



SECOND TERM E-LEARNING NOTE

SUBJECT: CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ART

CLASS – JSS 1

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK	TOPIC
1	Introduction to Local Crafts
2	Functions and Terminologies in Drama
3	Elements of Drama
4	Collage Production
5	Drama Director
6	Paper Craft using Folding Techniques
7	How to Achieve a Sense of Belonging
8	Study of Musical Instruments
9	Rudiments and Theories of Music
10	Contemporary Dance
11	Ear Training

REFERENCE TEXTBOOK

1. Proper Approach to Cultural And Creative Art by Peter Akinyemi, Book 1, 2 and 3.
2. Modern Approach to Cultural And Creative Arts by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 1, 2 and 3.

PROJECT:

- 1) Weave a small basket from the back of palm fronds.
- 2) Produce a collage of two media depicting a fish.

WEEK ONE

DATE.....

TOPIC- INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL CRAFTS

CONTENT

1. Definition of Craft.
2. Crafts and their Locations in Nigeria.
3. Functions of the Crafts.

DEFINITIONS OF CRAFT

Craft is the skillful use of the hands in making functional and decorative objects from raw materials.

Craft can also be defined as the handiwork that demonstrates unique craftsmanship skills. Craft revolves around activities that deal with the skillful making of functional and decorative products by hands and local materials. Craftsmen or artisans specialize in the making of various craftworks and crafts to earn a living in Nigeria.

CRAFTS AND THEIR LOCATION IN NIGERIA

The following crafts and where the crafts are practiced are presented in a tabular form below



CRAFT	LOCATION
1. TIE AND DYE	Kano ,Abeokuta,Sokoto and Oshogbo
2. BATIK	Abeokuta and Oshogbo
3. APPLIQUE	Anambra
4. BEAD MAKING	Bida, Ife , Ilorin and Benin
5. METAL CRAFT	Ife , Benin , Zaria and Anambra
6. Pottery	All the states in Nigeria.
7. BASKETRY	Zaria, Igbo land , Katsina and Kano
8. CLOTH WEAVING	Iseyin, Kogi and Imo
9. MAT WEAVING	Zaria , Kano, Katsina ,BidaIkotEkpene andBadagry
10. WOOD CARVING	Oyo ,Ife and Benin
11. STONE CARVING	Ife and Esie
12. CALABASH CARVING	Oyo
13. LEATHER WORKS	Kano , Sokoto , Kwara, Kaduna and Zamfara
14. CANE WEAVING	Delta, Igbo land
15. PAPER CRAFTS	All the states in Nigeria.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CRAFTS

Generally, some craftworks serve domestic purposes in our homes and also, beads in form of anklets, bracelets and neck lace compliment women's dressing. The functions of the crafts are stated below.

1. Basket is used for domestic purpose.
2. Mat is used for domestic purposes such as sitting, sleeping, praying etc.
3. Mortar and pestle serve as one of the cooking utensils for pounding yam.
4. Tea cup is used for drinking tea and the saucer serves as a platform for mounting the tea cup.
5. Some statues carved in wood and soapstone serve the purpose of idol worship while other statues in wood are meant for interior decoration in homes.
6. Leather bag is meant for keeping valuable items.

EVALUATION

1. Define the term 'craft'.
2. State two popular areas in Nigeria that practice metal craft.
3. What is the function of the basket as a product of basketry?

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. What is craft?
2. List five types of craft and their location in Nigeria.
3. State three products of the craft and their function.
4. Explain three elements of art and design.
5. What are elements of art and design?

READING ASSIGNMENT



Cultural and Creative Art by Peter Akinyemi, book 1 , pages 11 – 27.

Attempt the review questions on page 28.

Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) book 1 by Peter Akinyemi.

Reference page : Pages 14 to 20.

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 1, pages 25- 33.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1.is the raw material or medium required in presenting three dimensional statues in stone carving (a) Wood (b) Bronze (c) Ivory (d) Soapstone
2. Pottery is a craft that deals purely with the modeling of ceramic wares from(a) brass (b) clay (c) a mixture of wet pulped paper and starch (d) wood
3.is a craft that deals with the removal or chipping of unwanted parts from a solid piece of wood. (a) Pottery (b) Wood carving (c) Ivory carving (d) Batik
4. A popular area in the Northern part of Nigeria where some craftsmen practice leather craft is(a) Kastina (b) Kano (c) Sokoto (d) Zaria
5. Wood carving involves amethod, while modelling involves anmethod. (a) subtractive/additive (b) incising/engraving (c) etching/plastocast (d) scratching/additive

THEORY

1. Mention one place in Nigeria where stone carving is practiced.
2. State the three chemicals used in tie and dye.

WEEK TWO

DATE.....

TOPIC: FUNCTIONS AND TERMINOLOGIES IN DRAMA

CONTENT

1. Uses of Drama
2. Terms in Drama

INTRODUCTION

Drama has been at the forefront since time immemorial. Ancient dramas in Greece and Rome till date are still performed in the Theatres to entertain the audience both young and old. Drama has become a means of entertainment in the world at large. The functions of drama are highlighted below.

1. Drama preserves and promotes our rich cultural heritage.
2. Drama forestalls or promotes teamwork or co-operation among the cast ,crew and audience.
3. Drama inculcates or teaches values. A vital or significant aspect of drama is that it teaches or inculcates lessons.
4. Drama informs the public about activities that happened in the society both past and contemporary time.
5. Drama rectifies certain ailments.
6. Drama entertains people who seek pleasure.
7. Drama promotes tolerance among people in the society.
8. Drama educates the public in diverse ways.



TERMINOLOGIES USED IN DRAMA

1. **DRY UP:** This is a situation that occurs when a member of the cast suddenly forgets a line during the course of a drama presentation.
2. **CLIMAX:** This is the highest point of tension in a drama piece where the play becomes interesting.
3. **REHEARSAL:** Rehearsal refers to the time spent practicing a play or any other event in preparation for the main performance.
4. **STAGE FRIGHT:** This occurs among a member of the cast who at a point gets scared to face the audience before or during the dramatic performance.
5. **PLAYWRITING-:** This is the process of writing plays creatively from imagination or real life situation which is further divided into acts and scenes. Playwright and script writer are actively involved in playwriting.
6. **FLASHBACK:** This is a sudden recap of a previous event that happened far back in time.
7. **SUSPENSE:** It is a dramatic technique that is meant to arouse the viewer's interest and eagerness to know the outcome of an action that is yet to be actualized in the next scene of a drama piece.

EVALUATION

1. State three functions of drama.
2. Explain any two terms associated with drama.

GENERAL EVALUATION/ REVISION QUESTIONS

1. What is pattern?
2. Define motif.
3. Mention any three types of repeat pattern.
4. What is colour?
5. Mention any three classes of colour and explain.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 1, pages 78 -79.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1.is a situation whereby the player forgets a line as the play unfolds.
(a) Dry up (b) synchronization (c) suspense (d) flashback
2. Which one of the following is NOT a function of drama? (a) It kills ideas. (b) It informs. (c) It educates. (d) It rectifies certain ailments.
3. The drama cues in drama rehearsal include the following except(a) action (b) standing by LQ38 (c) Cut (d) prompting
4.is the time spent practicing a play before a later public performance. (a) Rehearsal (b) Acting (c) Prompting (d) None of the above.
5.refers to the special garments and accessories worn by the players for a dramatic performance. (a) Costume (b) Makeup (c) All of the above. (d) None of the above.

THEORY

1. Define playwriting.
2. What is hams acting?



WEEK THREE

DATE.....

ELEMENTS OF DRAMA

CONTENT

1. Definition

2. Elements of Drama

Elements of drama are the features of drama that are vital or fundamental to the understanding of any dramatic piece of writing.

The following are elements of drama.

1. **Plot:**Plot is the storyline from the beginning to the end. A written piece of drama is incomplete without the plot. It is the plot that gives the reader an insight into what the entire written play is all about.
2. **Protagonist:**This is the central character who is either the man (hero) or woman (heroine) that performs a prominent role in a drama. The protagonist is the lead actor (male) and the lead actress (female).
3. **Antagonist:**This is the character that opposes the protagonist either a rightly or wrongly.
4. **Dramatis Personae:** Dramatis personae refer to a list of the characters or actors in a drama. In another viewpoint, dramatis personae refer to the characters or actors in a drama.
5. **Script:** Script is the material upon which the words or speeches and actions of the players are written. The script writer and playwright do the writing of all that is contained in the script, upon which the players read and memorize their lines in written or scripted drama.
6. **Characterization:** Characterization refers to the way the dramatist uses the characters such that they are as real and believable as possible. Characterization is achieved through the use of dialogue and conversation.
7. **Theme:** Any written piece of drama has a theme that reflects the main idea of the playwright. Theme is said to be central thought or idea of the playwright.
8. **Sound:** Sound is a fundamental element that is conveyed through vocal expression from the players and musical sounds played at the background to make the play understandable and lively.
9. **Playwright:**Playwright is the person either man or woman who writes a piece of drama. A playwright is also known as dramatist.
10. **Tragic Flaw:**Tragic flaw is the costly mistake made by the protagonist in a play or drama that leads to his or her downfall.A kind of inbuilt or inherited weakness like pride which leads to the tragic end of the protagonist .King Odewale’s weakness is his hot temper in the gods are not to Blame by Ola Rotimi.
11. **Audience:**This refers to the crowd of people seated around the auditorium in a theatre or cinema house who watch a drama presentation.
12. **Conflict:**This refers to the struggle for relevance or influence by the Protagonist and Antagonist. Conflict is necessary in a drama piece to enable it develop and move forward.
13. **Denouement:** This refers to the resolution or unknitting of events. Denouement occurs after a written play soon reaches the climax. In denouement, the conflict in the play is finally resolved .
14. **Stage:** Stage is the elevated platform in a theatre that is detached from the auditorium where the cast perform the play or drama to entertain the audience.



15. **Cast:** Cast refers to the actors and actresses in a play or drama. They are the key players that are important in the presentation of a written piece of drama.

EVALUATION

1. What are elements of drama?
2. Explain Protagonist and Antagonist respectively.

GENERAL EVALUATION/ REVISION QUESTIONS

1. What is script?
2. State the difference between scripted and non scripted drama.
3. What are the duties of a drama director?
4. Mention three sub groups of performing art.
5. What is stage fright?
6. Mention three ways of one having a sense of belonging.
7. State three importance of teamwork.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Cultural and Creative Art by Peter Akinyemi, Book 1, pages 60 – 63.

Attempt the review questions on page 64.

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 1, pages 80-81.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Functions of drama include the following except.....(a) it educates. (b) it entertains (c) it informs (d) it kills idea
2. The use of drama in treating certain ailments is classified under (a) educative function (b) Tolerance (b) (c) informative function (d) therapeutic function
3. These are elements of drama except.....(a) screen (b) script (c) plot (d) diction
4. Actor can be described as the (a) male personality who performs a play on stage (b) male boxer on a stage (c) female actress (d) farmer in a play
5. The way a playwright depicts characters in a book or play to make them appear too real is(a) plot (b) characterization (c) diction (d) denouement

THEORY

1. State two functions of drama.
2. Who is a playwright?

WEEK FOUR

DATE.....

TOPIC: COLLAGE PRODUCTION

CONTENT

1. Meaning of Collage
2. Collage Materials/Media
3. Method of Collage Production

Diverse Meaning of Collage: Collage is a picture made on a support by sticking together different materials or media on a background support. Collage is an assemblage of two or more materials or media on a background support. Collage is a work of art in which pictures are built



up **using bits and** pieces of different types of materials. Collage is a form of art expression in which mixed media like grain, pieces of paper and fabric are stuck unto a given surface.

MATERIALS USED IN COLLAGE PRODUCTION

They include:

1. Pieces of metal sheets
2. Machine parts
3. Grains like rice, maize, beans etc.
4. Parts from car
5. Dis- used materials like pieces of fabric, bolts and nuts, washers etc.
6. Large piece of wood
7. Different colours of paper
8. Photographic pictures
9. Adhesives like water gum, evostic and glue
10. A pair of scissors
11. Plywood with a larger surface for people to see

METHODS OF PRODUCING COLLAGE

1. Clean the surface of plywood to be worked upon thoroughly.
2. Stick cardboard to the plywood.
3. Make a sketch of the desired picture to be decorated.
4. Arrange and apply gum on the sketched image and attach the different materials on the sketched image side by side until the entire inner space of the sketched image is completely covered.

EVALUATION

1. Define collage.
2. List two collage materials.
3. Outline the steps in producing collage in mixed media.

GENERAL EVALUATION / REVISION QUESTIONS

1. What is drama?
2. List the two types of drama and explain.
3. List the three categories of people involved in drama and theatre.
4. State two crew members and their function.
5. State two functions of drama.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Cultural and Creative Art by Peter Akinyemi, Book 1, pages 30 – 31.

Attempt the review questions (5 and 6) on page 33.

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art, Book 1, pages 36 -37.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. A form of art expression in which mixed materials like paper, grain and fabric are stuck unto a surface is(a) mosaic (b) papiermarche (c) Collage (d) paper collage



2. Which one of these is not a background support in collage?(a) Plywood (b)Cardboard (c) Hardwood (d)Grain
3.is a strong binder used to stick together different materials or media onto a surface.(a) Evostic (b)Turpentine (c) Linseed oil (d) Fixative
4. Collage design requires the sticking together of(a)different media (b)one medium (c)None of the above (d) All of the above
5. Which one of these is not a type of collage? (a) Seed collage (b) Paper collage (c) Cloth collage (d)Mixed media collage (e) Mosaic

THEORY

1. State one difference between collage and mosaic?
2. State three basic requirements in collage design.

WEEK FIVE

DATE.....

TOPIC: DRAMA DIRECTOR CONTENT

1. Definition of Drama Director.
2. Functions of a Director.

Definition

A drama director is someone who oversees the affairs of the play by trying to unify the various human and material aspects of the production. The drama director is an instructor who instructs the players on how they are to play their part during drama rehearsal.

The drama director is subject to the producer who is the master of the drama production. Sometimes, the producer equally plays the part of the drama director at the same time.

FUNCTIONS OF A DIRECTOR IN DRAMA

The director has two fundamental duties.

1. To bring about a unified vision within the finished production.
2. To lead others toward its ultimate actualization.

To carry out these duties, the director must organize the realization of her vision. The director must decide on the interpretation to be given the play, work with the playwright (if possible), designers and technicians in planning the production, cast and rehearse the actions, and co-ordinate other elements into the finished production. The director sets the vision for everyone involved.

On the other hand, the director has the challenging task of bringing together the complex pieces of a production, script, actors, set, costuming, lighting, and sound/music into a unified whole. To accomplish these tasks, the director needs to

1. interpret the script;
2. cast the production;
3. collaborate with designers;
4. plan the rehearsals;
5. guide the players in their work during rehearsal.



EVALUATION

1. Define drama director.
2. State two responsibilities of the director in drama.

GENERAL EVALUATION / REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Define motif.
2. Explain the term pattern.
3. List five elements of art and design.
4. Explain any five principles of art and design.
5. List the three properties of colour.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Cultural and Creative Art by Peter Akinyemi, Book 1 , page 75.

Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi.

Reference page:Page 90.

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G. F. Ibrahim, Book 1,page 88.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1.is saddled with the responsibility of directing the key players during drama rehearsal. (a) Make -up Artist (b) Director (c) Prompter (d) Costumier
2. The director is part of the crew in drama.(a)True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure
3. Who supervises the actor and actress while they read their lines from the script?(a) Make-up Artist (b) Costume designer (c) Director (d) Prompter
4. What cue in drama means to begin a scene?(a) Cut (b) Action (c) Stand by LQ38 (d) None of the above
5. What cue or signal in drama means to end a scene? (a) Stand by LQ38 (b) Action (c) Cut (d) None the above

THEORY

1. Who is a drama director?
2. State two duties of the director in drama.

WEEK SIX

DATE.....

TOPIC: PAPER CRAFT

CONTENT

1. Meaning of Paper Craft.
2. Tools of Paper Craft.
3. Materials of Paper Craft.
4. Methods of Paper Craft and Products.

Meaning- Paper craft deals with the use of cardboard, paper, carton and other similar materials to make various objects.

MATERIALS OF PAPER CRAFT

1. Cardboard
2. Paper
3. Pencil
4. Colour



5. Thread
6. Gum

TOOLS OF PAPER CRAFT

1. Blade
2. A pair of Scissors
3. Paint brushes

EVALUATION

1. What is paper craft?
2. List two materials and tools involved in paper craft respectively.

METHODS OF PAPER CRAFT

The methods of making products of paper craft include the following-

1. Bending of paper and cardboards.
2. Folding
3. Pleating
4. Cutting
5. Assembling to make beautiful craftworks.

PRODUCTS OF PAPER CRAFT

Some products of paper craft include:

1. Paper toys
2. Paper puppet
3. Paper boat
4. Greeting cards
5. Hand fan
6. Paper house etc.

EVALUATION

1. State three methods involved in paper craft.
2. List two products of paper craft.

GENERAL EVALUATION / REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Define art.
2. State five relevance of art in the society.
3. What is shading?
4. List five shading techniques and explain.
(a) Define colour. (b) List five classes of colour and explain.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi.

Reference page:Pages 25 to 27.

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 1, pages 46 - 48.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT



1.has to do with the use of paper and other related media or materials to make various objects. (a) Collage (b) Mosaic (c) Paper Craft (d) Bead work
2.is a tool used for cutting paper into desired shapes.(a) Scissors (b) Brushes (c) Squeegee (d) Tjanting
3.is a binding material used for sticking pieces of paper or other materials on a background support. (a) Gum (b) Cardboard (c) Thread (d) Colour
4. A product of paper craft known as paper toy is looking ...(a) two dimensional (b) three dimensional (c) naturalistic (d) figurative
5. The hand fan which is a product of paper craft can be produced through the(a) folding method (b) bending method (c) cutting method (d) pleating method

THEORY

1. State two materials or media involved in paper craft.
2. List two tools used in paper craft.

WEEK SEVEN

DATE.....

TOPIC- HOW TO ACHIEVE A SENSE OF BELONGING

CONTENT

1. Meaning of Team work and Sense of Belonging.
2. Importance of Team Work.
3. How to Achieve a Sense of Belonging.

MEANING OF TEAM WORK: Team work involves a group of people working together to achieve a common goal. Team work is a joint or collaborative effort that involves a group of people working well together to achieve a common goal. Team work is the combined action of a group, especially when effective and efficient. Team work can also be defined as the cooperative or coordinated effort on the part of a group of people acting together as a team or in the interest of a common cause.

Co-operation is fundamental for a team of people to achieve success in whatever they do.

Everyone involved must unite to achieve a common goal. On the contrary, a team of people is bound to fail if there is lack of co-operation.

MEANING OF SENSE OF BELONGING: Sense of belonging is the feeling that someone is accepted and connected to a family and community. Sense of belonging can be defined as a state of not feeling lonely and depressed. A sense of belonging reduces your chances of experiencing loneliness and depression. Viewing this theme from a psychological perspective, sense of belonging is a basic human need, with many psychologists discussing this need as being at the level of importance of that as food, water and shelter. A sense of belonging can be so powerful that it can create both value in life and the ability to learn healthy coping skills when experiencing intensive and painful emotions.

There comes a time in one's life when the person feels lonely and disconnected from family and friends. The person becomes sad, lonely and depressed. Suffice to say that these experiences are pivotal in human growth and development. For other individuals, it causes repeated and serious depression and anxiety, while attacking a sense of direction in their lives.

IMPORTANCE OF TEAM WORK



1. Team work brings about a smooth running of a production process.
2. Team work enables the entire production team to achieve success at the end of the execution of a project.
3. Team work fosters unity among the members involved in the production and execution of a project.
4. Team work makes the entire production team to have a sense of direction in order to achieve a specific goal.
5. Teamwork makes the work at hand faster and easier.
6. Teamwork creates room for interaction among members of the production team.
7. Teamwork enables the members of the production team to maximize their strength and reduce weakness.
8. Teamwork encourages division of labour among members of the production team.

HOW TO ACHIEVE A SENSE OF BELONGING

This can be achieved by building a sense of belonging, confidence and loyalty which can be accomplished when employees feel that the work is their sole responsibility and with the zeal to handle the work well. The individual can also work closely with other employees and feel free to share his or her opinion without the fear of being sidelined.

EVALUATION

1. Define teamwork and sense of belonging respectively.
2. State two importance of teamwork.

GENERAL EVALUATION / REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Explain the history of any two art cultures in Nigeria.
2. State the three categories of people involved in drama and theatre.
3. State two duties of the director in drama production.
4. Who is a drama director?
5. State one basic duty of a scriptwriter.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi.
Reference page: Pages 108 to 110. Attempt the revision questions.
Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art, Book 1, pages 95 - 97.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. A production team stands a chance of achieving success when they have the spirit of (a) disunity (b) teamwork (c) None of the above (d) All of the above.
2. Sense of belonging is all about one being accepted and connected to something. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure
3. Which of the following is **NOT** a way of achieving a sense of belonging?
(a) Attribution retraining (b) Tolerance (c) Not connecting with others. (d) Carefulness
4. Teamwork is solely based on which one of the following. (a) Co-operation (b) Trust (c) Integrity (d) Humility



5. Teamwork among a production team is the bedrock of the team achieving success in the execution of any project. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure

THEORY

1. What is teamwork?
2. List two ways a person achieves a sense of belonging.

WEEK EIGHT

DATE.....

TOPIC: STUDY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CONTENT

1. Classification and Types of Musical Instruments.
2. Classes of Recorder.

CONTENT

CLASSIFICATION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Musical instruments are classified as follows:

1. **AEROPHONE FAMILY:** Musical instruments that belong to the aero phone family are wind instruments. They include: flute, oboe, piccolo, recorder, Cor Anglais, clarinet, bassoon and English horn. Musical instruments of the aero phone family are played by blowing air while the fingers are in full operation.
2. **CHORDOPHONE FAMILY:** Musical instruments that belong to the chordophone family are stringed instruments. The musical instruments are played by bowing, hammering and plucking. Examples include violin, viola, guitar, harp, goje, lute, cello (short form of violin cello), zither and double bass.
3. **MEMBRANOPHONE FAMILY:** Musical instruments that belong to the membranophone family are called percussion. Examples include drums like tom tom drum, bass drum, gangan (hour glass), igba (Igbo), snare drum and kettle drum or timpani, tambourine, xylophone, cymbals, bells.
4. **IDIOPHONE FAMILY:** Musical instruments that belong to the idiophone family are self-sounding musical instruments. They produce sound by the vibration of their body when struck or shaken by the player. They are likened to the percussion instruments of the Western world. Musical instruments of the idiophone family include pot drum, thumb piano, sekere, rattles, double metal gong, medium slit drum (Ufie)
5. **ELECTROPHONE FAMILY:** Electrophone refers to any class of musical instruments (such as synthesizer or electric organ) whose sound is generated electronically.

EVALUATION

1. List the four categories of musical instruments.
2. State two musical instruments that belong to each category of musical instruments.

TYPES OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

1. WESTERN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

They are usually under three main headings: stringed, wind and percussion.

- i. **STRING INSTRUMENTS:** These include the instruments in which sound is produced by the vibration of stretched strings and are into three groups: bowed, plucked and hammered.



These include violin ,viola ,cello ,double bass .The sound is usually produced by bowing strings with the bow while the pitches are “stopped “ with the fingers of the left hand on the finger board

PLUCKED INSTRUMENTS: These include harp, guitar, lute, zither,banjo,lyre and mandolin. The sound is produced by plucking the strings with the fingers or with a plectrum.

ii. **HAMMERED INSTRUMENTS:** These are instruments whose sound is produced by hammered strings. e.g. piano.

2. WIND INSTRUMENTS: These are usually divided into two main classes such as wood and brass.The sound production is by the vibration of air in the tube either directly by the player or indirectly by bellows. The pitch of the sound produced depends on the length of the tube.

(a)WOOD WINDFAMILY: The musical instruments in this family are flute, oboe, piccolo, recorder, coranglais, clarinet, bassoon and English horn. They are played by blowing.

(b) BRASS FAMILY: The brass instruments include trumpet, cornet, trombone, euphonium, tuba, and French horn. Saxophones can be grouped in this family, although they are not regarded purely as orchestral instruments.They are played by blowing.

3. PERCUSSION INSTRUMENT: These are musical instruments (such as drum, xylophone or maracas) sounded by striking, shaking or beating. They are either definite pitched or indefinite pitched instruments .There are many instruments in this group like drums(snare drum),bass drum, timpani (kettle drum), cymbals ,bells, celesta ,triangle ,gong, tambourine ,xylophone.

CLASSES OF RECORDER

They include:

1. Descant recorder
2. Treble
3. Tenor
4. Bass

EVALUATION

1. State the four types of musical instruments.
2. Write short notes on any two types of musical instruments.
3. List all the classes of recorder and explain any one you know.

GENERAL EVALUATION/ REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Define music.
2. State two indigenous forms of music in Nigeria.
3. State two effects of music on the human race.
4. State two functions of music.
5. What sub-branch of non-visual art does music belong?

READING ASSIGNMENT

Cultural and Creative Art by Peter Akinyemi, Book 1 ,Pages 25 – 27.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT



1.is a typical example of a stringed musical instrument.(a) Guitar (b) Piano (c) Sekere (d) Trumpet
2. A brass musical instrument that is played by blowing air to make regular sounds is(a) Trumpet (b) recorder (c) Flute (d) Gong
3. A musical instrument that belongs to the aerophone family is(a) violin (b) viola (c) trumpet (d) harp
4.is a stringed instrument that is played by plucking.(a) Harp (b) Trumpet (c) Violin (d) Saxophone
5. What musical instrument is played by bowing the strings with a bow? (a) Violin (b) Trumpet (c) Saxophone (d) Flute

THEORY

1. List four examples of stringed musical instruments.
2. Mention two musical instruments that belong to the group called percussion.

WEEK NINE

DATE.....

TOPIC: RUDIMENTS AND THEORIES OF MUSIC

CONTENT

1. Introduction to scales- Diatonic major scales e.g. C Major

INTRODUCTION TO SCALES

1.DIATONIC MAJOR SCALES (C MAJOR)

A scale is a group of notes in succession. There are many different types of scales but there are two most common types of scale such as major and minor scales. There are twelve pitches in standard western music .After the twelve, the pitches repeat but in the next higher register or octave. Once a person understands the concept of intervals, scales will be pretty easy to grasp since they are just made of a series of intervals. Figure out the scales in any of the keys you are searching for by knowing the interval ‘formula’. For instance ,W is a whole step and H is a half step .A half step is the smallest interval available on the piano and will be one key away from the starting note. A whole key is made of two half steps so it will be two keys away from the starting note. Also include the black keys when counting steps. Major scale formula – W-W-H-W-W-H. With this formula, figure out the C Major, first start with the root note C and follow the formula.

A whole step from C is D

A whole step from D is E

A half step from E is F

A whole step from F is G

A whole step from G is A

A whole step from A is B

A half step from B is C, back to the top.

WRITING MAJOR SCALES IN ANY KEY

The above major scale is basic to write in any key. Write the major scale for other keys. Find a hard key to mix it up; F sharp (h)

A whole step key from F is G

A whole step from G is A

A half step from A is B



A whole step from B is C
A whole step from C is D
A whole step from D is E
A half step from E is F
And we are back at the top.
F Major Scale
F - G - A - B - C D - E

KEY C MAJOR SCALE

The key of C is a major scale .It is the only natural scale such that all the keys or notes are all white which can be observed on the piano forte keyboard.

EVALUATION

1. Define scale.
2. Construct the scale of C major.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Mention types of accidentals in music.
2. What is the other name for treble and bass clef respectively?
3. How many notes make up a triad chord in music?
4. On what material is a printed music with specific notes on the stave presented.
5. Which musical note is a quarter note in music?

READING ASSIGNMENT

Cultural and Creative Art (Old Edition) By Peter Akinyemi, pages 111-112, book 1.
Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) book 1 by Peter Akinyemi.
Reference page:Pages 53 to 55and 46 to 49.Attempt the revision questions.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. How many English alphabets make up the keys or notes on the keyboard? (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 4 (d) 2
2. What key does the diatonic major scale of C major begin? (a) D (b) E (c) C (d) F
3. What is the technical name for the first note or key in the scale of C major? (a) Tonic (b) Super tonic (c) Mediant (d) Sub dominant
4. AC. major diatonic scale progresses from __to __. (a) C-D (b) C-C (c) C-G (d) C-A
- 5.A set of musical notes in varied keys moving up and down a staff is called _____ a)trial b) scale c) cadence d) chord.

THEORY

1. What is music?
2. How many notes make up the scale of C major?

WEEK TEN

TOPIC:CONTEMPORARY DANCE CONTENT

DATE.....



1. Meaning of Contemporary Dance and Form
2. Types of Contemporary dance : Ballet, tango etc.

MEANING OF CONTEMPORARY DANCE AND FORM

- a. Contemporary dance refers to a variety of dance movements that emerged during the middle part of the twentieth century and still remains relevant till the present time. It is a style of expressive that combines elements of several genres including modern, jazz, lyrical and classical ballet. Contemporary dancers strive to connect the mind and the body through fluid dance movements.
- b. Form refers to the shape a dancer takes in space while dancing around the dance floor.

TYPES OF CONTEMPORARY DANCE

They include:

1. **BALLET:** Ballet is one of the most common type of dance and many other types of dance are actually based on ballet .This style of dance has been around for centuries and is often considered to be one of the most beautiful .Although, classical music is usually used to set the scene for a ballet, other types of music can be used as well. Modern dance is related to classic ballet, but does not follow the same strict rules, guideline and dance moves. Ballet is a type of performance that originated in the Italian renaissance courts in the 15th century.
2. **TAP DANCE:** Tap dance is another form of dancing .Unlike most dancers, tap dancers need special sound making shoes with metal plates that make a tapping sound when the dancer strikes her foot on the dance floor. Along with expressing herself through movements, a tap dancer will also usually add to the rhythm of the music or make her own music by tapping her shoes on the dance floor.
3. **JAZZ DANCE:** Jazz dance consists of very bold moves and it is often set to upbeat, energetic jazz music .Unlike other forms of dance, the intrinsic nature of jazz often allows dancers to add quite a bit of personality to their performances. Jazz dance is shared by a large range of dance styles. Before the 1950s, jazz dance has to do with dance styles that show extremely bold and rigorous movements.
4. **HIP - HOP DANCE:** Hip hop dancing and break dancing are both very new types of dance .These types of dance are set to modern hip - hop music, and dancers are often encouraged to improvise different dance moves.
5. **DANCE DRAMA:** A drama in which all the action is expressed by dancing. Dance drama is a drama conveyed by dance movements sometimes followed by dialogue.

EVALUATION

1. What is contemporary dance?
2. List two types of contemporary dance.

GENERAL EVALUATION / REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Mention the three genres of literature.
2. State three sources of sound in music.
3. Define colour.
4. List and explain any three classes of colour.
5. List and explain the three properties of colour.

READING ASSIGNMENT



Cultural and Creative Art By Page 96-97, Book 1, Peter Akinyemi.
Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi.
Reference page : Pages 106 to 107. Attempt the revision questions.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

-is the rhythmical movement of the body in time and space to the flow of the music. (a) Music (b) Dance (c) Drama
- A style of dance in which dancers tap the dance floor with metal heeled with or without musical accompaniment is (a) tango dance (b) tap dance (c) ballet (d) ballet
- What form of dance purely relates to classic music? (a) Classic dance (b)Folk dance (c) Ballet (d) Hip hop dance
- What form of street dance styles purely relates to hip - hop music? (a) Folk dance (b) Tap dance (c) Hip - hop dance (d) Tango dance
-is a contemporary style of dance that originated from the Italian renaissance courts in the 15th century. (a) Ballet (b) Tango (c) Foxtrot (d) Waltz

THEORY

- Define contemporary dance.
- State two types of contemporary dance.

WEEK ELEVEN

DATE.....

TOPIC: EAR TRAINING

SUB TOPICS

- Singing Rhymes
- Oral training:singing rhymes and melodies- two part singing, threepart singing.
- Techniques of oral skills (Singing Techniques)

MEANING: Ear training can be defined as the process of developing aural skills which are vital principles in learning. It is also the development of one's ability to identify music sounds as it is a fundamental rudiment in learning.

A song follows a set of singing rhymes when it is well composed.Singing rhymes are vital to the flow of a song when it is orderly arranged or composed. Last words on each line of a song should have a link in terms of identical sound.

ORAL TRAINING:This has to do with intensive training of the human voice to conform with the rhythm of the music. The pitch and other components should be harmonized when singing through the human voice.

TWO-PART SINGING: Two part singing or harmony has to do with music written for two voices or two musical instruments.The parts give different note of each chord of the music.The first two parts sings or plays the melody while the other one provides the harmony

THREE-PART SINGING: Threepart singing has to do with music written for three voices or three musical instruments.

EVALUATION

- What is ear training?
- Explain oral training.



GENERAL EVALUATION/ REVISION QUESTIONS

1. What is denouement?
2. Explain characterization.
3. Define drama and theatre respectively.
4. What is the difference between chroma, intensity and value?
5. What is shading?
6. Explain these types of shading. (i) Hatching (ii) Cross hatching (iii) Pointillism

READING ASSIGNMENT

Cultural and Creative Art (Old Edition) by pages 50 - 51, Book 1 Peter Akinyemi. (New Edition) Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi. Reference page: Pages 50 – 51. Attempt the revision questions.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1.is the height or depth of musical sound. (a) Pitch (b) Chord (c) Intensity (d) Timbre
2. Trio is an Italian word in music which means instrumentalization or vocalization bydifferent sounds or voices to make a melodious music or song. (a) two (b) three (c) four (d) five
3. A written piece of music designed purposely for two voices or two musical instruments is based on (a) one part singing (b) two part singing (c) three part singing (d) four part singing
4. A written piece of music meant for three voices or three musical instruments is based on(a) three part singing (b) two part singing (c) All of the above. (d) None of the above.
5. Singing with regards to vocal expression solely depends on what element of music. (a) Pitch (b) Timbre (c) Duration (d) Texture

THEORY

1. What is ear training?
2. Explain oral training.