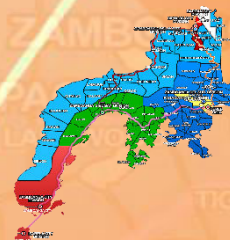




Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
Regional Office IX, Zamboanga Peninsula



Zest for Progress
Zeal of Partnership

ARTS

Quarter 2, Wk. 3 – Module 1
Elements and Principles of Digital Art



Name of Learner: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Name of School: _____

JANUARY

Mahugihon

FEBRUARY

Mahigugmaon

MARCH

Matinabungan

APRIL

Matinahuron

MAY

Mahapday og Matimpyo

JUNE

Maabik og Masunod sa
Oksaklong Oras

JULY

Maantigo og Maabilidad

AUGUST

Maginhuhunoon
para sa Urban

SEPTEMBER

Madaginton

OCTOBER

Matinud-anon

NOVEMBER

Masaligan

DECEMBER

Maalampon



WHAT I NEED TO KNOW

Hello learner! Welcome to the exciting world of Arts for the Second Quarter, Module 1, Elements & Principles of Digital Art.

In this module, you are expected to:

- explain the elements and principles of digital art.



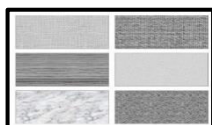
WHAT I KNOW

Direction: Read and understand each question carefully. Select the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

1. Which is NOT true about digital art?
A. widely used on desktop computers, laptops and even in the software themes
B. art that relies on computer-based digital encoding
C. an artistic work that uses digital technology
D. art that uses paints and brush
2. Which is an element of digital art?
A. unity B. form C. rhythm D. emphasis
3. Which is NOT a principle of design?
A. proportion B. pattern C. variety D. value
4. What do you call to an area defined by an outline or edge?
A. line B. form C. shape D. texture
5. Which picture shows rhythm?



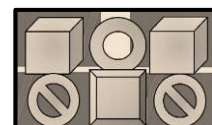
A.



B.



C.



D.

6. Which statement is TRUE?

- A. In two dimensional arts, space is used to give an object form.
- B. Geometric shapes become forms when depth is added.
- C. Irregular shapes are geometric shapes.
- D. Lines are all straight.

7. When did digital art had various names which have been used to describe the process, including computer art and multimedia art?

- A. 1960s B. 1980s C. 1990s D. 1970s

8. What do you call to the open parts between, inside, or surrounding shapes or forms?

- A. line B. value C. space D. texture

9. What do you call to the principle of design that refers to the relative size and scale of the various elements in a design?

- A. variety B. balance C. emphasis D. proportion

10. How important are the elements and principles of digital art?

- A. Engage people to spend money.
- B. Add no value to a piece of art.
- C. Provide money to an artist.
- D. Give life to an artwork.



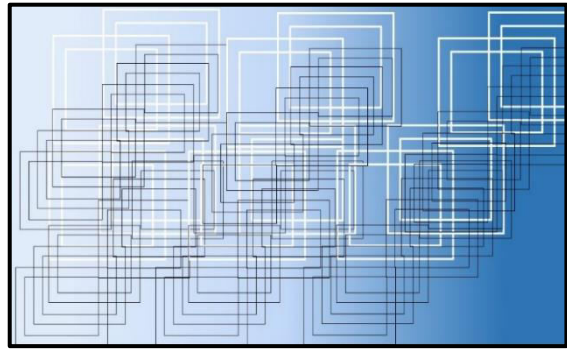
WHAT'S NEW

Lesson 1

Elements & Principles of Digital Art

What is digital art? What are the elements and principles of digital art? Let's find out.

“Digital art” is an art that relies on computer-based digital encoding. It also includes the electronic storage and processing of information in different formats like text, numbers, images, sounds in a common binary code.



Since the 1960s, various names have been used to describe the process, including computer art and multimedia art. Digital art is a work made with digital technology or presented on digital technology. This technique of art is very popular in the media or advertisement industry. Also new theme movies in which there are endless boundaries of creativity are using this form of art. Digital art is itself placed under the larger umbrella term new media art. Various names are given to it as multimedia or computer art.

In each piece of digital art, we can see blended beauty and creativity. They are widely used on desktop computers, laptops and even in the software themes also.

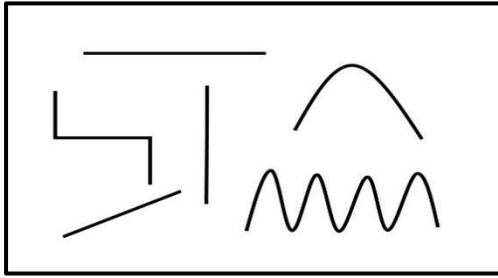


WHAT IS IT

What are the elements and principles of digital art? What is the relationship between elements of art and the principles of design? Let's go!

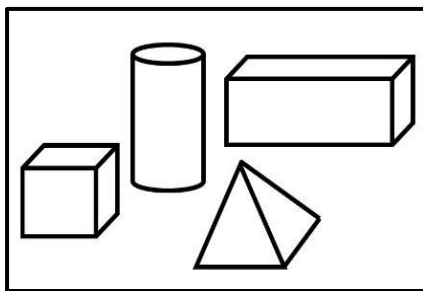
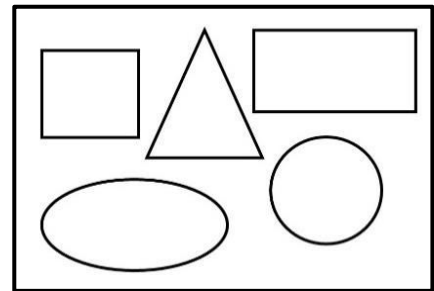
Elements of Digital Art

The elements of art are line, shape, form, space, value and texture. The elements of art are the tools of the artist. Together with the principles of design, they form the visual language that the artist uses to communicate ideas in a work of art.



LINE is a continuous point or mark in space. The types of lines are straight and curve lines. Lines can be vertical, horizontal and diagonal. Lines can have variations: length, width, space between the lines, degree of curve.

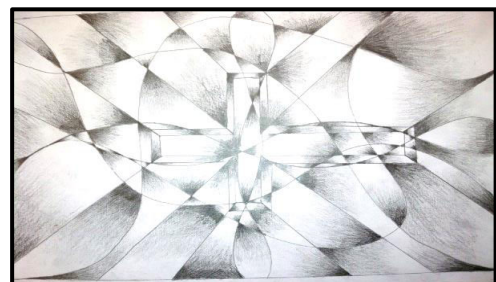
SHAPE is an area defined by an outline or edge. It is two-dimensional: length and width. There are 2 kinds of shapes-geometric and irregular. Geometric shapes are triangles, squares, rectangles, circles or other polygon figures that can be measured mathematically. Irregular shapes are non-geometric and can't be measured mathematically.

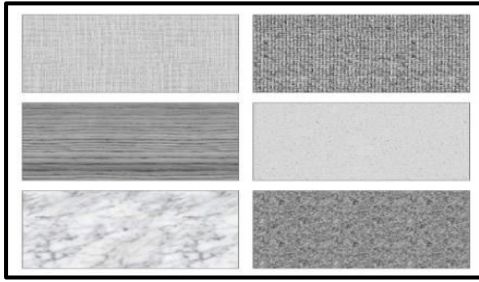


FORM is an object with three-dimensions: length, width and depth. It is defined as mass which occupies and contains physical space. Geometric shapes become forms when depth is added: circles become spheres, squares become cubes, and triangles become pyramids. Irregular shapes become "free" or "organic" forms.

SPACE is the open parts between, inside, or surrounding shapes or forms. In two-dimensional art it can refer to the feeling of depth. There are two kinds of space in a work of art: positive and negative. Positive spaces are the area of a surface occupied by a shape or form - the main idea of the artwork. Negative spaces are the spaces surrounding the forms - supports the main idea.

VALUE means the lights and darks of a color. These are tints – the light values, when white is added to a color; shades – the dark values, when black is added to a color. In two dimensional arts, value is used to give an object form.



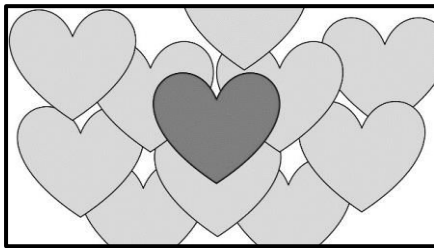


TEXTURE is how the surface feels or looks like it would feel if we could touch it. There are two types of texture in art: actual texture – how something actually feels; visual or implied texture – how it appears to feel, or looks like it would feel if we

could touch it.

Principles of Design

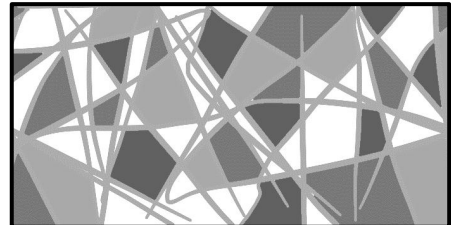
The principles of design are emphasis, unity, rhythm, variety, proportion, pattern and balance.



EMPHASIS is the part of the design that catches the viewer's attention. Usually the artist will make one area stand out by making it different from other areas. This is created by contrast where something is different in size, color, texture, shape, etc.

texture, shape, etc.

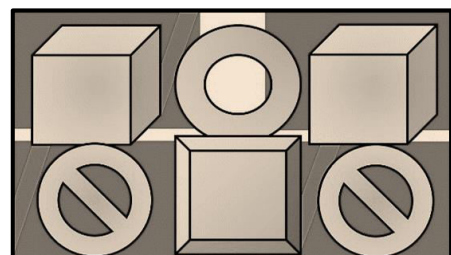
UNITY is the feeling of harmony between all parts of the work of art, which creates a sense of oneness or wholeness. This is created by repeating similar elements in a work of art: color, line, textures, shapes, etc.



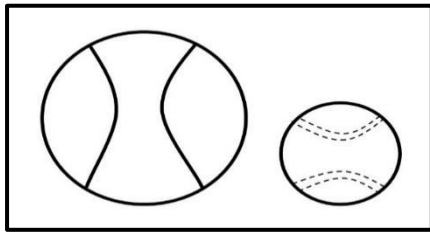
RHYTHM is created when one or more elements of design are used repeatedly: think of rhythm in music. Instead of sound, artists add visual “beats” to a picture. Rhythm can be used to create a feeling of movement, which leads the

viewer's eye around the work of art.

VARIETY is the use of several different elements to hold the viewer's attention and make it visually interesting. Variety can be created in

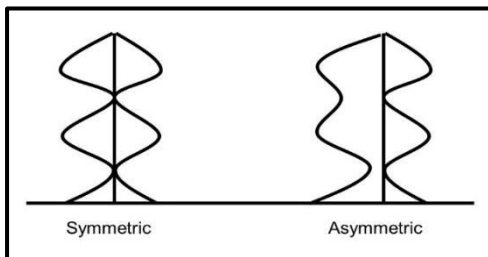
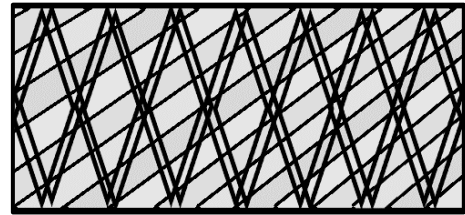


many ways: changing a single element of art or using many elements at once.



PROPORTION refers to the relative size and scale of the various elements in a design. It is the relationship between the sizes of objects or parts of a whole in a picture

PATTERN is created by repetition, when an element of art repeats in an artwork. Pattern and repetition can help create unity.



BALANCE is the distribution of the visual weight in a work of art. If the design was a scale, these elements should be balanced. In symmetrical balance, the two sides of the artwork have the same or similar elements. In

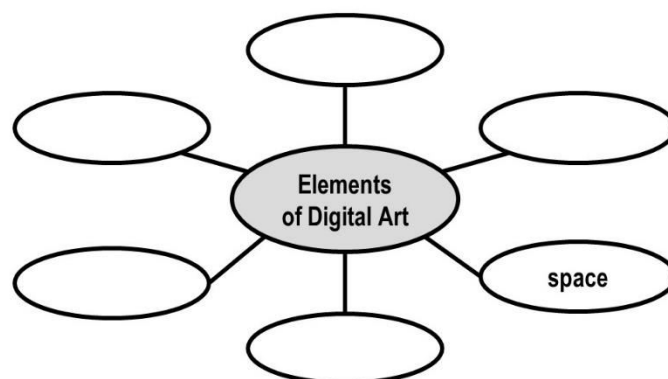
asymmetrical balance, the sides are different but appear to have the same “weight”. In radial balance, the elements are arranged around a central point and may be similar.



WHAT'S MORE

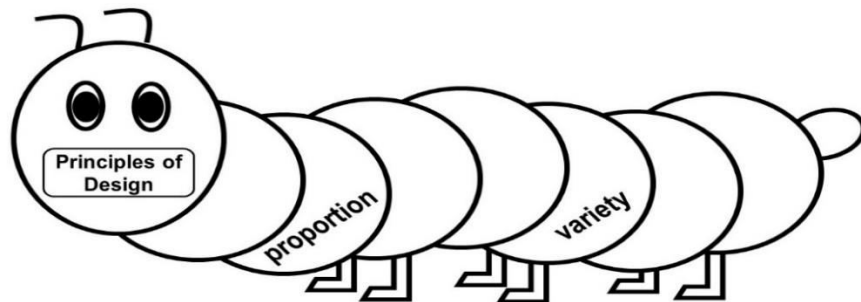
Activity 1

Direction: Name the elements of digital art using the graphic organizer below. Do it on your answer sheet.



Activity 2

Direction: Look at the caterpillar below. Enumerate the principles of design. Do it on your answer sheet.



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

Let us summarize the important points you have learned from this module. Answer the following questions in a paragraph form. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

Guide Questions:

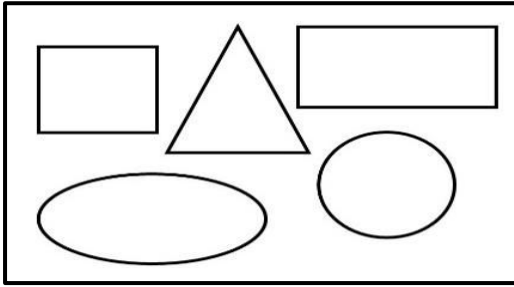
1. What are the elements of digital art? Explain briefly.
2. What are the principles of design? Explain briefly.
3. What is the relationship between the elements of digital art and the principles of design?
4. How important are the elements and principles of digital art?

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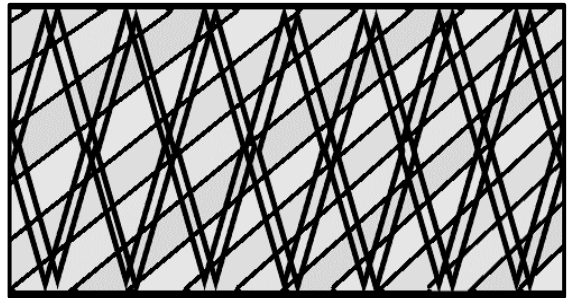


WHAT I CAN DO

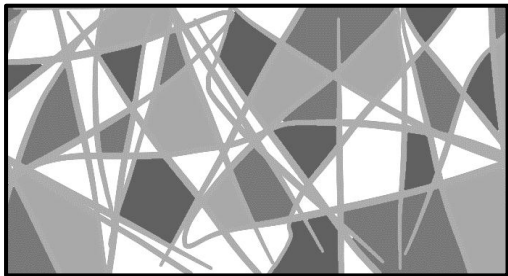
Direction: Using the pictures below, tell something about the elements and principles of digital arts.



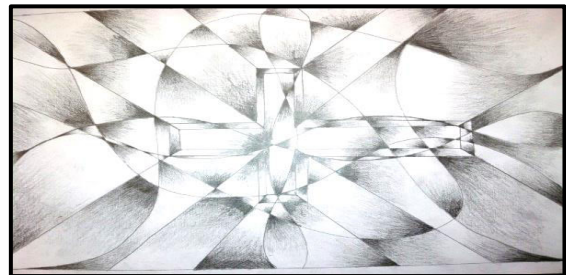
1. Shapes - _____



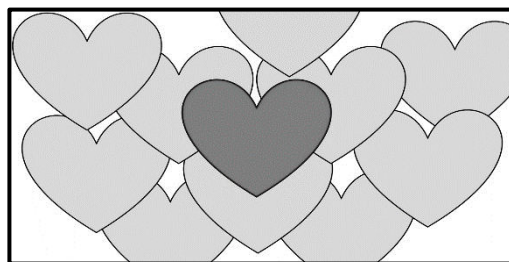
2. Pattern - _____



3. Unity - _____



4. Value - _____



5. Emphasis - _____



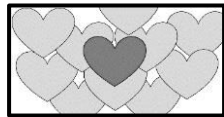
ASSESSMENT

Direction: Read and understand each question carefully. Select the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

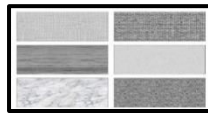
1. Which is an element of digital art?
A. unity B. form C. rhythm D. emphasis
2. What do you call to an area defined by an outline or edge?
A. line B. form C. shape D. texture
3. Which is NOT true about digital art?
A. widely used on desktop computers, laptops and even in the software themes
B. art that relies on computer-based digital encoding
C. an artistic work that uses digital technology
D. art that uses paints and brush
4. Which picture shows rhythm?



A.



B.



C.



D.

5. Which is NOT a principle of design?
A. proportion B. pattern C. variety D. value
6. What do you call to the principle of design that refers to the relative size and scale of the various elements in a design?
A. variety B. balance C. emphasis D. proportion
7. What do you call to the open parts between, inside, or surrounding shapes or forms?
A. line B. value C. space D. texture

8. How important are the elements and principles of digital art?
- A. Engage people to spend money.
 - B. Add no value to a piece of art.
 - C. Provide money to an artist.
 - D. Give life to an artwork.
9. When did digital art have various names which have been used to describe the process, including computer and multimedia art?
- A. 1960s B. 1980s C. 1990s D. 1970s
10. Which statement is TRUE?
- A. In two dimensional arts, space is used to give an object form.
 - B. Geometric shapes become forms when depth is added.
 - C. Irregular shapes are geometric shapes.
 - D. Lines are all straight.



ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY

Direction: Create your own artwork applying the elements and principles of digital art. Use a long size bond paper.

Region IX: Zamboanga Peninsula Hymn – Our Eden Land

Here the trees and flowers bloom
Here the breezes gently Blow,
Here the birds sing Merrily,
The liberty forever Stays,

Gallant men And Ladies fair
Linger with love and care
Golden beams of sunrise and sunset
Are visions you'll never forget
Oh! That's Region IX

Cebuanos, Ilocanos, Subanons, Boholanos, Ilongos,
All of them are proud and true
Region IX our Eden Land

Here the Badjaos roam the seas
Here the Samals live in peace
Here the Tausogs thrive so free
With the Yakans in unity

Hardworking people Abound,
Every valleys and Dale
Zamboangueños, Tagalogs, Bicolanos,

Region IX
Our..
Eden...
Land...

My Final Farewell

Farewell, dear Fatherland, clime of the sun caress'd
Pearl of the Orient seas, our Eden lost!,
Gladly now I go to give thee this faded life's best,
And were it brighter, fresher, or more blest
Still would I give it thee, nor count the cost.

On the field of battle, 'mid the frenzy of fight,
Others have given their lives, without doubt or heed;
The place matters not-cypress or laurel or lily white,
Scaffold or open plain, combat or martyrdom's plight,
T is ever the same, to serve our home and country's need.

I die just when I see the dawn break,
Through the gloom of night, to herald the day;
And if color is lacking my blood thou shalt take,
Pour'd out at need for thy dear sake
To dye with its crimson the waking ray.

My dreams, when life first opened to me,
My dreams, when the hopes of youth beat high,
Were to see thy lov'd face, O gem of the Orient sea
From gloom and grief, from care and sorrow free;
No blush on thy brow, no tear in thine eye.

Dream of my life, my living and burning desire,
All hail ! cries the soul that is now to take flight;
All hail ! And sweet it is for thee to expire ;
To die for thy sake, that thou mayst aspire;
And sleep in thy bosom eternity's long night.

If over my grave some day thou seest grow,
In the grassy sod, a humble flower,
Draw it to thy lips and kiss my soul so,
While I may feel on my brow in the cold tomb below
The touch of thy tenderness, thy breath's warm power.

Let the moon beam over me soft and serene,
Let the dawn shed over me its radiant flashes,
Let the wind with sad lament over me keen ;
And if on my cross a bird should be seen,
Let it trill there its hymn of peace to my ashes.

Let the sun draw the vapors up to the sky,
And heavenward in purity bear my tardy protest
Let some kind soul o 'er my untimely fate sigh,
And in the still evening a prayer be lifted on high
From thee, O my country, that in God I may rest.

Pray for all those that hapless have died,
For all who have suffered the unmeasur'd pain;
For our mothers that bitterly their woes have cried,
For widows and orphans, for captives by torture tried
And then for thyself that redemption thou mayst gain

And when the dark night wraps the graveyard around
With only the dead in their vigil to see
Break not my repose or the mystery profound
And perchance thou mayst hear a sad hymn resound
'T is I, O my country, raising a song unto thee.

And even my grave is remembered no more
Unmark'd by never a cross nor a stone
Let the plow sweep through it, the spade turn it o'er
That my ashes may carpet earthly floor,
Before into nothingness at last they are blown.

Then will oblivion bring to me no care
As over thy vales and plains I sweep;
Throbbing and cleansed in thy space and air
With color and light, with song and lament I fare,
Ever repeating the faith that I keep.

My Fatherland ador'd, that sadness to my sorrow lends
Beloved Filipinas, hear now my last good-by!
I give thee all: parents and kindred and friends
For I go where no slave before the oppressor bends,
Where faith can never kill, and God reigns e'er on high!

Farewell to you all, from my soul torn away,
Friends of my childhood in the home dispossessed!
Give thanks that I rest from the wearisome day!
Farewell to thee, too, sweet friend that lightened my way;
Beloved creatures all, farewell! In death there is rest!

I Am a Filipino, by Carlos P. Romulo

I am a Filipino—inheritor of a glorious past, hostage to the uncertain future. As such I must prove equal to a two-fold task—the task of meeting my responsibility to the past, and the task of performing my obligation to the future.

I sprung from a hardy race, child many generations removed of ancient Malayan pioneers. Across the centuries the memory comes rushing back to me: of brown-skinned men putting out to sea in ships that were as frail as their hearts were stout. Over the sea I see them come, borne upon the billowing wave and the whistling wind, carried upon the mighty swell of hope—hope in the free abundance of new land that was to be their home and their children's forever.

I am a Filipino. In my blood runs the immortal seed of heroes—seed that flowered down the centuries in deeds of courage and defiance. In my veins yet pulses the same hot blood that sent Lapulapu to battle against the first invader of this land, that nerved Lakandula in the combat against the alien foe, that drove Diego Silang and Dagohoy into rebellion against the foreign oppressor.

The seed I bear within me is an immortal seed. It is the mark of my manhood, the symbol of dignity as a human being. Like the seeds that were once buried in the tomb of Tutankhamen many thousand years ago, it shall grow and flower and bear fruit again. It is the insignia of my race, and my generation is but a stage in the unending search of my people for freedom and happiness.

I am a Filipino, child of the marriage of the East and the West. The East, with its languor and mysticism, its passivity and endurance, was my mother, and my sire was the West that came thundering across the seas with the Cross and Sword and the Machine. I am of the East, an eager participant in its spirit, and in its struggles for liberation from the imperialist yoke. But I also know that the East must awake from its centuried sleep, shake off the lethargy that has bound his limbs, and start moving where destiny awaits.

I am a Filipino, and this is my inheritance. What pledge shall I give that I may prove worthy of my inheritance? I shall give the pledge that has come ringing down the corridors of the centuries, and it shall be compounded of the joyous cries of my Malayan forebears when first they saw the contours of this land loom before their eyes, of the battle cries that have resounded in every field of combat from Mactan to Tirad Pass, of the voices of my people when they sing:

"I am a Filipino born to freedom, and I shall not rest until freedom shall have been added unto my inheritance—for myself and my children and my children's children—forever."

