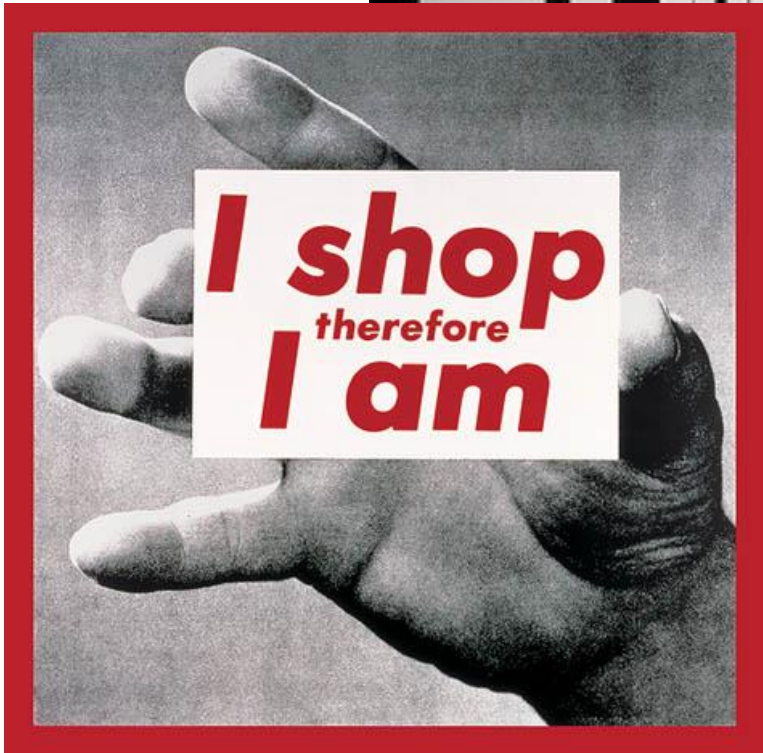
- There are many artists that voice their opinions about certain issues that touch their lives or others. This form of expression can become propaganda and very serious. Artists have created many posters and t-shirts voicing their opinions about war, love, rights and many other social issues. You should not be afraid to voice your own opinion's.
  - Look at the following protest artworks and voice your opinion on what you see.
-



# Barbara Kruger

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# Pop Art

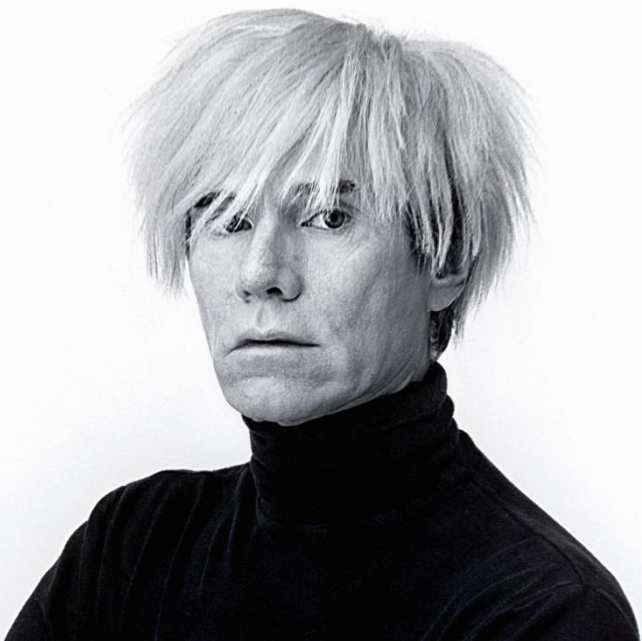
The term “**Pop Art**” is an abbreviation of “**Popular Art**” and was first used by an English art critic, Lawrence Alloway, in 1958. He used the term to describe all art created after World War II that had consumerism and materialism as its theme, and that rejected the style of Abstract Expressionism.

Pop Art artists felt that abstract art was **elitist** and that it excluded ordinary people from appreciating and understanding art.

Pop Artists used their art to express their reaction against consumerism and materialism in society and to emphasise the **banality** of mass culture. They often used subjects that were derived from packaging, advertising, celebrities and comic strips.

The most influential artists of the time were **Andy Warhol, Jasper Johns, David Hockney and Roy Lichtenstein.**

---



# Andy Warhol

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**Look at the following artworks and compare the two. How do they differ? How would you say detail is lost? How do these artworks make you feel like?**



© 1984 Andy Warhol. All rights reserved. This artwork is a reproduction of the original work by Andy Warhol. The original work is in the public domain.



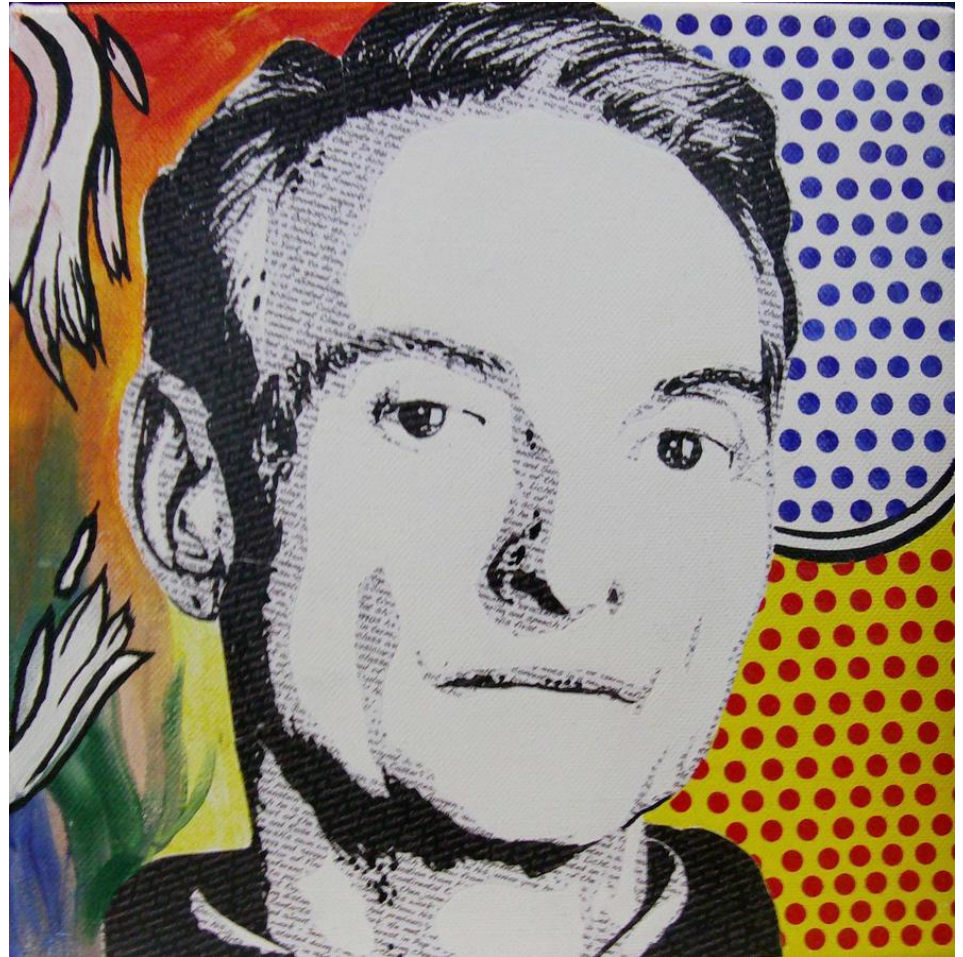
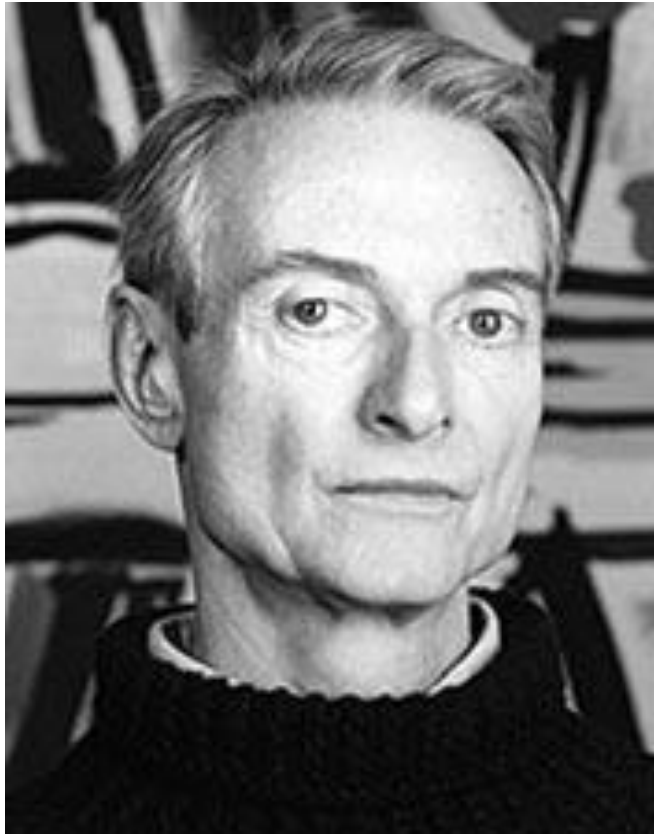


**Give your opinion about this painting.  
Do you think this painting is still  
relevant today**









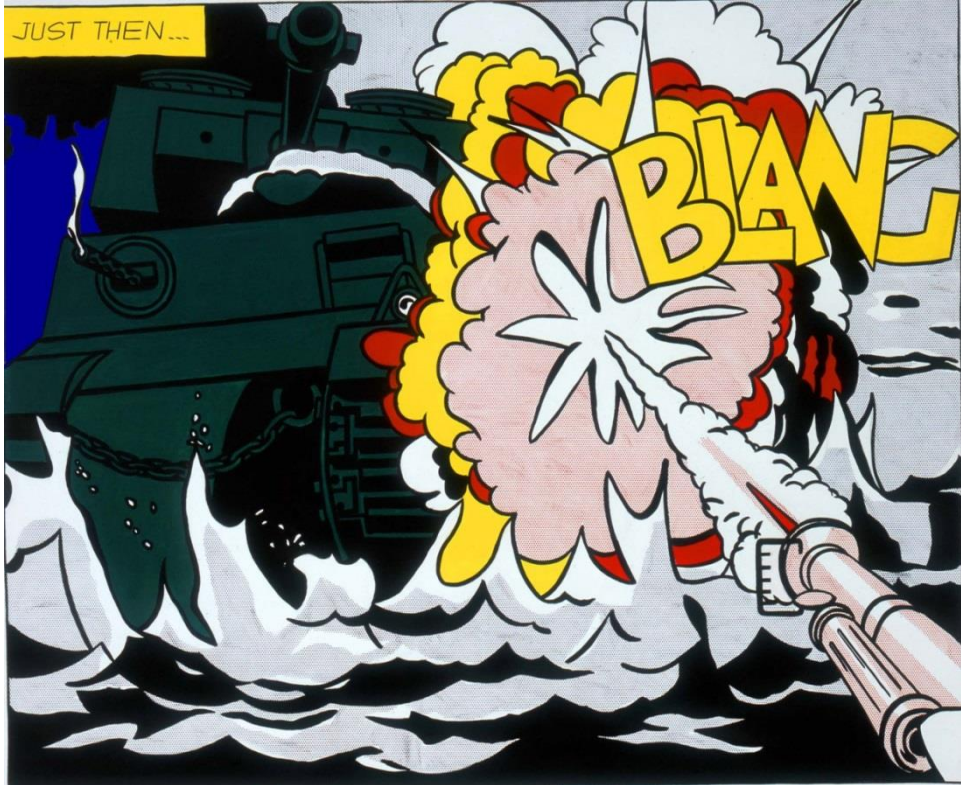
**Roy Lichtenstein**

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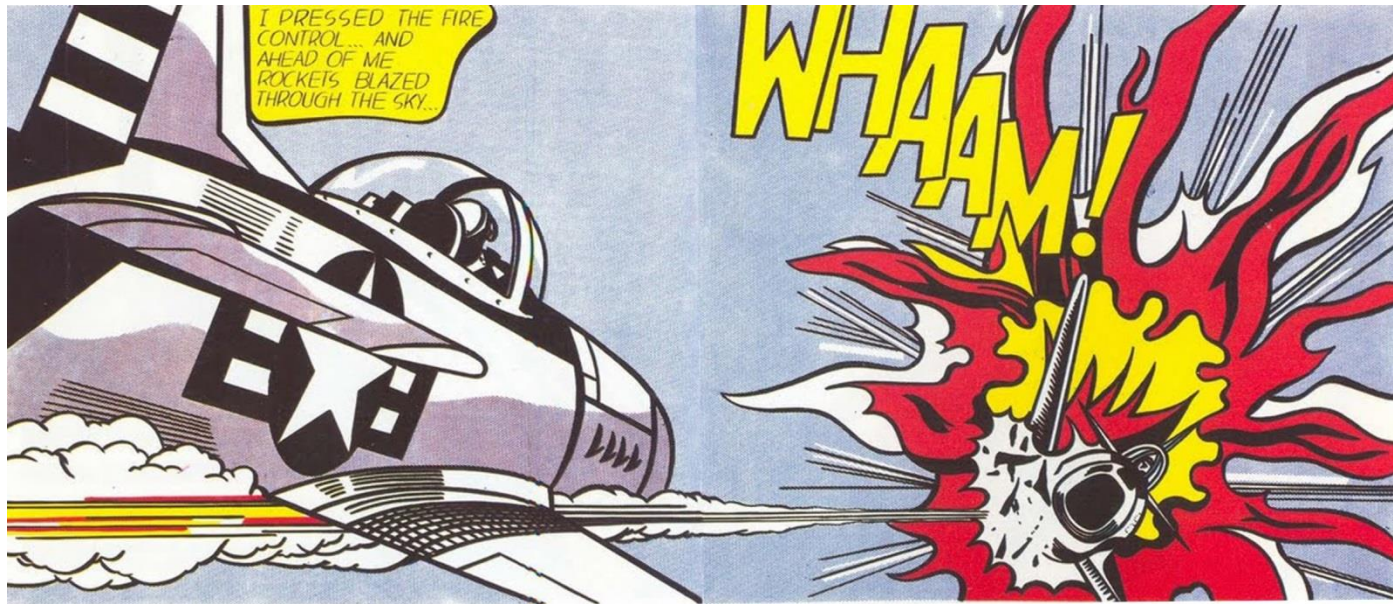








# Analyse the following artwork by using the elements and principles of art









**Ben Day dots**

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# Graffiti

























# Fashion

Fashions through the ages have changed so dramatically. When looking at 1920's fashion and today there is a world of difference but also similarities. Trends come and go as new fashion designers seek new clothes for us to cover ourselves.

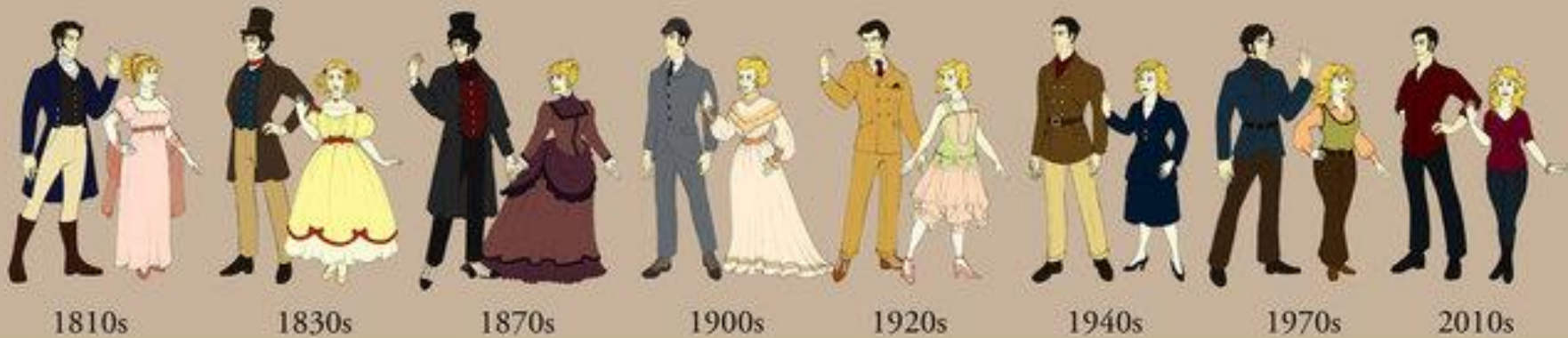
Fashion trends are influenced by many different things, war, peace, the economy, music, movies, celebrities and social media. They determine the length of our dresses, the narrowness of our pants, the height of our hats or not wearing one. They influence the colours we wear, the fabric and structure from season to season.

Through the ages men and woman have entered the workplace, socialized in and admired fashion garments and accessories of many different styles.

---

# Fashion Time line

## Terrizae's Western Fashion Timeline





# Fashion Time line

FASHION TIMELINE - SHORT HISTORY OF WOMEN'S DRESS AND STYLE -



1900's



1910's



1920's



1930's



early 1940's



late 1940's



1950's



1960's



# Fashion Time line



# South African Fashion

Traditional clothing in South Africa has lasted for centuries. People still wear them to special occasions and ritual events. The Shangaan women for example wear skirts called xibelani. It is made of different fabrics and is designed to make woman's hips look bigger, especially when dancing. This is the opposite in the fashion world today, to make a body look slim is the in thing. The Ndebele women wear colourful clothing with beads, their necklaces and ankle rings are often used to accessorise modern fashion items today. Traditional clothing have a huge influence on the ever growing modern fashion world. Fashion designers like Stoned Cherie, Sun Goddess and African Queen, base all their fashion trends on traditional fabrics, patterns, colours and African designs. This emphasizes the inspiration we can draw from our heritage.

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# Careers in Fashion



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Fashion Designer

# Careers in Fashion

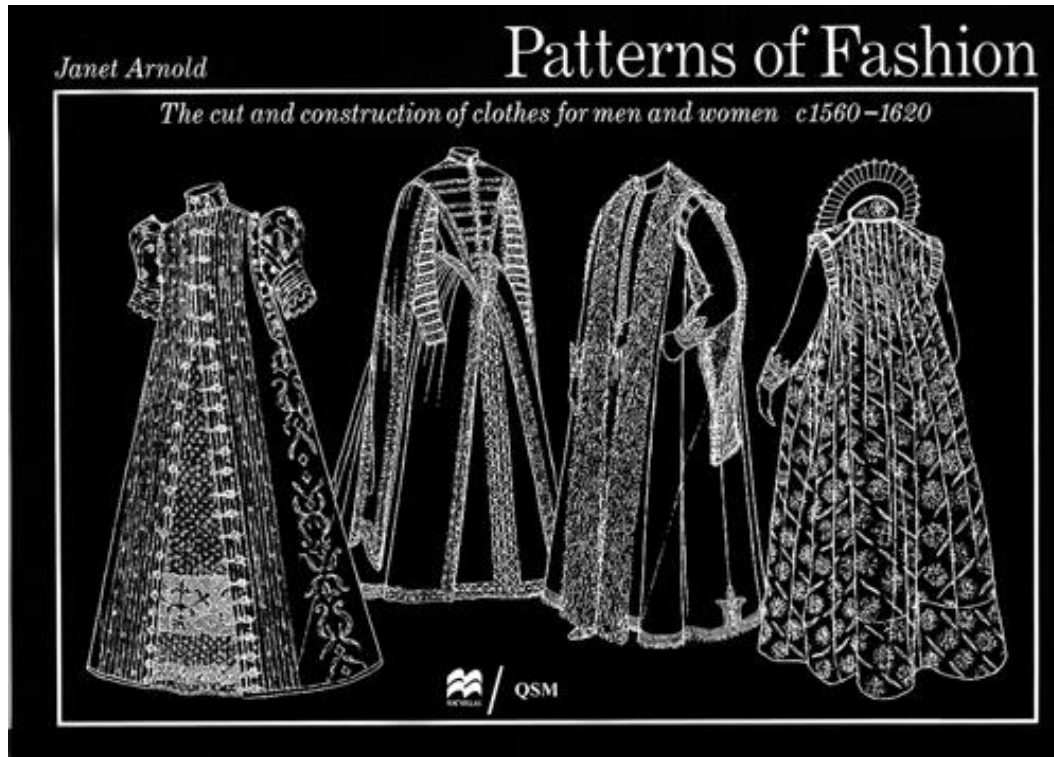
Fashion Illustration

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# Careers in Fashion



Pattern design and making



Modelling fashion

# Careers in Fashion

How so you know you have the right personality to become a fashion designer?














Study fashion design in  
your textbook from page  
450-460

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# Careers in Visual Art

## 163 CAREERS IN THE VISUAL ARTS

- Art Curator
- Art Director
- Artist
- Art Teacher
- Artist
- Art

<p><b>Crafts</b></p> 	<p>Ceramist Jeweler Weaver Leather Craftsman Metal Worker</p>	<p>Cabinet Maker Stained glass Designer Woodcarver Serigrapher</p>	<p><b>Criminology</b></p> 	<p>Police Artist Police &amp; Legal Photographer</p>	
<p><b>Architecture</b></p> 	<p>Architect City Planner Landscape Architect Draftsman Model Maker Lighting consultant Letterer Architectural Illustrator</p>		<p><b>Industry &amp; Business</b></p> 	<p>Industrial Designer Art director Design Consultant Industrial Photographer Colour Consultant Typography Designer Textile Designer Market Researcher Draftsman Foundry Artist Package Designer Designer in Glass</p>	<p>Design Engineer Model Maker Sign Painter Exhibition &amp; Display Designer Jeweler Lighting Consultant Lithographer Tool Designer Buyer Mock Up Designer</p>
<p><b>Advertising</b></p> 	<p>Graphic Designer Art director layout Artist Illustrator Communication Design Illustrator Paste up Artist Display Artist</p>	<p>Package Designer Calligrapher Type Designer Window Decorator Researcher Photo Retoucher Sign Painter Colour Consultant Publicity Director</p>	<p><b>Interior Design</b></p> 	<p>Designer Decorating Studio Assistant Colour Consultant Lighting Consultant Fabric Consultant</p>	<p>Draftsman Model Maker Upholsterer Illustrator Antique Restorer Furniture Designer</p>
<p><b>Science &amp; Museum Work</b></p> 	<p>Technical Illustrator Medical Illustrator Scientific Photographer Curator Display Artist Diorama Artist</p>	<p>Cartographer Researcher Field Expedition Artist Marine Illustrator Museum School Instructor</p>	<p><b>Journalism &amp; Publishing</b></p> 	<p>Art Editor Art Publisher Illustrator Layout Artist Cartoonist Photo Retoucher Caricaturist Type Designer</p>	<p>Greeting Card Designer Calligrapher Graphic Designer Photographer Lithographer Photographer Editor Political Cartoonist</p>
<p><b>Fine Arts</b></p> 	<p>Painter Sculptor Printmaker Photographer</p>	<p>Art Film maker Portraitist Muralist Animator</p>	<p><b>Theatre, T.V. &amp; Dance</b></p> 	<p>Scenic Designer Costume Designer Lighting Consultant Make-Up Artist Choreographer TV Animator</p>	<p>TV Background Artist Graphic Artist Director Puppet Maker Film Editor Special Effects</p>
<p><b>Education</b></p> 	<p>Textbook Artist Historian lecturer</p>	<p>Teacher Artist in Residence Researcher</p>	<p><b>Photography</b></p> 	<p>Portrait Photographer Photo Journalist News Photographer Dark Room Photographer</p>	<p>Illustrator Fashion Photographer Technician Industrial</p>
<p><b>Fashion • Costume</b></p>	<p>Haut Couturier Fashion Illustrator Fabric Designer Hair Stylist make Up Consultant Fashion Photographer</p>	<p>Jewelry Designer Fashion Commentator Colour Consultant Window Decorator Buyer Dressmaker</p>	<p><b>Military</b></p> 	<p>Training Aids Artist Cartographer Combat Photographer Draftsman</p>	<p>Sign Painter Aerial Photographer Functional Designer Cartoonist Illustrator Combat Artist</p>

# CAREERS IN ART





## 197 Careers Related to Visual Arts

*(Compiled by Julie Newman.)*

advertising art director  
advertising commercial director  
advertising copy writer  
advertising creative director  
advertising illustrator  
advertising photographer  
aerial photographer  
animation director  
animator (digital/traditional)  
antique restorer  
architect  
architectural illustrator  
architectural technologist  
art auctioneer  
art consultant  
art critic  
art dealer  
art director-film/video/print  
art editor  
art historian  
art lecturer  
art librarian  
art publisher  
art therapist  
art/film critic  
artist-in-residence  
artist agent  
assistant director  
automobile specialty painter  
background artist  
bakery artisan  
billboard designer  
book jacket designer  
buyer  
cabinet maker  
calligrapher  
caricaturist  
carpenter  
cartographer  
cartoonist  
ceramic tile artisan  
ceramicist  
child/day care worker  
children's book designer  
children's book illustrator  
chorographer

comic book creator  
comic strip artist  
computer graphics designer  
conservator  
corporate designer  
costume designer  
court artist  
craft artisan  
creative director-advertising  
curator  
cutter & editor  
dark room technician  
dentist  
design consultant  
design engineer  
digital artist  
digital film maker  
documentary artist  
director  
display artist  
display designer  
documentary photographer  
draftsperson  
dressmaker  
editorial art director  
editorial illustrator  
editorial photographer  
elementary teacher  
exhibition designer  
fabric designer  
fashion buyer  
fashion designer  
fashion editor  
fashion illustrator  
fashion photographer  
fiber artist  
field-exposition artist  
film editor  
film/video camera operator  
film/video lighting designer  
film/video sound engineer  
floor covering designer  
forist  
foundry artist  
functional designer  
furniture designer

graphic artist  
graphic designer  
greeting card designer  
guide  
hair stylist  
hats/costumes  
illustration agent  
illustrator-freelance  
industrial designer  
industrial photographer  
interior decorator  
interior designer  
jeweler  
jewelry designer  
landscape architect  
layout artist  
layout designer  
lecturer  
letterer  
lighting consultant  
lighting designer  
librarian  
logo designer  
machine designer  
magazine designer  
make-up artist  
maize illustrator  
market researcher  
medical illustrator  
metalworker  
milliner  
mock-up artist  
model maker  
musician  
motion picture camera operator  
multimedia designer  
musician  
museum guide  
package designer  
painter  
parade float designer/builder  
paste-up artist  
performance artist  
photo journalist  
photo retoucher  
photographer

primary teacher  
print maker  
properties artist  
publicity director  
puppet maker  
restorer  
researcher  
restorer  
salesperson  
scenic designer  
scientific illustrator  
sculptor  
scrigrapher  
set designer  
sign painter  
silversmith  
special effects technician  
stained-glass designer  
stonemason  
structural design engineer  
stylist  
teller  
tattoo artist  
taxidermist  
teacher  
technical illustrator  
textbook author  
toy designer  
theatrical photographer  
tool designer  
tour guide  
toy designer  
travel photographer  
TV animator  
TV background artist  
TV commercials director  
TV director  
type designer  
typography designer  
upholsterer  
urban planner  
visual aids artist  
wallpaper designer  
waxer  
web page designer  
window decorator

3D DESIGNER

INTERIOR DESIGNER

ANIMATOR

VISUAL MERCHANDISER

GRAPHIC DESIGNER

FREELANCE ARTIST

THEATRE SET DESIGNER

CREATIVE DIRECTOR

*Jewellery Maker and Designer*

ART TEACHER

ILLUSTRATOR

FASHION DESIGNER

ARCHITECT

# Analysis of an Artwork

It is important to know and understand the elements and principles of art so we can analyse and Artwork. It helps you to look at an artwork and see why the artist created it. We can ask ourselves the following:

How do we look at art?

How do we analyse art?

We ask the right questions related to the elements and principles.

Look at the following:

---

# Analyse an Artwork

1. **What** element do you see?  
line, shape, space, texture, form, value, tone, colour?
  2. **Where** do you see this element within the picture?  
Is it on the left or right of the picture plane?  
Where is the picture plane?
  3. **How** is it created?  
What type of element was used and what characteristic does it have?
  4. **Why** was the artwork created?  
Is there a specific meaning behind the element?
  5. Give reasons for what you say, **because**?
-



# Analyse the following Artwork by answering these questions



Can you see **line**?

Where in the image do you see **line**?

What type of **line** is it?

Why do you think the artist used **line**?

Can you see **shape**?

Where in the image do you see **shape**?

What type of **shape** is it?

Why do you think the artist used **shape**?

Can you see **texture**?

Where in the image do you see **texture**?

What type of **texture** is it?

Why do you think the artist used **texture**?

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# Analyse an Artwork



Can you see **space**?

Where in the image do you see **space**?

What type of **space** is it?

Why do you think the artist used **space**?

Can you see **colour or tone**?

Where in the image do you see **colour or tone**?

What type of **colour or tone** is it?

Why do you think the artist used **colour or tone**?

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# Analyse an Artwork



Well done you have just analysed an artwork by Vincent van Gogh, called "Starry Night"

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