# Introduction

Art is an important part of the young learners development. In school, drawing and colouring are part of Arts. Drawing is done with solid colouring objects such as pencils, crayons, charcoal, and so on.

Drawing Basic Shapes in Functional Artworks

Drawing generally involves making marks on a surface. This is done by applying pressure on a tool across a surface. The common tools used are pencils, pens, ink, colour pencils, crayons, charcoals.

The main techniques for drawing are:

i. line drawing

ii. scribbling

iii. blending

iv. shading

Drawing basic shapes such as circles, squares, rectangles and triangles can help make sketches for paintings, sculptures and other types of arts.

# Drawing and Colouring Functional Artworks

Functional arts are those works of art that serve our immediate needs. They are not just for beauty purposes but are useful in our homes.

Some functional art objects are:

Hand fan

Chair

Woven basket

Flower vases

Woven hat

Ornamental window

Craft making is a special skill used in making things. It involves using

the hand to produce useful objects such as greeting cards, dolls, table

mats, floor mats, decorations in the home. The materials found in the

house that can be used include, eggs, cartons, cardboards, paints, paper,

strings, glue, etc.

Floor mat Greeting cards

# A. Designing Patterns for Paper Decoration

Paper is an important material for arts. It is used to express

creativity. Paper comes in different forms and shapes. When

patterned, it comes out in beautiful and colourful decorations.

Designing patterns on paper may involve:

1.. cutting I.V. folding

.. 11. gluing v. sticking

111. layering

Pupils cutting paper patterns Teacher gluing and sticking paper

patterns

B. Making Paper Craft Decoration

The use of paper craft for decoration results in producing beautiful

artworks.

We can use basic shapes and objects around us to produce items

like car, boat or ship. Such objects are match boxes, egg shells,

buttons, pieces of beads and empty tubes of toothpaste.

Paper craft decoration

Example 1

Making shapes with paper

To make basic shapes, you can make the design on flat paper or

cardboards and then either fold them to the shapes you want or cut

them into different shapes and sizes and join them together with gum.

Basic shapes with paper

Example 2

Making some functional items or artworks

When making a paper ship, cut and join cardboard paper to make

the base of the ship. Packets of used match boxes can be used to

make the top of the ship and the cabin. While cardboards made into

conical shapes can be used to make the chimney of the ship.

Functional artworks (paper boat)

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Example 3

Making different decorative objects

In making a paper animal with four (4) legs, you will need the

following:

• hard paper tube that tissue

paper is rolled around (this

will serve as the body)

• an egg for the head (note

however that the egg shell is

empty)

• two condemned buttons to

serve as the eyes; and

• five (5) slim tubes of small Paper animal

toothpaste which will serve

as the four legs and a tail.

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Pattern is the arrangement of

<, lines, colours and shapes to make

designs on surfaces. The surfaces

may be paper, leather, metals or

even textiles.

Embroidery pattern

Motifs are designs or patterns used on surfaces for decoration.

Examples of motifs are wall paper with flower motifs, a carpet or

rug with different patterns.

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Rug

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A. Identification of leaves with prominent veins

To achieve good motifs, leaves can be used to pattern or design

the surface used for decoration. There are several leaves with

prominent veins that can be used. Below are some examples:

Leaves with prominent veins

If you take a close look at the leaves, you will notice that they

contain veins that can be used for designs. Their surfaces are

smooth while their back are rough with the veins jotting out of

the surface.

. Pattern making: using a leaf with veins

Making patterns using a leaf with veins can be very interesting

because it gives you the opportunity to immediately see the result

of your exercise.

C. Demonstration

• Select any leaf of your choice. It could be either mango leaf,

bitter leaf, pumpkin leaf or guava leaf.

• Rub colour on the rough side of the leaf and paste it on your

drawing sheet.

• You will notice that the colour will appear on the drawing paper.

• You can repeat this many times or combine many shapes of leaves

together to get variety of shapes.

• You can also change colours as you change shapes of leaves.

• At the end, you will get a decorated wall paper.

Below is a diagram of the above demonstration.

Making pattern with a leaf

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1. Mention the four main techniques for drawing.

1.

11.

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tv.

2. List the five methods used for designing patterns on paper.

1.

11.

111.

tv.

v.

3. Make two different shapes with paper.

4. How can you identify leaves that are good for patterns or designs?

5. Make patterns with different leaves on a cardboard.

Local songs are also known as folk songs. They are songs that show

people's history and their ways of life. These songs have passed

through several generations. Overtime, the names of those who

composed these songs have been forgotten.

Children dancing Pupils singing

A. Introduction to Folk Music of a Locality

Folk music is a term for musical folklore. It is music passed

down by word of mouth from generation to generation. Folk music

is used to teach the norms and history of a people.

Folk music has different characteristics depending on the locality or

community it comes from. The characteristics are:

1. Folk music is passed down from one generation to another

through word of mouth.

2. Songs are memorised by children and youths. Unlike today where

we have songbooks and CDs (Compact Disks).

3. Folk songs pass across messages that are significant.

4. Folk songs are always about a particular history, event and culture

of a community. It could also be about folk heroes and religious

festivals.

5. Some folk songs could be lullabies songs sung to little children

to make them sleep or stop crying.

6. Folk songs are also meant for sports and labour.

7. They are used for celebrationssuch as marriage,naming ceremonies,

new yam festivals and so on.

Children playing native games Children listening to stories

Different ethnic groups use different kinds of instruments while singing

folk songs in Nigeria. The most important instruments are:

i. Drums

The drums especially the

talking drum.

ii. Pots

Pot drums (they are shaped

in a dumb bell form with an

opening at the top).

iii. Flutes

Other instruments include

un-pitched raft zithers

(made from corn stalks);

flutes made out of pawpaw

stem. African musical instruments

iv. Cans

Some children use cans when drums can't be found.

B. Popular Songs and Lyrics

Yoruba

Folk Tale Song

Oni ka lu ku nje ie ewur(!,

ewur(!, ewure

Oni ka luku nje j(! aguntan,

aguntan bQ1QjQ,

Olurombi nje ie QmQre

QmQre apon be epo

Olurombi 0, joyin joyin

Iroko, joyn joyin

Everyone pledges goat,

goat, goat

Everyone pledges sheep,

sheep in abundance,

Olurombi pledges her only

daughter,

A fair and beautiful daughter

Olurombi 0,joyin joyin

Iroko, joyn joyin

Igbo Game Song

Okereke, Okereke,

Du du du ya, ya,

Okor' afo, Okor' afo,

. Du du du ya, ya,

Kwenu oga na aga,

Oga na aga Ngwo.

Oga na aga.

Oga na aga Ngwo.

Okereke, Okereke, (name)

Du du du ya, ya,

Okorafo, Okorafo, (name)

Du du du ya, ya,

Sing, it is moving,

It is moving to Ngwo (a town).

It is moving.

It is moving to Ngwo (a town).

Hausa

All Girls Game Song

Aya ya le,

In do so ma la,

'Ya ya Ie,

In do so ma la,

Me du ka ma za,

In do so ma la,

Sai ndu sa mata,

In do so ma la,

'Gidan babanta,

In do so ma la,

'Ya ya ma su,

In do so ma la,

'Ya ya ma su,

In do so ma la,

'Ya ya ma su,

In do so ma la.

Aya ya le,

In do so ma la,

'Ya ya ie,

In do so ma la,

A girl who beats up men,

In do so ma la,

Must be punished,

In do so ma la,

In her father's house,

In do so ma la,

Be nice and peaceful,

In do so ma la,

Nice and peaceful,

In do so ma la,

Nice and peaceful,

In do so ma la.

Dance is the movement of the body usually with the sound of music.

Not every movement of the human body is dance. In dance, the movement

of the human body must have rhythm.

Cultural dancers

Local Dances

Dance in our local community is part of our culture. It is the way of life

of our people. During festivals, people sing and dance as they play

musical instruments such as drums, gongs and flutes.

People dancing cultural dance

The various reasons people dance include:

• to express happiness;

• communicate information through gestures and rhythms;

• to express the beauty of the culture (way of life and beliefs) of a

community;

• to identify with important occasions in the community such as

birth, harvest and thanksgiving;

- . • to engage in some competition for prizes.

A. Dance Formation

Nigerian dance steps are always beautiful to watch. The dance

steps follow the rhythm of some music being played.

Members that make up a dance group usually belong to the same

age grade, profession, social clubs, family and religious societies.

Types of Dance Formations

Africa and indeed Nigeria, has four dance formations.

a. Dance teams using floor pattern,

b. Dance teams with free flow pattern,

c. Dance teams with individuals displaying their skills,

d. Solo dance pattern where an individual dancer may be a king,

masquerade, herbalist or comic entertainer. He is always supported

by a group.

• African dancers usually

perform as a team. The

members all gather together

in a closed circle, while the

dancers face the centre.

• The team members can also

dance in a line following a

circular path where the

. musicians stay. Cultural dancers in a circle

Sometimes, the team of dancers, dance along the circle line in a

counter clockwise direction.

B. Dance Steps in a specified Local Dance

In each community or village there are different dance forms.

Dance steps consists of three postures.

i. The upright posture with a

straight back. Most often,

chiefs, chief priests and

masquerades use this dancing

posture.

Women dancing from the hips

111. Some dancers also perform

with the upper part of their

body parallel to the ground.

Masquerades in upright dancing position

ii. Another dance posture is the

one where the dancer moves

forward from the hips towards

the ground.

Children dancing parallel to the ground

C. Types of Dance in our Locality .

Dance in our locality has always been part of our culture and is

mostly traditional. It is performed for different occasions such as

marriages, naming ceremonies, burial ceremonies, chieftaincy title

ceremonies and traditional festivals.

Chieftaincy title ceremonies

Some dances in our locality are:

1. Bata dance

2. Atilogwu dance

3. Ekombi dance

4.. Jarawa dance

5. Sharo dance

/ 6. .Swange dance

D. Some Nigerian Dance Styles .

1.

Bata dance is performed by the Yoruba people of South Western

Nigeria. Bata dance is traditionally a musical expression for Sango,

the Yoruba deity of thunder and lightning. This explains the quick,

exciting movements of the dancers.

Bata dancers

Demonstration

. The bata dancer, dances to the rhythm of the music by changing to

the dance steps that suit the rhythm playing. The lead drummer, moves

from one dancer to another, beating the talking drums to praise him

or her and urging him or her to display more excellent acrobatics.

The dancer in turn performs a variety of skilful foot patterns which

may lead to turns, kicks or small, neat jumps. Men hold their flowing

robes and women hold their wrappers as they continuously dance to

the beat of the drum. The fast and sudden shoulder and body movements

shows the characteristics of "Sango". Bata dance is connected to this

deity and plays an important part in the ritual process of worship.

Bata dance is performed by both men and women. The costumes

used for the dance are the traditional Yoruba Iro and Buba. Bata

music is supplied by the Yoruba dundun drums group of musicians.

2.

This is a popular dance of the Igbos from the south eastern Nigeria.

The dance is unique, colourful and a delight to watch. It features

difficult and attractive body movements performed by its dancers.

Atilogwu dancers

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Demonstration

1. Atilogwu dance steps is characterised by jumps, acrobatic

displays and waist movements.

2. It has at least ten different dance steps. Each of these steps has

its own rhythm that dictates its own movement pattern.

The very colourful costumes and headgears worn by the performers

add to the beauty of the dance. An Atilogwu dance group has different

age grades ranging from children to teenagers. They appear at different

times on stage to perform their various dance movements. It is common

among the Igbos of Enugu and Anambra States.

The costumes are made from several colours of fabric into short skirts.

The different colours of the costumes add to the magical feel of the

dance. The short skirts enable the dancers move freely. The major

instrument in the Atilogwu dance is a long conical iron gong.

Conical iron gong

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3. ~.! -,'--:'- - ---, ~. ) ,Co:,

This gentle and graceful traditional dance comes from the Efik people

of Cross Rivers and Akwa lbom states in Nigeria. It is performed by

young men and women.

Ekombi dancers

Demonstration

Ekombi dance is performed with songs in Efik language. It is a gentle

movement of the body and hands like the waves of the sea. The

costumes are usually colourful with lots of beads and woven accessories

made from wool.

4.

This dance belongs to the people of Jarawa ethnic group in Plateau

state of Nigeria. It is performed by strong young men during ceremonies

and festivities. They perform the dance movements alongside providing

the music for the dance. Local flutes produced in the area are important

instruments used for Jarawa music.

Jarawa Dance

Demonstration

The Jarawa dance is special and quite enjoyable to watch. Tunes of

. the songs are played with the flutes to produce a full musical

performance. More of flutes than drums are used as musical

instruments. Everyone who plays the flute also takes part in the dance

.movements, The main pattern of the dance is circular and formative.

This helps the flow of the music. When the music gets fast, the flutist

dancers respond with fast up and down movements of the legs.

5.

Sharo dance is a popular Fulani dance, performed by people from the

northern part of Nigeria. It shows the rich culture of the Fulanis

especially in marriage. During the Sharo dance, some men would show

interest in marrying a particular girL The men would be asked to dance

and the elderly men would flog them. Whoever survives the flogging,

marries the girL

Sharo dancers

Demonstration

The men in Sharo dance wear the traditional Fulani colourful gowns,

while the women wear the female outfits and carry colourfully painted

calabashes called 'Koria'. The dance is very interesting to watch as it

shows a mock display of the Fulani dating and wooing game.

6.

Swange dance is the dance of the Tiv speaking people of Benue state.

Swange is said to have started as a social dance in halls in Makurdi.

It has however become the most popular dance in Tiv.

Demonstration

The animal-like dance movements are gentle with music rich in

beautiful lyrics (words of songs). The local songs are sometimes

substituted with the trumpet, which plays throughout the dance. The

dancers wear the Tiv native woven cloth called 'Anger'. This helps to

put a stamp on the dance as an exclusive preserve of the Tiv people .

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Swange dancers

Music is an Art that uses sound and it follows a pattern. Melodic

patterns are always very important to guide both the listener and the

person singing so as to make beautiful tunes.

A. Melodic Pattern of a Music

Melody is also known as singing of musical tunes. It consists of

one or more musical phrases and it is always repetitive. Melodic

patterns are rhythmic repetition of notes that can be used with

any scale. Scales are the backbone of music.

TWINKLE, TWINKLE LITTLE STAR

, d:d:s :s 11:1 :S:-If :f:m:m Ir :r:d:- I

2 J J U U IJ J J I j j J; I J J J I

Twln-kle, twin - kle tit - Ie star, bow 1 won-der what you are.

~ s:s:f:f Im:m :r:-Is:s :f :f t rn :m:r:-I

; ; j j I ; U J I;; j j I; U J I

Up 8 - hove the world so high, Like a dia-mond in tbe sky,

9 d :d:s :s 11:1 :s:-If:f i rn t m j r :r :d:- II

, J J J ; I J J J I J J J J I J J J ,II

Twio-kle, twia - Ide lit - tJe star, how J won-der what you are.

Twin-kle, twin-kle lit-tle star,

. How I won-der what you are.

Up a-bove the world so high,

Like a dia-mond in the sky,

Twin-kle, twin-kle lit-tle star,

How I won-der what you are.

English

B. Styles of Making Melody

• Start your song with a title that appeals to you. Action

words, images or short phrases make good titles.

• Make a list of words, phrases or images suggested by the

title.

• The lyrics (words in songs) in the melody should give

listeners information about day to day situations and

emotions.

• Chorus always repeats itself in melody several times.

C. Singing in Tonic Solfa

BINGO

, . s, I d . d : d . 5, I I, . I, : s, . s, I d . d : r . rim : d

"i;IO FjIJJnlOJJIJ J I

A r•ree-er had. lit - t~ dOl aDd 8la· CO was in name, Oh!

~.:"!.. If .t ,« .Jr.:r ·Im.m:m .Id. :d, I

~ ~ it!' J!, IU~, IJ I, J ' I D ;" IJ" ", I

B-1 - N- G-O! B-1 \_ N\_G\_O! 8 \_ I \_

j r . r : r .d It, .\_,:1, . t, I d : d. II

~F n J J I J J J J I J OJ! "

N - G - O! ADd 81a-IO was ks .amt, oar

Afarm-er had a little dog,

and Bingo was its name, Oh!

B-/-N-G-O! B-/-N-G-O! B-/-N-G-O!

and Bin-go was its name, Oh!

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The Art of story telling dates back centuries ago and it is also known

as folktales. Folktales or traditional stories are told by words of mouth.

In the olden days, anytime there is moonlight at night, elders gather

children to tell them stories.

Folktales teach children and

adults good moral values.

Story telling also provides

entertainment for adults after the

day's work.

Folktales always have characters

like human beings, animals,

spirits or fairies. You may ask

your mother, father, aunty or

uncle to tell you a story.

Woman telling stories to her children

A. Folktales

Once upon a time in the animal kingdom, the animals suffered greatly

because there was no food. All the grasses and crops dried up and

there was no rainfall.

Despite the lack of food, the birds were looking fat because they had

wings to fly up to heaven where there was so much to eat and drink.

Tortoise got to know that the birds had enough to eat and drink in

heaven, so he decided to beg the birds to give him some of their

feathers so that he too could eat and take some food back to his wife

and children.

The birds gave him some of their feathers and they all flew to heaven

to eat. When they got there, the angels prepared delicious meals like

pounded yam and egusi soup, yam porridge and rice with plenty of

meat and fish. The tortoise ate greedily to his fill.

When it was time for the birds

and tortoise to leave, the angels

gave them lots of tubers of yam,

baskets of dried fish and several

other foodstuffs.

The tortoise, in his usual tricky

ways, told all the birds that he

would carryall the foodstuffs

alone since he happens to be

bigger than all of them.

The birds however did not like

the 'way the tortoise warmed up

to .the angels, and how he

grabbed all the foodstuffs at the

least opportunity he had.

Birds and tortoise with wings flying

The birds without telling the tortoise agreed to send one of their own

to tortoise's wife to lay on the ground for her husband hardwood,

rocks and gravels, so that when the husband is coming down from

the sky, the meat and foodstuffs he was bringing down with him

would not touch the sand.

Mrs tortoise happily did that,

knowing full well that she and her

children would have a feast.

Meanwhile, the birds begged the

tortoise to give them some of the

foodstuffs the angels gave them.

But the tortoise refused and so the

birds collected all their feathers

from the tortoise and asked him

to jump.

Tortoise was so happy that at least

all the food he had collected

would be enough for him and his

household. Tortoise with a broken back

As tortoise jumped from the sky, his shell broke into tiny pieces

because he landed on the gravels, rocks and hardwood his wife placed

on the ground for him.

Immediately his wife saw what had happened, she screamed for help

. and all other animals gathered. Tortoise was in great pains but because

of the kind nature of Mrs tortoise, the other animals begged the snail

to use his slimy, gummy fluid to put the broken shells together. The

birds were on the trees having a good laugh at the tortoise. This is

why the tortoise shell is in patches till date.

B. Moral Values in the Story

Moral values are valuable lessons about how we should behave

as individuals.

The story about the tortoise and the birds has several moral values

that we should learn from.

1. We should learn not to be greedy as the tortoise was. He took all

the foodstuff without sharing with the birds.

2. We should be grateful to other people when they do things for

us. The tortoise was not grateful to the birds for giving him their

feathers but rather he re-paid them with evil and greed.

3. We should always be kind to others. Mrs tortoise was always

kind to the other animals and that was why they did not hesitate

in helping her. The animals begged Mr snail to patch her

husband's shell.

4. Finally, whatever wrongdoing we commit, we should always

remember that it stays with us for a very long time. Mr Tortoise

had to pay for his selfishness and greed by having a broken

and patched shell that remained with him from generation to

generation.

Once upon a time, there lived an elephant in a jungle. As the elephant

went around the jungle, he noticed how other animals stared at him.

He discovered that it is because he was the biggest animal in the jungle.

One day he said to himself, "I think I can become the king of the

jungle".

Elephant and some other animals are having a meeting

Meanwhile, the other animals had agreed to make the lion the king of

the jungle because of his boldness and his fierce nature. The animals

held a jungle-secret meeting to conclude on how and when to crown

the lion the king, but they did not know how to inform the elephant,

who also wanted to be the king of the jungle.

At the meeting, the tortoise said he had an idea and that the only way

they could teach the elephant a great lesson was by making him

ashamed of himself so that he would forget about his ambition to

become the king. When the animals heard tortoise's suggestion, they

were happy but wondered how they could achieve this, since the

elephant was the biggest animal in the jungle. The tortoise asked other

animals to dig a pit, put all sorts of weapons inside the pit and then

cover it with a colourful cloth. A royal chair should then be carefully

placed over the pit and the elephant would be invited to sit on the

royal chair where he would be crowned the king of the jungle.

According to the tortoise, "Once the elephant is confident that he is

going to be the king, we will cunningly guide him to sit on the royal

chair. As the elephant sits on the chair, his weight will cause the

chair to sink and he will fall into the pit full of dangerous weapons"

"That is a wonderful idea" said the animals as they clapped for the

tortoise's clever idea. The animals there and then fixed a date and

venue for the coronation ceremony of the elephant and to inform

everybody to prepare.

On the day of the ceremony, all the animals gathered and invited the

elephant to the royal chair where he would be crowned the king of the

jungle. The kingmakers, headed by the tortoise, set the ball rolling by

singing praises of the king-to-be and cleverly led him to the covered

pit where the royal chair was kept, while singing:

We will make Elephant the king

Let all the animals rejoice

We will make elephant the king

Let all the animals rejoice.

There was a lot of merrymaking among the animals as they sang and

danced. The tortoise busied himself throwing some bean cakes on the

ground for elephant, as they led him to the royal chair. The elephant

was so overwhelmed with joy at the way the animals sang his praise

that he missed his step, as he was about sitting on the royal chair. He

fell inside the pit and was badly injured.

As soon as the elephant fell into the pit, all the animals started shouting

with joy and jeering at his foolishness. The elephant cried in pains as

he realised that he had been deceived. All the animals left him to cry

in agony and he finally bled to death.

Moral Values in our Story

1. The story teaches us not to always think we are smarter than others.

2. It also teaches us to respect the decisions of the majority.

3. Elephant was not watchful and as such, the story teaches us to be

constantly watchful of people and things around us.

As human beings, we find ourselves telling stories to other people.

Sometimes, we tell stories about things that we see around us. The

events and people we see during visits to the village or town can be

put together to make up a story. We can tell such stories to let our

friends know and understand our experiences or observations.

Visits to important places in the villages or towns can help us create

stories. It may be a visit to a zoo where you can see various animals, it

may also be a visit to the hospital where you can see patients, you may

even see nurses and doctors doing their work.

Children visiting a patient in the hospital

Children are naturally creative. They can always narrate their

experiences to their friends. They can always recreate certain characters

that they see at school, hospital, market or at home through role play.

Children can paint, draw, speak, write, sing, and dance on their own.

They have the natural desire to express themselves.

Children in the market

Creating a story as an activity can provide excitement for the children.

One good starting point in creating a story is to observe persons or

characters in your environment.

In observing people or things in your environment, pay particular

attention to the following.

What they look like.

ii. What they do.

111. What they say.

.1.

iv. How they relate with other persons or things.

v. What others say and think about the persons or things you are

observing.

The next stage is to try to make statements to express your observations.

Your expressions should make meaning about the persons. In your

expressions, tell us certain things about the persons by giving us,

examples:

i. Names of the persons.

ii. What they do.

111. How they relate with each other.

IV. Are they good or bad persons?

v. Things they do that are good.

vi. Are they bad persons ?

vii. Things they do that are bad.

Vll1. Your personal opinions about each of them.

Story

Famine in the ungle

Once upon a time, there was famine in the jungle and all the animals

started killing their mothers for food.

But while this was going on, the dog had compassion on his mother

and refused to kill her for food. Instead, he hid her in the cloud.

One day, as the dog was returning from visiting his mother, he met with

the tortoise. Surprised, the tortoise asked him, "Oh my friend dog, where

have you been all this while?"

The dog hesitated for a while not

knowing what to say. But out of

curiosity, the tortoise inquired

further, enviously looking at the

dog, he said suddenly ''Take a good

look at yourself, you are looking

good, how have you been coping

with the famine where some of us

hardly see food to eat?"

The dog, knowing that the tortoise

was a very cunning animal,

became suspicious of him and

refused to comment. He knew that

once he revealed his secret to the

tortoise, it would be made public.

Dog and Tortoise talking

But the tortoise tried to convince him, telling him that he had changed

for good and that the dog should trust him as a good friend. He also

promised to keep his secret from other animals.

Satisfied by the tortoise's explanation, the dog decided to share his

secret with him. He asked the tortoise to come to his house three days

after the next market day. On the third day after the next market, the

tortoise hurried to meet the dog in his house. He was very happy that

at last, he would know the secret behind the dog's successful living

and be like him too.

The dog then took the tortoise to where his mother was hiding. When

they got there, he sang his secret song to announce his presence saying ...

Mother Mother

Release the rope

All the animals have killed their mothers

But I decided to keep my mother

Mother Mother

Release the rope

The Dog's mother was happy to hear the dog's voice again and

immediately, she threw down the rope from the cloud for the dog. The

two friends climbed to meet the dog's mother. She fed them with different

kinds of food and when they were satisfied, they came down from the

cloud and went back to their different homes.

The following day, the tortoise did not wait for the dog to invite him to

se~ the mother but decided to go with some other animals without the

dog's knowledge. On getting to the spot, the tortoise sang the same

song the dog used to sing to announce his presence to his mother.

Again, the dog's mother threw down the rope, thinking it was the dog.

To her greatest surprise, she discovered that the rope was too heavy

for her to pull. She then peeped through the window, and saw the

tortoise with other animals excluding the dog climbing up.

The dog's mother knew that something was wrong, and waited patiently

until the animals were halfway up the rope before she angrily cut the

rope and all the animals had a big fall. The animals were injured and

the tortoise's back got broken into many pieces. This is why, the tortoise

carries a broken back till today.

Moral Values

1. This story teaches us to be truthful.

2. We should not be greedy, but be happy for what we have or are given.

1. Give four examples of some of the important instruments in folk

songs.

1. 111. . ........•.......................

·. 11. IV.

2. What is dance?

:3. Mention some dances you know in our locality?

4. What are folktales?

5. Mention two moral values in folktales

·1.

·. 11.

B. Bad Moral Values

We also have morals that are

not good. These include:

i. stealing from people;

ii. telling lies;

111. fighting all the time;

iv. being disrespectful to

elders;

v. being envious of

others.

A boy stealing money

Boys fighting

Basic Moral Values

Basic moral values are the good things we are expected to do as

human beings for one another. Such moral values are good behaviour.

Although we also have bad behaviour.

Examples of good behaviour are:

i. telling the truth;

ii.- obeying rules;

111. showing kindness to people;

iv. showing respect;

v. keeping yourself clean;

VI. keeping your environment clean.

Examples of bad behaviour include:

i. telling lies;

.. 11. stealing;

111. fighting;

IV. bullying;

v. greed;

VI.. cheating .

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Moral values are the ideas about what is right and what is wrong,

knowing the difference between good and bad. Individuals get their

morals from self, religion, society and government.

A. Good Moral Values

Some of the good moral

values we are taught are:

i. respect for elders;

ii. being honest and

truthful;

111. being hardworking;

Hardworking children

A respectful girl

iv. always helping others;

v. being obedient to rules at

home, school and in one's

country;

vi. having self pride and dignity.

Once upon a time there lived a man named Mr. Kelo who had a dog

called Gugu. Kelo, his wife and their children took good care of

Gugu. They gave him food and fruits everyday. Gugu was a greedy

animal. He was always asking for food.

One day he stole Mrs. Kelo' s meat. The meat was kept on top of the

fire to dry. Gugu carried the meat in his mouth and ran far away to eat

it. He came across a river. He looked inside the water and saw a dog

carrying a bigger meat than the one he was carrying. He did not know

he was seeing his own shadow. He threw away his own meat and went

down into the water.

He was going to take the meat

from the dog inside the water.

The water carried him very far

away. Awa, a young girl saw

Gugu inside the river. She ran

to tell Mr. Kelo who came to the

riverside. He just quickly swam

and took Gugu out. Gugu was

almost dead. Mr. Kelo thanked

Awa for saving the life of Gugu.

A. Goo Moral Values

i. It is a good moral value to always be content with whatever

we have. Gugu the dog was very greedy.

ii. It is a good moral value to be kind and have concern for

others. Awa showed us that by being kind, she was able to

save Gugu's life.

B. Bad Moral Values

i. Stealing is a bad moral value. The dog stole his masters'

meat.

ii. The dog in the story almost drowned. This shows that bad

moral values brings punishment.

1. What are moral values?

2. Good moral values are:

1.

..

11. ........................................•.......................

111.

.IV.

3. Examples of bad moral values are:

1.

11.

111.

IV.

4. Basic moral values are good behaviour. Examples of good

behaviour are:

1.

11.

111.

IV.

v.

5. Mention some bad behaviour:

1.

11.

111.

IV.

v.

Ceremonies are social, traditional or religious occasions that take

place in our locality. Ceremonies are special events where many

people gather to celebrate.

Naming ceremony Birthday ceremony

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Ceremonies may be happy or sad events. Happy events are

graduations, weddings, namings and birthdays ceremonies, while sad

ceremonies include burials, funerals where people mourn.

We also have religious as well as cultural ceremonies. People eat

and drink during ceremonies. They meet with other people, exchange

greetings and interact with one another. Music is also played to

everyone's enjoyment.

People enjoy food, drink and music during ceremonies

Religious ceremonies are special

events showing how we serve

God in our various beliefs. The

couple, Talatu and Ibrahim are

gettingmarried.The Imam is there

to conduct the marriage in the

Islamicway whichis calledFatiha. Couple during their wedding, Fatiha

Other Moslem faithfuls as well as "their friends are also there as

observers. A lot of food and snacks have been prepared. Drinks are

also supplied.

Cultural ceremonies are special events connected to the local beliefs

and traditions of people.

There is litle difference between religious and cultural ceremonies.

Religious ceremonies are connected to the worship of God either in

the Christian, Moslem or Traditional ways like we have Christmas,

Sallah (Eid-el-Malud) and Osun ceremonies.

Cultural ceremonies are public occasions which are connected to

the tradition and culture of a community. Examples of cultural

ceremonies are age-grade ceremonies, womanhood ceremonies,

traditional marriage ceremonies and naming ceremonies.

Items for traditional marriage

Akunwata Ebo is an Igbo man. He is from Onitsha in Anambra state,

south east Nigeria. He is taking a chieftaincy title, 'the ozo title' in

the Onitsha traditional religious way.

For the occasition, he ties a white wrapper showing that he is pure

and truthful. He is now a traditional priest who says prayers for his

family and community. He can now conduct traditional marriages in '

his clan.

Ozo title ceremony

Religious ceremonies also take place in our traditional religion.

. Traditional marriage is a cultural ceremony.

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Emma and Abike are having their traditional marriage. Emma is

from Gboko in Benue State. Abike is from Ibadan in Oyo state, which

is in the south western part of Nigeria. She is a Yoruba girl.

Traditional marriage engagement ceremony

The engagement ceremony in the Yoruba tradition is called 'Idana'.

During the engagement ceremony:

i. Emma and Abike's parents would be introduced in the traditional

way.

ii. Abike's parents would be greeted in the traditional way by Emma

and his friends.

111. Abike's bride price would be paid by Emma's family.

IV. Engagement gifts like tubers of yam, oil, salt and kolanut would

be presented by Emma's family to Abike's family.

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Festivals are special cultural or religious events that take place once

or twice every year or once in two years at particular times. It is a

period when people stop working to specially dress, play, dance, eat

and drink.

Dancers performing during a festival

Festivals normally take place at the same location (e.g village squares)

in our locality. One festival can have many ceremonies included in it.

Kinds of Local Festivals

Local festivals could be religious or cultural. Religious festivals are

celebrated to honour and appreciate God. They are usually joyous

occasions with deep spiritual meanings. Examples are Christmas,

Eid-el Fitri, Osun festivals and so on.

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Ch istmas Festival

This is a Christian religious festival, celebrated to honour the birth

of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated on December 25th of every year.

There are Christian songs that people sing at christmas.

Join in this song -

Long time ago in Bethlehem

So the Holy Bible says

Mary's born child Jesus Christ

Was born on Christmas day.

Chorus: Hark now hear the angels sing

A new King is born today

And man would live forever more

Because of Christmas day.

Activities during Christmas

festival include Christmas

carols, church services and

boxing day, a day for giving gifts

to 'our loved ones. People also

decorate their houses, make cake

and send cards to loved ones.

Infant Jesus Christ lying in the crib

with angel, shepherds and sheep

Other Christian festivals include: .

Easter - celebrating the death and the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It

marks the end of Lent, a 40-day period of fasting to prepare for /'

Easter.

Thanksgiving and Harvest Festival - thanking God for His blessings.

It is done annually around the time of main harvest in the year.

Pentecost Festival - celebrating the coming down of the Holy Spirit

on the apostles of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated on a Sunday, 50 days

after Easter. It is regarded as the birthday of the Christian Church.

Christimas decorations and gifts

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Sallah is the name for moslem religious festivals. Each sallah,

celebrates an aspect of the moslem religious belief.

Eid-el-Fitri - is celebrated at

the end of Ramadan,

(Festival of Fitr) the period

of fasting.

Two Moslems exchanging

sallah greetings

A Mosque

Halfmoon which indicates the time for

Eid-el-Fitri

Eid-el-Maulud - celebrating the birth of the prophet Mohammed. It

is a festival during which prayers are offered, usually in moslem

homes. Ram may not be killed for the celebration.

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Eid-el-Kabir - celebrated to remember the obedience of Ibrahim

to God's instruction to him to sacrifice his son, Ishaq. As he was

about to kill his son, God stopped him. For his obedience, God gave

him a ram to kill for the sacrifice.

Practices During Eid-el-Kabir Festival

In the morning, all Muslims go to the Eid, praying ground to offer

prayers. When they return from prayers, they kill the ram bought for

the festival at a comer of their compound. Before killing the ram,

some prayers are said and the ram is then slaughtered.

Moslems praying at the Eid,

(praying ground) A ram being slaughtered

Besides the killing and cooking of the ram, different types of food

are prepared for the sallah such as rice and stew, meat, tuwo and

soup, pounded yam and soup, and some western dishes.

Different types of food are served during sallah

Durbar ceremony is celebrated along with sallah festivals. At the ;-

ceremony, horse riders demonstrate their horsemanship as well as

pay homage to the Emir. Gifts are also presented to the Emir. Other

district heads also have their horses, camels and elephants beautifully

decorated.

Colourfully decorated horses and riders during Durbar festival

Special masquerade festivals are held by different groups. Examples

are - Mmanwu festival by the Igbo group. Eyo festival by the Lagos

-Yorubas, Gelede festival by the Abeokuta Yorubas.

Cultural festivals are usually celebrated within a community to

observe the culture and practices of the community. Examples are:

fishing festival, hunting festival, new yam festival, coming og age

- festival and so on.

Traditional dancers and drummers with onlookers

Fishing festivals are cultural festivals. They are held every year in

fishing communities. A well-known example of such is the Argungu

fishing festival in Kebbi State. It is organised by the community and

thestate government. Many people from Nigeria and other countries

attend the festival.

It celebrates the main source of living of the people, which is fishing.

The fishing competition in the Argungu river is an important

ceremony held during the festival. The Governor of Kebbi State gives

cash prize to the fisherman who catches the biggest fish.

Fishing competition during a fishing festival

Other fishing festivals are the Umaisha festival in Nasarawa State,

the festival in Benue State and the Ebiko fishing festival in Gbako

Local Government Area of Niger State.

New yam festival is also a cultural festival. Yam is an important

\_food item among many ethnic groups in Nigeria - the Igbo (southeast),

Ikom (Akwa-Ibom), Tiv (Benue), Eggon (Nasarawa) , Okun

(Kogi) and so on.

The new yam festival is held once every year. It is a harvest ceremony.

It is celebrated when the first of the season's yam tubers are ready to

be eaten.

The people gather to thank God for the rich harvest. They roast the

new tubers with charcoal and eat them with either plain palm-oil, or

sauce with dried fish and meat.

People celebrating new yamfestival

People preparing pounded yam

New yam is also used to

prepare pounded yam to be

eaten with different kinds of

soup like egusi (melon),

ogbonno, okro, vegetable,

etc. Other kinds of food apart

from yam are prepared for

entertaining guests.

Beautification is the act of making a place, a thing or even our bodies

beautiful.

A. Beautification in the Locali

Our environment can be made beautiful with the planting of trees.

Trees not only beautify our environment but they also recycle the

carbondioxide to oxygen that we breathe in. Trees also provide shelter

for man and animals and also give us fruits, seeds and nuts.

Street with trees

B.

- Body beautification is another form of beautification which comes

in different forms. It can be body piercings, body (face) paintings

and tattoos, to mention but a few.

1. Body Piercing .

This involves making a hole in the body to allow jewelry go through.

The most common form of body piercing is ear piercing. Other body

parts that are pierced are the nose, lips, tongue and navel, and so on.

The jewellery items used include, necklaces, bracelets, earrings and

nngs.

2. Ear Piercing

This is usually performed without anaesthesia by using a springloaded

ear piecing gun or piercing needle.

A girl with earrings on her ear

3. Make-ups

These are cosmetics used for body

beautification. Examples include

powders, lipsticks, eye liners,

mascara and nail polish.

Make-ups

4. Tattoos

Tattoos are decorations that are

made on the skin. A special kind

of ink is injected into small deep

holes, made in the skin with the

use of an electric needle.

Tattoos are in two forms, the

permanent and temporary tattoos.

The temporary ones may last for

a few hours, days or weeks before

they rub off. But permanent

tattoos can be on the skin forever. Tattoo of snake and lizard

. Tattoos also come in different designs, like: star tattoo design, angel

tattoo design, cross tattoo design, wings tattoo design, butterfly tattoo

design, flower tattoo design, fairy tattoo design, lion tattoo design

and so on.

There are different types of tattoos. They include prison and gang

tattoos, religious tattoos, military tattoos e.t.c.

Tattoos are placed on the skin for several purposes and they are:

1. to represent some religious and spiritual worship;

ii. to show bravery in times of wars;

111. to mark someone with a high status/rank in the community;

IV. to mark outcasts and convicts;

v. for protection against evils in some culture;

vi. to pledge people's love, one for another;

vii. to inflict punishment on people.

Tattooing can be dangerous especially when it is not done under

hygienic condition. Tools used such as needles and razors, materials

like ink or dye, and even the fmgers of the artists may be contaminated.

Through this practice, diseases such as HfV and Hepatitis can be spread.

Another danger is that some

people's skin may be allergic to

ink or the deep holes made in

the skin. Marks made on the skin

may become infected if not

properly treated.

Needles

B. Making Patterns for Body Tattoos Using Simp e Plants as Motifs

The body, shoulders, arms and chest can be made beautiful by

decorating them with different patterns.

Henna leaf can be used for making simple patterns for body

tattoos.

Demonstra,U·lODS

~ Pluck a henna leaf from a plant. One side is smooth while

the other side is rough with the middle ribs and side-ribs

jutting out.

~ Colour the rough side of the leaf with any colouring material.

~ Stamp the coloured side of the leaf on any part of the body.

~ A leaf called 'Lali' or henna can be used also for making tattoos

on the body.

~ Lali leaves can be squeezed and

the liquid used for decorations on

the body.

Girls with lali-decorated bodies

1. What is ceremony?

2. List two types of local ceremonies you know.

·1.

·. 11.

3. What is a festival?

4. Two kinds of local festivals are:

1.

·. 11.

5. List two examples each of Christian and Moslem festivals that

you know.

·1.

·. 11.

111.

IV.