



*Study guide to*

# UCE 612 IPS (Art)

*and*

# UACE P615 Art Principle subject

By: Nsangi Secondary School Art and Design Department 2021

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**KOICA Uganda**  
through  
**The Volunteer program**



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## Introduction

This revision material/textbook is meant to help candidates read and analyze the elements and principles of Art as a key to the set goals required in the production of excellent Art works for UCE and UACE National Examinations.

Candidates are therefore requested to practice these principles for excellency.

We hope and believe this guide will be of great help to all UCE, IPS and UACE Art candidates.

## Objectives

By the end of this revision training tool candidates will be able to:

1. Use the required materials and tools required in producing Art works
2. Apply the principles and elements of Art in excellent Art work production
3. Appreciate the Art works by the applied elements and principles

## Note to candidates/teachers

This book does not contain exercises for practice but rather provides the basics for production of excellent Art works and so we advise the users to find themselves projects to perfect their skills using the hints given.

## Materials and tools

Among the many Art materials and tools, the candidates will be expected to apply:

Pens

Paper

Pencils

Letrasetts

Rulers

Curves

Rubbers/erasers

Colours/Ink

Crayons

Brushes



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## 1. ELEMENTS OF ART

These are visual symbols used in the construction and appreciation of a given art work or guidelines followed during the construction and appreciation of a given art work.

Art and design is made up of the following elements:

- 1) Form
- 2) Line
- 3) Shapes
- 4) Tone
- 5) Colour
- 6) Space
- 7) Texture

### 1) Form

It is the way an object appears in terms of its volume. The difference between Shape and form is that a shape is a mere appearance of an object, form goes further and looks at the roundness of an object.

For example, the shape of an orange is a circle but its form is a sphere.

Therefore shape is seen in two dimension, but form is seen in 3 dimension.



Cube



Rectangular  
Prism



Sphere



Cone



Cylinder



Figure 1: Form

Example of shapes as seen in three dimension.



## 2) Line:

This is a mark made by a moving point on a surface or a mark made on a surface to join two or more points or a pattern created by a series of dots moving in space towards a given direction.

Lines are of many different functions.

- They suggest movement.
- They create shapes.
- Lines show direction.
- Lines create illustration of depth.
- Line define form.
- They emphasize the character of an object.

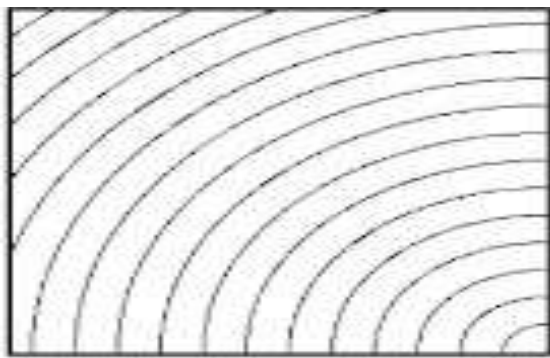
### TYPES OF LINES.

Curved lines:

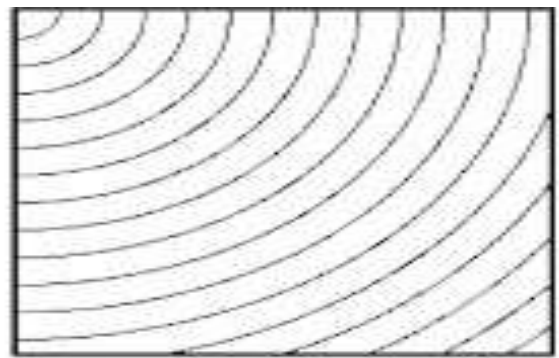
They are used to depict curved forms e.g. oval shapes.



Figure 2: Curved lines 1



(a)



(b)

Figure 3: Curved lines 2



Straight lines:

They are used to draw straight forms. They form bend or curve.



Figure 4: Straight lines

Dotted line:

These are made when dots repeat themselves to make a linear Pattern

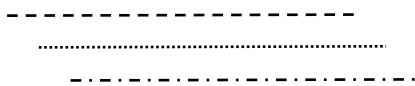


Figure 5: Dotted lines

Thick lines



Figure 6: Thick lines

Meandering lines:

These are meant to depict creeping objects, movement of water, drapery, etc.

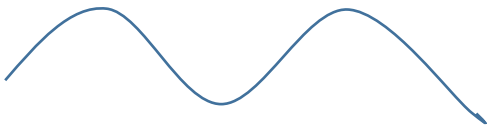


Figure 7: Meandering lines

Zigzag lines: Such lines have sharp corners which depict sharpness.



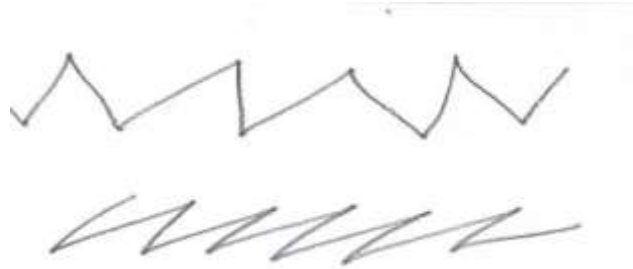


Figure 8: Zigzag lines

### 3) Shapes.

This is the polygon characteristics of an object or the outer appearance of an object. The most common shapes are squares, triangles, rectangles, circles and semicircles.

Shape is a two dimensional area confined by an actual line or implied line. In drawing, shapes are created when the ends of lines are joined to enclose areas.

Shapes are divided into two different categories.

Regular shapes: Geometric/Man made:

These are shapes that are well defined and regular derived from geometry. e.g. Boxes, cups, tins, books, tables, buckets, suit cases etc.

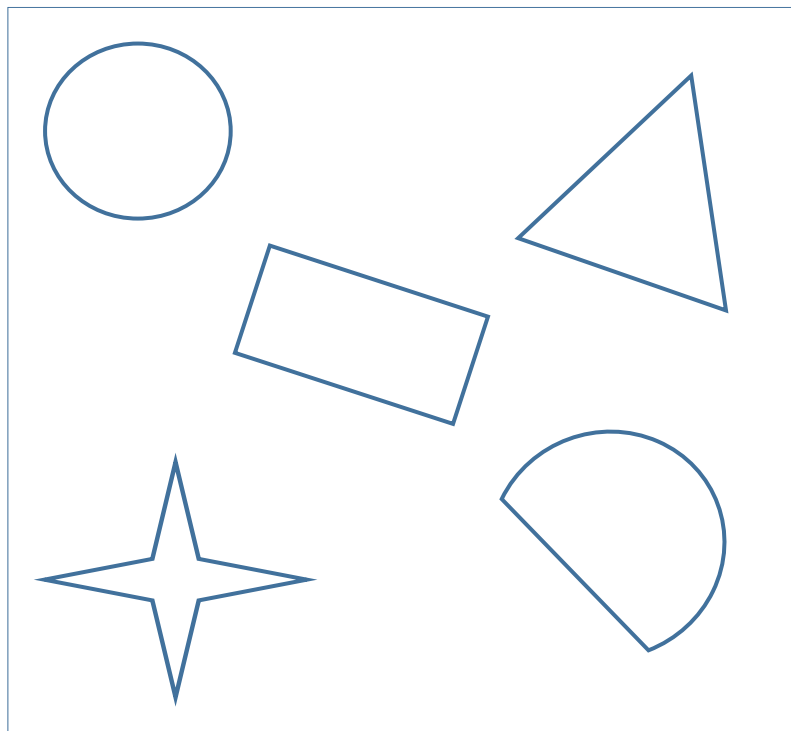


Figure 9: Regular shapes



Irregular shapes: Organic/Natural shapes

These are natural objects (God made objects) e.g. Birds, animals. Trees, stones, etc.

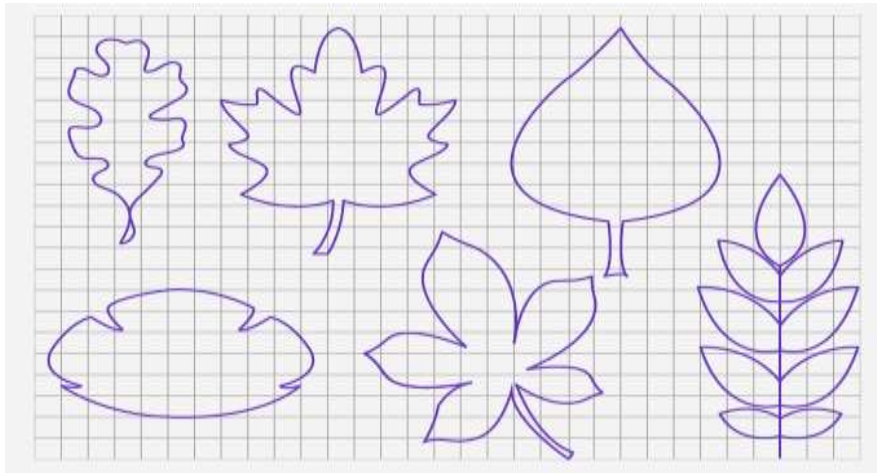


Figure 10: Irregular shapes

#### 4) Tone.

This is the lightness or darkness of an object, depending on the effect of light reflected on the object.

Or

**In** painting and drawing, **tone** refers to the relative lightness or darkness of a colour. One colour can have an almost infinite number of different **tones**.

**Tone** can also mean the colour itself.

The **fundamental three tones** to get down when starting a painting or drawing with **tone** are the lightest, the darkest, and the mid-**tone** (the **tone** in between darkest and lightest). Once you have these in place, it's easier to refine the **tones**.

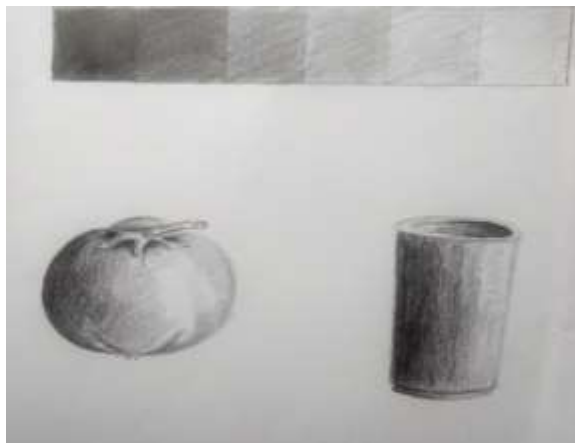


Figure 11: Tonal values





## The effect of light and shade on the object



Figure 12: Effect of light and shade

### 5) Colour

Colour refers to how the eye perceives reflected light off the surface of an object. Or an element of Art that is perceived only by the sense of sight.

Colour is classified into

- (i) Primary colours: these are colours that cannot be obtained by mixing any other colours: Red, Blue and Yellow

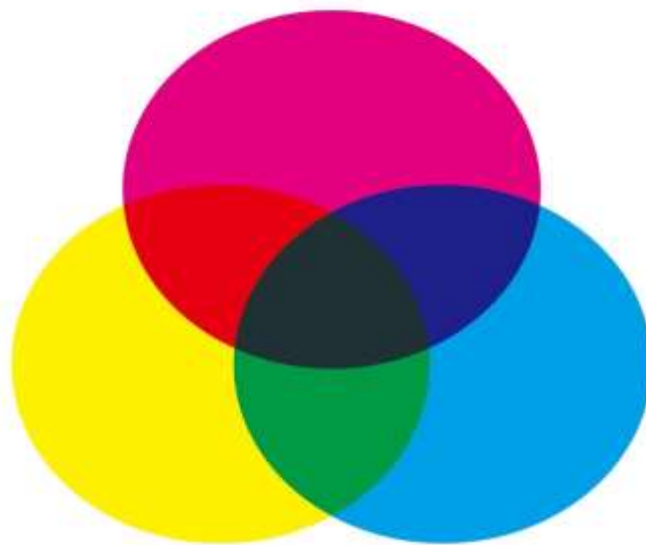


Figure 13: Primary colours

- (ii) **Secondary Colours:** these are obtained by mixing any two primary colours in equal proportions  
 Blue + Red = Purple (Violet)  
 Blue + Yellow = Green  
 Yellow + Red = Orange
- (iii) **Tertiary colours:** These are formed by mixing a primary colour and a secondary colour in equal proportions.
- (iv) **Neutral colours:** these are colours which change or neutralize other colours: Black, White and Grey

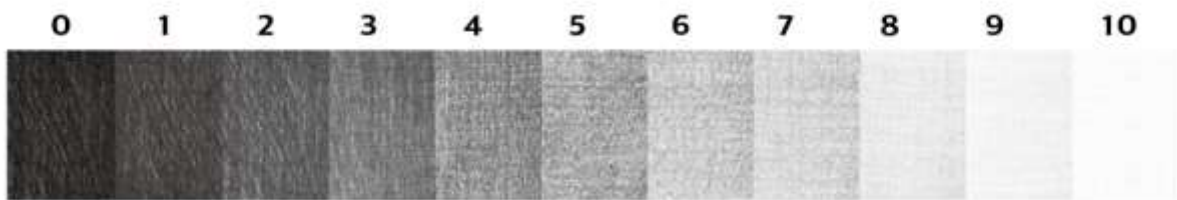


Figure 14: Tonal values/Lighting stage

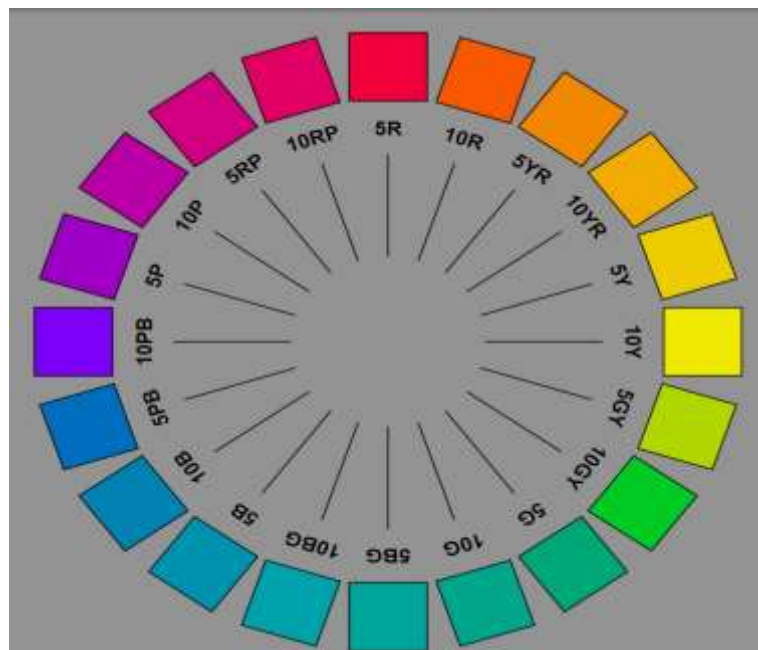


Figure 16 Munsell Hue Circle.



## 6) Space

This refers to an area around, above and within an object or an art work. It can either be positive or negative.

Positive space: Is the space occupied by shapes and forms

Negative space: these are empty spaces surrounding shapes and forms in an art work or an empty area around, below and above or between positive spaces.

## 7) Texture

This is the surface quality of an object.

### (i) Types of texture

Tactile / real texture/Naturalistic

This is the type of texture that looks the way it looks and feels that way when touched with our hands. It's realised in 3dimensional artworks for example craft like sculptures and baskets.



Figure 15: Real texture



### Visual texture/Artificial/implied/glyptic or simulated

This is a type of texture that is created and designed by human beings using any given tool on a surface for a specific purpose to give a sense of volume e.g. repeated lines. This gives the eye rough texture but when touched with hands does not feel that way. This is realised in two dimensional art works like drawings and paintings.

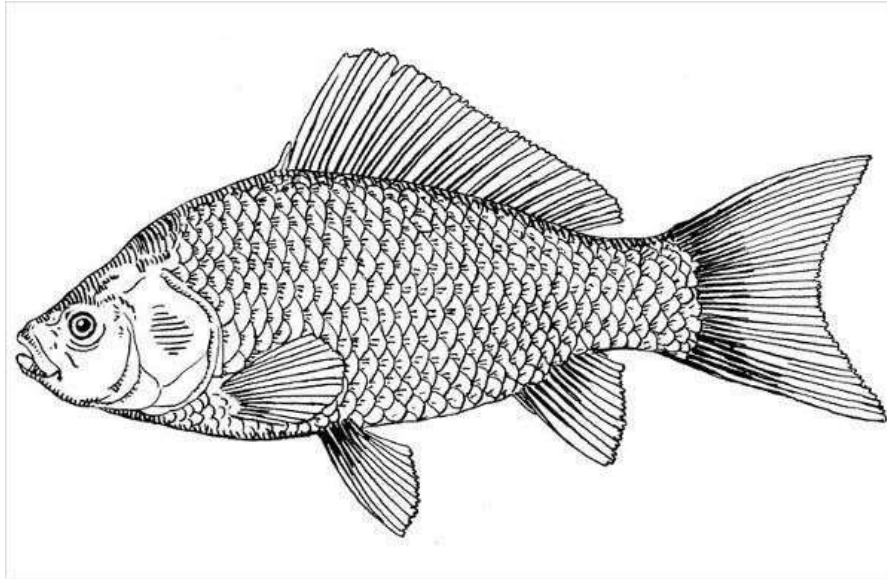


Figure 16: Visual texture

### Still Life

A **still life** is a **drawing** or painting that focuses on **still** objects. The subject matter is inanimate and never moves, typically with a focus on household objects, flowers, or fruits. **Still life** work contrasts figure **drawing** which focuses on a live human model.

Or

Is a work of art that depicts mostly man-made or natural objects e.g. food flowers, plant stocks, shells, vases, cups, tins etc....



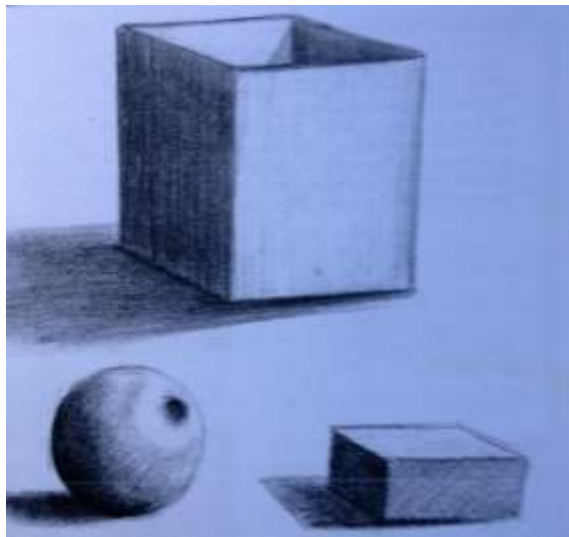


Figure 17: Still life objects

## 2. NATURE DRAWING

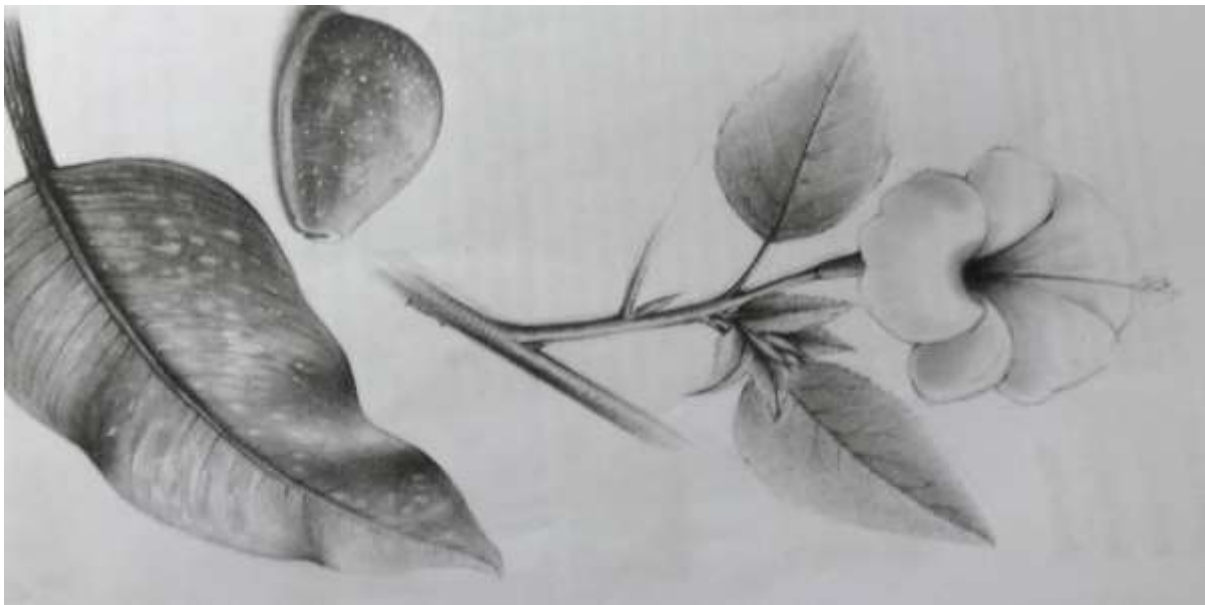


Figure 18: Nature drawing 1

Nature drawing refers to drawing things provided by nature. These include Plants, animals, insects, fish, birds etc.





Figure 19: Nature drawing 2

### Principles of Art

Art and design is also complete when principles of art are also applied.

Principles of art are guide lines which an artist uses to arrange and organise the elements of design to produce an artwork. these include the following

- Harmony
- Balance
- Proportion
- Contrast
- Perspective
- Rhythm ○ Pattern
- Emphasis
- Unity/Variety
- Movement

These elements and principles mentioned above, make up the Uganda National Art Examination marking guide. Use of these principle and elements helps the artist to determine whether the piece of art work is successful.



## Balance

This is the arrangement of the elements of design such as lines, Shape forms, texture etc. such that one side does not look visually heavier than the other.

There are three types of balance;

### Symmetrical balance

This is when the line drawn vertically or horizontally makes the art work look similar on either sides of it.

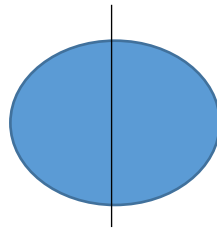


Figure 20: Symmetric balance

### Asymmetric balance:

This is a type of balance where when a vertical or horizontal line is drawn through the art work, it does not look similar on either sides of it.

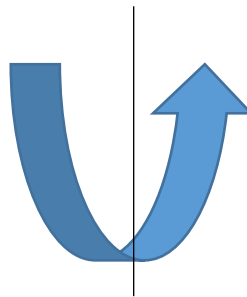


Figure 21: Asymmetric balance

### Radical balance

This is when the elements of art such as lines, shapes are radiated or come out in the centre



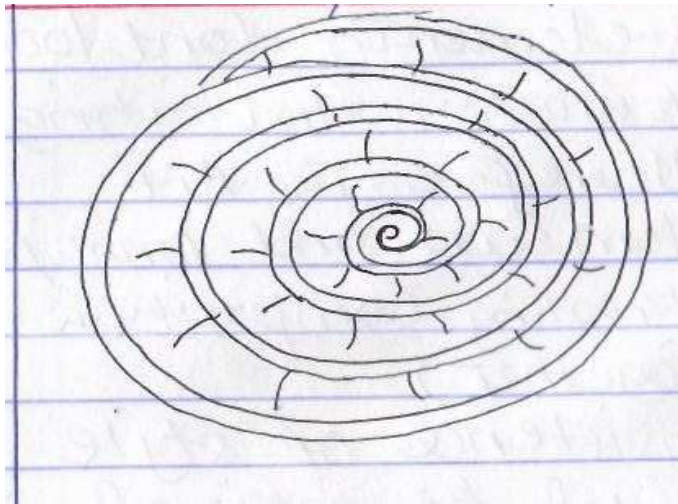


Figure 22: Radial balance

### Repetition, Rhythm and Movement

#### Repetition:

This means the use of one element of art more than once in an art work e.g. use of repeated lines and shapes.

#### Rhythm

This is the way the eye moves through the picture. It is the movement in which some elements reoccur regularly.

#### Movement

This is the way the viewers eye is directed to move throughout the composition; often to areas of emphasis. Movement can be directed by lines contrasting shapes, repeated elements and colours with in an artwork.

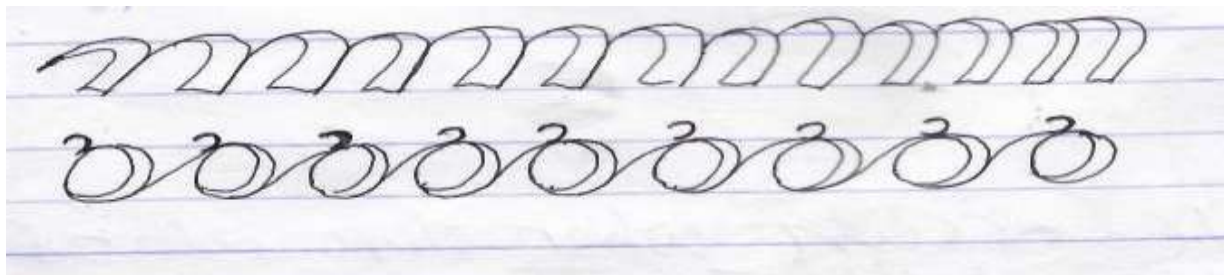


Figure 23: Movement



## Unity and Harmony

### Unity

When various elements look alike or united, the art work looks irritating and confusing to look at. Therefore in art when elements and principles used are united into one interesting composition.

### Harmony (Means working together)

There should be consistence of style in the art work. This should be achieved when elements are arranged in uneven way with harmony if it is to be interesting



Figure 24: Harmony

## Variety Contrast and Emphasis

### Variety

It is achieved by varying the different element of design e.g. different colour, sizes and fashion for example the circle can have size colour and tone

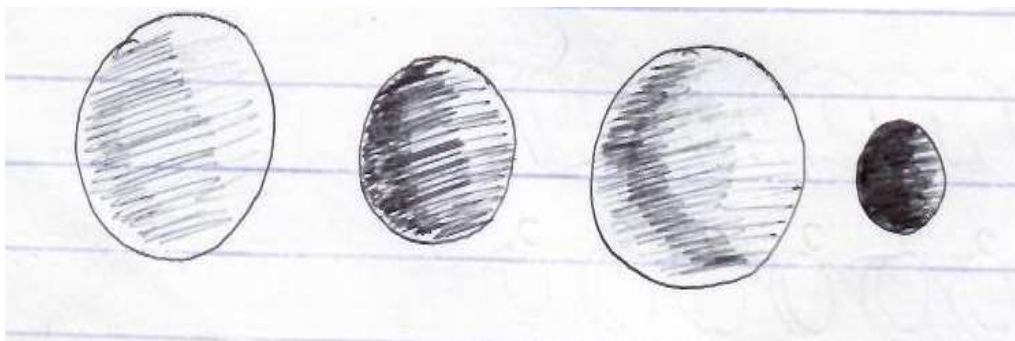


Figure 25: Variety



## Contrast

It occurs when two different elements are different. Therefore the greater the difference, the greater the contrast. However too much variety and contrast are disturbing to the eye so it should not be over done

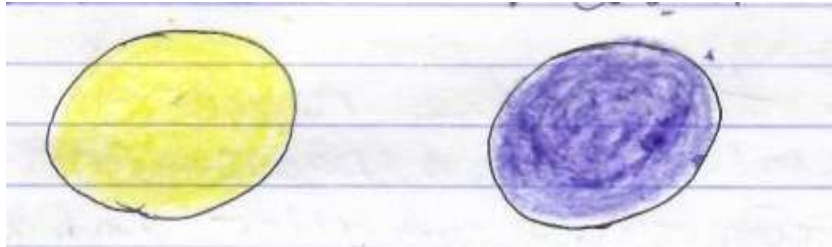


Figure 26: Contrast

## Emphasis/Dominance

This is when one particular piece of the art work is given more attention than the other.

It can be done using contrasting colours, lines, texture etc.

The part that is emphasised on an artwork is called the focal point or centre of interest.



Figure 27: Emphasis

## Proportion and Scale

### Proportion

As a principle of art, it is a comparative relationship of one part of an art work to another e.g. proportion of different parts of human figure.

### Scale

Here comparison of art work is exaggerated. artist use proportion and scale to express feeling



Figure 28: Scale

## Perspective and foreshortening

### Perspective

This is a technique used in two dimensional art to create an illusion of space

#### Types of perspective

##### Linear perspective

Here the nearer the object the bigger and taller it appears. And the further the object the smaller and shorter it appears

##### Atmospheric perspective

Objects which are nearer to the viewer are very defined more clear and brighter while those that are far are less clear and less defined.



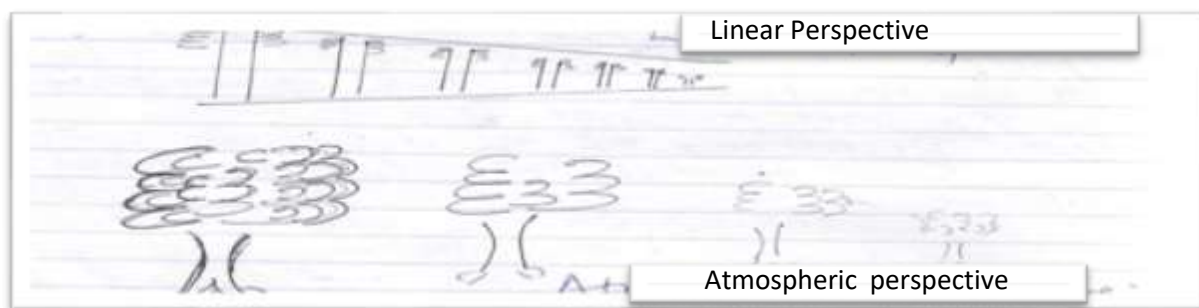


Figure 29: Perspective

### 3. MARKING GUIDES

#### Imaginative Composition

Issues to look out for

Nature of the question

Marking depends on the question

Papers have different grading according to performance of imaginative composition

- Composition
- Colour / tone
- Expression / drama
- Perspective
- Drawing/ forms/ structure.
- Originality / creativity
- Movement
- Personal quality / finishing

#### Grading

D1	36 - 50
D2	33 - 35
C3	30 - 32
C4	27 - 29
C5	24 - 26
C6	22 - 23
P7	22 - 21
P8	14 - 19
F9	16 - 0



An example of imaginative composition

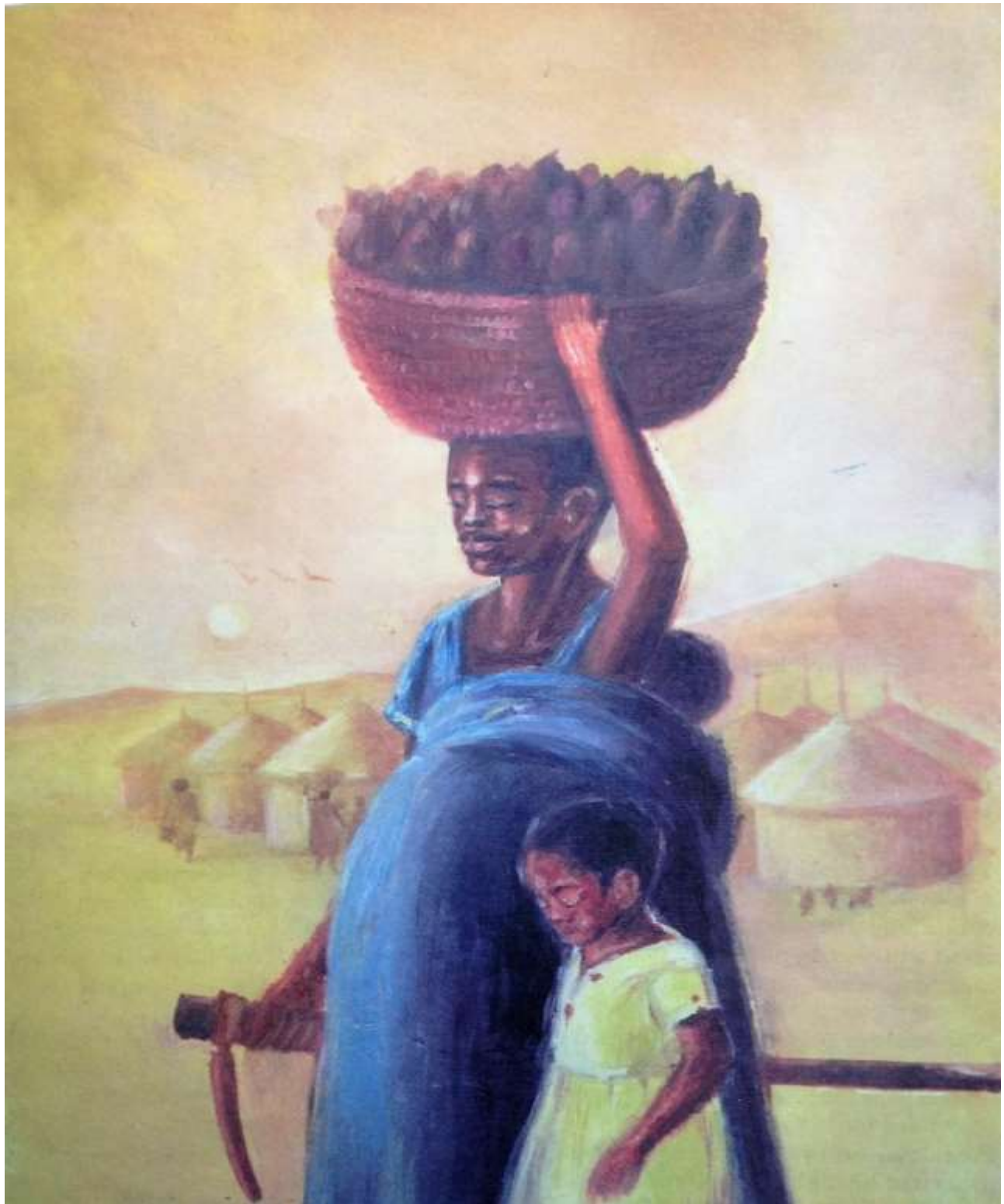


Figure 30: Imaginative composition 1







Figure 31: Landscape 1

#### 4. GRAPHICS

Marking depends on question set

Thing to lookout for:

- Lettering
- Style
- Consistency
- Layout / composition
- Illustration
- Interpretation and originality
- Creativity / design
- Colour / tone
- Message / function
- Finishing
- Border (card) where applicable



Below are examples of a graphic illustration

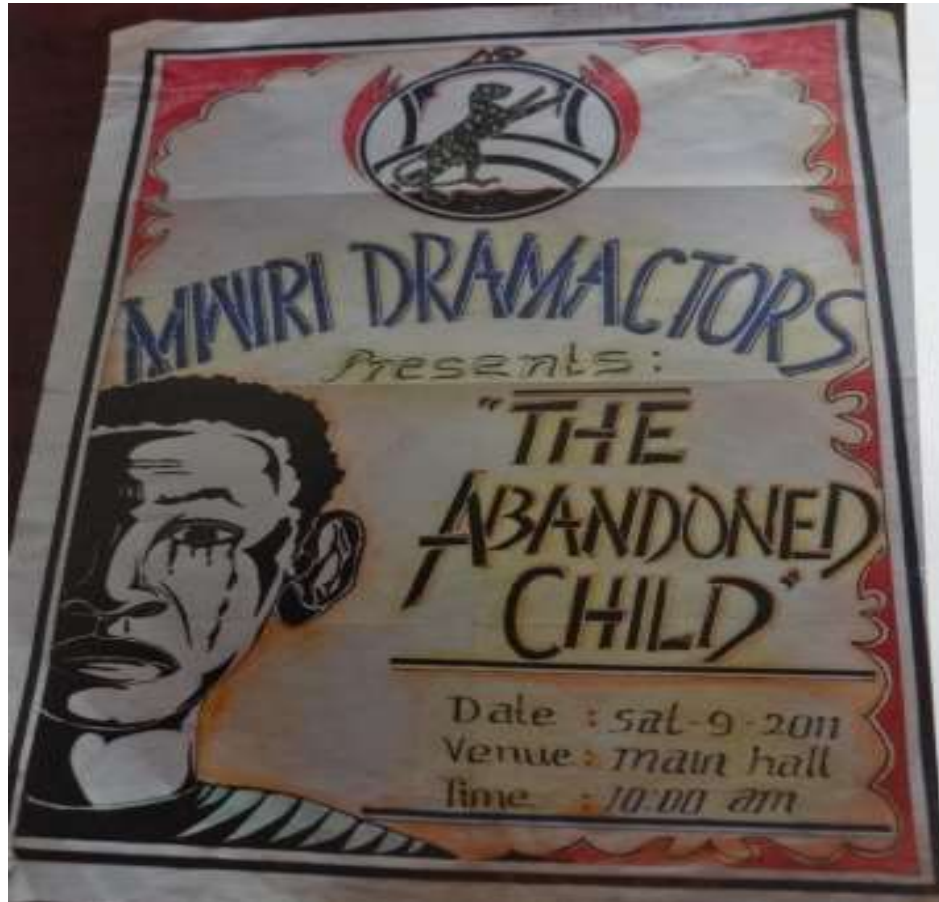


Figure 32: Poster 1



Figure 33: Label 1





Figure 34: Stamp 1



Figure 35: Book face 1



## 5. LIVING PERSON / HUMAN FIGURE

### FULL FIGURE

#### Drawing forms and structures

Awarding for full figure is not the same as one for half figure or Torso items

- Drawing forms and structures
- Poses / mood
- Drapery
- Anatomy
- Tone / colour
- Personal quality /creativity

Below are examples of living person portraits

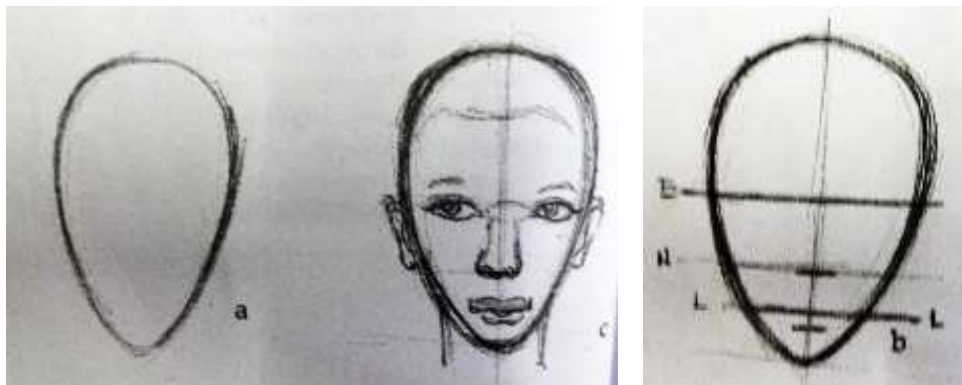


Figure 36: Human figure drawing





Figure 37: Human figure 1





Figure 38: Human figure 2

### Still life / nature

Marking these papers also varies

Awarding differs depending on the setting but these items are to be noted

- Drawing forms and structure
- Colour / tone
- Texture
- Personal quality / creativity
- Composition
  - Organisation
  - Perspective
  - Proportion



Figure 39: Still life composition 1





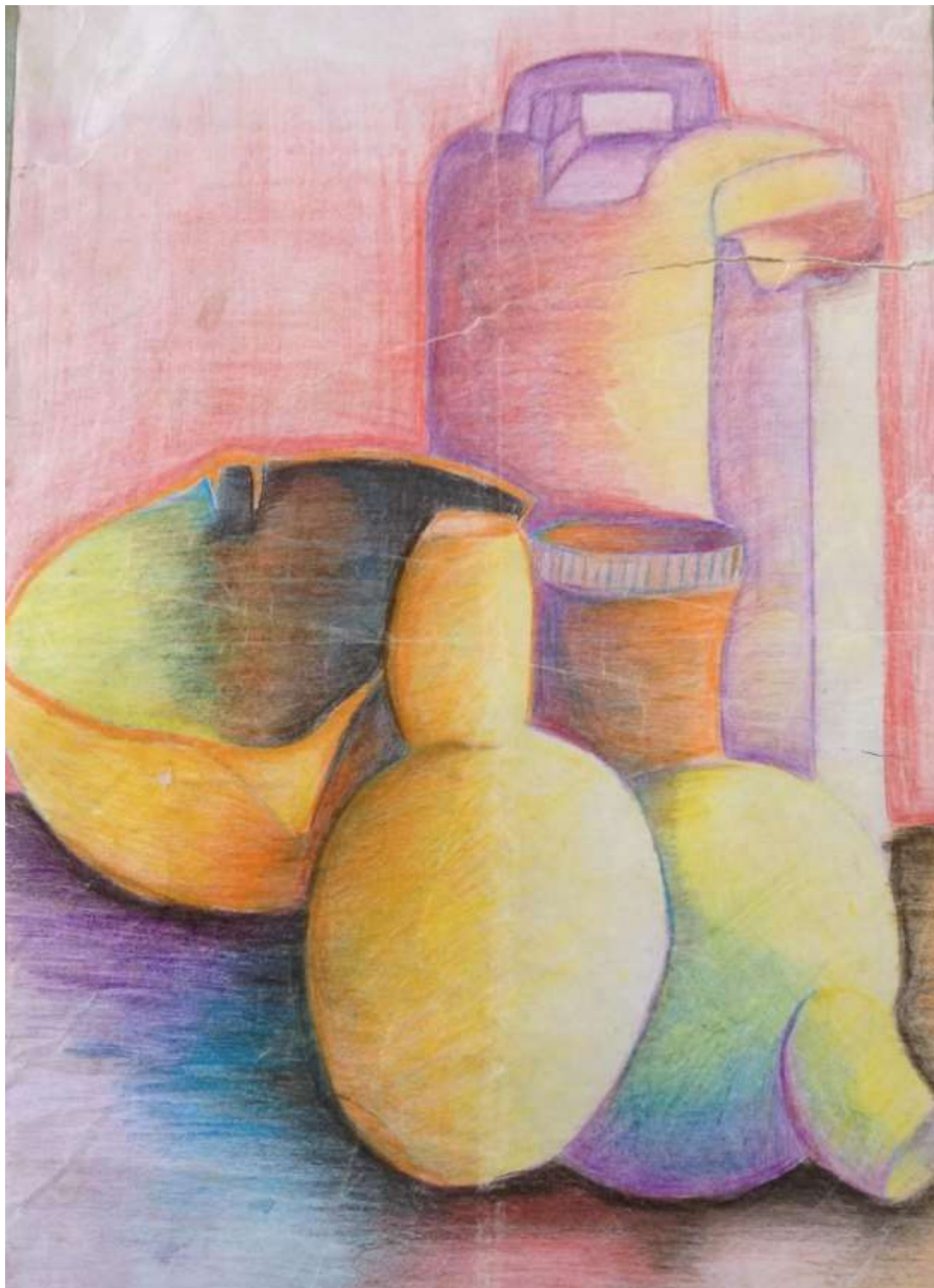


Figure 40: Still life colour composition 1



## Crafts

Will consider some of the following

- Pottery
- Sculpture
- Fabric decoration
- Decorative arts

## Marking guide

**Proper** use of the material and technique

Practical application of the principles and elements of art

Desirable such content / competences



Figure 41: Sculpture 1





**Figure 42: Sculpture 2**

e





**Figure 43: Sculpture 3**





## Reference works

Works that participated in the 1st International Student Works Exhibition  
(Dogye Middle School and Myunggok Girls' Middle School in Korea)



Figure 44: Imaginative composition3



Figure 45: Imaginative composition2





Figure 46: Imaginative composition 4



Figure 47: Life drawing 2







Figure 48: Imaginative composition 5







Figure 49: Imaginative composition 6



Figure 50: Landscape 2





Figure 51: Nature study 1





Figure 52: Nature study 2



Figure 53: Still life composition 3







Figure 54: Printing 1



Figure 55: Still life drawing 2







Figure 56: Imaginative composition 7

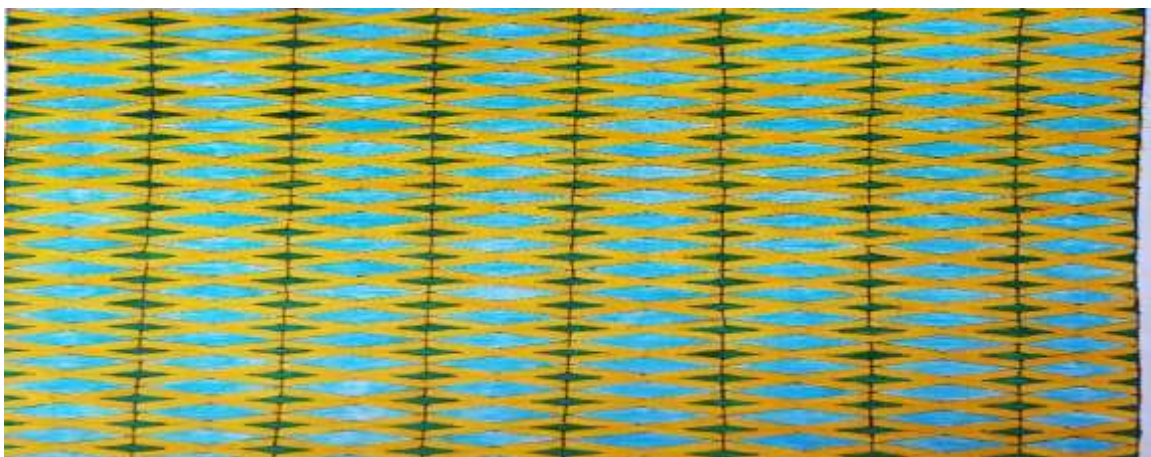


Figure 57: Patterns 1



Figure 58: Patterns 2







Figure 59: Graphics 1



Figure 60: Still life drawing 3





**Figure 61: Still life composition 8**





Figure 62: Exhibition works

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Apollo Baker, *Art for beginners* published by Trinity books Ltd

Barrington Barber, *The complete book of drawing* published by Arcturus publishing Ltd

John Freeman, *Photographer's guide to land scape* published by Collins and Browns Ltd

Apollo Baker, *Learn to paint imaginative composition* published by Trinity books Ltd

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