**SECOND TERM E NOTES**

**SUBJECT: CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS**

**CLASS: BASIC FOUR**

**WEEK TOPIC**

1. MUSICAL INSTRUMENT AND SOUNDS
2. CLASSIFICATION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
3. CLASSIFICATION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS CONT.
4. DANCES IN THE LOCALITY
5. BODY MOVEMENT IN DANCE
6. BODY MOVEMENT IN DANCE CONT.
7. DRAMA
8. DRAMA: INTRODUCTION TO PLAY ACTING
9. DRAMA: INTRODUCTION TO PLAY ACTING
10. REVISION

**WEEK 1**

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

Musical instruments are the objects put togher to produce sound. by the time they are played togher, they produce different sounds in one music. Some musical instruments that are common in our society are: kakaki, udu (musical pot), Agogo (gong), gangan, kalangu, bata, kwen and so on. Musical instruments are divide into (i) local musical instruments and (ii) foreign or western musical instruments.

1. Local Musical instruments: are objects put together in a local way in the locality to produce music, such as udu, kakaki, stone, wood, calabash,gangan, kalangu, and so on.
2. Foreign/ western musical instruments: these are objects that are used by foreigners to produce their own music which are brought into the Nigerian music as guitar, saxophone, flute, base –drum and so on.

**EVALUTION**

1. What are musical instruments?
2. Explain in details
3. Local musical instrument –
4. Foreign musical musical instruments –
5. Draw and label any three musical instruments

**WEEK TWO & THREE**

**CLASSIFICATION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

Nigerian/local musical instruments are grouped into four families:

1. Aero phonic: these instruments produce sound by blowing air into them, example is flute.
2. Chordophone: these instruments produce sound by playing the string attached to them with bow e.g. Goje.
3. Idophonic/diaphone: these are instruments that produce sound by beating their bodies, example Agogo( Gong), xylophone and sekere.
4. Membranophonic: these set of instruments are made of skin animal, and produce sound through vibration of the skin when beaten, either with bare hands or stick. These instruments are known as drums, example Gangan, Dundun, Gudugudu and so on.

**FOREING/WESTERN MUSICAL INTRUMNETS**

1. Woodwind family: examples of woodwind instruments are: recorder, flute, clarinet, saxophone and piccolo.

1. Brass wind family: these instruments are made of metal, examples are trumpet, trombone, tuba, bugle and French horn.
2. String family: these instruments have string attached to them, and the strings are played to produce sound. Examples are guitar, violin, double bass and so on.
3. Keyboard family: these instruments can also be grouped under string family, because they too have string that control the keys. Examples are piano, organ and accordion.

1. Percussion family: are the musical instruments, played by striking, examples are cymbals, tambourine, Drumof various kinds, such as drum set and so on.

EVALUATION

1. Identify and name some musical instruments
2. Define local and foreign musical instruments
3. Classify the local musical instruments into various families according to their sound production

WEEK FOUR

**DANCES IN THE LOCALITY**

Dance is the body movement to the rhythm of music. Dance is also the rhythmic movement of human body in space and time to make statements.

People sance at different occasions and festivals, such as naming ceremony,o wedding ceremony, coronation ceremony, chieftaincy title ceremony,cultural festival etc.

Some dances on our locality include: Atilogu dance which is mainly for Ibo people, Bata dance for Yoruba people, Swange dance for Benue people, Koroso dance is for Hausa peole, Kyarowar dance is for Warjawa people of Bauchi State, Takai dance is for Hausa/Fulani people of Bauchi state.

All these dances, are performed at various occasions, ceremonies, and festivals. For example, the Takai dance of Hausa/Fulani of Bauchi state is normally performed after harvest and other occasions. Atilogu dance of the Ibo people is performed at any occasion. Likewise Bata danceof the Yoruba people is also performed at the Sango festival.

**EVALUTION**

1. Name four dances in the locality
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WEEK FIVE AND SIX**

**BODY MOVEMENT INDANCE**

The three basic principles in dancing are:

1. Space
2. Time
3. Force

**Expressing concepts of time, space and mood in dance**

In dance, the dancer must use time, space, mood and other relevant elements together for a reasonable dance to be acheieved. The dancer must move in time to the rhythm of the music on the space he/she is occupying at the particular period of time. At the same time, the dancer creates mood as he/ she moves at appropriate time in space. The timing and the movement of the dancer show the mood of the dance and the dancer, for example a dancer who moves very fast with smile all over his/her face shows a good mood, while a dancer who moves very slowly, and drops his head to his chest, shows a very bad mood.

**Movement to music and rhythm:**

Dance and music cannot be separated, the two go together. When movement is made in dance without definite timing, rhythm is missed, and we cannot call it dance. Rhythm in dance is the particular speed and time at which a specific movement is made in space. Rhythm in music comes in the form of sounds, while rhythm in dancecomes in form of body movements at specific time and space

EVALUATION

1. list the three main principles of dance
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Explain body movement in dance

**WEEK SEVEN**

**DRAMA**

**MEANING OF DRAMA**

Drama is acting and imitation of people and situation ( which means role playing of people and situation) before an audience by actors and actresses. Drama is also the package or play been acted in a theartre by actors and actresses.

**ROLES OF ACTORS AND ACTRESSES IN DRAMA**

The role of an actor or actress is to interpret the various characters in drama, to also act ou the storyline of a given drama, so that the theme of such drama could be understood by the audience

**THEATRE**

Is the place or building in which actors and actresses perform or plays drama, it could be on stage or in an open space.

**EVALUATION**

1. Explain the meaning of drama
2. Who is an actor?
3. What is a theartre?
4. Explain the roles of actors in drama

**WEEK EIGHT AND NINE**

**INTRODUCTION TO PLAY ACTING**

**Play acting** is the effort or the act by which an actor by which an actor/ actress interprets the character in drama or play the actor tries as much as possible to portray a particular character he represents in a play or drama to the best of his/ her abilty for the audience to understand.

**Character** is the qualities making a person to be what he or she is. This is what an actor or an actress portrays to the audience, while impersonation is the act by which an actor or actress plays the role of different character entirely different from his/her own.

**Role playing** is the role given to an actor or actress in a play or drama, which he/she performs to define a real character.

**Costume and make up: the garment worn on** stage by the actors is known as costume while makeup is the materials or cosmetics used on actors body or face to give the interpretation of a charater more meaning. It is the substance for making a young person to look like an old person as required in the drama.

**TWO COMMON CLASSES OF CHARACTERS**

1. Round character
2. Flat character
3. **Round character**: is the one who changes with time and circumstances in a play or drama. Example, a housegirl in a drama may have the opportunity tio further her education to SECONDARY SCHOOL, to the UNIVERSITY, get a good job, BE HAPPILY MARRIEDD, and then SUCCESSFUL in life.
4. **Flat character**: flat character is the character in drama that does not change with time and circumstances in drama

**EVALUATION**

1. Define play acting
2. Explain costume and make up
3. Identify two c lasses of characters in a given play