

MARINA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

ART & DESIGN SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 1 - TERM 1

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	Introduction to art and design	Definition: Art can be defined as self expression. That means , it can be seen, felt , heard , touched, dynamic etc.
1.2	Introduction to art and design	Branches: There are two major branches of art namely, VISUAL AND NON VISUAL VISUAL-This is the type of art that you can see and perhaps touch . NON VISUAL- This is a type of art that can not be touched but can be felt or seen.
1.3	Introduction to art and design	Scope: This is the relationship of art to other fields and expertise ranging from science, culture, business etc
1.4	Introduction to art and design	Careers:This is simply the various expertise or professions that we can see in art and they vary in conceptualization ,e.g. ceramics ,textile technology, fashion design ,industrial design, graphic design, cartoon production, printing, casting and fondry, sculpture, painting, etc
2.1	Introduction to art and design	Difference between art and craft: Art can separated from craft because, art must come with the elements and principles of design but craft does not.
2.2	Introduction to art and design	Importance: This explains the relevance of art to humanity.e.g. We need certain images 2/3-dimensional or pictorial display to explain certain things in medical colleges, military needs drawings of maps or weapons and war strategies in this modern day world are drawn which is also known as war plan etc
2.3	Introduction to art and design	Fields related to arts: These are careers or professions that can not be perfected in the university if they do not inculcate art.e.g. Architecture, structural engineering, production engineering, etc
3.1	Pattern Making	Definition: The word pattern simply means repetition. When a design is been repeated in an orderly manner it can be called a pattern making.
3.2	Pattern Making	Types: There are different types of repeat patterns and these are full drop, half drop, half-half drop, mirror repeat .
3.3	Pattern Making	

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4.1	Pattern Making	Colour application: The colours that we should apply should not be more than four colours. Even when using the four colours, they should have relationship or harmonise to make a colour scheme.
5.1	Pattern Making	Practicals on repeat pattern making: This is meant for each learner to produce their various concepts individually, touching the various repeat patterns practically.
6.1	Pattern Making	Practicals on repeat pattern making: This is meant for each learner to produce their various concepts individually, touching the various repeat patterns practically.
7.1	Introduction to drawing	Lines: This is the continuous movement of dot. Drawings: This is the use of dots/lines to represent an image / concept.
7.2	Introduction to drawing	Materials/media in drawings: The use of any material in drawing and this material is being consumed, e.g. is called medium, like the pencil, pen, Ink etc but when the material used or consumed during the drawing is more than one, e.g. using pen and ink or using crayon and charcoal block it is known as media
7.3	Introduction to drawing	Types: There are different types of drawings ranging from life drawing, still life drawing, nature drawing and general drawings.
7.4	Introduction to drawing	Priorities in drawings: The first thing to consider in a drawing is proportion and it stands out from every other properties, followed by perspective and lastly tonal values.
8.1	Introduction to drawing	Practicals: This is the use of any medium / media to express ones' concept in drawing and it is individualistic in approach.
9.1	Introduction to drawing	Practicals: This is the use of any medium / media to express ones' concept in drawing and it is individualistic in approach.
10.1	Papier Mache	Definition: This is the act of using smashed paper and glue to create a 3-dimensional piece of work.
10.2	Papier Mache	Media: Paper, glue, water and sometimes stone-beads, synthetic flowers can also be applied.
10.3	Papier Mache	Concepts: This is the idea or design that is meant to be physically executed in 3-dimension
11.1	Papier Mache	Practicals on vases etc Each learner is expected to physically execute their work or concept in 3-dimensional form.

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12.1	Papier Mache	Practicals on vases etc Each learner is expected to physically execute their work or concept in 3-dimensional form.
13.1	Drawings and Revision	Reviewing and making analysis of drawings: This simply talk about the critical observation and looking at key points on each and every work.
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ART & DESIGN SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 1 - TERM 2

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	Observational and interpretational Drawings	Still life Drawings; This is the drawing of non living things like mug, plate, computer set etc Learners are expected to develop their view point in terms of what they see and represent it the way they appear (realism).
2.1	Observational and interpretational Drawings	Practicals: This is the use of any medium /media to express what they see individually , in a 2-dimensional form .
3.1	Observational and interpretational Drawings	Practicals: This is the use of any medium /media to express what they see individually , in a 2-dimensional form .
4.1	Observational and interpretational Drawings	Practicals on drawings: This is the use of pencil, pen, charcoal white or charcoal block (black) etc to draw living, inanimate objects or non-living things. E.g. chair, table , kettle etc The key thing is the observation that will be done for quite some minutes or hours as the case might be, to enable learners to actually have a grip on how to represent the anatomy of any object/ drawing in view.
5.1	Observational and interpretational Drawings	Practicals on drawings: This is the use of pencil, pen, charcoal white or charcoal block (black) etc to draw living, inanimate objects or non-living things. E.g. chair, table , kettle etc The key thing is the observation that will be done for quite some minutes or hours as the case might be, to enable learners to actually have a grip on how to represent the anatomy of any object/ drawing in view.

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6.1	Observational and interpretational Drawings	<p>Practicals on drawings: This is the use of pencil, pen, charcoal white or charcoal block (black) etc to draw living, inanimate objects or non-living things. E.g. chair, table , kettle etc</p> <p>The key thing is the observation that will be done for quite some minutes or hours as the case might be, to enable learners to actually have a grip on how to represent the anatomy of any object/ drawing in view.</p>
7.1	Ceramics	Definition: This is a fired clay work/ burnt clay.
7.2	Ceramics	Clay: This is a natural material /substance found on /in the earth crust , could be sticky or not but when fired remains permanently hard and irreversible.
7.3	Ceramics	Formation: This is how a clay is formed from rock degradation leaving the residue and kaolin at the base of the rock
8.1	Ceramics	Types: There are two major classes of clay namely primary and secondary.
8.2	Ceramics	Characteristics : Kaolin is a primary clay that is whitish in colour, rigid, having high temperature, free from impurities and it is found at the base of the parent rock; but a secondary clay is the direct opposite of the kaolin
8.3	Ceramics	Clay forming techniques : These are methods in which a ceramic work /art piece is been executed.e.g. slab ,coil,pinch , throwing and casting method.
9.1	Ceramics	Terms in ceramics: This refers to the words that are specifically use during ceramics.
9.2	Ceramics	Importance :This is the relevance of ceramics to humanity as it cuts across various sphere of life and fields of professionalism, i.e. the making of tiles(wall, floor, roof and bullet-proof tiles), making of plaster of paris (P.O.P.) generally called plaster, toilet seats, saucers, mugs, cement production from limestone, calcite, marble designs, chalk production, flower vases, etc
10.1	Sculpture	Definition: Sculpture can be defined as a means of executing art in a three dimensional form using a wide range of materials (media).
10.2	Sculpture	Scope: This is the areas that sculpture is related to and how they affect one another.
11.1	Sculpture	Tools: These are the instruments that we use to carry out our sculptural activities when modeling (additive sculpture) or carving (subtractive sculpture).
11.2	Sculpture	Media: This is the use of materials that are consumable during sculpting.
12.1	Sculpture	Types of sculpture: There are different classes of sculpture and these are classified as RELIEF, SCULPTURE-IN-THE -ROUND AND KINETIC SCULPTURE.

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12.2	Sculpture	Importance: This talks about the importance of sculpture in our society at large, it ranges from medical, military, engineering, traditional , cultural, religion etc
13.1	REVISION	Revising past topics: Works of learners will be brought out and critical analysis will be made to justify why certain work is rated the way they are and some things we must avoid to earn better grades.

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FORM 1 - TERM 3

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	Introduction to painting	Introduction to painting: Painting is as old as man , it is the use of pigments of various hue or tone to depict a concept.
1.2	Introduction to painting	TOOLS : This is the use of various instruments that can not be consumed during the painting process .e.g. Brushes, palette, scrapers , palette-knife, easel, etc
1.3	Introduction to painting	Relevance of sculpture to humanity: Painting plays a vital role in our everyday lives ranging from decoration (both external and internal), even in psychiatric hospitals certain paintings alongside with certain music are placed in specific areas/rooms to suit such persons who are mentally challenged
2.1	Introduction to painting	PRACTICAL: Everyone should be able to produce individual work base on their personal concepts and these works should be executed in class during lessons , in other to correct any error or those who may wrongly place a colour where such should not be.
3.1	Introduction to painting	PRACTICAL: Everyone should be able to produce individual work base on their personal concepts and these works should be executed in class during lessons , in other to correct any error or those who may wrongly place a colour where such should not be.
4.1	Observational and Interpretational drawings	INDOOR/Outdoor sketches : This is the representation of Objects, models etc in a 2-dimensional form carried out or done not within the four walls of the classroom, works executed outside in an open space.
4.2	Observational and Interpretational drawings	Proportion: This is simply the execution of a n art piece in considering the relationship between one part or portion of that object and the other parts of that same object or composition.

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
5.1	Observational and Interpretational drawings	Perspective: The representation of a piece of art that is been affected by distance or fore-shortening.
5.2	Observational and Interpretational drawings	Shading: The movement or effect of light on an object ,from lightest to darkest. It can also be called tone.
6.1	Observational and Interpretational drawings	(Practical) OBSERVATIONAL AND INTER : is the use of imaginary lines to create a plane or solid image in 2/3-dimensional form . Realism: Just as the name implies realism is the Representation of objects / model in a 2/3-dimensional form just exactly the way they are seen physically .
7.1	Observational and Interpretational drawings	Detailing of character by observation: Objects or items should be represented in terms of anatomy and structure to depict realistic features that realism carries.
8.1	General drawings	This is the use of any medium (pen, ink, pencil, charcoal etc) to draw, after a deep observation of the movement of the anatomy or structure of the objects , items etc that is found on a plant, model, figure, composition etc Indoor/outdoor: Works can be executed in the classrooms or learners can go out to any open space (outside the class) to execute the works.
9.1	General drawings	Composition: This is the bringing together of more than one item in an orderly arrangement called composition and let the learners draw what they can see from different view points.
10.1	Life Drawing	Proportion: This is simply the execution of an art piece in considering the relationship between one part or portion of that object and the other parts of that same object or composition.
10.2	Life Drawing	Perspective: The representation of a piece of art that is been affected by distance or fore-shortening.
11.1	Life Drawing	Shading: The movement or effect of light on an object ,from lightest to darkest. It can also be called tone.
12.1	REVISION	Revising past works : This is revisiting all the works both theory and practical to enhance the performance of the learners during the examination period ahead . More emphasis will be placed on drawing

