

SECOND TERM E-LEARNING NOTE**SUBJECT: CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ART****CLASS: JSS 3****SCHEME OF WORK**

WEEK	TOPIC
1.	Motifs
2.	Singing in Parts and Cadences Identification
3.	Musical Forms
4.	Choreography / Basic Harmony in Music Composition
5.	Singing Minor Scales
6.	Modulation
7.	Marketing of Art Works
8.	Unity
9.	Batik
10.	Revision and Examination

REFERENCE TEXTBOOK

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Arts by G.F. Ibrahim (Book 1-3).

WEEK ONE**DATE.....****TOPIC: MOTIF****CONTENT**

1. Meaning of Motif
2. Types of motif

MEANING OF MOTIF

Motif is the basic or smallest unit of a design. Motifs are solely used in creating patterns on paper and fabric. The use of motifs in creating patterns on paper and fabric is based on the principle of and design called 'repetition'. Motifs are further repeated several times to form a pattern. The types of motif include simple repeat pattern, mirror repeat pattern, checkerboard repeat pattern, full drop repeat pattern, half drop repeat pattern, counter change repeat pattern and diamond repeat pattern. Motif can be created in lines, dots and shapes etc.

TYPES OF MOTIF

1. Floral or flower motif
2. Abstract motif
3. Persian boteh motif
4. Rosette designs
5. Geometric motif.
6. Line motif.
7. Traditional motif.
8. Insect motif.
9. Animal motif.

USES OF MOTIF

1. Motif is used for creating patterns on paper and fabric.
2. Motif is used to create border pattern around the edges of an object.

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3. Motif is used to create various repeat patterns.

EVALUATION

1. What is motif?
2. State two types of motif.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. What is characterization in drama?
2. State two importance of art.
3. Define ear training.
4. State the difference between tragedy and comedy.
5. Define imaginative composition.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 3, pages 28-30.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1.is the major unit of a design. A. Motif B. Pattern C. All of the above D. None of the above
2.is an arrangement of regular and repeated motifs from various sources.
A. pattern B. Motif C. None of the above D. All of the above
3.is NOT a type of repeat pattern. A. Simple repeat pattern B. Mirror repeat pattern
C. Abstract motif D. Portrait
4.is formed on fabric repeatedly. A. Motif B. Pattern C. Currency D. None of the above
5. Pattern making is based on the principle ofwhich fabric designers make the most use of. A. repetition B. balance C. dominance D. proportion

THEORY

1. Define repetition as a principle of art and design.
2. List two types of motif.

WEEK TWO

DATE.....

TOPIC: SINGING IN PARTS AND CADENCES IDENTIFICATION

DEFINITION OF CADENCE: Cadence can be defined as a progression of two chords that are played to give a logical end to a musical phrase or sentence.

TYPES OF CADENCE: They include:

1. **PERFECT CADENCE:** A perfect cadence is from **Dominant (V)** to **Tonic (I)**. This progression is called "**FULL CLOSE**" because it brings a feeling of finality or conclusion. It also serves as a kind of full stop.
2. **IMPERFECT CADENCE:** Imperfect cadence is the progression from any chord to the **Dominant (V)**. It is usually preceded by the **tonic (I)**, **supertonic (II)**, **Subdominant (IV)** or **Submediant (VI)**. This progression is called "**HALF CLOSE.**"
3. **PLAGAL CADENCE:** Plagal cadence is the progression from **subdominant (IV)** to **tonic (I)** or **II to I**, i.e. **from super tonic to tonic**. This progression serves as another kind of full

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stop or full close cadence. It is also called “**AMEN CADENCE**” because of its frequent use for this purpose.

4. **INTERRUPTED CADENCE:** An interrupted cadence is only a cadence that requires a secondary triad or chord. Interrupted cadence progression is from **Dominant (V)** to **Submediant (VI)**. It is also known as “**SURPRISE CADENCE**” or “**FALSE CLOSE**” because it creates an element of surprise.

EVALUATION

1. What is cadence?
2. List the four types of cadence and explain any two you know.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 3.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1.is a type of cadence progress from V to I. A. Perfect cadence B. Plagal cadence C. Interrupted cadence D. None of the above
2. A plagal cadence progresses from chordand..... A. IV to I B. V to II C. VI to III D. VI to II
3. The note in the in the 5th called dominant is what tonic solfa. (a) Soh B. Fah C. Reh D. Ti
4.is the tonic solfa for the 1st chord in the imperfect cadence. A. Doh B. Reh C. Fah D. Ti
5.is a progression of two chords giving a logical end to a musical phrase or sentence. A. Motive B. Cadence C. Triad D. None of the above

THEORY

1. List two types of cadence.
2. Explain interrupted cadence.

WEEK THREE

DATE.....

TOPIC: MUSICAL FORMS

MEANING OF MUSICAL FORM: Musical form or musical architecture refers to overall structure or plan of a piece of music and it describes the layout of a composition as divided into sections. In analyzing musical forms, motives, phrases and sentences of a piece of music are of great importance.

- a. **MOTIVES:** Motives are the smallest units or figures of a musical composition, consisting of at least two, three four or more notes and have a clearly recognizable melodic or rhythmic figures giving life to a piece of music.
- b. **PHRASES:** A musical phrase consist of one or more motives usually in two or four bars long and ends with some form of cadence.
- c. **SENTENCES:** A musical sentence consists of two or more phrases that bring the tune or main part of a tune to an end. A common length for a musical sentence is eight bars.

TYPES OF MUSICAL FORM

1. **BINARY FORM (Two Part Form)**

This is a musical piece which comprises of two sections or complimentary sentences (A & B) or A//B//. Section A being the questioning section and Section B being the answering section. In Section A, the music piece begins with the original key (tonic) and progresses to another key

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preferably the dominant or its relative major or minor; and the answering Section B. takes its melody from the key in which 'A' ended and moves back to the original key or the tonic. On the other hand, Section A ends with an imperfect cadence, while Section B ends with a perfect cadence. This second example implies that there will be no modulation and the parts may not be repeated. Most binary forms consist of sixteen bars. (Eight in each section).

2. TERNARY FORM (Three Part Form)

This is a piece of music with three sections A//B//A//. In the ternary form, the 1st section starts in the tonic and ends with a perfect cadence and could therefore complete itself.

The 2nd section B. is the digression or episode which is usually contrasted with the first section by the use of a different key or keys and in different material or outline.

The 3rd section A. is the re - statement which is either exact or slightly varied repetition of the first section that starts and ends in the tonic.

3. RONDO FORM

A musical form with a recurring leading theme, often found in the final movement of a sonata or concerto.

4. SONATA FORM

Sonata form is musical structure consisting of three main sections ; an exposition, a development and a recapitulation. It has been widely used in the middle of the 18th century (Early classical period).

5. UNITARY FORM

In music, unitary form is also known as strophic form, which has the same melody over different song stanzas that have different lyrics. Moreover, a song is unitary in its form if it has this "repetitive nature".

EVALUATION

1. What is musical form?
2. List any three types of musical form.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Write short notes on these musical forms.
 - a. Episodic Form
 - b. Symphony

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 3.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. A printed piece of music that consists of two sections A // B is what musical form. A. Binary form B. Ternary form C. Rondo form D. Unitary form
2. A printed piece of music that has three sections A // B // A is what musical form. A. Rondo form B. Ternary form C. Unitary form D. Binary form
3. is an overall structure or plan of a musical piece that shows the layout of the composition in sections. A. Musical form B. Chord C. Phrase D. Motive
4. What does section A of a musical piece in the binary form represent? A. Questioning section B. Answering section C. Exposition D. Development

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5. What does section B in a music piece in the binary form represent? A. Questioning section
B. Answering section C. Recapitulation D. Development

THEORY

1. What is a phrase in music?
2. A. What is the difference between a sentence and a phrase in music?
B. Explain motives in music.

WEEK FOUR

DATE.....

TOPIC: CHOREOGRAPHY

1. **MEANING OF CHOREOGRAPHY:** Choreography is art of designing sequence of rhythmic movements or dances. Choreography is also the arrangement of the movements of the dance, sometimes in uniform style.
2. **PROCESSES OF A CHOREOGRAPHER:** The processes a choreographer must undertake when performing choreography include:
 - a. Conception of the dance idea: The choreographer conceives the dance idea or thinks deeply about the dance steps to perform choreography.
 - b. Gathering of the movement: The choreographer gathers the dance movements.
 - c. Creating final structure and polishing performance: This activity is done during dress rehearsal.

EVALUATION

1. Define choreography.
2. State the processes of choreography and any three principles of choreography.

BASIC HARMONY IN MUSIC COMPOSITION

REVIEW OF TRIAD: Triad refers to a set of three notes or pitches that are be stacked vertically on a staff. The triad's members from lowest pitched tone to the highest are called

- i. The root
- ii. The third (Its interval above the root note being the minor third (three semitones) or major third (four semitones)
- iii. The fifth (Its interval above the third being a minor or major third or a major third, hence its interval above the root being a diminished fifth (seven semitones) or augmented fifth (eight semitones)

TYPES OF TRIAD

1. C major triad: This uses notes C, E, G. This spells a triad skipping over D and F.
2. Major triad: This contains a major third and a perfect fifth interval, symbolized: R 3 5 as semitones. The interval C to E is a major 3rd and E to G a major 3rd.
3. Minor triad: This contains a minor third and perfect fifth interval, symbolized as R 3 5. Minor triad consists of A, C, E. The interval A to C is a minor 3rd and C to E a major 3rd.
4. Diminished triad: This contains a minor third and a diminished fifth, symbolized: R 3 5. The diminished interval consists of B, D, F while B becomes diminished.
5. Augmented triad: This contains a major third and augmented fifth, symbolized: R 3 5. Augmented triad consists of D, F, A while D becomes augmented.
6. Primary triads are built on the tonic, sub dominant. For instance, primary triads are built on chord I, IV or V degree of every major scale. The roots begin on the 1st 4th and 5th degrees of the diatonic scale otherwise symbolized I, IV, V.

THE BASIC RULES OF HARMONY

1. Double the root.
2. Do not omit the 3rd.
3. Avoid consecutive 5th.

EVALUATION

1. Construct the triad built on the scale of C major.
2. Construct the triad on “A” minor scale.

GENERAL EVALUATION / REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Who is a playwright?
2. Define scripted and non-scripted drama.
3. Define stage management.
4. List three sources of motifs.
5. Define embroidery.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 3, pages 79-80.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT.

1. A set of three notes stacked vertically in the thirds is called.....A. scale B. triad
C. cadenceD. None of the above
2. The art or practice of designing sequences of movements of physical bodies in which motion, form or both are specified is called.....A. choreography B. tap dance
C. tango danceD. comic dance
3. A person who creates dance compositions, plans, arranges dance movements and patterns for dances mainly for ballet is called.....A. Choreographer B. StenographerC. LithographerD. Photographer
4.is the root key of three notes built in the C major scale.A. C B. EC. GD. A
5. A group of musical notes in succession is called.....A. scale B. tone C. trioD. solo

THEORY

1. State the processes of choreography.
2. Construct the scale of C major triad.

WEEK FIVE

DATE.....

TOPIC: SINGING MINOR SCALES**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES**

1. In all major scales, semitones occur between the 3rd and 4th, 7th and 8th degrees. In minor scales, semitones occur between the 2nd and 3rd, 4th and 5th, 7th and 8th degrees.
2. In major scales, the 1st degree of note is the tonic (doh) while in minor scale like the 'A' harmonic minor scale, the first degree of note is the sub mediant (lah)
3. Minor scale comprises of fifteen notes ascending and descending while major scale comprises of eight notes ascending.

TYPES OF MINOR SCALES: There are three types of minor scale. They include melodic, harmonic and natural minor scale.

1. **HARMONIC MINOR SCALE:** In melodic minor scale, semitones occur between the 2nd and 3rd, 5th and 6th, 7th and 8th degrees. Although, there is an augmented 2nd between the 6th and 7th degrees. The same intervals are maintained both in ascending and descending order.
2. **MELODIC MINOR SCALE:** In melodic minor scales, semitones occur between the 2nd and 3rd, 7th and 8th degrees ascending. In descending order, the accidentals involved between notes in ascending order are naturalized. The descending melodic form represents the relative major scale of the minor scale. The melodic minor scales are easy to sing.

EVALUATION

1. State one difference between minor and major scale.
2. Construct the melodic minor scale of 'D'.
3. Construct the harmonic minor scale of 'A'.

RELATIVE MINOR OF MAJOR KEYS: This is shown in a tabular form below.

SHARP KEYS**MAJOR SCALE**

1. C Major
2. G Major (1 sharp)
3. D Major (2 Sharps)
4. A Major (3 sharps)
5. E Major (4 Sharps)
6. B Major (5 Sharps)
7. F # Major (6 Sharps)
8. C # Major (7 Sharps)

MINOR SCALE

- A Minor
E Minor
B Minor (2 Sharps)
F # Minor (3 Sharps)
C # Minor (4 Sharps)
G # Minor (5 Sharps)
D # Minor (6 Sharps)
A # Minor (7 Sharps)

RELATIVE MAJOR OF MINOR KEYS: This is shown below in a tabular form below.

FLAT KEYS**MAJOR SCALE**

1. F Major (1 Flat)
2. B Flat Major (2 Flats)
3. E Flat Major (3 Flats)
4. A Flat Major (4 Flats)
5. D Flat Major (5 Flats)
6. G Flat Major (6 Flats)
7. C Flat Major (7 Flats)

MINOR SCALE

- D Minor (1 Flat)
G Minor (2 Flats)
C Minor (3 Flats)
F Minor (4 Flats)
B Flat Minor (5 Flats)
E Flat Minor (6 Flats)
A Flat Minor (7 Flats)

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EVALUATION

1. Construct the scale of C # major using accidentals.
2. Construct the scale of D flat major with and without key signature.

GENERAL EVALUATION / REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Explain these elements of music. (i) Pitch (ii) Intensity (iii) Timbre
2. What is lullaby?
3. State the difference between triad and chord.
4. What is choreography?
5. State any four principles of choreography.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 3.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The word tone in music meansA. a whole step B. a half step C. mediant D. tonic solfa
2. The word semitone in music meansA. a half step or half a note B. a whole step C. tonic solfa D. tonic
3. What keys are flattened in the scale of B flat major? A. B B. BE C. BEA D. BEAD
4. What keys are flattened in the scale of E flat major? A. B B. BE C. BEA D. BEAD
5.refers to a group of notes in succession(going up and down the stave). A. Scale B. Chord C. Triad D. None of the above.

THEORY

1. What are the tonic solfas in the scale of C major ?
2. Mention the technical names of the notes or keys in the scale of C major.

WEEK SIX

DATE.....

TOPIC: MODULATION

1. **DEFINITION OF MODULATION:** Modulation is the process of changing from musical key to another key in a musical piece.
2. **TRANSPOSITION:** Transposition is the process of changing the pitch of a composition without other changes .Transposition occurs by raising the pitch of the music piece in the key to **D** major

Transposing instruments include clarinet, saxophone and trumpet, characterized with B flat transposing a tone written above.

Saxophone Alto **E** flat transposes a minor 3rd.Trumpet transposes in **A**, horn transposes in **F**.

EVALUATION

1. What is modulation?
2. Define transposition and mention any three transposing instruments.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Define art.
2. Illustrate the branches of art.
3. Define music.
4. State three forms of drama and explain.
5. List three elements of music and explain.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 3.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. ___ is a transposing musical instrument. A. Clarinet B. Pot drum C. Thumb piano
D. Xylophone
2. ___ is the height or depth of musical sound. A. Pitch B. Texture C. Duration D. Intensity
3. A guitar with six strings is tuned in the keys of ___ A. EADGBEB. ADFEGB C. DEFGAB
D. AEFGBC
4. A trumpet produces a ___ pitched sound when blown. A. high B. low C. medium D. None of
the above
5. Sekere or calabash shaker is a A. transposing instrument B. non-transposing
instrument C. brass wind instrument D. woodwind instrument.

THEORY

1. Define transposition.
2. Explain modulation in music.

WEEK SEVEN

DATE.....

TOPIC: MARKETING OF ART WORKS**MEANING OF MARKETING OF ART WORKS**

Marketing of art works is the process of promoting and creating awareness of works of art to the public. The basic intention of the artist marketing his or her art works is to promote sale. The viewer tends to view, appreciate and buy the art works.

OUTLETS FOR MARKETING ART WORKS

The following are the outlets for marketing art works.

1. Shop
2. Hotel
3. Festival premises
4. Trade fair ground
5. Art gallery
6. Museum.

EVALUATION

1. What is marketing of art products?
2. Mention two outlets for marketing art products.

SOURCES OF FUND

The fact that art materials, tools and equipment and the cost of renting a place for exhibition are quite expensive. There is need for the artist to source for fund. The following are sources of raising fund by artists.

1. Non-governmental organisation
2. Parents
3. Relatives
4. Individual personal savings
5. Community
6. Government

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WAYS OF MARKETING ART WORKS

1. Through hawking.
2. Through exhibition.
3. Through advertisement of art works on television media etc.

EVALUATION

1. State two sources of fund to the artist.
2. Mention two ways that the artist can market his or her artworks.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Explain fake and adulterated goods.
2. State two goods that can be faked and adulterated.
3. State one duty of SON.
4. What is the function of donkey bench?
5. Define teamwork and sense of belonging respectively.
6. What is denouement?

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 3, pages 41- 43.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Artworks can be marketed in the following except.....A. art gallery B. mosque C. hotels D. shop
2.is a public display of visual creative art works.A. Exhibition B. Categorizing C. Lighting D. Design space
3. Which one of the following is NOT a source of generating funds for the art business? A. Relative B. Parents C. Beggars D. Government
4. Where does the showcasing of art works take place in an art gallery? A. A large hall B. Stage C. Football field D. None of the above.
5. Marketing of art works promotes sale. A. True B. False C.Maybe D. Not sure

THEORY

1. Define of art products.
2. Mention two outlets for marketing art products.

WEEK EIGHT

DATE.....

TOPIC: UNITY

MEANING OF UNITY

Unity is the state of being in full agreement- unity in a sentence. Unity is also the state of being one; oneness. Unity refers to a whole or totality as combining all its parts into one. Unity is the state of a group of people being in full agreement about certain things.

CAUSES OF DISUNITY

Certain factors cause disunity among people in the home, school and society. They are as follows:

1. Selfish interest
2. Lack of co-operation
3. Lack of love for one another.

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4. Religious inclination or belief
5. Lack of integrity.
6. Intolerance
7. Greediness (Greed).
8. Land dispute

HOW TO MAINTAIN UNITY

1. Being tolerant
2. Being fair to all.
3. Being cautious
4. Respect other peoples' opinion.
5. Being accommodative.
6. Avoid cheating.
7. Being honest
8. Demonstrating acts of unity.

EVALUATION

1. Define unity.
2. State two causes of disunity.
3. Mention two ways of maintaining unity.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Define teamwork.
2. What is self control?
3. State two benefits of self control.
4. What is denouement?
5. Define theatre design.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 3, pages 82-85.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. ___ is a situation whereby certain persons are in full agreement or oneness. A. Unity
B. Disunity C. Tolerance D. None of the above.
2. Lack of oneness among a congregation of people in Churches leads to ___ A. disunity
B. unity C. All of the above. D. None of the above.
3. Which of the following is NOT a way of maintain unity? A. Tolerance B. Lack of
cooperation C. Avoid cheating D. None of the above.
4. Self interest for personal gains is a cause of ___ A. disunity B. unity C. moral decadence.
D. None of the above.
5. Teamwork among a group of people who work well together promotes A. disunity B. unity
C. disagreement D. None of the above

THEORY

1. List two causes of disunity.
2. Mention two ways of maintaining unity.

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WEEK NINE

DATE.....

TOPIC: BATIK

MEANING OF BATIK

Batik is the process of covering certain areas of fabric not intended to dyed using removable wax. Batik is a textile craft which involves the application of melted wax on fabric to create beautiful patterns and dipping the waxed fabric in the dye solution. After dyeing waxed fabric, it is de-waxed to expose the design visibly.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS FOR BATIK MAKING

This is shown in a tabular form below.

MATERIALS	TOOLS
1. DYE STUFF	1. TJANTING
2. HYDROSULPHITE	2. STICK
3. CAUSTIC SODA	
4. WAX	
5. COTTON FABRIC	
6. RUBBER GLOVES	
7. NOSE MASK	
8. WATER	

EVALUATION

1. Define batik.
2. List the three chemicals involved in batik.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. What is script?
2. Define playwriting.
3. List two types of clef in music.
4. Define drama and theatre respectively.
5. Define the musical term trio.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Modern Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by G.F. Ibrahim, Book 3, pages 55-57.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1.is a resist medium in batik. A. Wax B. Raffia C. Dye stuff D. Squeegee
2. A predominant area in the Western part of Nigeria where batik is practiced is ____
A. Abeokuta B. Sokoto C. Zaria D. Ibadan
3. Which of these is a chemical in batik? A. Wax B. Dye stuff C. Fabric D. Water
4. ____ is a powdery pigment in batik. A. Wax B. Dye stuff C. Fabric D. Water
5. ____ is a tool used to apply dissolved wax on fabric to form desired patterns. A. Tjanting
B. Stick C. Squeegee D. Painting brush

THEORY

1. Define batik.
2. List two batik media.