

## ***CBC LESSON NOTES***

### ***ART AND CRAFT GRADE 4***

#### ***NOTES***

***FREE LESSON NOTES FOR GRADE FOUR***

***COMPILED BY SCHOOLS NET KENYA***





## **GRADE 4 ART AND CRAFT LESSON NOTES**

### **Picture Making**

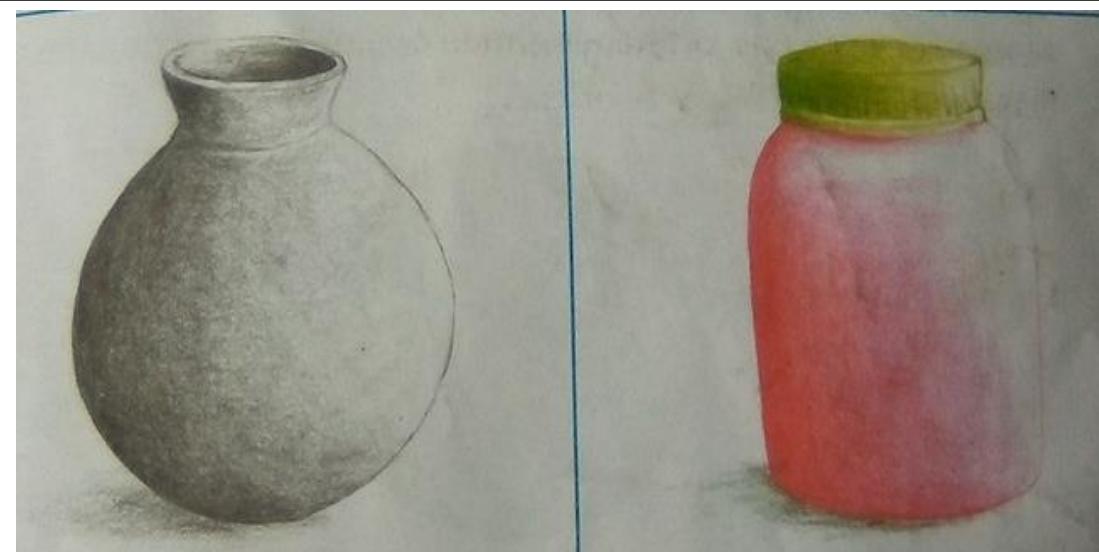
- Picture making involves the application of various methods such as painting, drawing, collage and montage.

### **Drawing**

- It is making pictures using lines and shades.

### **Smudge technique Drawing using smudge technique**

- In a picture, there are dark and light areas.
- The areas that appear dark are those that are hidden from light.
- The areas that appear light are the ones exposed to light.
- This means that colours on the side where light is coming from have a lighter tone and colours in areas away from the light have a darker tone.



### **Drawing through smudge technique**

- Smudging is smearing colour onto a surface.
- It is achieved when you smear or rub a pencil, crayon or charcoal onto a paper.
- When a pencil, crayon, charcoal or chalk is rubbed onto a surface, different tones are created.
- We create the different tones in a drawing by rubbing a pencil, crayon or charcoal much less on the paper.
- When rubbed much and hard, a dark tone is made and when less rubbing is done, there is a lighter tone

### **Materials need for smudge technique**

1. Ruler
2. Paper or drawing book
3. Sharpener
4. Pencil
5. Rubber
6. Crayon
7. Charcoal
8. Chalk

### **Tonal graduation strip**

Pupil's activity

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### **Creating value graduation**

- Graduation is a change of tone from either dark to light or from light to dark.
- The change can either be blended or staggered.
- In blending the tone flows into one another smoothly from dark to light or from light to dark without any break.
- In staggered tone, there is clear break between each tone. In this way you are able to see the end of each tone.
- It can also be done by rubbing a pencil, charcoal, chalk and crayon onto paper.
- For dark tones, more pressure is applied and rubbing done for longer time.
- For light tones, less pressure is applied and rubbing done for longer time.
- For light tones, less pressure is applied for a shorter time.
- You can rub using circular, horizontal or vertical movements.
- In order to see how the tone changes, you need to draw a value graduation done.

### **Materials need for creating value graduation strip**

1. Ruler
2. Pencil
3. Sharpener
4. Paper or drawing book
5. Rubber

### **Drawing a value graduation strip**

Pupil's activity

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### **Creating a smooth value graduation strip**

Pupil's activity

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### **Displaying of work**

Pupil's activity

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### **Drawing: still life drawing (smudging technique)**

❑ A still life is a drawing of an arrangement of non-moving objects

### **Still life drawing using smudge technique**

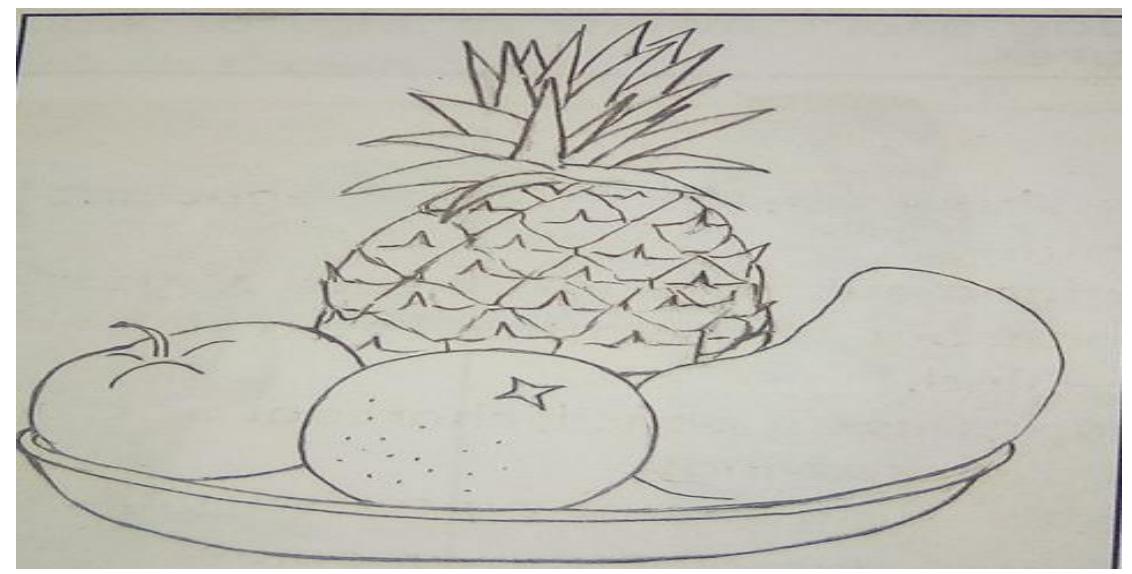
#### **Materials**

1. Still life objects
2. Paper or drawing book
3. Ruler
4. Pencil
5. Rubber
6. Sharpener or razor blade

#### **Procedure**

- Set up a still life composition in a creative way. {place objects close to each other such that, some objects appear partly hidden by others. The ones in front cover part of or overlaps the ones behind}
- Observe the shapes of the objects in still life keenly before drawing.
- Draw the objects when looking at them. {this is known as drawing from observation}
- Shade the drawing you have made using smudging technique.

NB: make sure you note the ones placed in front of the others and their sizes.



### **Shading a composition using smudging technique**

Pupil's activity

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### **Drawing human forms (smudge technique)**

#### **Drawing human forms using smudge technique**

To draw a human form, look at the person keenly.

- First study how the features of the body relate to one another then draw the whole body.
- Shapes and parts of the body features should be done correctly.
- The parts of the body should compare well with the other parts.

For example, the head should not be too big or small when compare with the rest of the body. This is known as proportion.

### **Materials needed to draw human forms**

1. Pencil
2. Ruler
3. Rubber
4. Paper or drawing book

Pupil's activity

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## **Drawing a human form doing an activity**

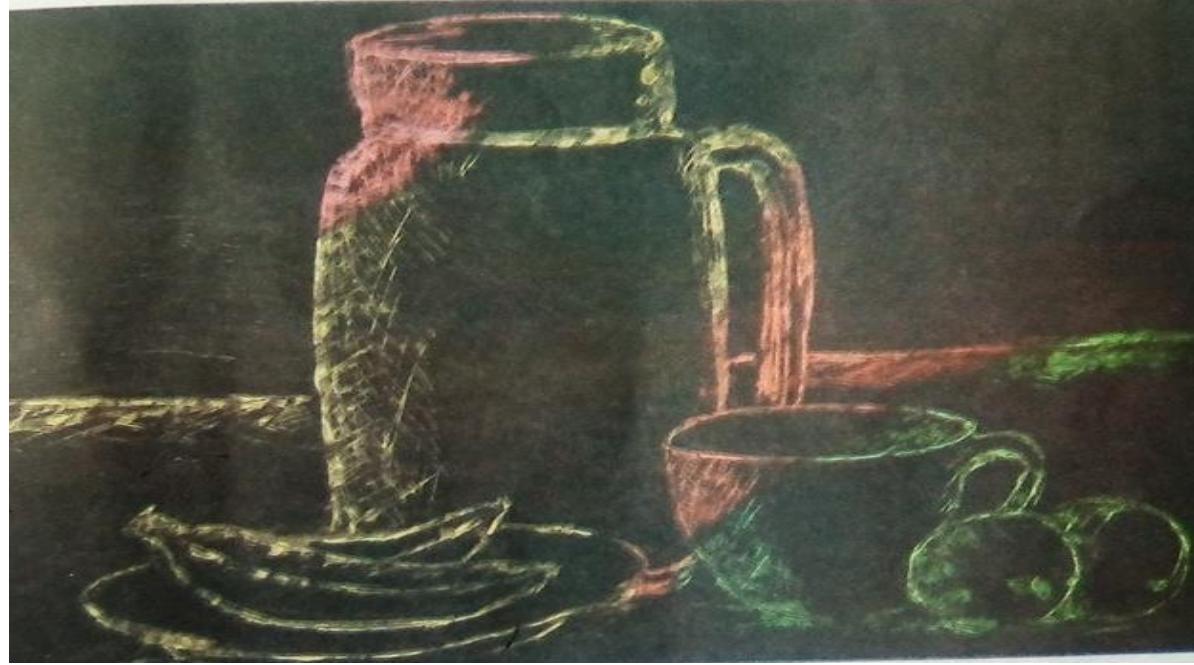
Pupil's activity

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## **Drawing: pictorial composition in crayon etching Pictorial composition using crayon etching**

### **Crayon etching**

- **Crayon etching** is a picture done on a specially prepared surface.
- The picture is done by scratching.
- The surface is prepared by thickly rubbing over it.
- A dark coat of ink is then applied over the paper.
- A little soap is used during the application to help the ink or point stick on the crayons.
- The surface is left to dry before drawing by scratching.



### **Materials needed for crayon etching**

1. Ruler.
2. Pencil
3. Drawing paper
4. Wax crayons
5. Painting brush
6. Soap
7. Sharp tools for etching such as sticks, pins or nails
8. Black ink or black watercolour paint
9. Containers for holding water, brushes and paint or ink
10. A rag

Pupil's activity

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Making a picture using crayon etching method

Displaying crayon etching work

### **Drawing pictorial composition using crayon etching**

- ❑ A pictorial composition is a picture that tells a story.

Pupil's activity

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1. Think of a pictorial composition you would like to draw.
2. Take a piece of paper and draw the pictorial composition.
3. Prepare a surface for crayon etching. Plan the crayon rubbing carefully.

4. Take the paper and draw the margins for the picture frame.
5. Select the colour you want to use.
6. Plan on how to colour the crayons you have selected. Rub them as you wish. You can rub horizontally, vertically, diagonally or in spirals. Rub the crayons thickly within the drawn margins.
7. Apply a little soap on the work, then using a brush, apply black ink over the crayons
8. Leave it to dry.

### **Pictorial composition using crayon etching**

Materials need for crayon etching

1. The sketch of a pictorial composition
2. The prepared surface for crayon etching
3. Sharp tools for etching such as sticks, pins, nails or table knives
4. Rags

Creating crayon etching

- When the surface you have prepared has dried well, scratch out the pictorial composition on the surface.
- Do not work under the sun because it may melt the wax and spoil your picture. Take care to scratch too deep, the sharp tool may damage the crayon rubbed surface.

Procedure

1. Look at your own sketch
2. You may improve it a bit
3. Use a sharp tool to scratch out your pictorial composition.
4. Use a rag to brush off flakes of black etched pieces of crayon.
5. Take care not tear your paper when etching.

Pupil's activity

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### **Painting: tonal variation strip**

❑ **Painting** is the art of creating pictures or images by applying colour on a surface ❑ Colour can be applied using a brush, fingers, sponge or any other painting tool.

### **Tonal variation**

- **Tone** is the lightness or darkness of a colour.
- Every colour varies in darkness or lightness.

- In painting tonal variation is achieved by adding an amount of either black or white to a colour.
- **Dark tone** is created by adding **black** and **light tone** is created by adding **white**.

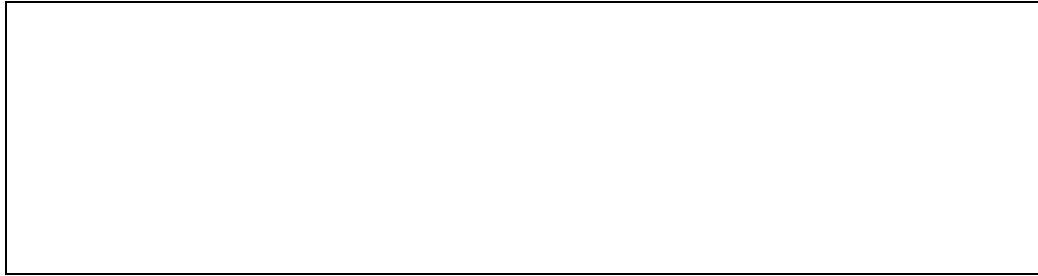
Materials needed to create tonal variation strip

1. Paper or drawing books
2. Ruler
3. Pencil
4. Brush
5. Palette
6. Black and white paint
7. Container for holding water
8. Rag

### **A three tone variation strip using black and white**

Pupil's activity

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### **A five tone variation strip using black and white**

Pupil's activity

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- A tonal variation strip can have more than 3 parts.
- White can be added to black continuously until the lightest grey is achieved
- You can also add a little black to the white continuously until the darkest grey is achieved.

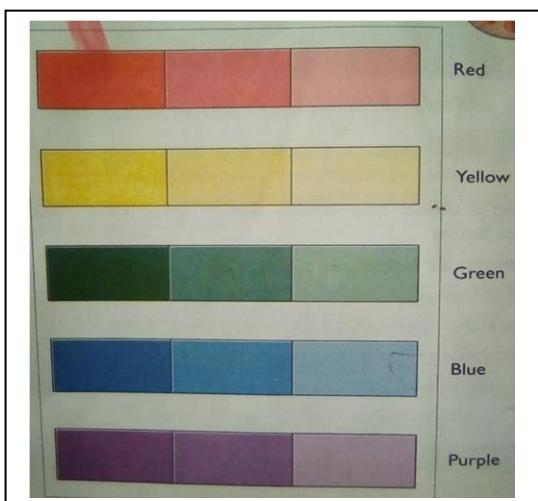
### **Blended tonal variation**

- Tonal variation strips can also be created by blending tones one into another without creating any break.
- This means that the tones flow into another as you paint, it is done by mixing the colour on the palette little as you move from dark to light tone.

Creating blended tonal variation strips with black and white

Pupil's activity

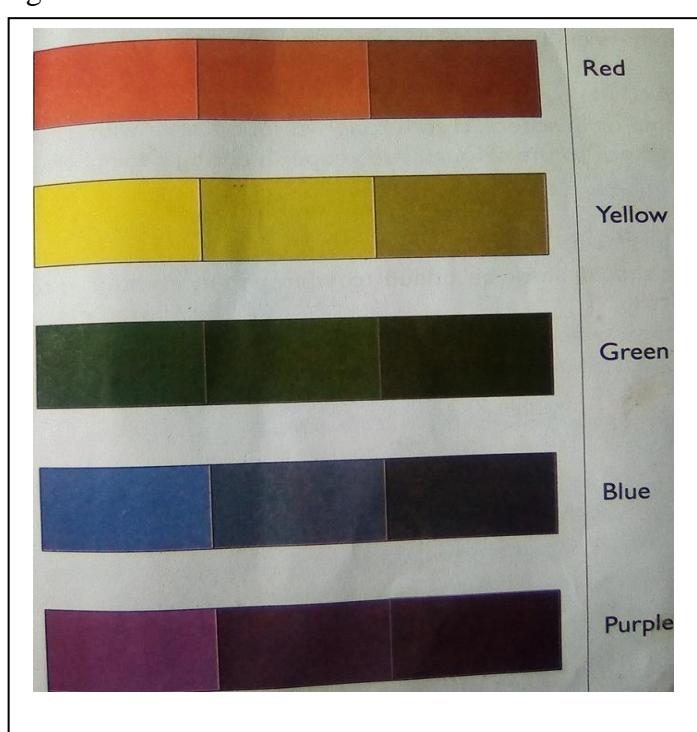
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Experimenting with black and white on other colours to make tonal variations strips

Pupil's activity

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## **Painting: tonal value using white**

### **Using white on cylindrical forms to create tonal variations** ?

When we add white to another colour, the colour becomes lighter.

For example, when we add white to colour blue it becomes lighter.

When we add white to colour green it becomes lighter



### **Materials needed to create tonal variation on cylindrical forms**

1. Papers or drawing book.
2. Rulers
3. Pencils
4. Paints
5. Brushes
6. Palettes
7. Rags

### **Creating tonal variation on cylindrical forms using white**

Pupil's activity

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### **Creating staggered tonal variations on cylindrical forms**

Pupil's activity

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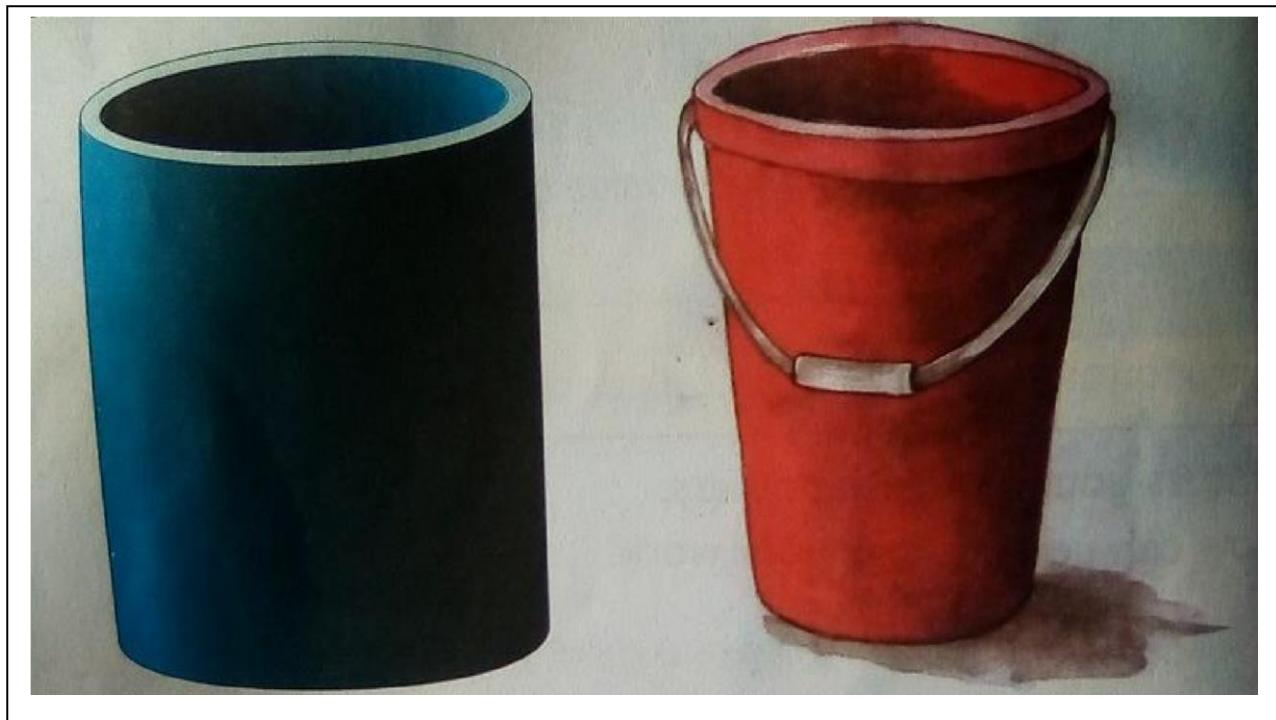
### **Creating blended tonal variation on a cylindrical form**

Pupil's activity

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## **Painting: tonal value using black Using black on cylindrical forms to create tonal variation**

- When black is added to another colour, it becomes darker.
- This means when black is added, the colour loses its brightness.
- For example, when black is added to red it becomes darker and when black is added to yellow it becomes darker.
- The more black is added to a colour the darker it becomes.



### **Materials needed to create tonal value strip**

1. Paper or drawing book
2. Brush
3. Pencil
4. Rag
5. Ruler
6. Palette
7. Paint
8. Container for holding brushes and water

### **Creating tonal variations strips on cylindrical forms using black**

Pupil's activity

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### Creating staggered tonal variation on cylindrical forms using black

Pupil's activity

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### Creating blended tonal variations strips on a cylindrical form

Pupil's activity

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### **Montage: cutting and pasting technique**

- Montage is technique of selecting, editing and piecing together separate sections of pictures to form a continuous whole.
- Montage is another technique of picture making.
- It involves cutting different pictures together to make one pictorial composition.

### **Montage composition**

- In montage, whole or part of pictures and photographs are cut, arranged and glued on a surface to form one composition.
- The pictures and photographs should be related to topic or theme.
- Montage composition gives very interesting combinations.
- Explore different ways of combining pictures in order to enjoy creating montage.

### **Materials needed to create a montage**

1. Adhesives
2. Printed photographs
3. Sharp cutting tools such as scissors, blades
4. Old newspaper and magazines with relevant pictures
5. Mounting board/suitable for sticking the pictures such as cardboard or manila paper.
6. You can also need pencils, rubber and ruler to draw the picture frame and paint to make your composition more beautiful.

### **How to create a montage pictorial composition**

1. Choose an interesting theme.
2. Collect pictures and photographs related to the theme.
3. Cut the pictures and photographs.
4. Prepare the sticking surface
5. Try to fix the pictures in different ways on the prepared surface.
6. Use an adhesive to stick the pictures and photographs on the surface.

Pupil's activity

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### Planning a montage composition on the theme of food

Pupil's activity

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### Identifying types of food in montage composition

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### Creating a montage composition

Pupil's activity

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### Displaying montage composition

Pupil's activity

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### INDIGENOUS

### KENYAN CRAFT

#### Basketry:

#### traditional twine

#### technique

- Basketry is the making of baskets by weaving or braiding long slender pieces of material (as reed or sisals).
- Basketry is a traditional craft practised by many communities.
- It involves
  1. Weaving
  2. Twining
  3. Plaiting or sewing flexible fibres

### **Identifying basketry traditional items**

- There are many items made using basketry technique
- They include
  1. Containers for storing grains and food
  2. Items for decorative purpose
  3. Household goods such as baskets, trays, furniture and baby cots.
- In some communities, basketry technique is used to make houses, barns, granaries, chicken coops, fish traps and winnowing trays.

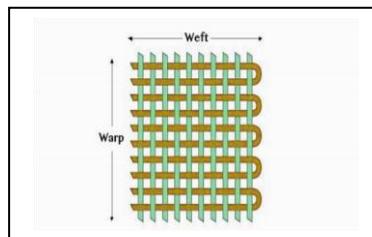
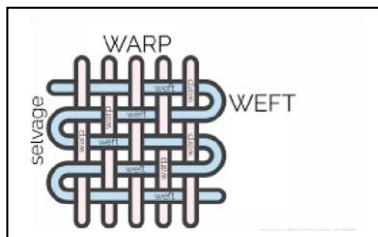
### **Materials needed for basketry**

- Materials can be natural or synthetic
- Natural materials include
  1. Thin flexible sticks
  2. Plant roots
  3. Vines
  4. Variety of grass such as elephant grass
  5. Banana fibres
  6. Cane
  7. Bamboo

8. Stem
9. Raffia
10. Sisal
11. Palm leaves
12. Osier
13. Reeds
14. Rattan
15. Wattle sticks

### **Weaving a circular mat using the twinning technique**

- In twinning technique the wrap and two sets of wefts are used
- **Warp** are the threads that form the framework of a woven item ↗ The **wefts** are the threads which go over and under the warp.
- The wefts are twinned around the warp.



### **How to weave a circular mat using the twining technique**

- Collect the necessary materials need from your local environment  
e.g. banana fibres, knives, reeds, sisal fibre, palm leaves
- Prepare the fibres for weaving
- Set up the warp in order to start weaving.  
Done by arranging several fibres into a star shape
- Tie the fibres at the centre

Pupil's activity

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### **Weaving a circular mat**

1. Cut the warp to the required size.
2. Set the warp in a star shapes
3. Pick the weft and start twinning around the warp
4. Continue weaving until you achieve the size you required.

### Finishing and neatening the edges of a woven circular mat

- To make the mat neat and prevent the weft and warp from coming off, you need to finish the edges neatly.
- This is done either by **stitching or binding**.
- First cut off the lose fibres and tuck in the warp then stitch or bind.
- Stitching is done by using a thread and needle to stitch along the edges.
- Binding is done by stitching a cloth around the edges of the circular mat.
- You can also tuck in the warp in place and use other fibres to warp the edges

### Displaying circular woven items

Pupil's activity

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### Leatherwork: thronging technique

- Leather is obtained from hides and skins of animals.
- Large animals like cattle and others with hair give hides.
- Smaller animals like young one of calves, goats give us skins.
- Leather is used to make traditional items like musical instruments (drum), bags, hats, furniture, jewellery, sheaths.

### Sources of leather

1. Skins e.g from goat
2. Hides e.g from cow

## Leather items

1. Drums
2. Shields
3. Hats
4. Bags
5. Masks

## Collecting traditional leather items

You can collect hides or skin from the local environment.

## Thronging technique

- Before making an article from leather, a design should be laid out and the different pieces cut out carefully.
- The various pieces are then joined together either by gluing or sewing.
- Articles can also be stitched together using strips of leather called **thongs**.
- The technique of joining two or more pieces of leather using thongs for lacing when making an article is referred to as **thonging**

## Making drums using thronging technique

Pupil's activity

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## **Materials need to make a simple drum**

1. Leather material
2. Cutting tools such as a pair of scissors, knives or blades
3. Old containers such as buckets, tins or hollow wood
4. Marking tools
5. Mallets
6. Hammer
7. Rulers.

## Identifying thongs on drums

- Every community has their own unique way of constructing the drum.
- Some drums are covered with a membrane on the top side and others on both top and bottom.
- The membrane on top or bottom of the drum can be attached by lacing using thongs.
- The internal shape of every drum is what gives it the quality of sound produced.
- Drum produce sound by beating.

## How to cut thongs

- Thongs should be stretchable as possible
- The best way to cut thongs is either diagonally or in a circular way if the piece of leather available can allow.
- By cutting this way the thong will not be cut easily when stretched during lacing.

1. Look for old leather item

2. Cut out a big piece from the item
3. Lay your piece of leather on a flat surface
4. Measure the size of the thong needed and mark using a pen
5. Using a pair of scissors, cut the strips as accurate as possible.

#### Process of making a drum

1. Cut out leather pieces so that they are slightly wider than the container for making the resonator of the drum.
2. Make similar number of holes on the cut out leather for the top and bottom pieces
3. Cut out the thongs for joining the top and bottom pieces of leather.
4. Place the cut out leather at the top and bottom
5. Use the thongs to lace the pieces of leather firmly in place.

#### Pupil's activity

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#### Pottery

- Pottery is the art of making containers or articles such as cups, plates, flower vases and pots out of clay.
- Pinch method is one of the technique of modelling pots and containers.

#### Modelling – Pinch technique

- The pinch method involves shaping containers of various sizes and shapes by pressing on the walls using thumb and forefingers.
- The process can be used to model simple containers such as cups and sugar dishes.
- Containers made using pinch technique are referred to as **pinch pots**.
- Another name for pinch pots is **thumb pots**

#### Identifying pinch pots

- Cups
- Pots
- Sugar dishes
- Plates
- Flower vases

### Materials need to model a pinch pot

1. Clay
2. Sticks or incising tool
3. A container with water
4. Papers or leaves for placing the clay and modelled articles

### How to model a container using the pinch technique Clay preparation

- Collect clay from the local environment.
- Remove impurities such as stones, roots

### Preparing clay

- ☒ After collecting the clay and removing impurities, mix the clay thoroughly by pressing it over and over again until the moisture is evenly distributed.
  - This processing is known as **kneading**
  - The process is important because it removes air bubbles from the clay, making it uniform and easier to work with.

### Modelling a pinch pot

1. Take a lump of clay and roll it into a ball then hold it on the palm of one hand.
2. Make a hole in the ball by pushing the thumb of the other hand into the lump of clay
3. Rotate the clay while pinching against the wall of the container using thumb and fingers to widen the hole and shape the pinch pot. Ensure the wall of the container is of even thickness.
4. Place your thumbs inside the pinch pot then press it gently on a flat surface to give it a stable base. Shape the lid as well. This can be done using fingers or by pressing it gently on a flat surface.
5. Use a stick, a scraper or your hand to smoothen the pitch pot. You may wet your hands with water as you smoothen the article. Do not pour water on the container as you smoothen as this may cause it to become soggy and crumble or crack.
6. Leave the container to dry slowly under a shade. Cover the pinch pot so that it dries slowly.

### Modelling pinch pots of varying sizes and shapes

- ☒ Pinch pots are used for different purposes.
  - That is why they can be modelled in different sizes and shapes depending on their purpose.
  - They can be small, wide or thin

### Pinch of different sizes and shapes

### Pupil's activity

### **Methods of decorating clay items**

- Modelled clay are decorated to make them more attractive.
- Methods of decorating include
  1. Stamping
  2. Scratching
  3. Incising
- Stamping involves pressing an object on wet clay articles before they are completely dry.
- Scratching technique, shallow marks are made on the walls of wet clay using sharp tools such as nails, sharp stick or wire
- Incising technique is done by cutting out patterns on the walls of the wet clay article.
- A sharp object such as wire can be used to decorate the articles using incising technique.

### **Materials need to decorate a pinch pot**

1. Clay for modelling
2. A textured item such as maize cob, aloe vera leaves or comb
3. Incising tools such as sticks, wire, thorn or blade
4. A container with water
5. Hollow objects such as a hollow stick, straw, biro pen or biro lid
6. Papers or leaves for placing the clay and modelled articles.



Making and decorating a pinch pot by stamping

Pupil's activity

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Making and decorating a pinch pot by incising

Pupil's activity

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