**CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS JSS 1**

**FIRST TERM**

## SCHEME OF WORK

**WEEK TOPICS**

1. Introduction of Cultural and Creative Arts
2. Introduction to Art
3. Teamwork and Sense of Belonging
4. Principles and Elements of Art and Design
5. Drama and Theatre.
6. Modeling with Papier Mache
7. Dance.
8. Forms and Types of Drama
9. Rudiments of Music
10. Theory of Music
11. Fundamentals and Elements of Music
12. Revision
13. Examination

**REFERENCE TEXTBOOKS**

* Cultural and Creative Arts (New Edition) by Peter Akinyemi& Co-Authors. (Book 1)
* Cultural and Creative Arts (New Edition) by Peter Akinyemi& Co-Authors. (Book 2)
* Cultural and Creative Arts (New Edition) by Peter Akinyemi& Co-Authors. (Book 3)

**FIRST TERM PROJECTS**

1. Draw and shade a pictorial composition of fruits on a white cardboard. Work must be framed.
2. Cast a bowl in papiermache and paint the work.

**WEEK ONE**

**TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS.**

Definition of Cultural and Creative Arts

Cultural and Creative Arts encompass the diverse forms of artistic expression that serve as both a reflection of culture and a means of shaping it. These artistic endeavors represent the tangible results of humanity's inherent creative drive. This subject delves into the intricate relationship between culture and creativity, highlighting their interconnectedness. For instance, traditional dances, theatrical performances, and music are emblematic of our rich cultural heritage in Nigerian society, while the boundless realms of human creativity find expression in various art forms.

**Components of Cultural and Creative Arts**

The components of Cultural and Creative Arts are as follows:

1. Dance

2. Music

3. Drama

4. Fine Arts

5. Applied Arts

6. Media Arts

These components collectively constitute the performing arts, encompassing a wide spectrum of artistic expressions that engage and captivate audiences across the globe.

**Importance of Cultural and Creative Arts**

Cultural and Creative Arts play pivotal roles in our society:

1. Discovery of Inner Talents: Through practical sessions, students can unearth their latent talents, fostering self-discovery and personal growth.

2. Vocational Opportunities: These arts offer vocational avenues during leisure time, potentially leading to careers in the arts and entertainment industries.

3. Mental and Physical Development: Engaging in cultural and creative arts enhances both mental and physical development, promoting overall well-being.

4. Skill Acquisition:Students acquire valuable skills in various art forms, providing them with tools for self-expression and potential career paths.

5. Cultural Awareness:These arts serve as a medium through which students can gain insight into their own culture and others, as expressed through drama, music, dance, and fine arts.

Evaluation

1. Define cultural and creative art.

2. List three components of cultural and creative art.

3. State two functions of cultural and creative art.

General Evaluation

1. Define the term drama.

2. List three elements of drama and provide explanations.

3. State the three properties of color and elucidate their significance.

4. Discuss the integration of art into the school curriculum.

5. Define shading in the context of art.

Weekend Assignment

1. Which one of these is not a component of cultural and creative arts? (a) Dance (b) Fine arts / applied arts (c) Drama (d) Playwright

2. The movement of the body in a rhythmical manner to the rhythm of the music is called……………. (a) music (b) dance (c) drama (d) sculpture

3. The imitation of an action is best described as …….. (a) music (b) painting (c) drama (d) sculpture

4. The following are relevant to fine arts except …… (a) painting (b) drawing (c) drama (d) sculpture

5. The branch of applied arts that deals with cloth weaving, dyeing of fabric in tie and dye, batik, screen printing is called …………… (a) woodwork (b) metalwork (c) textile design (d) graphic design.

Theory

1. Describe media arts.

2. State any three components of cultural and creative art.

**WEEK TWO**

**Title: An Introduction to Art: Types and Branches**

Art is the profound expression of human creativity. It encompasses the study and creation of objects and experiences that not only please the senses but also satisfy our innate sense of beauty. Art, in essence, is a way of life and a universal language through which artists convey their innermost thoughts and ideas. The term 'art' traces its origins to the Latin word 'arti,' which signifies doing things excellently.

Types of Art

Art can be categorized into two fundamental types:

1. Visual Art: Visual art captivates our sense of sight and vision. Subdivisions of visual art encompass both fine art and applied art.

2. Non-Visual Art:Non-visual art engages our minds, emotions, and feelings, rather than our physical senses of touch and sight. Subcategories of non-visual art include performing art and literary art.

Branches of Art

The realm of art extends across various branches, as depicted below:

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ART

/ \

VISUAL ART NON-VISUAL ART

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FINE ART APPLIED ART PERFORMING ART LITERARY ART

| | | |

DRAWING PHOTOGRAPHY MUSIC LITERATURE

PAINTING ARCHITECTURE DANCE FOLKLORE

SCULPTURE CERAMICS DRAMA PROSE

WOODWORK POETRY

METALWORK JOURNALISM

GRAPHIC DESIGN

TEXTILE DESIGN

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Evaluation

1. What is the definition of art?

2. Explain the two primary types of art.

3. Illustrate a diagram representing the branches of art.

**History/Origin of Art**

Art predates human civilization and can be traced back to early humans during the prehistoric era. The origins of art lie with early humans who engaged in artistic activities by incising, scratching, and engraving animal figures on rock surfaces. They also painted on cave walls using natural pigments such as earth colors and soot mixed with animal fat as a binder, as well as pigments derived from natural elements like leaves and animal blood.

**The history of early humans can be divided into five ages:**

1. Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age): This age is further divided into the lower and upper Paleolithic eras.

a. Lower Paleolithic Era: Spanning from 35,000 BC to 15,000 BC.

b. Upper Paleolithic Era: Extending from 14,000 BC to 8,000 BC.

2. Mesolithic Age (Middle Stone Age): Characterized by a shift towards more abstract human figures and the introduction of farming. The Mesolithic Age occurred from 8,000 BC to 3,000 BC.

3. Neolithic Age (New Stone Age): Marked by stability, agricultural development, the emergence of writing, and the construction of architectural monuments such as Stonehenge. The Neolithic Age spanned from 3,000 BC to 1,500 BC.

4. Bronze Age: Signifying the skilled use of bronze for artistic creations, this era brought about new dimensions in art. It was characterized by the use of bronze, proto-writing, and early urban development.

5. Iron Age: This era marked the advent of the Indus Valley civilization and significant advancements in ironworking technology. It is defined by the widespread use of iron in tool-making.

**Evaluation**

1. List the five successive stages of early human art development.

2. Identify the two phases of the Paleolithic age.

**General Evaluation**

1. List three forms of drama and provide explanations for each.

2. Differentiate between the roles of a protagonist and an antagonist in literature.

3. List three types of shading techniques used in visual art and explain their applications.

4. Elaborate on the concepts of comedy and tragedy in literature.

5. Define the term 'mime' and its relevance in performing arts.

**Weekend Assignment**

1.The early humans are also known as …………men. (a) prehistoric (b) posthistoric (c) civilized (d) none of the above

2. During which period was the use of bronze introduced for crafting objects? (a) Iron Age (b) Bronze Age (c) Neolithic Age (d) Mesolithic Age

3. Which one of the following is NOT a sub-component of performing art? (a) Drama (b) Dance (c) Ceramics (d) Music

4. Which one of the following is a typical end-product of ceramics? (a) Mug (b) Kampala (c) Printed pictures (d) Chair

5. Fine art encompasses the following except …………. (a) drawing (b) photography (c) sculpture (d) painting

**Theory**

1. Enumerate two sub-components of literary art.

2. Identify two sub-components of applied art.

**WEEK THREE**

**TOPIC: TEAMWORK AND SENSE OF BELONGING**

Teamwork is the collaborative process of working together as a group to achieve a common goal. It involves individuals coming together and pooling their efforts to accomplish a shared objective. In essence, it's the act of cooperating as a group to achieve a common purpose.

**Definition of a Sense of Belonging**

A sense of belonging refers to the feeling of being connected to and accepted within a family and community. Conversely, a lack of this sense can lead to feelings of loneliness and depression. Loneliness and depression often result from a deficiency in one's sense of belonging, causing psychological distress.

**Importance of Teamwork**

1. Enhanced Productivity: Teamwork increases overall productivity as tasks are divided, and team members work together efficiently.

2. Efficiency: Collaborative efforts make jobs quicker and easier to accomplish.

3. Time Savings: Teamwork saves time by distributing tasks among team members, allowing for simultaneous work on multiple aspects of a project.

4. Motivation: Working in a team environment can boost individual and collective motivation.

5. Cultivates Closeness: Teamwork fosters intimacy among team members, strengthening bonds and relationships.

6. Quality Improvement: It allows for collective input and diverse perspectives, resulting in improved work quality.

7. Multi-disciplinary Work: Teamwork encourages members to draw from different disciplines, expanding the range of solutions and ideas.

8. Leveraging Strengths and Minimizing Weaknesses: Teams enable members to leverage their strengths while minimizing individual weaknesses.

**Evaluation**

1. Define teamwork and a sense of belonging respectively.

2. State three importance of teamwork.

**Importance of a Sense of Belonging**

1. Mitigates Loneliness and Depression: A sense of belonging alleviates feelings of loneliness and depression, promoting mental well-being.

2. Fosters Togetherness: It encourages unity among individuals within a family and community.

3. Facilitates Interaction: A sense of belonging creates opportunities for people to interact and share ideas.

4. Promotes Healthy Relationships: It supports healthy inter-relationships among people.

**How to Achieve a Sense of Belonging**

To cultivate a sense of belonging:

1. Attributional Retraining: Understand that painful experiences are not unique to you; others have faced similar challenges.

2. Carefulness: Be mindful of your words and thoughts, ensuring they promote positivity.

3. Tolerance:Accept differing viewpoints and open your mind to new ideas, recognizing their potential value.

4. Connecting with People:Engage with social gatherings and activities rather than isolating yourself.

5. Searching for Similarities: Focus on commonalities with others rather than differences.

Evaluation

1. State two importance of a sense of belonging.

Discuss two other ways to achieve a sense of belonging.

General Evaluation

1. Differentiate between still life drawing and nature drawing.

2. In figure or life drawing, what part of the human body is typically used as the unit of measurement?

3. Define figure drawing.

4. Explain the concept of imaginative composition.

5. Name two drawing media commonly used in art expression.

Weekend Assignment

1. Teamwork ensures the smooth operation of tasks within a group. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure

2. When a person feels disconnected from their family and community, leading to loneliness and depression, it is referred to as …… (a) teamwork (b) sense of belonging (c) emotional trauma (d) psychological depression

3. Which of the following is NOT an importance of teamwork? (a) It slows down job completion. (b) It boosts productivity. (c) Work is completed quickly. (d) It motivates workers.

4. What happens when a member of a production team refuses to cooperate with others? (a) It hampers the smooth operation of the work. (b) It reduces the efficiency of other workers. (c) Work is completed quickly. (d) None of the above.

5. Which of the following is NOT a way to achieve a sense of belonging? (a) Carefulness (b) Tolerance (c) Attributional retraining (d) Avoiding social interactions.

Theory

1. Define a sense of belonging.

2. Define teamwork.

**WEEK FOUR**

**Topic: Principles and Elements of Art and Design**

**Definition of Art Principles**

**Art principles are the governing guidelines that artists adhere to when effectively utilizing art elements in the creation of artworks. These principles provide structure and guidance to artists in their creative process. The key principles of art are as follows:**

**1. Balance: Achieving an equitable distribution of art elements in a composition to create equilibrium. It involves giving equal weight to elements, ensuring a harmonious arrangement.**

**2.Dominance: Highlighting one art element to attract more attention than others in a work of art. This element becomes the focal point, drawing the viewer's gaze.**

**3.Variety: Introducing diversity by interchanging different elements such as line, color, and shape in the artwork. This prevents monotony and enhances visual interest.**

**4. Proportion: Establishing the appropriate relationships between different parts of an object with regard to size, form, shape, and quantity. In figure drawing, it ensures the balanced representation of body parts.**

**5. Harmony: Achieving unity by repeating specific characteristics or elements in a composition. It creates a cohesive visual design.**

**6. Repetition: Reiterating certain art elements multiple times on the surface, contributing to the creation of rhythm within the artwork.**

**7. Rhythm: Producing a continuous flow by arranging elements in a repeated manner, creating movement and visual engagement within the composition.**

**Evaluation**

**1. Define principles of art and design.**

**2. Explain any two principles of art and design.**

**Definition of Elements of Art**

**Elements of art are the fundamental components or features observed in any work of art. They serve as the tools artists use to address artistic challenges. The seven essential elements of art and design are as follows:**

**1. Line**

**2. Color**

**3. Texture**

**4. Value or Tone**

**5. Shape**

**6. Form**

**7. Space**

**1. Line: A mark that spans the distance between two points, forming the basic foundation for drawings and outlining objects.**

**2. Color: The visual effect produced when light interacts with an object and relects back to the eye. Artists utilize various pigments to paint and design objects.**

**3. Shape: The outlined edge or contour of an object, which can be used to create patterns and define objects.**

**4. Texture: The surface quality or tactile feel of an object, whether it is rough, smooth, coarse, or fine.**

**5. Value or Tone: The degree of lightness or darkness in relation to other parts of an artwork, achieved through shading and toning with colors.**

**6. Form: The visible appearance of an object in three-dimensional space, representing its mass and volume.**

**7. Space: The area in which a work of art is created or meant to occupy, providing room for artistic expression.**

**Evaluation**

**1. What are elements of art and design?**

**2. Explain any five elements of art and design.**

**General Evaluation**

**1. Which element of art and design is applied when outlining objects on paper with a pencil?**

**2. What are the alternative names for the musical symbols treble clef and bass clef?**

**3. Define harmony in a design.**

**4. Define lettering.**

**5. What do graphic designers call capital letters and small letters in graphics?**

**Weekend Assignment**

**1. Achieving an equitable distribution of art elements in a composition is based on what art principle? (a) Proportion (b) Balance (c) Rhythm (d) Repetition**

**2. Introducing diversity by interchanging different elements like line, color, and shape in artwork is based on what principle of art and design? (a) Balance (b) Proportion (c) Repetition (d) Variety**

**3. What is the term for the distance between two points, often associated with drawing? (a) Line (b) Color (c) Value (d) Texture**

**4. What is the term for the surface quality or tactile feel of an object or artwork? (a) Value (b) Texture (c) Color (d) Line**

**5. Highlighting one dominant element among others in a work of art is based on what principle of art and design? (a) Balance (b) Proportion (c) Variety (d) Dominance**

**Theory**

**1. Define variety in art and design.**

**2. Explain how line is applied in the creation of art.**

**WEEK FIVE**

**TOPIC: DRAMA AND THEATRE**

Drama is the art of storytelling through live performances, where a group of actors conveys a narrative using actions, vocal expression, and body movements to entertain, inform, and educate the audience. It's a creative attempt to portray real-life events through staged actions. Drama originated from ancient Greece, where plays were performed on stages in Greek theaters. The word "drama" derives from the Greek word 'dran,' meaning to act.

Definition of Theatre

Theatre is a dedicated space or building where live dramatic performances take place on a stage in front of a seated audience. It serves as a venue exclusively designed for presenting plays, as well as other forms of live entertainment such as dance and musical performances.

People Involved in Drama and Theatre

In drama and theatre, three main groups of individuals play essential roles:

1. Cast: Comprising actors and actresses who perform on stage, bringing characters to life and embodying the narrative.

2. Crew: Consisting of professionals behind the scenes, including the producer, director, makeup artist, costumier, and cameraman, among others, responsible for orchestrating and executing the production.

3. Audience: The group of people gathered around the auditorium who watch and engage with the live dramatic performance.

4. Playwright or Dramatist: The writer or creator of the dramatic script and storyline.

Evaluation

1. Define drama and theatre respectively.

2. List five people involved in drama and theatre.

General Evaluation

1. Name the seven English alphabets in music.

2. What role does a makeup artist play in drama?

1. The general name given to a group of actors and actresses presented in order of appearance in a drama piece is: (a) crew (b) audience (c) cast (d) prompter

2. Which one of the following is NOT a function of drama? (a) It entertains (b) It kills ideas (c) It informs (d) It educates.

3. Those who are seated around the auditorium in a theatre are referred to as: (a) cast (b) crew (c) audience (d) congregation

4. Which of these members of the crew possess technical skills in drama? (a) Makeup artist (b) Cameraman (c) Costumier (d) Actors/Actresses

5. The articles or artificial objects used by the actor during a dramatic performance are called: (a) prop (b) makeup kits (c) costume (d) None of the options.

Theory

1. Provide concise definitions of drama and theatre.

2. Name three members of the crew involved in drama and theatre.

**WEEK SIX**

**TOPIC: MODELLING WITH PAPER**

Papier mache is a crafting material made by mixing pulped paper or paper pulp with glue and other additives. It is used to form and cast objects, often utilizing molds and a mixture of wet paper pulp and adhesive.

Materials and Tools

Materials:

- Newspaper

- Liquid glue or craft glue

- Water-based starch or cassava

- Colour (for decoration)

- Coloured tissue paper

- Black crepe paper

- Protective gloves

- Floral wire and floral tape

- White and black card stock

- Thirty-gauge wire

- Needle

- Masking tape

- Pencil

- Cotton balls

- Empty jars

- Clothespins

- Clothesline

Tools:

1. Scissors

2. Mortar and pestle

3. Utility knife

4. Paintbrush

5. Manicure or sewing scissors

Evaluation

1. Define papier mache.

2. List two materials and tools required for papier mache.

Process of Making Papier Mache

1. Collect old newspapers and magazines.

2. Cut newspaper into small pieces.

3. Soak the newspaper pieces in water overnight.

4. Pound the soaked newspaper pieces in a mortar with a pestle.

5. Squeeze out excess water from the paper pulp.

6. Mix the pulped paper with water-based starch paste or liquid glue.

7. Mold the desired object using the paper pulp.

8. Dry the work in the sun and decorate it with colors.

Products of Papier Mache

Products of papier mache include masks, figurines, sculptures, ornaments, and party items like piñatas (containers often made of papier mache, clay, or cloth).

Uses of Papier Mache

1. Papier mache is used for creating masks, figurines, sculptures, ornaments, and piñatas.

2. It serves as a teaching aid in classrooms.

3. Finished papier mache products are used for interior decoration in homes and offices and can also be used to store pencils and pens.

Evaluation

1. Outline the steps involved in making papier mache.

2. State one function of papier mache.

General Evaluation

1. Distinguish between relief sculpture and sculpture in the round.

2. Name one popular theatre in Lagos state.

3. What is a pattern?

4. Mention two types of repeat patterns.

5. Define farce.

Weekend Assignment

1. The word 'papier mache' is of which origin? (a) French (b) Spanish (c) Latin (d) Swahili

2. Which of the following materials is NOT required for papier mache? (a) Clay (b) Old newspaper/magazine (c) Liquid glue (d) Starch paste

3. During the casting process in papier mache, what material is applied on the outer surface of the bowl to prevent sticking when dried? (a) Grease (b) Powder (c) Powdery chalk (d) None of the above

4. What is applied to the outer surface of the work in papier mache for adornment or decoration? (a) Colour (b) Paintbrush (c) Powder (d) Turpentine

5. The paper pulp is made stronger when mixed with what? (a) Grease (b) Starch paste (c) Linseed oil (d) None of the above

Theory

1. Define papier mache.

2. List two materials required for papier mache.

(Note: The content has been revised for clarity and conciseness.)

**WEEK SEVEN**

**TOPIC: DANCE**

Dance is the rhythmic movement of the body in time and space, accompanied by music. It involves stylish and rhythmical body motions, often performed by dancers and choreographers to create visually pleasing movements.

Types of Dance

Dramatic Dance: This dance type is integrated into dramas, where actors incorporate dance movements alongside their dramatic actions to enhance the performance.

Comic Dance: Comic dance features humorous dance steps and movements, aiming to entertain the audience. Examples include dances like ButiButi and Badjao from the Philippines.

Pure Dance: Pure dance focuses solely on dance movements without a specific plot. It aims to convey a particular mood or emotion through dance.

Dance Drama: Dance drama combines dance movements with dialogue to tell a story or convey a message effectively through choreography.

**Additional Types of Dance**

1. Tap Dance: Tap dancers wear shoes with metal taps on the toes and heels, creating rhythmic sounds through tapping movements.

2. Tango Dance: This dance involves a man and a woman performing synchronized movements that often express elements of romance.

3. Ballet: Ballet is a classical dance form performed theatrically on stage. It incorporates costumes, scenic design, and lighting to tell stories or convey emotions.

4. Jazz Dance: Jazz dance developed alongside jazz music, featuring bold and stylish movements matched to jazz rhythms.

**Evaluation**

1. Define Dance.

2. Explain two types of Dance.

General Evaluation

1. Name two cultural dances in Nigeria.

2. Identify the three sub-components of performing art.

3. What material is used for tracing?

4. Define motif.

5. Define abstract art.

Weekend Assignment

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means telling a story with movements. (a) Dance (b) Drama (c) Singing (d) storytelling

2. The drama conveyed by dance movements sometimes accompanied with dialogue is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) dance drama (b) tap dance (c) ballet (d) tango dance

3. Butibuti and Badjao are various comic dances performed among the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) Romans (b) Greeks (c) Philippines (d) Spartans

4. A form of dance that involves dancers performing funny dance movements for entertainment is called \_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) tap dance (b) comic dance (c) pure dance (d) None of the above

5. A form of dance that involves dancers tapping the floor with purpose-built metal-heeled shoes and equally dancing to the rhythm is called \_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) tap dance (b) ballet (c) tango dance (d) comic dance

Theory

1. What is jazz dance?

2. State the form of music that jazz dance is closely associated with.

**WEEK EIGHT**

**TOPIC: FORMS /TYPES OF DRAMA**

Drama encompasses various forms or types, including:

1. Tragedy: A serious play that concludes on a somber note, often involving the death of the protagonist. It deals with tragic events and typically ends unhappily, focusing on the downfall of the main character.

2. Farce: A comedic genre that aims to entertain through exaggerated and improbable situations, often creating humor from absurdity.

3. Tragic-Comedy: A literary genre that combines elements of both tragedy and comedy, blending serious and humorous aspects in a single work.

4. Mask Drama: A form of drama in which performers wear masks on their faces to conceal their true identities.

5. Comedy: A humorous play that concludes on a cheerful note, intended to elicit laughter from the audience. It typically features lighthearted characters and a happy ending.

6. Melodrama: A theatrical production characterized by the inclusion of songs and orchestral music that accompany or follow the action.

7. Mime: An entertainment form in which performers convey characters or stories through body movements and facial expressions, without using words.

8. Folk Drama: A non-commercial, often rural theater and pageantry based on folk traditions and local history.

Evaluation

1. List any three forms of drama you know.

2. Explain mime.

General Evaluation

1. What medium or material is required for molding objects?

2. Define monochrome and polychrome, respectively.

3. Define pitch in music.

4. State the function of a cameraman in drama production.

5. What is drama?

Weekend Assignment

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a play performed by the players to reveal a story through body movement and facial expression without uttering a word. (a) Mime (b) Melodrama (c) Mask drama (d) Folk drama

2. A play performed on stage by a comedian/comedienne that makes the audience laugh and ends happily is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) tragic-comedy (b) comedy (c) melodrama (d) mask drama

3. A play that has a blend of tragic and comic elements is called \_\_\_\_. (a) tragic-comedy (b) comedy (c) melodrama (d) folk drama

4. A play that is characterized by tragic events that end sadly is called \_\_\_\_. (a) comedy (b) tragedy (c) tragic-comedy (d) melodrama

5. The written play by William Shakespeare titled ‘Romeo and Juliet’ is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) comedy (b) tragedy (c) farce (d) melodrama

Theory

1. What is farce?

2. Define folk drama.

**WEEK NINE**

**TOPIC: RUDIMENTS AND THEORIES OF MUSIC**

A stave consists of five horizontal lines and four spaces where musical notes are written. On the piano, the white keys are natural, while the black keys are enharmonic.

Meaning of Clef:

A clef is a symbol that positions specific letter names on the stave (staff). Two commonly used types are:

1. Treble or G Clef

2. Bass or F Clef

The treble clef originates from line G, while the bass clef originates from line F. Both treble and bass staves have letter names on their lines and spaces for easy reference.

Ledger Line:

A short line placed above and below a staff to accommodate notes higher or lower than the staff's range.

Great Staff:

The great staff combines both treble and bass staves with a brace, forming eleven horizontal lines and ten spaces.

Musical Notes and Their Values:

Musical notes have unique symbols and relative values, as shown below:

1. Semibreve (Whole Note) - 1

2. Minim (Half Note) - ½ of a semibreve

3. Crotchet (Quarter Note) - ¼ of a semibreve

4. Quaver (Eighth Note) - 1/8 of a semibreve

5. Semiquaver (Sixteenth Note) - 1/16 of a semibreve

6. Demisemiquaver (Thirty-Second Note) - 1/32 of a semibreve

7. Hemidemisemiquaver (Sixty-Fourth Note) - 1/64 of a semibreve

Evaluation

1. Define stave and clef.

2. State two types of staff in music.

3. Mention the total number of lines and spaces that make up a staff.

4. What is the difference between great staff and ledger line?

General Evaluation

1. State three painting materials or painting media.

2. List two basic carving tools used by a woodcarver.

3. Explain the difference between wood carving and modeling.

4. Mention two carving tools.

5. What is the artistic term for beauty?

Weekend Assignment

1. The treble and bass clef are \_\_\_\_. (a) musical signs (b) musical values (c) pitch indicators (d) musical features

2. Musical notes fixed on the staff are basically \_\_\_\_. (a) treble and bass clef (b) timbre and chord (c) pitch and intensity (d) None of the above.

3. How many lines and spaces make up a music staff? (a) 5 lines and 1 space (b) 5 lines and 4 spaces (c) 4 lines and 5 spaces (d) 3 lines and 5 spaces

4. The value of a minim is \_\_\_\_. (a) 1/2 (b) 1/4 (c) 1/8 (d) 1/16

5. What is the other name for treble clef? (a) G clef (b) F clef (c) tenor (d) Alto

Theory

1. Define great staff.

2. What is the mark that joins the treble and bass staff in music composition?

**WEEK TEN**

**TOPIC: THEORY OF MUSIC**

Definition of music.

Uses of music.

Impact or effect of music.

Definition:

Music is the harmonious organization of sounds that pleases the ear. It involves the structured arrangement of sounds that create a meaningful auditory experience.

Meaning:

Music has been an integral part of human existence since ancient times. It is produced by playing musical instruments in a coordinated manner, resulting in pleasant and harmonious tunes.

Uses of Music:

1. Religious Worship: Music plays a vital role in religious ceremonies and worship.

2. Entertainment: It serves as a source of entertainment in various forms, such as concerts and performances.

3. Sports: Music is used during sports events, like wrestling contests, to introduce athletes into the arena.

4. Advertisement: Music is employed in advertising to convey messages effectively.

Impact or Effect of Music:

1. Influence on Emotions: Music can shape and influence a person's emotions and state of mind.

2. Comfort in Grief: It provides solace and comfort to individuals dealing with loss or grief.

3. Fame and Recognition: Music can elevate individuals to fame and recognition in society.

4. Lullabies: Mothers use music, in the form of lullabies, to soothe babies to sleep.

5. Mood Alteration: Just a few notes of music can change a person's mood.

Evaluation:

1. What is music?

2. Name two functions of music.

3. List two effects of music on people.

General Evaluation:

1. What term refers to an invented story portrayed in a written dramatic text?

2. Explain the difference between scripted and non-scripted drama.

3. Mention the seven English alphabets used in music.

4. Define lettering.

5. Differentiate between Gothic and Roman letters.

Weekend Assignment:

1. The orderly arrangement of notes, beats, bars, accents, and phrases in music produces a flow called \_\_\_\_. (a) rhythm (b) pitch (c) intensity (d) timbre

2. A quiet, gentle song sung to lull a child to sleep is called a \_\_\_\_. (a) Lullaby (b) Insult song (c) Folk song (d) Funeral song

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the written or printed notation representing vocal or instrumental sound. (a) Music (b) Noise (c) Vibration (d) None of the above.

4. Which of the following is NOT a form of music? (a) Ballet (b) Insult song (c) Funeral song (d) Cradle song

5. What type of music positively shapes one's life? (a) Circular music (b) Gospel music (c) Unchristian music (d) R & B

Theory:

1. List two effects of music.

2. State one function of music.

**WEEK ELEVEN**

**TOPIC: FUNDAMENTALS AND ELEMENTS OF MUSIC**

Content:

Characteristics of Sound.

Elements of Music.

Characteristics of Sound:

Musical sounds are distinguished from noises by their regular and organized vibrations, whereas noises consist of irregular and chaotic vibrations. Musical tones are differentiated based on pitch, intensity (loudness), and quality (timbre).

Pitch: Pitch refers to the highness or lowness of a tone and depends on the frequency of vibration. Higher frequency vibrations produce higher-pitched tones, while lower frequency vibrations result in lower-pitched tones.

Intensity or Loudness: Loudness is determined by the amplitude of vibration, with greater amplitudes producing louder sounds. Sound intensity decreases as one moves away from the source. Loudness is measured in decibels.

Timbre: Timbre refers to the unique quality or tone color of a sound produced by different vibrating bodies. It allows us to distinguish between various musical instruments and sound sources.

Evaluation:

1. Define sound.

2. Name two characteristics of musical sound.

Elements of Music:

Sound is generated when an object vibrates. The elements of music include:

Rhythm: Rhythm represents the element of time in music. It involves patterns in time, often related to a steady pulse or tempo, and organized into meter or time signatures. Rhythms can include syncopation, cross rhythms, polyrhythms, duplets, and triplets.

Structure: Structure refers to the overall plan or organization of a piece of music, such as ternary (ABA), rondo (ABACADA), binary (AB), and more.

Notes on the Keyboard: Music composition involves specific notes played on the keyboard, including semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, demisemiquaver, and hemidemisemiquaver.

Melody: Melody is a sequence of single notes and represents the primary and most prominent line or voice in a musical piece, leading the listener.

Timbre: Timbre is the quality or color of sound that distinguishes different instruments and their various sounds.

Dynamics: Dynamics refer to changes in volume, which can be immediate or gradual over time.

Texture: Texture describes the relationship of lines or voices within a piece of music, categorized as monophonic, polyphonic, or homophonic.

Form: Form represents the order of events in a musical composition, defining the number of sections and their relationships within the whole piece.

Evaluation:

1. What are the elements of music?

2. Explain any two elements of music.

General Evaluation:

1. Define the term "theatre."

2. What is the role of actors and actresses in drama?

3. Define "plot."

4. List two types of art.

5. State two importance of art.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Pitch refers to the highness and lowness of tone in music. (a) Pitch (b) Chord (c) Duration (d) Timbre

2. What feature of sound describes varying tones identified among different musical instruments? (a) Timbre (b) Intensity (c) Pitch (d) Loudness

3. ...refers to two notes that are played simultaneously. (a) Pitch (b) Chord (c) Timbre (d) Form

4. The vibration of objects creates... (a) noise (b) sound (c) timbre (d) pitch

5. A series of irregular and disorganized sounds are called... (a) music (b) noise (c) timbre (d) intensity

Theory:

1. Describe 'structure' as a characteristic of sound.

2. State the function of flat and sharp when introduced before a note as accidental.