**CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS JSS 1**

**SECOND TERM**

## SCHEME OF WORK

**WEEK TOPIC**

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

**REFERENCE TEXTBOOK**

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

**PROJECT:**

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

**WEEK ONE**

**TOPIC- INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL CRAFTS**

Content:

1. Definition of Craft.

2. Crafts and their Locations in Nigeria.

3. Functions of the Crafts.

Definitions of Craft:

Craft is the skillful use of hands in creating functional and decorative objects from raw materials. It involves demonstrating unique craftsmanship skills and encompasses activities related to the skillful production of functional and decorative products using local materials. Craftsmen or artisans specialize in creating various craftworks and crafts to earn a living in Nigeria.

Crafts and Their Locations in Nigeria:

The following table presents various crafts and their respective locations in Nigeria:

| Craft | Location |

|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------|

| Tie and Dye | Kano, Abeokuta, Sokoto, and Oshogbo |

| Batik | Abeokuta and Oshogbo |

| Applique | Anambra |

| Bead Making | Bida, Ife, Ilorin, and Benin |

| Metal Craft | Ife, Benin, Zaria, and Anambra |

| Pottery | All states in Nigeria |

| Basketry | Zaria, Igbo land, Katsina, and Kano |

| Cloth Weaving | Iseyin, Kogi, and Imo |

| Mat Weaving | Zaria, Kano, Katsina, Bida, Ikot Ekpene, and Badagry |

| Wood Carving | Oyo, Ife, and Benin |

| Stone Carving | Ife and Esie |

| Calabash Carving | Oyo |

| Leather Works | Kano, Sokoto, Kwara, Kaduna, and Zamfara |

| Cane Weaving | Delta and Igbo land |

| Paper Crafts | All states in Nigeria |

Functions of the Crafts:

Crafts serve various functions, including domestic and decorative purposes. Some of these functions include:

1. Baskets are used for domestic purposes.

2. Mats are used for various domestic activities such as sitting, sleeping, and praying.

3. Mortar and pestle serve as essential cooking utensils for pounding yam.

4. Tea cups are used for drinking tea, and saucers provide a platform for placing the tea cup.

5. Wooden and soapstone statues are used for idol worship and interior decoration.

6. Leather bags are used to store valuable items.

Evaluation:

1. Define the term 'craft.'

2. Name two areas in Nigeria known for practicing metal craft.

3. Explain the function of baskets in basketry.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. What is craft?

2. List five types of crafts and their locations in Nigeria.

3. State three products of crafts and their functions.

4. Explain three elements of art and design.

5. What are elements of art and design?

Weekend Assignment:

1. …is the raw material or medium required in presenting three-dimensional statues in stone carving. (a) Wood (b) Bronze (c) Ivory (d) Soapstone

2. Pottery is a craft that deals purely with the modeling of ceramic wares from… (a) brass (b) clay (c) a mixture of wet pulped paper and starch (d) wood

3. …is a craft that deals with the removal or chipping of unwanted parts from a solid piece of wood. (a) Pottery (b) Wood carving (c) Ivory carving (d) Batik

4. A popular area in the Northern part of Nigeria where some craftsmen practice leather craft is… (a) Kastina (b) Kano (c) Sokoto (d) Zaria

5. Wood carving involves a … method, while modeling involves an … method. (a) subtractive/additive (b) incising/engraving (c) etching/plastocast (d) scratching/additive

Theory:

1. Mention one place in Nigeria where stone carving is practiced.

2. State the three chemicals used in tie and dye.

**WEEK TWO**

**TOPIC: FUNCTIONS AND TERMINOLOGIES IN DRAMA**

Content:

1. Uses of Drama

2. Terms in Drama

Drama has been a prominent form of entertainment throughout history, from ancient Greece and Rome to modern theater productions enjoyed by audiences of all ages. Drama serves various important functions, and it has become a global means of entertainment. The functions of drama are outlined below.

Uses of Drama:

1. Drama preserves and promotes our rich cultural heritage.

2. Drama fosters teamwork and cooperation among the cast, crew, and audience.

3. Drama imparts valuable life lessons and values.

4. Drama informs the public about historical and contemporary societal events.

5. Drama has therapeutic qualities, addressing certain emotional or psychological issues.

6. Drama entertains those seeking pleasure and enjoyment.

7. Drama promotes tolerance and understanding among diverse communities.

8. Drama educates the public through various storytelling techniques.

Terminologies Used in Drama:

1. Dry Up: This term describes a situation where a member of the cast suddenly forgets their lines during a live performance.

2. Climax: The climax is the highest point of tension or excitement in a dramatic piece, where the storyline becomes most captivating.

3. Rehearsal: Rehearsal refers to the practice sessions dedicated to preparing for the main performance or play.

4. Stage Fright: Stage fright occurs when a member of the cast experiences fear or anxiety when facing the audience before or during a dramatic performance.

5. Playwriting: Playwriting involves the creative process of crafting plays, often drawing inspiration from imagination or real-life situations. Playwrights and scriptwriters are responsible for playwriting.

6. Flashback: A flashback is a sudden recall of a previous event or moment that occurred in the past, typically presented within a drama to provide context or background.

7. Suspense: Suspense is a dramatic technique employed to engage the audience's interest and curiosity, often by withholding information or creating anticipation for an upcoming action or event.

Evaluation:

1. State three functions of drama.

2. Explain any two terms associated with drama.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. What is a pattern?

2. Define motif.

3. Name three types of repeat patterns.

4. Define color.

5. List and explain three classes of colors.

Weekend Assignment:

1. …is a situation whereby the player forgets a line as the play unfolds. (a) Dry up (b) synchronization (c) suspense (d) flashback

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

3. The drama cues in drama rehearsal include the following except …………..…(a) action (b) standing by LQ38 (c) Cut (d) prompting

4. …is the time spent practicing a play before a later public performance. (a) Rehearsal (b) Acting (c) Prompting (d) None of the above.

5. ……..…refers to the special garments and accessories worn by the players for a dramatic performance. (a) Costume (b) Makeup (c) All of the above. (d) None of the above.

Theory:

1. Define playwriting.

2. What is ham acting?

**WEEK THREE**

**ELEMENTS OF DRAMA**

Elements of Drama

Elements of drama are the fundamental features that are essential for understanding any dramatic work. The following are key elements of drama:

1. Plot: The plot is the storyline from the beginning to the end. A written piece of drama is incomplete without the plot, as it provides insight into the entire play.

2. Protagonist: This is the central character who is either the hero or heroine and performs a prominent role in a drama. The protagonist is the lead actor (male) or lead actress (female).

3. Antagonist: The character that opposes the protagonist, either rightly or wrongly.

4. Dramatis Personae: Refers to a list of the characters or actors in a drama.

5. Script: The material upon which the words, speeches, and actions of the players are written. Playwrights create the script, which actors read and memorize for scripted drama.

6. Characterization: Achieved through the use of dialogue and conversation, characterization is the way the dramatist makes the characters as real and believable as possible.

7. Theme: Every written piece of drama has a theme that reflects the main idea of the playwright.

8. Sound: Sound is conveyed through vocal expression from the players and musical sounds played in the background to make the play understandable and lively.

9. Playwright: The person, whether male or female, who writes a piece of drama.

10. Tragic Flaw: This is the costly mistake made by the protagonist in a play or drama that leads to their downfall, often an inherent weakness like pride.

11. Audience: Refers to the crowd of people seated around the auditorium in a theatre or cinema house who watch a drama presentation.

12. Conflict: The struggle for relevance or influence by the Protagonist and Antagonist. Conflict is necessary in a drama to enable it to develop and move forward.

13. Denouement: The resolution or unknotting of events that occurs after a written play reaches the climax.

14. Stage: The elevated platform in a theatre where the cast performs the play or drama to entertain the audience.

15. Cast: Refers to the actors and actresses in a play or drama, the key players important in the presentation of a written piece of drama.

Evaluation

1. What are elements of drama?

2. Explain Protagonist and Antagonist respectively.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. What is script?

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

3. What are the duties of a drama director?

4. Mention three subgroups of performing art.

5. What is stage fright?

6. Mention three ways of one having a sense of belonging.

7. State three importance of teamwork.

Weekend Assignment

1. Functions of drama include the following except (a) it educates. (b) it entertains (c) it informs (d) it kills an idea.

2. The use of drama in treating certain ailments is classified under (a) educative function (b) therapeutic function (c) informative function (d) tolerance.

3. These are elements of drama except (a) screen (b) script (c) plot (d) diction.

4. An actor can be described as (a) the male personality who performs a play on stage (b) a male boxer on stage (c) a female actress (d) a farmer in a play.

5. The way a playwright depicts characters in a book or play to make them appear real is called (a) plot (b) characterization (c) diction (d) denouement.

Theory

1. State two functions of drama.

2. Who is a playwright?

**WEEK FOUR**

**TOPIC: COLLAGE PRODUCTION**

Meaning of Collage

Collage is a form of art that involves creating a picture on a support by assembling different materials or media onto a background surface. It is essentially an assemblage of two or more materials or media on a background support to form a work of art. In collage, artists use various mixed media such as grains, pieces of paper, and fabric, adhering them to a given surface to create their artwork.

Materials Used in Collage Production

Materials used in collage production are diverse and can include:

1. Pieces of metal sheets

2. Machine parts

3. Grains like rice, maize, beans, etc.

4. Parts from cars

5. Disused materials like pieces of fabric, bolts and nuts, washers, etc.

6. Large pieces of wood

7. Different colors of paper

8. Photographic pictures

9. Adhesives like water gum, evostic, and glue

10. A pair of scissors

11. Plywood with a larger surface for people to see

Methods of Producing Collage

The process of producing collage involves the following steps:

1. Clean the surface of the plywood thoroughly to ensure it is free from dirt and debris.

2. Attach a piece of cardboard to the plywood surface as a foundation for your collage.

3. Create a sketch of the desired picture or design that you want to decorate using collage materials.

4. Apply adhesive, such as gum, to the sketched image, and begin attaching the different materials onto the sketched image side by side. Continue this process until the entire inner space of the sketched image is completely covered with the materials.

Evaluation

1. Define collage.

2. List two collage materials.

3. Outline the steps in producing collage in mixed media.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. What is drama?

2. List the two types of drama and explain them.

3. List the three categories of people involved in drama and theatre.

4. State two crew members and their functions.

5. State two functions of drama.

Weekend Assignment

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

2. Which one of these is not a background support in collage? (a) Plywood (b) Cardboard (c) Hardwood (d) Grain.

3. …is a strong binder used to stick together different materials or media onto a surface. (a) Evostic (b) Turpentine (c) Linseed oil (d) Fixative.

4. Collage design requires the sticking together of… (a) different media (b) one medium (c) None of the above (d) All of the above.

5. Which one of these is not a type of collage? (a) Seed collage (b) Paper collage (c) Cloth collage (d) Mixed media collage (e) Mosaic.

Theory

1. State one difference between collage and mosaic.

2. State three basic requirements in collage design.

**WEEK FIVE**

**TOPIC: DRAMA DIRECTOR**

Definition

A drama director is an individual responsible for overseeing the various aspects of a play, aiming to harmonize both human and material components of the production. The drama director serves as an instructor, guiding actors on how to perform their roles during rehearsals. Typically, the drama director is under the authority of the producer, who is the mastermind behind the drama production. In some cases, the producer may also take on the role of the drama director simultaneously.

Functions of a Director in Drama

The director in drama has two fundamental functions:

1. To Establish a Unified Vision: The director works towards creating a cohesive vision for the final production. This involves deciding on the interpretation of the play, collaborating with the playwright (if possible), coordinating with designers and technicians to plan the production, casting the actors, rehearsing the actions, and integrating all other elements into the finished production. The director's role is pivotal in setting the vision that guides everyone involved.

2. To Lead the Production to Realization: The director faces the challenge of bringing together the complex components of a production, including the script, actors, set, costuming, lighting, and sound/music, into a harmonious whole. To achieve this, the director must:

- Interpret the script.

- Cast the production.

- Collaborate with designers.

- Plan the rehearsal process.

- Guide the actors in their work during rehearsals.

Evaluation

1. Define drama director.

2. State two responsibilities of the director in drama.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. Define motif.

2. Explain the term pattern.

3. List five elements of art and design.

4. Explain any five principles of art and design.

5. List the three properties of color.

Weekend Assignment

1. …is saddled with the responsibility of directing the key players during drama rehearsal. (a) Make-up Artist (b) Director (c) Prompter (d) Costumier.

2. The director is part of the crew in drama. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure.

3. Who supervises the actor and actress while they read their lines from the script? (a) Make-up Artist (b) Costume designer (c) Director (d) Prompter.

4. What cue in drama means to begin a scene? (a) Cut (b) Action (c) Stand by LQ38 (d) None of the above.

5. What cue or signal in drama means to end a scene? (a) Stand by LQ38 (b) Action (c) Cut (d) None of the above.

Theory

1. Who is a drama director?

2. State two duties of the director in drama.

**WEEK SIX**

**TOPIC: PAPER CRAFT**

Meaning of Paper Craft

Paper craft involves the creative use of materials like cardboard, paper, carton, and similar items to craft various objects.

Materials of Paper Craft

Materials used in paper craft include:

1. Cardboard

2. Paper

3. Pencil

4. Colors

5. Thread

6. Gum

Tools of Paper Craft

Tools essential for paper craft are:

1. Blade

2. A pair of scissors

3. Paint brushes

Evaluation

1. What is paper craft?

2. List two materials and tools involved in paper craft respectively.

Methods of Paper Craft

The methods used to create paper craft products encompass:

1. Bending of paper and cardboards.

2. Folding

3. Pleating

4. Cutting

5. Assembling to craft beautiful objects.

Products of Paper Craft

Some paper craft products include:

1. Paper toys

2. Paper puppets

3. Paper boats

4. Greeting cards

5. Hand fans

6. Paper houses, etc.

Evaluation

1. State three methods involved in paper craft.

2. List two products of paper craft.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. Define art.

2. State five relevant roles of art in society.

3. What is shading?

4. List and explain five shading techniques.

5. (a) Define color. (b) List five classes of color and explain.

Weekend Assignment

1. … has to do with the use of paper and other related media or materials to make various objects. (a) Collage (b) Mosaic (c) Paper Craft (d) Bead work

2. … is a tool used for cutting paper into desired shapes. (a) Scissors (b) Brushes (c) Squeegee (d) Tjanting

3. … is a binding material used for sticking pieces of paper or other materials on a background support. (a) Gum (b) Cardboard (c) Thread (d) Color

4. A product of paper craft known as paper toy is looking … (a) two-dimensional (b) three-dimensional (c) naturalistic (d) figurative

5. The hand fan, which is a product of paper craft, can be produced through the … (a) folding method (b) bending method (c) cutting method (d) pleating method

Theory

1. State two materials or media involved in paper craft.

2. List two tools used in paper craft.

**WEEK SEVEN**

**TOPIC- HOW TO ACHIEVE A SENSE OF BELONGING**

Meaning of Teamwork and Sense of Belonging

Teamwork involves a group of people working collaboratively to achieve a common goal. It is the combined effort of a group, working effectively and efficiently together towards a shared objective. Cooperation is essential for the success of a team, and the absence of it can lead to failure.

Sense of Belonging refers to the feeling of being accepted and connected to a family and community. It is a state of not feeling lonely or depressed, reducing the likelihood of experiencing such emotions. Psychologically, a sense of belonging is considered a fundamental human need, on par with the importance of food, water, and shelter. It has the power to bring value to life and enable the development of healthy coping mechanisms during challenging emotional times.

Importance of Teamwork

1. Teamwork facilitates the smooth running of production processes.

2. It enables the entire production team to achieve success in project execution.

3. Teamwork fosters unity among team members.

4. It provides a sense of direction for the team to reach specific goals.

5. Teamwork increases the efficiency and speed of work.

6. It encourages interaction among team members.

7. Teamwork leverages members' strengths and mitigates weaknesses.

8. It promotes the division of labor among team members.

How to Achieve a Sense of Belonging

A sense of belonging can be achieved by:

- Building a sense of responsibility for the work.

- Collaborating closely with colleagues and sharing opinions without fear of exclusion.

Evaluation

1. Define teamwork and a sense of belonging respectively.

2. State two importance of teamwork.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. Explain the history of any two art cultures in Nigeria.

2. State the three categories of people involved in drama and theatre.

3. State two duties of the director in drama production.

4. Who is a drama director?

5. State one basic duty of a scriptwriter.

Weekend Assignment

1. A production team stands a chance of achieving success when they have the spirit of… (a) disunity (b) teamwork (c) None of the above (d) All of the above.

2. Sense of belonging is all about one being accepted and connected to something. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure.

3. Which of the following is NOT a way of achieving a sense of belonging? (a) Attribution retraining (b) Tolerance (c) Not connecting with others (d) Carefulness.

4. Teamwork is solely based on which one of the following? (a) Co-operation (b) Trust (c) Integrity (d) Humility.

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

Theory

1. What is teamwork?

2. List two ways a person achieves a sense of belonging.

**WEEK EIGHT**

**TOPIC: STUDY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

Classification and Types of Musical Instruments

Classification of Musical Instruments

Musical instruments are categorized as follows:

1. Aerophone Family: This family comprises wind instruments that are played by blowing air while manipulating the fingers. Examples include the flute, oboe, piccolo, recorder, Cor Anglais, clarinet, bassoon, and English horn.

2. Chordophone Family Instruments in this family are stringed instruments, producing sound through bowing, hammering, or plucking. Examples include the violin, viola, guitar, harp, goje, lute, cello, zither, and double bass.

3. Membranophone Family: These are percussion instruments producing sound when struck. Examples include the tom-tom drum, bass drum, gangan, igba, snare drum, kettle drum (timpani), tambourine, xylophone, cymbals, and bells.

4. Idiophone Family: Idiophones are self-sounding instruments, generating sound through vibrations when struck or shaken. Examples include the pot drum, thumb piano, sekere, rattles, double metal gong, and medium slit drum (Ufie).

5. Electrophone Family: Electrophones encompass instruments, such as synthesizers or electric organs, whose sound is electronically generated.

Evaluation

1. List the four categories of musical instruments.

2. State two musical instruments that belong to each category of musical instruments.

Types of Musical Instruments

Western Musical Instruments

These instruments fall under three main categories: stringed, wind, and percussion.

i. String Instruments: These produce sound through the vibration of stretched strings and are categorized into three groups: bowed, plucked, and hammered.

- Bowed Instruments: Examples include the violin, viola, cello, and double bass, producing sound by bowing strings with a bow while altering pitches by stopping the strings with fingers on the fingerboard.

- Plucked Instruments: Instruments like the harp, guitar, lute, zither, banjo, lyre, and mandolin produce sound by plucking strings with fingers or a plectrum.

- Hammered Instruments: Sound in these instruments is produced by hammered strings, e.g., the piano.

ii. Wind Instruments: Divided into two main classes, wood and brass, they produce sound by the vibration of air in the tube.

- Woodwind Family: This includes the flute, oboe, piccolo, recorder, Cor Anglais, clarinet, bassoon, and English horn, played by blowing air into them.

- Brass Family: Instruments like the trumpet, cornet, trombone, euphonium, tuba, French horn, and saxophones (though not purely orchestral) produce sound by blowing air.

iii. Percussion Instruments: These instruments are sounded by striking, shaking, or beating, and they can be either definite or indefinite pitched. Examples include drums (snare drum, bass drum, timpani), cymbals, bells, celesta, triangle, gong, tambourine, and xylophone.

Classes of Recorder

Classes of recorders include:

1. Descant recorder

2. Treble recorder

3. Tenor recorder

4. Bass recorder

Evaluation

1. State the four types of musical instruments.

2. Provide short notes on any two types of musical instruments.

3. List all the classes of recorder and explain one of them.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. Define music.

2. State two indigenous forms of music in Nigeria.

3. State two effects of music on the human race.

4. State two functions of music.

5. To which sub-branch of non-visual art does music belong?

Weekend Assignment

1. … is a typical example of a stringed musical instrument. (a) Guitar (b) Piano (c) Sekere (d) Trumpet

2. A brass musical instrument that is played by blowing air to make regular sounds is … (a) Trumpet (b) recorder (c) Flute (d) Gong

3. A musical instrument that belongs to the aerophone family is … (a) violin (b) viola (c) trumpet (d) harp

4. … is a stringed instrument that is played by plucking. (a) Harp (b) Trumpet (c) Violin (d) Saxophone

5. What musical instrument is played by bowing the strings with a bow? (a) Violin (b) Trumpet (c) Saxophone (d) Flute

Theory

1. List four examples of stringed musical instruments.

2. Mention two musical instruments that belong to the group called percussion.

**WEEK NINE**

**TOPIC: RUDIMENTS AND THEORIES OF MUSIC**

Introduction to Scales

A scale is a series of notes played in succession. In music, two of the most common types of scales are major and minor scales. In standard Western music, there are twelve different pitches, and after those twelve, the pitches repeat in a higher register or octave. Understanding intervals is key to grasping scales, as scales are essentially a series of intervals. You can determine scales in different keys by using an interval "formula." For example, W represents a whole step, and H represents a half step. A half step is the smallest interval on the piano, equivalent to one key away from the starting note. A whole step consists of two half steps, equivalent to two keys away from the starting note. When determining scales, include black keys when counting steps. The major scale formula is W-W-H-W-W-H. To find the C Major scale, start with the root note C and follow the formula:

- A whole step from C is D

- A whole step from D is E

- A half step from E is F

- A whole step from F is G

- A whole step from G is A

- A whole step from A is B

- A half step from B is C, bringing you back to the starting note.

Writing Major Scales in Any Key

The above major scale is a fundamental example that can be written in any key. To write the major scale in other keys, follow the same pattern. For instance, let's use F sharp (F#):

- A whole step from F# is G#

- A whole step from G# is A#

- A half step from A# is B

- A whole step from B is C#

- A whole step from C# is D#

- A whole step from D# is E#

- A half step from E# is F#, completing the scale.

The F# Major Scale:

F# - G# - A# - B - C# - D# - E# - F#

Key C Major Scale

The key of C Major is a major scale with all white keys on the piano forte keyboard.

Evaluation

1. Define a scale in music.

2. Construct the C Major scale.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. Mention types of accidentals in music.

2. What are the alternative names for the treble and bass clefs, respectively?

3. How many notes make up a triad chord in music?

4. What material is used for presenting printed music with specific notes on the staff?

5. In music, what does a quarter note represent?

Weekend Assignment

1. How many English alphabets make up the keys or notes on the keyboard? (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 4 (d) 2

2. Which key does the diatonic major scale of C major begin with? (a) D (b) E (c) C (d) F

3. What is the technical term for the first note or key in the scale of C major? (a) Tonic (b) Supertonic (c) Mediant (d) Subdominant

4. A C major diatonic scale progresses from \_\_ to \_\_. (a) C-D (b) C-C (c) C-G (d) C-A

5. A set of musical notes in varied keys moving up and down a staff is called \_\_\_\_\_ (a) trial (b) scale (c) cadence (d) chord.

Theory

1. What is music?

2. How many notes make up the scale of C major?

**WEEK TEN**

**TOPIC:CONTEMPORARY DANCE**

Meaning of Contemporary Dance and Form

a. Contemporary dance refers to a dynamic genre of dance movements that emerged during the mid-20th century and continues to evolve today. It is characterized by its expressive style, which combines elements from various dance genres, including modern, jazz, lyrical, and classical ballet. Contemporary dancers aim to establish a profound connection between their minds and bodies through fluid and expressive movements.

b. Form in contemporary dance pertains to the spatial arrangement a dancer assumes while moving across the dance floor.

Types of Contemporary Dance

Contemporary dance encompasses various styles and forms, including:

1. Ballet: Ballet is one of the most classical and enduring forms of dance. It has a rich history dating back centuries and serves as the foundation for many other dance styles. Typically accompanied by classical music, ballet showcases graceful and intricate movements. Modern dance, while related to classical ballet, offers more freedom and deviates from strict rules and techniques.

2. Tap Dance: Tap dance is a distinct form of dance characterized by the use of special shoes equipped with metal plates that create rhythmic tapping sounds when the dancer strikes the floor. Tap dancers not only express themselves through movements but also contribute to the music's rhythm by tapping their shoes.

3. Jazz Dance: Jazz dance features bold, energetic movements often set to upbeat jazz music. Dancers have the opportunity to infuse their performances with personal style and flair. Jazz dance spans a wide range of styles and techniques.

4. Hip-Hop Dance: Hip-hop dancing and breakdancing are relatively modern dance styles set to contemporary hip-hop music. Dancers in these genres often incorporate improvisation into their routines and perform dynamic, urban-inspired movements.

5. Dance Drama: Dance drama is a form of theatrical performance in which the narrative and emotions are conveyed primarily through dance movements. It may include dialogue but relies heavily on choreography to convey the storyline.

Evaluation

1. What is the definition of contemporary dance?

2. List two examples of types of contemporary dance.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. Name three genres of literature.

2. Identify three sources of sound in music.

3. Define the term "color."

4. List and explain three categories or classes of colors.

5. Describe the three properties of color.

Weekend Assignment

1. Dance is the rhythmic movement of the body in time and space to the flow of music. (a) Music (b) Dance (c) Drama

2. A style of dance in which dancers tap the dance floor with metal-heeled shoes, often with musical accompaniment, is known as tap dance. (a) tango dance (b) tap dance (c) ballet (d) foxtrot

3. Which form of dance is most closely associated with classical music? (a) Classic dance (b) Folk dance (c) Ballet (d) Hip-hop dance

4. Which street dance style is predominantly performed to hip-hop music? (a) Folk dance (b) Tap dance (c) Hip-hop dance (d) Tango dance

5. Ballet is a contemporary style of dance that originated from the Italian Renaissance courts in the 15th century. (a) Ballet (b) Tango (c) Foxtrot (d) Waltz

Theory

1. Define contemporary dance.

2. State two examples of contemporary dance styles.

**WEEK ELEVEN**

**TOPIC: EAR TRAINING**

Meaning:

Ear training refers to the process of developing aural skills, which are fundamental principles in music education. It involves honing one's ability to identify musical sounds, making it a crucial aspect of musical learning. Ear training enables individuals to recognize and understand musical elements such as pitch, melody, harmony, and rhythm.

In the context of singing, a song's composition follows a set of singing rhymes that contribute to its orderly arrangement. Singing rhymes play a vital role in maintaining the song's flow, as they create a harmonious connection between the concluding words of each line.

Oral Training (Singing Techniques):

Oral training, often referred to as singing techniques, involves intensive training of the human voice to align with the musical rhythm. This training focuses on achieving harmony in terms of pitch and other musical components during vocal performances.

Two-Part Singing:

Two-part singing, also known as harmony, pertains to music written for two voices or two musical instruments. Each part provides different notes within each chord of the music. In this arrangement, the first two parts perform the melody, while the remaining part contributes to the harmony, creating a layered and textured musical experience.

Three-Part Singing:

Three-part singing involves music composed for three voices or three musical instruments. Similar to two-part singing, each part in a three-part arrangement plays a distinct role in creating harmonious melodies and harmonies.

Evaluation:

1. What does the term "ear training" mean in the context of music education?

2. Explain the concept of oral training in music.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. Define "denouement."

2. Explain the concept of "characterization."

3. Provide definitions for "drama" and "theatre."

4. Differentiate between chroma, intensity, and value in the context of visual arts.

5. Define "shading."

6. Describe the following shading techniques: (i) Hatching (ii) Cross hatching (iii) Pointillism

Weekend Assignment:

1. Pitch is the height or depth of a musical sound. (a) Pitch (b) Chord (c) Intensity (d) Timbre

2. Trio is an Italian word in music that signifies the instrumentalization or vocalization involving three different sounds or voices to create melodious music or songs. (a) two (b) three (c) four (d) five

3. A written piece of music intentionally composed for two voices or two musical instruments is based on two-part singing. (a) one-part singing (b) two-part singing (c) three-part singing (d) four-part singing

4. A written piece of music intended for three voices or three musical instruments is based on \*\*three-part singing. (a) three-part singing (b) two-part singing (c) All of the above. (d) None of the above.

5. When it comes to vocal expression in singing, the primary element of music that singing depends on is pitch. (a) Pitch (b) Timbre (c) Duration (d) Texture

Theory:

1. Define "ear training" in music.

2. Elaborate on the concept of "oral training" in music.