GRADE 10 NOTES

FINE ARTS AND SPORTS

COMPREHENSIVE HANDBOOK NOTES

Well-organized, simplified learning notes that provide clear, concise information in a logical sequence, making key concepts easily accessible and memorable, enhancing understanding and retention while fostering engagement and facilitating effective study. By providing a clear focus on key ideas, these Mwalimu Consultancy Ltd Notes foster better retention and comprehension, making learning more accessible and enjoyable.

MWALIMU VERSION 2

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MWALIMU CONSULTANCY

1.0 PICTURE MAKING TECHNIQUES (2D ART)

Picture making involves creating artworks on a flat surface using various techniques, materials, and tools. 2D art refers to flat artworks that have height and width but limited depth.

1.1 DRAWING

Drawing is the foundation of picture making. It involves representing objects, forms, and ideas on a flat surface using pencils, charcoal, ink, pastels, or digital tools.

A. ELEMENTS OF 2D ART IN DRAWING

The elements of art are the basic components used to create art. They are like the "building blocks" of any artwork.

1. Line

- **Definition:** A mark made on a surface by a moving point.
- **Types of lines & examples:**
  - **Contour lines:** Outline objects
    - Example: Vase, teacup, human profile
  - **Hatching:** Parallel lines to create shading
    - Example: Shadow on a cube, clothing folds
  - **Cross-hatching:** Intersecting lines for darker values
    - Example: Tree bark, textured stones
  - **Curved lines:** Smooth, flowing lines
    - Example: Waves, hair, ribbons
  - **Zigzag lines:** Sharp angular lines
    - Example: Lightning, jagged rocks, mountain peaks
  - **Dotted or broken lines:** Suggest movement or lightness
    - Example: Trails of flying insects, water ripples

2. Shape

- **Definition:** A two-dimensional area enclosed by lines.
- **Types of shapes & examples:**

- **Geometric shapes:** Circles, squares, triangles
  - Example: Clock face (circle), table (rectangle), roof (triangle)
- **Organic shapes:** Free-form and irregular
  - Example: Clouds, leaves, puddles, rocks
- **Techniques:** Overlapping, scaling, and repetition to create depth
  - Example: Fruits in a bowl, stacked boxes, layered hills

3. Texture

- **Definition:** The feel or appearance of a surface.
- **Types:**
  - **Tactile texture:** Can be felt
    - Example: Bark of a tree, woven basket, rough stone
  - **Simulated texture:** Looks real but is smooth
    - Example: Fish scales, brick patterns, wood grain

4. Value

- **Definition:** Lightness or darkness of a color or tone.
- **Techniques:**
  - **Tinting:** Adding white to lighten
    - Example: Light blue sky, soft petals
  - **Shading:** Adding black to darken
    - Example: Shadow under a cup, mountain crevices
  - **Gradation:** Smooth transition from light to dark
    - Example: Sphere shading, cylinder shading

5. Colour

- **Definition:** Hue, value, and intensity in art.
- **Examples in drawing:**
  - Hue: Red, blue, green
  - Value: Light red vs. dark red
  - Intensity: Bright red vs. dull red
- **Applications:**
  - To create mood (warm vs. cool colors)

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- To emphasize objects (bright color for focal point)
- To show depth (lighter colors recede, darker colors advance)

B. PRINCIPLES OF 2D ART

Principles explain how the elements of art are arranged to create a visually pleasing composition.

1. **Balance** – Equal visual weight
- Symmetrical: Mirror images on both sides (e.g., vase centered on table)
- Asymmetrical: Unequal visual weight but still balanced (e.g., large vase on one side, small cups on the other)

2. **Dominance / Emphasis** – Main focal point
- Example: Bright red apple in a bowl of green fruits
- Example: Lighted window in a night scene

3. **Proportion** – Relative size of objects
- Example: Chair smaller than human figure
- Example: Small trees in the distance, big trees in foreground

4. **Rhythm and Movement** – Leads the viewer's eye
- Example: Flowing river, repeating waves, swinging branches

5. **Harmony / Unity** – Cohesion of all elements
- Example: Fruits in still life harmonizing in color and size
- Example: Buildings of similar architectural style

C. LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

Perspective creates the illusion of depth on a flat surface.

1. One-Point Perspective

- Lines converge to a single vanishing point on the horizon.
- **Viewpoints:** Normal eye level, bird's eye view
- **Steps:**

1. Draw horizon line
2. Place vanishing point
3. Draw lines converging to vanishing point
4. Add objects along lines

- **Examples:** Railway tracks, roads, hallways, rows of windows

2. Two-Point Perspective

- Two vanishing points on the horizon line
- Used for angular objects and corners
- **Steps:**

1. Draw horizon and two vanishing points
2. Draw front edge of object
3. Draw lines from edges to both points
4. Connect lines to complete object

- **Examples:** Corner of a building, tables at angles, city streets

D. STILL LIFE COMPOSITION

Still life involves arranging objects to draw from observation.

Steps:

1. Collect objects: fruits, bottles, vases, cups, fabrics
2. Arrange for depth: overlap, size differences
3. Sketch lightly (outlines)
4. Add details: wrinkles, patterns, textures
5. Apply shading: smudge for soft shadows, cross-hatching for texture
6. Refine drawing: erase unwanted lines, enhance highlights

Examples:

- Fruits: Apple, banana, mango, grapes
- Household items: Bottle, vase, teacup, jug
- Textiles: Cloth, basket, rug
- Stationery: Pencil, eraser, notebook

E. PORTFOLIO FOLDER

F. VALUE DRAWING TECHNIQUE

- Focus: light, shadow, volume
- **Steps:**

1. Observe light source
2. Shade away from light

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3. Blend for smooth transitions

- **Examples:**

- Sphere with shadow
- Cylinder with highlight
- Cube with gradual shading

G. DIGITAL AND VIRTUAL RESOURCES

- Use tablets, computers, or phones for reference
- Study lines, textures, shapes, perspective
- **Examples:**

- Online museum tours (Van Gogh, Da Vinci, Picasso)
- Digital drawing apps: Procreate, Adobe Fresco, Krita

H. CHECKLIST FOR DRAWING LESSONS

- Analyze elements & principles of art
- Draw one-point and two-point perspective
- Set up and draw still life
- Create a portfolio folder
- Apply shading, texture, and value techniques
- Use digital resources

I. ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES, ACTIVITIES & PROJECTS

Practice Exercises:

1. Draw cube, cylinder, sphere using one-point perspective
2. Arrange 3–5 fruits in still life and apply shading
3. Draw a street corner in two-point perspective
4. Collect leaves, bottles, fabrics, draw textures
5. Create a portfolio with at least 5 artworks

Advanced Projects:

1. **Still Life Composition Project:**

- Collect at least 8 objects (fruits, cups, bottles)
- Arrange for depth & overlap
- Draw using pencil and shading techniques

- Present in portfolio

2. **Perspective Cityscape:**

- Draw a small street scene using one or two-point perspective
- Include buildings, trees, and vehicles
- Apply light & shadow

3. **Texture Exploration Project:**

- Draw 10 different textures (rough, smooth, soft, hard)
- Use cross-hatching, stippling, and blending

4. **Digital Drawing Assignment:**

- Recreate a traditional drawing digitally
- Experiment with layering, colors, and digital brushes

Famous Artists to Study:

- Leonardo da Vinci – Realistic sketches
- Vincent van Gogh – Expressive textures & colors
- Pablo Picasso – Geometric forms & perspective
- Rembrandt – Value, light, shadow mastery

1.2 PAINTING (20 LESSONS)

Definition: Painting is the art of applying colour, pigment, or paint to a surface to create images, textures, and visual compositions. Painting helps learners develop **observation skills, creativity, colour understanding, and artistic expression**.

A. PAINTING SCENERIES

Painting sceneries involves capturing **natural, urban, or imaginary landscapes**, focusing on **foreground, middleground, and background** for depth.

1. Wash Techniques

Definition: A wash is a thin, transparent layer of colour applied to a surface to create **light, smooth, and even areas**.

Types of Washes:

1. **Flat Wash**

- Uniform application of colour across the surface.

- **Examples:**
  - Sky (blue)
  - Ocean (light blue)
  - Background walls
  - Desert sands
- **Activity:** Practice painting a flat sky in sunrise colours.

2. **Graded Wash**

- Colour gradually changes from **dark to light** or blends between two colours.
- **Examples:**
  - Sunset fading from orange to yellow
  - Horizon of the sea from dark blue to turquoise
  - Distant mountains fading into the sky
- **Activity:** Paint a sunset using a graded wash from orange to purple.

3. **Variegated Wash**

- Two or more colours blended smoothly across a surface.
- **Examples:**
  - Flower petals with red fading into yellow
  - Rainbow skies
  - Autumn leaves blending red, yellow, and orange
- **Activity:** Create an ocean with variegated waves using blue, green, and white.

<u>Steps for Wash Painting:</u>

1. Select **watercolour paper** and paints.
2. Mix paint with water to desired intensity.
3. Apply flat wash using **horizontal or vertical strokes**.
4. For graded wash, **start with concentrated colour**, gradually add water.
5. Let the first layer **dry before adding another layer**.

Practical Tips:

- Use **soft, large brushes** for even wash.
- Tilt the paper slightly to allow smooth colour flow.
- Avoid over-brushing to prevent streaks.

2. Brush-Spraying Techniques

Definition: Flicking or spraying paint using a brush to create **texture, patterns, or special effects**.

Applications:

- Foliage texture
- Rain effect
- Stars in the night sky
- Animal skin/fur patterns
- Environmental or abstract textures

Steps:

1. Dip brush in paint.
2. Flick wrist or tap brush to spray paint.
3. Use **stencils** to create shapes.
4. Combine with washes for richer compositions.

Examples:

- Tree leaves sprayed with green paint
- Rain drops over pencil sketches of windows
- Birds flying over the sea with blue specks
- Leopard fur pattern in wildlife painting
- Abstract environmental posters

Activities:

- Create a **starry night sky** using black paper and white paint spray.
- Paint a **rainforest foliage effect** using different green tones.

B. PAINTING FROM OBSERVATION

Painting from observation **trains the eye** to see detail, proportion, colour, and composition.

Steps:

1. Make a **viewfinder** from recycled paper to isolate parts of the scene.
2. Select scenery – consider **foreground, middleground, background**.
3. Sketch lightly with pencil.
4. Apply **wash techniques**: flat, graded, or variegated.
5. Add details: trees, clouds, water, buildings.

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6. Use **colour values** to show depth: lighter colours for distance, darker for foreground.

Examples:

- Mountain range with foreground trees and background peaks
- Beach scene: sand (foreground), sea (middleground), sky (background)
- Village landscape: huts (foreground), farmland (middleground), hills (background)
- Forest path: flowers in foreground, path in middleground, sunlight filtering through trees in background

Activity:

- Take a photograph outside and replicate it in watercolour, paying attention to **light, depth, and perspective**.

C. USE OF DIGITAL/ACTUAL SOURCES

Artists can study other works to **improve technique** and understand composition.

Sources:

- Museums (local or online)
- Online galleries
- Social media platforms
- YouTube tutorials

Focus Points:

- Observe **wash and brush-spray techniques**
- Study **colour, contrast, depth, and texture**
- Note **composition principles**

Examples of Digital Sources:

- Google Arts & Culture
- YouTube tutorials on watercolour and spray painting
- Pinterest boards for landscapes
- Photographs of urban or rural scenes

Activity:

- Create a **digital mood board** of 5–10 inspirational images for your next painting project.

D. CREATING STENCILS

Definition: A stencil is a **cut-out template** used to apply repeated shapes or patterns.

Steps:

1. Draw stencil on paper or cardboard.
2. Cut carefully with a craft knife.
3. Apply paint with brush, sponge, or spray.
4. Remove stencil to reveal pattern.

Examples:

- Environmental: trees, animals, recycling symbols
- Nature: birds, leaves, flowers
- Urban: buildings, roads, vehicles
- Abstract: zigzags, circles, waves

Activity/Project:

- Design a **wall mural stencil** of animals in your environment.
- Create a **recycling awareness poster** using stencils.

E. CREATING PICTORIAL COMPOSITIONS

Definition: Pictorial composition is **arranging all elements in a painting** to create harmony and focus.

Key Principles:

1. **Colour contrast and harmony:** Warm vs. cool colours
2. **Balance:** Symmetrical or asymmetrical
3. **Rhythm and movement:** Lead the viewer's eye
4. **Dominance:** Emphasize the main subject

Steps:

1. Sketch outline with pencil.
2. Apply washes for background.
3. Add midground objects.
4. Apply brush-spray textures.
5. Add foreground details.
6. Adjust colour values for depth.
7. Trim and mount for display.

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Activity:

- Paint a **sunset river scene** with trees and animals, applying all composition principles.

F. FOREGROUND, MIDDLEGROUND, BACKGROUND

Layer	Description	Examples
Foreground	Closest to viewer, highly detailed	Flowers, rocks, people, animals
Middleground	Middle area, moderate detail	Houses, trees, rivers, paths
Background	Farthest, less detail, lighter colours	Mountains, sky, sun, distant hills

Tip: Use **lighter colours for background** to suggest distance.

G. PORTFOLIO AND PRESENTATION

- Paintings stored in a **portfolio** for critique and evaluation.
- Label artworks with **title, date, technique**.
- Display for **peer review and teacher feedback**.

Examples:

- Flat wash landscapes
- Brush-spray stencil posters
- Combined techniques painting

Activity:

- Create a **mini-exhibition** of 5–10 paintings. Invite peers to give feedback.

H. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

1. **Wash Techniques Exercises:**

- Flat wash: Clear blue sky
- Graded wash: Sunset sky
- Variegated wash: Ocean blending into shore

2. **Brush-Spray Exercises:**

- Green foliage spraying
- Rain effect over pencil sketch
- Starry night sky

3. **Scenery Painting Projects:**

- Mountain with lake (foreground: flowers)
- Village scene (foreground: pathway, middleground: huts)

- Forest trail (foreground: stones, middleground: trees, background: sunlight)

4. **Stencil Painting Projects:**

- Tree and bird stencil for environment awareness
- Recycling symbol stencil
- Abstract pattern for wall décor

5. **Digital Study Projects:**

- Observe works of Turner, Monet, Van Gogh
- Compare **traditional vs digital techniques**
- Create your own digital concept before painting

6. **Extended Activities/Projects:**

- **Group mural:** Assign sections for foreground, middleground, background
- **Theme-based painting:** e.g., Seasons, Festivals, Conservation, Urban Life
- **Experimental washes:** Mix 3–4 colours for variegated washes

I. CHECKLIST FOR PAINTING LESSONS

- Understand and describe **wash techniques**.
- Paint sceneries from **observation**.
- Apply **brush-spray techniques**.
- Create **stencils** and repeat patterns.
- Use **foreground, middleground, background** principles.
- Apply **colour, contrast, and balance** effectively.
- Complete, **mount, and present paintings** for critique.

1.3 COLLAGE

Definition: Collage is a visual art technique where different materials are assembled and glued onto a surface to create a composition. It can be **single-media** or **mixed-media**, producing **textural, 3-D, or painterly effects**.

Purpose:

- Explore **texture, colour, pattern, and form** creatively
- Encourage **innovation and experimentation** with materials
- Develop **observation, composition, and layering skills**

A. CONCEPT OF COLLAGE

- **Definition:** Artwork made by combining **various materials on a flat surface** to form a unified composition.
- **Types of Collage Techniques:**

1. **Single-Media Collage** – Uses only **one type of material**
   - **Examples:** Paper only, magazine cut-outs, coloured card
2. **Mixed-Media Collage** – Combines **two or more types of materials**
   - **Examples:** Paper + fabric + beads + paint; recycled bottle caps + cardboard + paint

Activity:

- Create a **mood board collage** using only magazine cut-outs to represent a theme like "Seasons" or "City Life."

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLAGE ART

Characteristic	Description	Examples
Textural Effect	Surface feels interesting	Sand glued on paper, crumpled tissue paper, foil sheets
3-D Effect	Elements raised from surface	Cardboard cut-outs, buttons, foam shapes, beads
Painterly Effect	Painted areas integrated with collage	Watercolour washes under glued paper pieces, acrylic highlights
Juxtaposition	Contrasting elements placed together	Bright vs dull colours, natural vs industrial images, paper vs fabric
Superimposition	Layers overlapping to create depth	Papers layered over each other, magazine cut-outs overlapping

Activity:

- Experiment with **3-D elements** by using buttons, beads, or fabric in a small thematic collage.

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C. MATERIALS USED IN COLLAGE

1. **Support/Base:** Thick cardboard, canvas, art paper, plywood (for durable projects)
2. **Adhesives:** Glue, glue sticks, paste, double-sided tape, mod-podge
3. **Materials for Collage:**

- **Paper:** Coloured, tissue, magazine, newspaper, construction paper
- **Fabric:** Old clothes, felt, cotton, lace
- **Natural:** Leaves, sand, shells, twigs, dried flowers
- **Recyclables:** Bottle caps, cardboard, plastic wrappers, packaging
- **Miscellaneous:** Buttons, beads, string, foil, wire

Project Idea:

- Create an **eco-friendly collage** using recycled items from home or school.

D. SINGLE-MEDIA COLLAGE

Definition: Collage created using **one type of material**.

Steps:

1. Develop a **sketch** based on theme (e.g., Animal Welfare).
2. Cut and prepare **materials of one type** (paper, fabric, cardboard).
3. Arrange elements on support, focusing on:

- Shape, colour, painterly effect, juxtaposition, superimposition

4. Glue elements carefully.
5. Let it dry and **trim edges**.
6. Mount for **presentation**.

Examples of Single-Media Collage Themes:

- Forest animals (paper cut-outs)
- Marine life (blue paper fish, seaweed shapes)
- Bird sanctuary (feathers, coloured card)
- Fruit basket (magazine cut-outs)
- Cityscape (monochrome magazine cut-outs)

Activity:

- Create a **single-media paper collage** of a “Rainforest Scene” using only coloured paper.

E. MIXED-MEDIA COLLAGE

Definition: Collage using **more than one type of material**.

Steps:

1. Develop a **sketch** based on theme (e.g., Environmental Conservation).
2. Prepare **varied materials:** paper, fabric, sand, beads, foil, paint.
3. Arrange elements on support, focusing on:

- Tone, texture, 3-D effect

4. Glue carefully, **layer for depth and superimposition**.
5. Allow to dry and trim/mount.
6. Present for **critique**.

Examples of Mixed-Media Collage Themes:

- **Deforestation Awareness:** brown paper trees, green fabric leaves, sand for soil
- **Ocean Pollution:** blue paper water, plastic wrappers, bottle caps for waste
- **Climate Change:** painted sun, crumpled foil clouds, fabric land patches
- **Animal Welfare:** fabric animal shapes, paper grass, beads for eyes
- **Urban vs Rural:** magazine cut-outs, painted background, cardboard structures
- **Festivals or Culture:** sequins, printed photos, paint, fabrics

Activity:

- Create a **mixed-media collage** showing a "City and Nature Contrast" using magazine cut-outs, paint, and recycled materials.

F. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS IN COLLAGE

1. **Theme:** All elements should relate to the chosen theme (e.g., Community Life, Environmental Conservation).
2. **Composition:** Arrange elements for **balance, rhythm, unity**.

- Example: Large tree in foreground, animals in middleground, mountains in background.

3. **Colour:** Use **complementary or harmonious colours**.

- Example: Green leaves, brown tree trunk, blue river.

4. **Texture:** Mix **flat and raised textures** for visual interest.

- Example: Crumpled paper leaves, sand for ground.

5. **Shape:** Combine **geometric and organic shapes**.

- Example: Circular sun, triangular mountains, irregular rocks.

6. **Layering/Superimposition:** Overlap elements for depth.

- Example: Paper flowers over fabric grass, layered magazine images.

Activity:

- Plan a **thematic collage** and make a **composition sketch** showing layers, textures, and colours.

G. SKETCH DEVELOPMENT FOR COLLAGE

- Start with a **pencil sketch** to plan placement.
- Include **foreground, middleground, background**.
- Identify areas for **3-D elements, textures, and paint washes**.

Example Sketches:

- Animal collage: tree (middleground), tiger (foreground), mountains (background)
- Environmental collage: river (middleground), trees (foreground), sun/clouds (background)
- Urban collage: buildings (background), people (middleground), cars (foreground)

Activity:

- Draw **three different sketches** for future collage projects.

H. FINISHING TECHNIQUES

- **Trimming:** Neatly cut excess edges.
- **Mounting:** Fix on cardboard or thick paper.
- **Optional:** Apply varnish or clear glue for durability.
- **Presentation:** Label with **title, theme, materials, and date**.

Project Idea:

- Create a **collage portfolio** with 5–10 finished works, showing a variety of techniques and materials.

I. APPRECIATION AND CRITIQUE

- **Self-Appraisal:**
  - Colour harmony, texture, layering, 3-D effect
- **Peer Appraisal:**
  - Colour balance, texture and layering, creativity, theme representation

Questions for Critique:

- Does the collage convey the theme clearly?
- Are textures and layers used effectively?
- Are colours balanced and visually appealing?
- Does the composition guide the viewer's eye?

Activity:

- Conduct a **class gallery walk**, discuss and evaluate each other's collages.

J. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Single-Media Collage:

1. Paper collage of forest scene (tree, animals, sky)
2. Magazine cut-out ocean life
3. Tissue paper flower garden
4. Cardboard shapes for cityscape

Mixed-Media Collage:

1. Environmental poster: sand, fabric, painted water, bottle caps for trash
2. Animal welfare: fabric animals, paper grass, beads for eyes
3. Abstract art: foil, coloured paper, string, magazine cut-outs layered
4. Festival collage: sequins, painted background, printed photos

Textural & 3-D Effects:

- Crumpled paper leaves
- Beads/buttons for flowers/eyes
- Sand for rough ground
- Cardboard cut-outs for raised structures

Painterly Effects:

- Paint background lightly before gluing
- Add washes under glued elements
- Blend paint with glued textures

Projects / Long-Term Activity Ideas:

- **Theme-based collages:** Seasons, Conservation, Community Life
- **Recycled Collage Project:** Use only recycled materials for a large artwork
- **Collaborative Collage:** Groups create sections to form one mural

K. SAFETY AND MATERIALS HANDLING

- Handle scissors carefully
- Avoid sharp knives without supervision
- Use adhesives and paints safely
- Recycle old materials safely

L. DIGITAL/ACTUAL SOURCES FOR COLLAGE STUDY

- **Henri Matisse** – Paper cut-outs
- **Romare Bearden** – Mixed-media collage
- **El Anatsui** – Recycled materials and textures
- Study layering, textures, 3-D effects, and juxtaposition online or in museums

Activity:

- Create a **digital inspiration folder** with 10 collage artworks for ideas.

M. CHECKLIST FOR COLLAGE LESSONS

- Understand concept of collage
- Identify single-media and mixed-media techniques
- Collect and prepare materials safely
- Develop sketches for collage
- Apply textural, 3-D, painterly effects, juxtaposition, superimposition
- Trim, mount, and present artworks
- Appraise own and peers' collage confidently
- Experiment with colour, composition, and theme expression

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MULTIMEDIA ARTS

Definition: Multimedia Arts involves using **digital or traditional media** to create visual designs. It combines **artistic creativity, design principles, and communication skills**. Graphic design is a key component, including **calligraphy, trademarks, and poster design**.

Purpose:

- Communicate ideas visually
- Create aesthetically appealing artworks
- Develop design thinking and technical skills
- Apply art in education, advertisement, and social campaigns

2.1 GRAPHIC DESIGN

Definition: Graphic design is the **art of visual communication** using images, text, and layout.

Key Areas:

1. **Calligraphy** – Decorative, artistic handwriting
2. **Trademark (Logo Design)** – Symbol or logo representing a brand or idea
3. **Poster Design** – Visual communication for advertisement, education, or social awareness

A. CALLIGRAPHY

Definition: The art of **stylized, decorative handwriting** using pens, brushes, or digital tools.

Components of Calligraphy:

- **Ascenders:** Parts of letters rising above the body (b, d, h)
- **Body:** Central part of letters (a, c, e)
- **Descenders:** Parts below the baseline (g, p, y)

Steps to Practice Calligraphy:

1. Prepare the pen: Flat or slanted tip using **cardboard, bamboo, or straw**
2. Draw **guidelines** for uniform letters
3. Hold pen at correct **angle (30–45°)**
4. Practice writing **letters, numbers, and short phrases**
5. Add **decorative flourishes, loops, and swirls**

Applications of Calligraphy:

- Seasonal greeting cards: “Happy New Year”, “Merry Christmas”
- Certificates and awards
- Invitations and banners

Examples of Calligraphy Texts:

- “Welcome Spring” in slanted cursive with floral decorations
- “Happy Earth Day” using green and blue ink
- “Graduation 2026” using bold capitals with swirls

Activities:

1. Write all lowercase letters using flat pen tip
2. Write all uppercase letters with slanted tip
3. Create a greeting card for **Earth Day** or **School Anniversary**
4. Practice ascenders and descenders with decorative loops

Projects:

- Make a **class certificate** using calligraphy
- Design **seasonal greeting cards** for school or community

B. TRADEMARK DESIGN (LOGO DESIGN)

Definition: A trademark is a **symbol, sign, or graphic representation** that identifies a brand, business, or service.

Steps to Design a Trademark:

1. Research brand or theme
2. Choose elements: symbols, icons, shapes
3. Decide colours: maximum 2–3 for clarity
4. Create layout: balance text and graphics
5. Use **CAD software** for precision: Canva, Adobe Illustrator, CorelDraw
6. Refine and finalize design

Examples of Trademark Designs:

- Farm produce: Green leaf icon with brand name
- Tech company: Blue geometric abstract icon
- School: Shield symbol with initials

- Social campaign: Recycling symbol with “Save the Planet”
- Community project: Water drop icon for clean water initiative

Activities:

1. Design a **2-colour logo** for a school club
2. Create a **brand logo** for a farm or tech business
3. Make a **social awareness logo** for recycling or environmental campaign

Project Ideas:

- Design **a full brand identity** including logo, slogan, and icon
- Collaborate in groups to create a **mock company logo** for a class enterprise

C. POSTER DESIGN

Definition: A poster is a **visual display** used for communication in advertisement, education, or social campaigns.

Key Elements of Poster Design:

1. **Line and Wash Illustrations:** Use outlines and colour washes to enhance visuals
2. **Layout:** Arrange images, text, and headings for clarity
3. **Colour:** Bright or contrasting colours attract attention
4. **Dominance/Focal Point:** Highlight the main subject
5. **Balance and Harmony:** Ensure images and text complement each other

Steps to Create Posters:

1. Observe real or virtual poster examples
2. Choose a theme: social, advertisement, educational
3. Sketch layout lightly
4. Draw **line illustrations** of main elements
5. Apply **wash or flat colour** for emphasis
6. Add text using calligraphy or block letters
7. Refine and highlight dominant elements
8. Mount for display or critique

Examples of Poster Themes:

- Social: “Say No to Drugs”, “Clean Water for All”, “Plant Trees”
- Advertisement: “New Juice Launch”, “Back-to-School Sale”, “Sports Event”
- Educational: “Save Electricity”, “Healthy Eating”, “Road Safety Awareness”

Activities:

1. Draw **advertisement poster** for local juice brand
2. Create **social campaign poster**: “Save the Environment”
3. Design **educational poster**: “Wash Your Hands”
4. Make **community awareness poster**: “Road Safety Week”

Project Ideas:

- Design a **poster series** on a social issue (e.g., climate change, school health)
- Create a **classroom exhibition** of 5–10 posters

D. DIGITAL AND ACTUAL SOURCES

Sources for Study and Inspiration:

- **Calligraphy:** YouTube tutorials, Skillshare, online workshops
- **Trademark Design:** Canva, Adobe Illustrator, CorelDraw, Figma
- **Poster Design:** Pinterest boards, Behance, museum exhibitions

Examples of Observation:

- **Local:** Kenyan school badges, supermarket logos
- **International:** Nike logo, WWF panda, McDonald’s M, UNICEF posters

Activity:

- Create a **digital inspiration folder** for your graphic design projects
- Compare **traditional vs digital calligraphy styles**

E. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Calligraphy Exercises:

1. Write all lowercase letters neatly with flat pen tip
2. Write uppercase letters with slanted pen tip
3. Create greeting cards with “Happy Earth Day”
4. Practice decorative flourishes for ascenders/descenders

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Trademark Exercises:

1. Design **2-colour logo** for school club
2. Create a **farm business brand logo**
3. Make a **social awareness logo** (e.g., recycling campaign)

Poster Exercises:

1. Advertisement poster: Local juice brand using line & wash
2. Social campaign poster: "Save the Environment" with dominant focal point
3. Educational poster: "Wash Your Hands" using line illustrations
4. Community awareness: "Road Safety Week"

Extended / Group Projects:

- Create a **brand identity**: logo, slogan, and social media banner
- Design a **poster campaign series** on climate change, health, or hygiene
- Group mural poster combining **calligraphy, logo, and illustrations**

Line & Wash Practice:

- River with trees and hills
- Mountain landscape with sunrise/sunset
- Urban road with people and vehicles

Layout Practice:

- Place main text at top, image in centre, slogan at bottom
- Experiment with asymmetrical and symmetrical designs

Colour Practice:

- Complementary colours: Blue/Orange, Red/Green
- Harmonious colours: Shades of blue for sea, shades of green for forest

F. CHECKLIST FOR GRAPHIC DESIGN LESSONS

- Understand concept of calligraphy, trademarks, and posters
- Practice making **flat and slanted calligraphy pens**
- Use guidelines for correct pen angles

- Write decorative letters, words, and short messages
- Research graphic design elements: illustration, layout, colour, lettering
- Design **2-colour trademark using CAD or paper sketches**
- Observe actual or virtual poster examples
- Create advertisement, social, or educational poster using line & wash
- Display and appraise own and peers' work confidently
- Apply balance, dominance, harmony, and colour principles in all projects

G. EXTRA PRACTICAL EXAMPLES AND IDEAS

Activity	**Example**
Calligraphy	"Welcome Spring" card, "Merry Christmas" poster, "Class of 2026" certificate
Trademark	Recycling logo, Eco-friendly brand, School club logo, Tech company icon
Poster	"Save Water" social poster, "Buy Fresh Fruits" advertisement, "Healthy Eating Week" educational poster
Line & Wash	River with trees, Mountain landscape, Urban road with people
Layout Practice	Main text top, image centre, slogan bottom; Asymmetrical vs Symmetrical
Colour Practice	Complementary: Blue/Orange, Red/Green; Harmonious: Shades of blue for sea
Project	Brand identity set (logo, slogan, poster), Poster campaign for social issue

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2.2 FABRIC DECORATION: TIE AND DYE

Definition: Tie and dye is a **fabric decoration technique** where fabric is tied, folded, or twisted and then dyed to create **resist patterns**. This technique produces unique, decorative designs on textiles.

Purpose:

- Create decorative fabrics for **scarves, garments, tablecloths, and wall art**
- Explore **colour combinations, patterns, and textures**
- Develop **creativity, planning, and precision skills**

Origin and Influence:

- **West Africa:** Ghana, Nigeria – traditional cotton fabrics for clothing and ceremonial use
- **Europe:** 1960s hippie fashion – T-shirts, scarves, casual wear
- **Asia (China & Japan):** Shibori technique – intricate folding and dyeing patterns

Examples of Tie and Dye Fabrics:

- Bold geometric **West African cotton patterns**
- Spiral T-shirts in **2–3 vibrant colours**
- Indigo-dyed **Shibori scarves** from Japan
- Table runners and napkins with diamond or circular patterns

A. MATERIALS AND TOOLS

Item	Use	Example / Note
Fabric	Absorbs dye well	Cotton T-shirts, scarves, linen, old tablecloths
Dye	Colour application	Textile dyes (powder or liquid), 2–3 colours per design
Rubber bands / String	Tie/fold fabric	Thin or thick for pattern variation
Buckets / Dye baths	Immersion of fabric	Separate baths for each colour
Gloves	Protect hands	Latex, rubber, or reusable gloves
Iron	Set dye after drying	Optional for finishing
Safety equipment	Protect work area	Aprons, newspaper, plastic sheets

Tip: Always wash new fabrics before dyeing to **remove starch, dirt, or sizing** that can prevent dye absorption.

B. TIE AND DYE TECHNIQUES

Tie and dye uses resist methods, where areas tied or folded resist the dye to form patterns.

1. Diamond Effect

- **Definition:** Fold and tie fabric to create repeating diamond shapes
- **Steps:**

1. Fold fabric into a triangular accordion or pleated pattern
2. Secure tied folds with rubber bands at intervals
3. Dip or brush in dye
4. Rinse, dry, and optionally apply second colour

- **Examples:**

- Blue and yellow cotton tablecloth with repeating diamonds
- Red and white scarf with diamond patterns
- T-shirt with multi-colour diamond designs

2. Spiral Effect

- **Definition:** Twist fabric into a spiral for circular, radiating patterns
- **Steps:**

1. Pinch fabric at the centre
2. Twist into spiral shape
3. Secure with rubber bands in pie-like sections
4. Apply dye in sections
5. Rinse and dry

- **Examples:**

- Rainbow spiral T-shirt
- Indigo and white spiral scarf
- Wall hanging with contrasting spiral patterns

3. Bullseye / Circular Rings

- **Definition:** Concentric circles pattern formed by tying sections of fabric
- **Steps:**

1. Pinch fabric at desired points
2. Tie tightly with string or bands

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3. Dye with one or multiple colours

- **Examples:**

- Green and yellow circular neck scarf
- T-shirt with red and orange rings
- Small decorative napkins with bullseye design

4. Stripe / Linear Patterns

- **Definition:** Parallel folds to create stripes
- **Steps:**

1. Accordion fold fabric lengthwise or widthwise
2. Tie bands at regular intervals
3. Apply dye evenly across folds

- **Examples:**

- Blue and white striped tablecloth
- Green and black scarf with linear design
- T-shirt with colourful horizontal stripes

5. Mixed / Combined Techniques

- **Definition:** Use more than one technique for complex patterns
- **Examples:**

- Spiral centre with diamond edges on scarf
- Bullseye circles combined with stripes on table runner
- Multi-patterned T-shirt (spiral + linear stripes)

C. PROCESS / PRACTICAL STEPS

1. **Research:** Study African, European, and Asian tie-dye examples; explore virtual tutorials
2. **Prepare Fabric:** Wash, fold, and tie according to chosen pattern
3. **Prepare Dye Baths:** Follow manufacturer's instructions; use separate baths for each colour
4. **Dye Application:** Immerse tied fabric; repeat for multi-colour patterns
5. **Rinse and Dry:** Rinse until water runs clear; hang to dry
6. **Finishing:** Remove ties, iron if necessary; use as garment, scarf, or wall décor

Tip: Test small fabric scraps to practice colour combinations and tie techniques before applying on main fabric.

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D. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

1. **Colour Choice:**

- Contrast: Red & white, blue & yellow
- Harmony: Shades of one colour for subtlety

2. **Pattern Size:**

- Small diamonds vs large spirals

3. **Balance:**

- Symmetrical folding for uniform patterns

4. **Creativity:**

- Combine techniques for unique effects

5. **Theme / Purpose:**

- Seasonal scarves, school neck scarves, cultural wall hangings

E. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Wear gloves to prevent skin stains
- Work in ventilated area to avoid inhaling dye powders
- Protect surfaces with newspaper or plastic sheets
- Follow dye instructions carefully
- Avoid ingestion or contact with eyes

F. APPRECIATION AND CRITIQUE

Self-Appraisal:

- Are patterns clear and symmetrical?
- Is colour combination appealing?
- Does the design suit intended purpose?

Peer Appraisal:

- Accuracy of diamond, spiral, or bullseye patterns
- Colour contrast and harmony
- Neatness, creativity, and originality

Discussion Prompts:

- Which patterns are visually most effective?
- How do colours interact?

- Can techniques be combined for more complex designs?

G. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Diamond Tie and Dye:

- Blue & yellow cotton scarf
- Red & white tablecloth
- Green & black neck scarf

Spiral Tie and Dye:

- Rainbow spiral T-shirt
- Indigo & white scarf
- Multi-colour table runner

Bullseye / Circular Patterns:

- Small scarves with concentric rings
- T-shirt with layered circular designs

Stripe / Linear Patterns:

- Blue and white tablecloth
- Horizontal striped scarf
- Multi-colour T-shirt

Combined Techniques:

- Spiral centre + diamond edges
- Bullseye circles + linear stripes on fabric

Digital / Virtual Exploration:

- Watch videos on Shibori, African tie-dye, European tie-dye
- Observe colour blending and folding techniques
- Record creative ideas in a **tie-dye journal**

H. PROJECT IDEAS

1. **Individual Project:**

- Design a **scarf or neck tie** using diamond or spiral technique
- Create a **table runner** using multi-colour tie-dye

2. **Group Project:**

- Collaborative **class wall hanging** with mixed tie-dye patterns

- **School cultural day fabrics:** T-shirts or banners with combined techniques

3. **Creative Exploration:**

- Experiment with **three colours or more**
- Combine **spiral, diamond, and stripe patterns**
- Use fabric scraps for **practice and experimentation**

I. CHECKLIST FOR TIE AND DYE LESSONS

- Understand concept and origins of tie and dye
- Identify diamond, spiral, bullseye, and stripe techniques
- Source and prepare cotton or absorbent fabrics
- Tie/fold fabric accurately for desired patterns
- Prepare dye baths and apply dye safely
- Rinse, dry, and iron fabric
- Display finished works for critique
- Self-appraise and give peer feedback
- Explore actual and virtual examples to improve designs

J. EXTRA NOTES AND TIPS

- Use **recyclable fabrics** for practice
- Layer colours for **unique visual effects**
- Combine **folding methods** for creative patterns
- Tie bands **tightly for crisp patterns**, loosely for blurred effects
- Keep a **tie-dye journal** with colours, techniques, and outcomes
- Use gloves, aprons, and protective surfaces

K. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES (TEXT FORM)

Technique	Example	Use
Diamond Effect	△ △ △ △ repeating pattern	Scarf, T-shirt, tablecloth
Spiral Effect	@ concentric circles	T-shirt, scarf, wall hanging
Bullseye / Circular	O concentric rings	Small scarf, decorative cloth
Stripe / Linear	— — — horizontal / vertical	Table runner, neck scarf
Combined Techniques	Spiral centre + diamond edges	Scarf, tablecloth, classroom art

2.3 FABRIC DECORATION: BATIK (10 LESSONS)

Definition:

Batik is a **resist dyeing technique** where **hot or cold wax is applied to fabric** to resist dye in certain areas, creating decorative patterns. After dyeing, the wax is removed to reveal **unique designs and textures**.

Purpose:

- Create decorative fabrics for **scarves, T-shirts, tablecloths, wall hangings, and garments**
- Explore **colour combinations, pattern making, and layering techniques**
- Develop **creativity, fine motor skills, and precision**

Origins and Influence:

- **Indonesia:** Traditional Javanese batik; elaborate, symbolic designs
- **West Africa:** Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal; bold geometric and floral patterns
- **Other Influences:** Modern fashion and home décor globally

Examples of Batik Fabrics:

- Indonesian batik sarongs with floral or animal motifs
- Ghanaian batik with **geometric and diamond patterns**
- Senegalese batik dresses with **2–3 colour combinations**
- Nigerian batik for **table runners, cushion covers, and school uniforms**

A. MATERIALS AND TOOLS

Item	Use	Example / Notes
Cotton Fabric	Absorbs dye and wax well	Scarves, T-shirts, tablecloths
Wax	Resist dye to create patterns	Paraffin + beeswax (2:1 ratio)
Wax Applicators	Apply wax precisely	Brush, tjanting tool, cotton swabs
Dye	Colour application	Cold textile dyes, two or more colours per design

Buckets / Dye Bath	Immersion of fabric	Separate baths for each colour
Iron / Rubbing Cloth	Remove wax	Iron between absorbent paper
White Spirit	Optional dewaxing	Helps dissolve wax
Protective Gear	Safety	Gloves, apron, long sleeves
Newspapers / Trays	Protect work surface	Catch dripping wax

Tips:

- Always **wash fabrics** to remove starch or dirt before starting
- Work in a **well-ventilated area**
- Wear gloves to **prevent burns or stains**

B. BATIK TECHNIQUES

Batik designs are mainly created using **crackled** and **textured effects**.

1. Crackled Effect

- **Definition:** Wax is cracked before dyeing so that dye penetrates small fissures, creating a veined or "crackled" pattern
- **Steps:**

1. Apply wax with brush or tjanting tool
2. Let wax cool slightly
3. Crack wax by folding, pressing, or pinching
4. Immerse fabric in dye
5. Dry and remove wax

- **Examples:**

- Blue scarf with white crackle lines
- Red tablecloth with white crackled diamonds
- Multi-coloured cotton fabric with layered crackle

2. Textured / Patterned Effect

- **Definition:** Wax is applied in layers, dots, stripes, or repeated motifs to create surface texture
- **Steps:**

1. Apply wax in desired pattern: dots, stripes, leaves, flowers, geometric shapes
2. Combine with folding or pleating for extra effect

3. Immerse fabric in dye
4. Dewax to reveal raised patterns

- **Examples:**

- Dot-patterned scarves in two colours
- Zigzag wax stripes on table runners
- Floral wax patterns for wall hanging

3. Combined Crackled & Textured Effects

- Mix crackled background with textured overlays for **multi-layered, decorative fabrics**
- **Examples:**

- Blue and white scarf with crackled background + textured dots
- Red and yellow T-shirt with zigzag wax cracks + floral wax accents
- Table runner with layered geometric and crackle effects

4. Motif Types

- **Geometric:** Squares, diamonds, triangles
- **Natural:** Leaves, flowers, sun, waves
- **Cultural / Symbolic:** Animals, traditional icons, abstract motifs
- **Borders / Repeating Patterns:** For tablecloths, cushion covers

C. PRACTICAL STEPS / PROCESS

1. **Research:** Explore Indonesian, Ghanaian, Nigerian, Senegalese batik designs; study motifs, colours, and techniques
2. **Prepare Fabric:** Wash and iron to remove starch/dirt
3. **Prepare Wax:** Mix paraffin and beeswax (2:1), melt gently
4. **Apply Wax:** Use brush or tjanting tool for patterns; allow to cool
5. **Dyeing:**

- Cold dye baths for first colour
- Apply second dye for multi-colour layering

6. **Dewaxing:**

- Ironing between absorbent paper
- Rubbing with cloth
- White spirit optional for thorough removal

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7. **Finishing:** Hang to dry, iron, and use as garment, scarf, or decorative piece

Tips:

- Test on fabric scraps for **colour combinations and wax patterns**
- Keep a **batik journal** recording patterns, folds, and colour effects

D. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

1. **Colour Choice:**
   - Contrasting: Blue & white, red & yellow, green & orange
   - Harmonious: Shades of one colour for subtle effect
2. **Pattern / Motif:**
   - Crackle: Random vein-like lines
   - Textured: Dots, stripes, geometric, floral
3. **Balance:**
   - Symmetry or even spread of motifs for visual harmony

4. **Theme:**
   - Cultural motifs, natural patterns, abstract designs
5. **Layering:**
   - Combine crackled & textured effects for complex, creative designs

E. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Gloves and aprons to prevent stains
- Work on protected surfaces
- Handle hot wax with care
- Use ventilated areas to avoid inhaling dye powders
- Keep a first aid kit nearby

F. APPRECIATION AND CRITIQUE

Self-Appraisal:

- Check colour contrast, clarity of patterns, symmetry, and overall appeal

Peer Appraisal:

- Symmetry and balance of wax patterns
- Effectiveness of crackle or textured effect

- Creativity, neatness, and originality

Discussion Questions:

- Which effect (crackled, textured, or combined) is most striking?
- Are colours balanced and visually appealing?
- Can design be improved by layering or combining techniques?

G. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Crackled Effect:

- Blue scarf with white vein-like lines
- Red tablecloth with crackled diamond pattern
- Multi-colour layered crackle T-shirt

Textured Effect:

- Scarves with dot-textured motif
- Table runners with zigzag wax patterns
- Wall hanging with wax floral motifs

Combined Effects:

- Blue & white scarf: crackled background + dot overlay
- Red & yellow T-shirt: zigzag wax cracks + floral dots
- Table runner: geometric wax motifs + crackled texture

Virtual / Digital Exploration:

- Watch Indonesian batik tutorials (YouTube, museum archives)
- Observe Ghanaian and Nigerian batik galleries online
- Record colour combinations, folding, and layering techniques

H. PROJECT IDEAS

Individual Projects:

- Batik scarf with crackled effect
- Tablecloth or T-shirt with geometric and textured motifs
- Small wall hanging with layered patterns

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Group Projects:

- Collaborative class wall hanging using multiple batik techniques
- School cultural day garments with traditional batik patterns

Creative Exploration:

- Combine **crackled, textured, and fold techniques** for unique designs
- Use **three or more colours** for multi-layered effects
- Incorporate **natural motifs** (leaves, flowers) or symbolic shapes

I. CHECKLIST FOR BATIK LESSONS

- Understand concept, origin, and purpose of batik
- Identify crackled and textured techniques
- Source and prepare cotton fabrics
- Prepare wax safely (2:1 paraffin:beeswax)
- Apply wax for desired patterns
- Use dye safely and effectively
- Dewax fabric properly
- Display and appraise finished work
- Explore actual and virtual batik examples for inspiration

J. EXTRA NOTES AND TIPS

- Use **recyclable fabrics** for practice
- Layer **crackle and textured effects** for creativity
- Use **contrasting colours** for eye-catching designs
- Keep a **batik journal** to track wax patterns and dye effects
- Practice layering wax for **multi-colour outcomes**
- Ensure **even wax coverage** for crisp, sharp patterns
- Test techniques on fabric scraps before final project

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K. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES (TEXT FORM)

Technique	Example	Use
Crackled	Small "veins" on blue fabric	Scarf, tablecloth, T-shirt
Textured	Dots, stripes, floral wax shapes	Wall hanging, cushion cover, scarf
Combined	Crackled background + textured overlay	Scarf, T-shirt, table runner

3.0 INDIGENOUS CRAFTS (3D ART)

Definition: Indigenous crafts involve creating **functional or decorative objects** using **locally sourced materials**, combining **cultural knowledge, creativity, and technical skill**.

Focus Area: Pottery and ceramics – **traditional 3D arts exploring clay properties, modeling techniques, and firing methods.**

3.1 POTTERY AND CERAMICS (20 LESSONS)

Definitions:

- **Pottery:** Art of shaping clay into **functional or decorative objects** such as vases, pots, bowls, and figurines, which are then fired.
- **Ceramics:** Broader term including pottery and other **fired clay objects**, often with **glazes** for colour and texture.

A. ELEMENTS OF 3D ART IN POTTERY

Element	Explanation	Examples
Texture	Surface feel or appearance	Smooth vase, ridged bowl, carved pot, grooved pitcher
Colour	Natural clay or applied pigments	Red terracotta, black clay, painted ceramic, oxide-coated bowl
Voids	Empty spaces in design	Hole in decorative vase, open handle of jug, hollow figurine
Solids	Mass or volume of object	Thick clay pot, solid figurine, dense base of vase
Planes	Flat or curved surfaces	Flat base, curved body, angular rims
Contours	Outline and shape	Bulbous vase, elongated jug, circular bowl, asymmetrical vase

B. PRINCIPLES OF 3D ART IN POTTERY

Principle	Explanation	Examples
Balance	Even visual weight	Symmetrical vase, tripod bowl, centered figurine
Contrast	Differences in texture, colour, or shape	Smooth body + rough rim, light & dark clay combination
Movement	Sense of flow or direction	Spiral patterns, wavy handles, flowing grooves
Unity & Harmony	All parts work together	Matching lid & base, coordinated textures, harmonious rim patterns
Proportion & Dominance	Size relationships & focal point	Large base with narrow neck, decorative rim as focus

C. PROPERTIES OF CLAY

- **Plasticity:** Ability to be shaped without cracking
- **Porosity:** Ability to absorb water, affecting drying & firing
- **Vitrification:** Clay hardens and becomes non-porous when fired

Examples in Kenya:

- Red terracotta clay (Embu, Murang'a)
- Black clay (Kakamega, Western Kenya)
- White clay (Coastal regions, Lamu, Mombasa)

D. PREPARATION OF CLAY

Steps:

1. **Sourcing clay:** Rivers, hills, purchased locally
2. **Drying:** Sun-dry to remove excess moisture
3. **Crushing:** Break large lumps into fine particles
4. **Slaking:** Add water to soften clay
5. **Sieving:** Remove stones and impurities
6. **Drying again:** Reduce excess water
7. **Kneading/Wedging:** Make clay uniform and air-free
8. **Storage:** Airtight containers or covered buckets

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Examples:

- Red clay kneaded for vase making
- Black clay sieved for smooth finish
- White clay prepared for small figurines

Tips:

- Always remove impurities to avoid cracks during firing
- Use recycled clay for practice

E. PELLET TECHNIQUE (HAND-BUILDING METHOD)

Definition: Creating pottery by **joining small clay pellets (balls)** to form a larger object.

Steps:

1. Roll uniform clay pellets (1–2 cm diameter)
2. Score and slip pellets before joining
3. Stack pellets gradually to form walls
4. Smooth surface while keeping desired texture
5. Ensure uniform thickness and symmetry

POLITE NOTE!

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FOR THE FOLLOWING;

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