

# Course: Drawing in Visual Arts

**Instructor:** Onuorah Osondu Benjamin

**Lesson 1:** Basic Drawing and Visual Appreciation I

**Level:** National Diploma (ND) 1 or 100 Level

**Duration:** 90 minutes

**Objectives:** At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. define visual arts
2. Identify specializations on visual arts
4. define elements of art and give three examples
6. define line
7. list categories and types of lines
5. define shape
6. define form
7. define shading and give two examples

**Previous Knowledge:** Students are familiar with principles of art and design

**Instructional Material:** The teacher brings in some drawings for illustration

**Reference Materials:** wikipedia.com, britannica.com, khanacademy.org, emersonmediaarts.weebly.com

## Presentation

**Step 1 (Introduction):** The teacher comes into the class and gives two pre-lesson assignments which states that the students should:

Assignment 1: Visit TEA website at <https://benonuorah.com/tea/> for resources (videos and text) on 'Drawing and Visual Appreciation' which will be the next lesson.

Assignment 2: Find out through discussions from friends and family on indigenous knowledge or cultural practices related to the topics.

**Step 2:** The teacher exchanges pleasantries with the class and groups the students categorically based on academic intelligence and mixed gender attributes (Male and Female) to discuss and share their various opinions within their groups and give insights on the topic they were allotted as assignment. Each group will be given a maximum of ten (10) minutes to share their different insights based on the assignment.

**Step 3:** The teacher selects a student from each group to summarise the collective contributions made by every member in his/her group.

**Step 4:** The teacher proceeds with the instructional processes on the topic “Basic Drawing and Visual Appreciation” by relating the topic to several cultural attributes (cultural approach), pointing out several examples and instances. Drawing will be related to the African artistic symbols and design of *uli* and *nsibidi* done on human body, wall, calabash, jars and bronze pieces.

**Step 5:** The teacher advances the instructional process by applying the 'contextual approach' whilst teaching the topic to students to help them familiarise Drawing and Visual Appreciation with their everyday life. By doing this, the teacher from time to time relates the contents of the topic with sharp focus to certain characteristics and traits of the environment which are not far-fetched to enhance the instructional processes.

**Step 6:** After the class, the teacher sends the summary of what was learnt (content) to the various group leaders and then the group leaders sends it to each student in their different groups via SMS or on their WhatsApp group page.

**Content of lesson to be presented by the teacher drawing examples from indigenous knowledge, cultural practices and with sprinkles of humour.**

### **Visual Arts**

Visual arts are art forms that meet the eye and evoke an emotion through an expression of skill and imagination. They include the most ancient forms, such as painting and drawing, and the arts that were born thanks to the development of technology, like sculpture, printmaking, photography, and installation art. Current usage of the term "visual arts" includes fine art as well as the applied or decorative arts.

### **Specializations on Visual Arts**

#### ***Fine Arts***

- a. Drawing
- b. Painting
- c. Sculpture
- d. printmaking

#### ***Applied Arts***

- a. Textiles and Fashion design
- b. Graphic Design
- c. Photography
- c. Ceramics
- d. Printing technology and book publishing

e. Industrial Design

### **Elements of Art**

Before proceeding, it is important to note that all works of fine and applied art are created using the building blocks called elements of art. Either its drawing, painting, ceramics, textiles or graphic design they are all make up of one or more elements of art, guided by the principles of art to create a successful artwork.

#### ***Some elements of art includes:***

1. line
2. space
3. texture
- 4 colour
5. shape
6. form

#### ***Culturo-contextual example***

These basic building blocks of any piece of art, can be thought of as the ingredients use in preparing a *egusi* soup, such as the *egusi* melon, *egwu* vegetable, palm oil, grinned dried pepper, salt, seasoning, water etc.

### **Recap on Principles of Art**

principles is simply the fundamentals or rules that guide something. Therefore principles of arts refer to the fundamentals or rules that guide making of art using the elements such as line, space, texture, colour, shape and form.

#### ***Culturo-contextual example***

The principles of art, can be liken to the how you combine this ingredients (elements), following the *rules* for preparing *egusi* soup. For example the *proportion* of *egusi* you intend to prepare will determine the *balance* amount of salt, pepper and seasoning you will add. You must slice the *egwu* and add it last. You must steer at different interval. You cannot cook *egusi* for 10 hours under normal cooking heat temperature. You cannot cook *egusi* without adding water amount others.

Just like in preparing *egusi* soup, without following these principals that guide art, you cannot have create a successful artwork.

### **Line**

Line is the most basic element of art, lines can be used to indicate motion, emotion, and other elements of art such as shapes and forms.

In geometry, a line segment is a part of a straight line that is bounded by two distinct end points. Lines are normally one-dimensional objects.

You can find lines everywhere you look. Line can vary in width, direction, and length. There are many different kinds of lines.

### Categories of Line

1. Organic line: organic lines are loose, curving lines like those found in nature.
2. Inorganic line: inorganic lines are generally straight or perfectly curving lines, like those found in geometry.

### Types of lines

1. Horizontal lines: lines that run parallel to the ground, appear to be at rest.



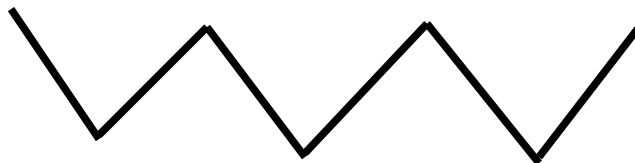
2. Vertical lines: lines that run up and down, seem to show dignity, formality, and strength.



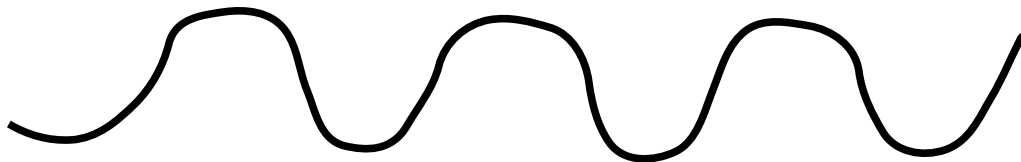
3. Diagonal lines: lines that signal action and excitement.



4. Zigzag lines: lines that are made from combined diagonal lines, can create a feeling of confusion or suggest action.



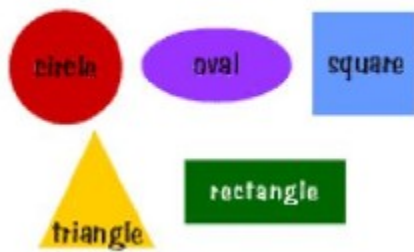
5. Curved lines: lines that express movement in a graceful, flowing way.



### Shape

Shape is one of the elements of art created when lines meet and create an enclosure. Shapes are flat and two-dimensional (height and width). Some shapes are geometric, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, and ovals and other shapes are organic or irregular and free-form.

These are geometric shapes.



Organic shapes look like things from nature.



Figure 1.1: **Types of shapes**

Source: <http://emersonmediaarts.weebly.com/uploads/2/1/4/5/21454346/elements-of-art-and-principles-of-design.pdf>

## **Form**

Form is another elements of art that is created using lines. form is three-dimensional shape (height, width and depth) unlike shapes that are flat; forms are not, although created on a flat surface like paper or wall, it is characterized by the illusion of three-dimensionality that indicated its depth.



Figure 1.2: **Types of forms**

Source: <http://emersonmediaarts.weebly.com/uploads/2/1/4/5/21454346/elements-of-art-and-principles-of-design.pdf>

The effects that created the illusion of three-dimensionality on flat surface such as paper, is the addition of few more lines over the flat shapes, and more notably **shading** that indicates the effect of light on an object.

## **Shading**

Shading refers to the depiction of depth perception by varying the level of darkness. Shading tries to approximate behavior of light on the object's surface.

Shading is used traditionally in drawing for depicting a range of darkness by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas. Light patterns, such as objects having light and shaded areas, help when creating the illusion of depth (3D) on paper.

There are various techniques of shading, including

- a. **Blending shading:** this is the most common way of shading by using a smooth gradient of different values. By slightly bending your pencil and robbing it over the paper surface you can create smooth or blended shading over a surface.



Figure 1.3: **Blending shading**

Source: <https://smashingpencilsart.com/4-types-of-shading-techniques-described/>

- b. **Parallel hatching:** in hatching, lines are used to shade as opposed to a smooth gradient. Parallel hatching is involve using parallel lines to shade your drawing. The length of the strokes, density, and line weight all play a role in describing the form of the object.



Figure 1.4: **Parallel hatching**

Source: <https://smashingpencilsart.com/4-types-of-shading-techniques-described/>

- c. **Cross hatching:** where perpendicular lines of varying closeness are drawn in a grid pattern to shade an area. The closer the lines are together, the darker the area appears. Likewise, the farther apart the lines are, the lighter the area appears.

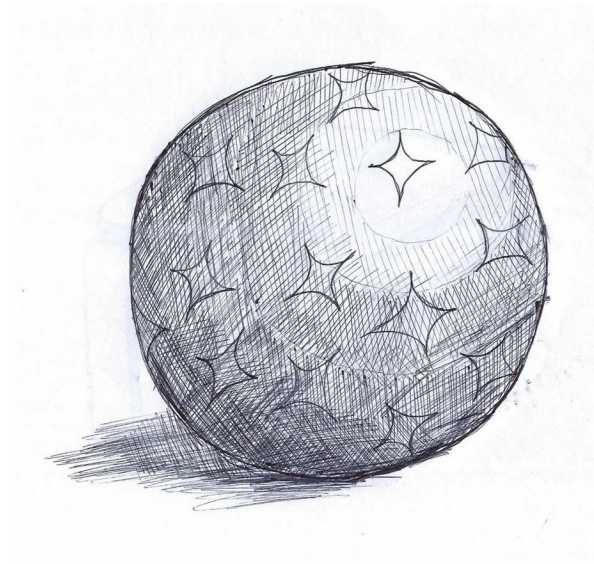


Figure 1.4: **Shaded ball.** Source: The researcher

Technically to create a drawing, you combine all types of lines, shapes and forms with shades, when this elements are organised using the principles of art then we can conclude that we have a successful drawing.

**Summary:** In the lesson, the students learnt the following:

1. define visual arts
2. Identify specializations on visual arts
4. define elements of art and give three examples
6. define line
7. list categories and types of lines
5. define shape
6. define form
7. define shading and give two examples

**Lesson 2:** Basic Drawing and Visual Appreciation II

**Level:** National Diploma (ND) 1 or 100 Level

**Duration:** 90 minutes

**Objectives:** At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. define drawing
2. state importance of drawing
3. identify forms of drawings
4. identify categories of drawings
5. identify types of drawing
6. do a free-hand drawing of straight, zigzag and curve lines using pencil on paper
7. do a free-hand drawings of different sizes rectangle, triangle, and oval
8. do a free-hand drawing of triangle and oval and fill it up with several African or uli motifs.

**Previous Knowledge:** Students are familiar with visual art and elements of art related to drawing

**Instructional Material:** The teacher brings in some sample drawings for illustration and outdoor exposure to observation of phenomenon from nature.

**Reference Materials:**

1. Handbook Of Drawing by William Walker
2. Towards a New Age Graphic Design: Textbook in Graphic Design for Class XII by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
3. Memories (2008). Catalogue of an exhibition of drawings 1970-2007 by Kolade Oshinowo

**Presentation**

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***Content of lesson to be presented by the teacher drawing examples from indigenous knowledge, cultural practices and with sprinkles of humour.***

### **Drawing**

Drawing is a system of representing visual ideas and thoughts on a surface. Most commonly it is used as a means of depicting three dimensional reality on a two dimensional surface using pencil, charcoal, crayon or pen or brush on a paper. Drawing is also used as a tool for *visualization*. In other words, visualization means representation of one’s imagination for others.

### **Why study drawing?**

General drawing is a mandatory course for all art students most especially the first and second year students regardless of their area of specialization from years three and above; either painting, sculpture, ceramics, fashion, textile, graphics, art education or art history. Drawing is made compulsory because it is the basic or foundation for all creative process, for example the fashion designer is expected to make sketches of the design patterns, before he/she cut and stick the fabric, the sculptor must create a 3D sketches of the model before creating the miniature, then moulding or casting the sculptural piece.

According to Uche Okeke, the foremost *Uli* researcher and Art professor at the department of fine arts, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; he said “any visual artist who cannot draw is really for me not a visual artist.” in support of this notion is another renown art educator and painter of Yaba Art School, Kolade Oshinowo who said that “Drawing is the basis of all pictorial representation, the beginning of most art

activities”, therefore good drawing skill is the foundation and a must for every artist regardless of their area of specialization.

### **Importance of drawing**

1. Drawing is the easiest, cheapest or most affordable means of expressing a visual thought, all you need is a piece of paper and a pen or pencil. However do a painting, you will have to stretch a canvas. The cost of canvas is between 1,500 and 3000 naira per yard, Winsor And Newton Galeria Acrylic 6x60ml Tube Set is 15,000 to 18,000 naira and a set of 12 artist brush cost.
2. Drawing regularly help us to train and enhance our visual ability. That is ability to see objects and nature and recognize their visual properties.
3. Drawing involve organizing our visual thought processes regularly when we engage in it, therefore it can help us to develops a critical creative thinking faculty
4. Drawing provides an easy means of communication a visual idea, concept and self-expression.
5. Drawing just like every other art form is a source of material for spiritual, political, economic, social, religious and historical documentation.

Many civilizations around the world, from the prehistoric period of cave drawings, to Egyptian, Nok, Benin, Ife and Igbo-ukwu, all where unraveled because they produced different artifacts for socio-cultural uses.

6. Most art graduates, with well developed and desirable artists skill set out for self-employment. More than every other field of human endeavor; it may or may not be immediately after graduation but certainly the record is higher as compare to engineering, medicine or finance. Because fine art education in Nigeria and around the world train its student to go and setup a studio practice after school and start interacting with galleries and collectors for exhibitions and commissions.
7. According to William Walker, to learn drawing, there should be action with perception and enjoyment with power; for “Art is conversant with hand and eye, main sources of power, pleasure, and perception.” this implies that a learner can generate absolute joy of gaining an evidence-based skill whenever drawing or an artistic task is successfully executed.
8. Research shows that children learn how to draw before they learn how to write, this signifies that regardless of the ambition of a child, exposure to drawing activities help them to continues to develop that natural tendencies of visual creativity so was to have a balance education or daily classroom activities.

Picasso, one of the most influential artists of the 20th century said that “Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once we grow up”. The next question we may want to ask is that can we all learn how to draw? and must every child who must learn how draw becomes another Picasso or Onobrapkeya or Olaku?

William Walker answer this question in his book “HANDBOOK OF DRAWING” he opined that “All persons who can learn to write can learn to draw. If it were required (or participate in the activities of drawing regularly as they do with writing) and the second question he answered as follow “Can any one become a poet? Great painters, like great poets or great composers, may

be born, but not made. But though there are not many Beethovens, or Handels, or Mozarts in a generation, there are many persons who add to national happiness by less pretentious effort than Oratorios and Masses.” this answer simply suggest that we all can write does not make us a great poet, same way that we all learning how to draw may not necessary make us a great artist, however this abilities are required because it would be of incalculable service in the business of life to those who had learnt it.

10. Drawing and arts in generally help in intensifying aesthetic awareness and appreciation of indigenous art and local materials.

If we look around us, everything beautiful from sleek Apple iPhone, UI/UX of Instagram application, Oba of Benin furniture, cultural and religious Paraphernalia, beautiful *adire* on our *agbada* or *iro* and *buba* fabric, architectural design of the palace of the emir of Kano and to the abstract *uli* wall painting in *Umunze*, all these have an input of a *fine* artist, and they are better understood and appreciated be someone with heightened aesthetic awareness.

11. Drawing and art allow interconnections with other academic disciplines like science, engineering, education, finance and history.

Often when we enter hospitals and clinics we are often greeted with illustration of human anatomy on the wall, in school environment instructional materials such as illustrations, maps, charts and other hardware are all imitation of the actual phenomenon or nature. These are all possible because of art (art could also be defined as the imitation of nature). The renown art educator Kunle Filani believes that, “Art is life and life is Art”.

12. Drawing, art and design increases the learner's attention span, tolerance, commitment and interpretation of facts.

Ability to draw or create from memory, see from different views or perspective, spend long hours in the studio creating, critiquing art, appreciating nature and mastering eye and hand coordination are all hallmarks of a professional or sound visual artist.

### Form of drawings

1. **Geometric or non-free-hand drawing:** mostly applicable to architectural and engineering of technical drawing. In this form of drawing instruments or mechanical assistance are used, such as compasses, rulers etc. here precision is the focus.
2. **Free-hand drawing:** Free-hand drawing is applicable to all drawing where instruments, such as compasses, rulers, etc. are not used. ***This is the drawing form allowed in visual arts*** and our focus will be on this form of drawing. For example, models (human figure), flowers, landscapes, Oyingbo market scene, Oba or emir coronation scene are drawn without mechanical assistance.

### Categories of drawings

1. **Drawing from internal reality or Imaginative:** includes drawing from memories. It could be a past event activity. The other type is to draw from imagination. Many verbal or non-verbal ideas keep coming to our mind. Sometimes such ideas are highly creative in quality and we can see them very vividly before our mind’s eye.



Figure 2.1. **Title: M mara maa (I am beautiful).** Medium: Pen on Paper. Year: 2020  
Source: The Researcher

2. **Drawing from external reality or realism:** includes drawing objects from man-made and socio-cultural environment this is called **object drawing** for example a talking drum (gangan). Also drawing of trees, mountain, animals and all entities from the natural environment, which is referred to as **nature drawing**. And finally drawing human figures and portraits of individuals called **human figure drawings**.

### **Types of drawing**

1. **Life drawing:** drawings that imitates God's creations that has life, such as human being, animals, tress and other natural phenomenon.
2. **Still-life drawing:** drawings that imitates man's creations that *does not* have life, such as furnitures, kitchen utensils, electronic appliances, traditional musical instruments such as Gangan, Ogene, Kakaki among other.



Figure 2.2. **Title: Voting time.** Medium: Pen on Paper. Year: 2014

Source: The Researcher

In the drawing above titled “Voting time”, the human figures are examples of *life drawing*, while the umbrellas some of them are holding and the house at the background are examples of *still-life drawing* (they are still and cannot move around like humans). The drawing was made from *external reality or realism*

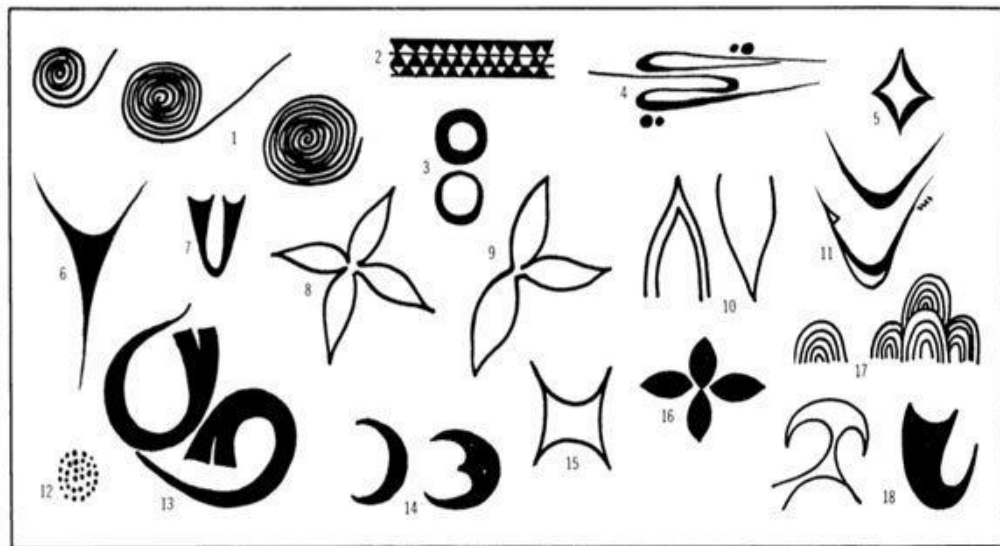
Historically, drawing is not new to Africa, before the coming and influence of the Europeans and Arabs, there have been records of several indigenous drawings in different parts of the continent that serves different purposes or functions. Among them is the Uli traditional drawings and designs.

### **Uli traditional designs**

Uli or Uri are the curvilinear traditional designs drawn by the Igbo people of southeastern Nigeria. These designs are generally abstract, consisting of linear forms and geometric shapes, though there are some representational elements. Traditionally, these are either stained onto the body or painted onto the sides of buildings as murals. Designs are frequently asymmetrical and are often painted spontaneously. Uli is generally not sacred, apart from those images painted on the walls of shrines and created in conjunction with some community rituals. In addition, uli is not directly symbolic but instead focused on the creation of a visual impact and decorating the body of the patron or building in question.

The designs are almost exclusively produced by women, who decorate other people's with dark dyes to prepare for village events, such as marriage, title taking, or funerals, as well as for more everyday wear. Designs last approximately 8 days. Igbo women also paint uli murals on the walls of compounds and houses, using four basic pigments: black, white, yellow, and red. These designs last until the rainy season.

The drawing of uri was once practiced throughout most of Igboland, although by 1970 it had lost much of its popularity, and was being kept alive by a handful of contemporary artists. However, uli does continue to be practiced by some artists within Nigeria, some of whom have begun producing traditional designs on canvas. In addition, contemporary artists, such as the artists of the Nsukka group, have appropriated motifs and aesthetics of uli and incorporated them into other media, often combining these with other styles both from Nigeria and Europe.



ULI MOTIFS: 1. AKARAKA/AKURAKU (SPIRAL). 2. ODIGBOMGO (VISUALLY RELATED TO A SUNBURST). 3. ONWA (MOON). 4. EHA ALUMONA. 5. AKA INO (LOZENGE). 6. ISI OJI (HEAD OF A KOLA NUT). 7. OGENE MKPIN'ABO (DOUBLE GONG). 8. ABUBA AKPU (CASSAVA LEAVES). 9. ABUBA AKPU. 10. MBO OKUKO (NAILS OF A HEN). 11. ULI NSEWA OR NKO. 12. OTUTU (DOTS). 13. IJE EKE (MOVEMENT PATTERN OF A PYTHON). 14. OKALA ONWA (CRESCENT). 15. OKE UNELE (PLANTAIN). 16. ISI OJI (HEAD OF A KOLA NUT). 17. AKIKA (HAIRSTYLES OR FEATHERS). 18. ODU EKE (TAIL OF A PYTHON).

Figure 2.3. Uli Motifs and meaning

Source: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/09/76/bf/0976bf97f48af2d4333d06216050c2ca.jpg>

**Summary: In the lesson, students learnt the following:**

1. define drawing
2. state importance of drawing
3. identify forms of drawings
4. identify categories of drawings
5. identify types of drawing
6. do a free-hand drawing of straight, zigzag and curve lines using pencil on paper
7. do a free-hand drawings of different sizes rectangle, triangle, and oval
8. do a free-hand drawing of triangle and oval and fill it up with several African or uli motifs.

### Lesson 3: Object or Still-Life Drawing

**Level:** National Diploma (ND) 1 or 100 Level

**Duration:** 90 minutes

**Objectives:** At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. register and login to TEA web application
2. access TEA Awareness and Motivation Portal (TAMP) read the short biography two (Uche Okeke and Kolode Oshinowo) outstanding Nigerian visual artists, their quotes and see their drawings
3. access TEA Drawing Videos Portal (TDVP) to watch videos of some **still-life drawings**
4. do a free-hand drawing of a local pot (ikoko)
5. draw a talking drum (gangan)
6. draw and shade a ball
7. draw and shade a table

**Previous Knowledge:** Students are familiar with basics of drawing and art appreciation

**Instructional Material:** The teacher brings in some still-life drawings for the drawing exercise.

**Reference Materials:** <https://benonuorah.com/tea/>

#### How to Register and login to TEA web application

- Step 1. Open your web browser e.g Chrome, Firefox, Edge, or Opera and enter this URL <https://benonuorah.com/tea/> at the address bar and press enter on your keyboard



HOME 1. AWARENESS AND MOTIVATION 2. DRAWING VIDEOS 3. AI EXERCISE AND EVALUATION LOGIN

Technology . Education . Art [T.E.A.]

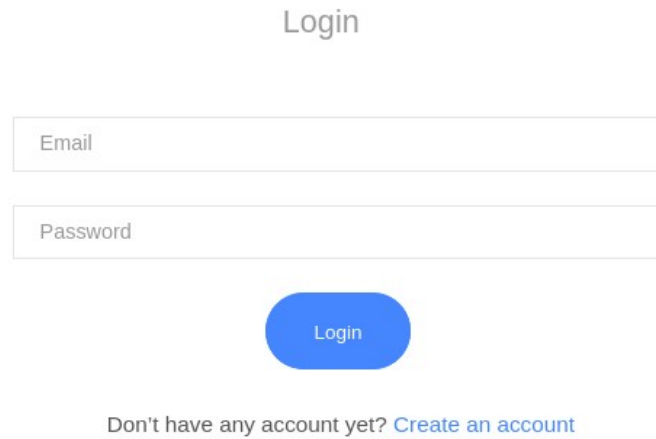
The Title of this research is:

**Development of TEA and Exploration of its impact and [Culturo–Techno-Contextual Approach \(CTCA\)](#) on Tertiary Institution Students Attitude and Achievement in Drawing in Lagos State, Nigeria.**

Technology-Education-Art (TEA) is an artificial intelligence web-base application that the researcher developed to expose learners to the use of digital multimedia technology in the learning of drawing. TEA have three (3) sections which are:

**Figure 3.1. TEA Homepage**

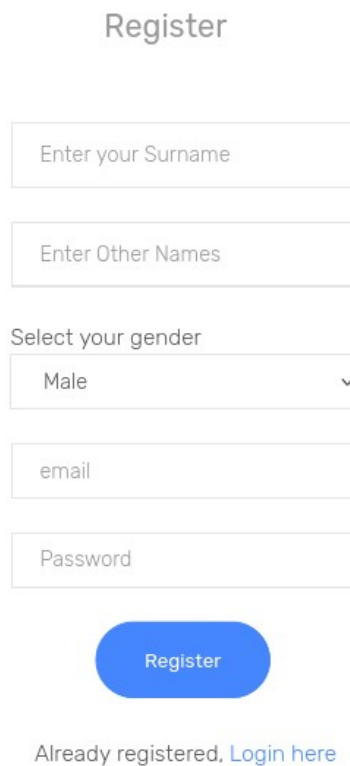
Step 2. After the web application have open (as shown above) click “LOGIN” at the far right of the menu bar.



The image shows a login form titled "Login". It consists of two input fields: "Email" and "Password". Below these fields is a blue rounded button labeled "Login". At the bottom of the form, there is a link that says "Don't have any account yet? [Create an account](#)".

Figure 3.2. TEA Login form

Step 3. If you have registered before, enter your email and password and click the login button. But if you have not registered, click the **Create an account** link and complete the registration form and return to Login



The image shows a registration form titled "Register". It includes several input fields: "Enter your Surname", "Enter Other Names", "Select your gender" (a dropdown menu with "Male" selected), "email", and "Password". Below these fields is a blue rounded button labeled "Register". At the bottom of the form, there is a link that says "Already registered. [Login here](#)".

Figure 3.3. TEA Registration form

## How to use the TEA Awareness and Motivation Portal (TAMP)

Step 4. After a successful login, you will be directed to the TAMP section and shown below

HOME 1. AWARENESS AND MOTIVATION 2. DRAWING VIDEOS 3. AI EXERCISE AND EVALUATION LOGOUT (ONUORAH BENJAMIN)


Technology, Education, Art

Welcome Onuorah Benjamin

### TEA Awareness and Motivation Portal (TAMP)

TAMP web portal provide a platform for students to learn about Nigerian fine artists who had or currently making great impact using their drawings, short biography and quotes to create awareness and motivate the students about drawings and fine art in general. The artists selected are well curated for this research includes; [Uche Okeke](#), [Bruce Onobrakpeya](#), [Odun Orimolade](#), [Kolade Oshinowo](#), [Abiodun Olaku](#), [Jerry Buhari](#) and [Ben Onuorah](#) this cut across modern and contemporary artistic environment in Nigeria, from older to younger artists, with their unique styles and philosophical approach to their arts. They are outstanding artists whose works and influence still dominates the Nigeria and global art stage.

#### Kolode Oshinowo



Young artists in a new nation, that is what we are!  
We must grow with the new Nigeria and work to satisfy her traditional love for art or perish with our colonial past. - [Uche Okeke](#)

Figure 3.4. TAMP Welcome page

Step 5. Click the linked name of the first artist you want to study, that is, Uche Okeke

Step 6. The profile page of the artist will open, read the short biography, quotes (if any) and see the drawings by the artist.

[Back](#)

Uche Okeke



- [Ben Onuorah](#) [10 Drawings][0 Quotes]

- [Kolode Oshinowo](#) [11 Drawings][4 Quotes]

- [Abiodun Olaku](#) [5 Drawings][1 Quotes]

- [Odun Orimolade](#) [5 Drawings][0 Quotes]

- [Bruce Onobrakpeya](#) [5 Drawings][0 Quotes]

- [Jerry Buhari](#) [5 Drawings][0 Quotes]

Figure 3.5. TAMP Artist profile page

Step 7. When you are done with Uche Okeke profile, click the linked name of the second artist you are to study, that is, Kolode Oshinowo and study that too.

### How to access TEA Drawing Videos Portal (TDVP) to watch videos of some still-life drawings

Step 8. Ensuring you are still login, click the “Drawing Videos” link at the top menu to access the TDVP section

TEA Drawing Videos Portal (TDVP)

This video section is grouped into (1) [Still-Life Drawings](#) (2) [Life Drawings](#).

Still-Life Drawings

Figure 3.6. TDVP Welcome page

Step 9. Click the “Still-Life Drawing” link and watch the Local Pot (Ikoko), Talking Drum (Gangan), Shaded ball and Shaded table still-life videos.

Step 10. When you are done, you may click the Logout link at the top menu to Logout from the web application

**Summary: In the lesson, students learnt the following:**

1. register and login to TEA web application
2. access TEA Awareness and Motivation Portal (TAMP) to see two outstanding Nigerian visual artists, their drawings and quotes
3. access TEA Drawing Videos Portal (TDVP) to watch videos of some *still-life drawings*

**Lesson 4:** Nature or Life Drawing

**Level:** National Diploma (ND) 1 or 100 Level

**Duration:** 90 minutes

**Objectives:** At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. access TEA Awareness and Motivation Portal (TAMP) read the short biography of another two (Bruce Onobrakpeya and Odun Orimolade) outstanding Nigerian visual artists, their quotes and see their drawings
2. access TEA Drawing Videos Portal (TDVP) to watch videos of some **life drawings**
3. draw the husband and wife in Traditional Yoruba attire
4. draw the old market scene
5. draw and shade the standing male figure

**Previous Knowledge:** Students are familiar with basics of drawing and art appreciation and still-life drawings

**Instructional Material:** The teacher brings in some life drawings for the drawing exercise.

**Reference Materials:** <https://benonuorah.com/tea/>

**TEA Awareness and Motivation Portal (TAMP)**

- Step 1. After a successful login (as learnt in previous lesson), click the linked name of the first artist you want to study in this lesson, that is, Bruce Onobrakpeya
- Step2. When you are done with Bruce Onobrakpeya biography and drawings, click the linked name of the second artist you are to study, Odun Orimolade and study that too.

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Odun Orimolade



- [Ben Onuorah](#) [10 Drawings][0 Quotes]

- [Kolode Oshinowo](#) [11 Drawings][4 Quotes]

- [Abiodun Olaku](#) [5 Drawings][1 Quotes]

- [Odun Orimolade](#) [5 Drawings][0 Quotes]

- [Bruce Onobrakpeya](#) [5 Drawings][0 Quotes]

- [Jerry Buhari](#) [5 Drawings][0 Quotes]

- [Uche Okeke](#) [5 Drawings][2 Quotes]

Figure 4.1. TAMP Artist profile page

### Access TEA Drawing Videos Portal (TDVP) to watch videos of the life drawings

- Step 8. Ensuring you are still login, click the “Drawing Videos” link at the top menu to access the TDVP section
- Step 9. Click the “Life Drawing” link and watch the Yoruba Couple, Market Scene and Standing Male figure videos

### Summary: In the lesson, students learnt the following:

1. access TEA Awareness and Motivation Portal (TAMP) read the short biography another two (Bruce Onobrakpeya and Odun Orimolade) outstanding Nigerian visual artists, their quotes and see their drawings
2. access TEA Drawing Videos Portal (TDVP) to watch videos of some **life drawings**
3. draw the husband and wife in Traditional Yoruba attire
4. draw the old market scene
5. *draw and shade the standing male figure*