**CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS JSS 1**

**THIRD TERM**

## SCHEME OF WORK

**WEEK TOPIC**

1. COSTUME IN DRAMA
2. MOSAIC
3. THEORIES OF MUSIC
4. INTRODUCTION TO CHOREOGRAPHY
5. MAKE -UP IN DRAMA
6. CONSEQUENCES OF USING FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS
7. CONSEQUENCES OF USING FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS
8. BEAD WORKS
9. AFRICAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
10. TIE – DYE
11. REVISION

**REFERENCE TEXTBOOK**

A proper approach to cultural and creative art (new edition) book 1

**PROJECTS**

* Create a picture of a fish in mosaic using bits of granite ,coloured stones in bits and other media.
* Make a beaded vase using beads of reasonable size, thick fishing line and other tools.

**WEEK ONE**

**TOPIC: COSTUME IN DRAMA**

Costume refers to the clothing, accessories, and hairstyles worn by actors and actresses to transform themselves into different characters on the stage. Costumes play a significant role in enhancing the overall appearance of performers and helping them embody their respective roles effectively. These costumes are meticulously crafted, designed, and provided by costume designers or costumiers.

Types of Costume:

There are two primary types of costumes used in drama:

1. Real Costume (Authentic Costume):

Real or authentic costumes are the actual garments and accessories intended to be worn by the actors during the main presentation of a drama. These costumes are carefully chosen to suit the characters and the storyline.

2.Rehearsal Costume:

Rehearsal costumes are outfits and accessories worn by actors during practice or rehearsal sessions for a play. These costumes help actors get accustomed to their roles and movements while saving the real costumes for the actual performance.

Clothing and Accessories:

Costumes in drama encompass a wide range of clothing and accessories, which may include traditional dresses, caps, shoes, jewelry, handbags, wristwatches, and more. These elements are crucial in shaping the visual representation of characters and conveying the essence of the storyline.

Evaluation:

1. Define the term "costume" in the context of drama.

2. List and describe the two primary types of costume used in drama.

3. Identify three examples of accessories commonly associated with costumes in the context of drama.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. Define the concept of "sense of belonging."

2. Enumerate five ways individuals can achieve a sense of belonging.

3. Explain the concept of "teamwork."

4. Define "drama" and "theatre."

5. Identify and describe the three groups of people involved in drama and theatre.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Costume refers to the characters' garments and accessories intended to be worn by the players who are to come on stage. (a) Costume (b) Handbag (c) Shoe (d) Cap

2. Among the members of the drama crew, which one is responsible for sewing, designing costumes, and making them available for the actors? (a) Costumier (b) Cameraman (c) Make-up artist (d) Director

3. Greek costumes are worn by players to present a live drama piece on stage, entertaining the seated guests in the Greek theatre. (a) Greek theatre (b) Roman theatre (c) Mosque (d) Church

4. Which of the following is NOT considered an accessory in drama? (a) Cap (b) Jewelry (c) Shoe (d) Clothing

5. True or False: Costume portrays the role to be played by the actors in a drama piece.

Theory:

1. List and explain the two types of costumes used in drama.

2. Describe the role of costumes in conveying the essence of characters and storytelling in drama.

**WEEK TWO**

**TOPIC: MOSAIC**

Meaning of Mosaic:

Mosaic is an artistic technique that involves creating pictures or patterns by arranging and adhering small pieces of materials such as stone, glass, or tiles onto a supportive surface. This ancient form of art is primarily expressed through pictorial forms.

Materials and Tools:

The materials required for mosaic art include:

1. Bits of colored glass or broken bottles.

2. Strong adhesive or glue.

3. Pieces of colored tiles.

4. Flat plywood.

5. Colored pictures cut from magazines.

6. Cardboard.

7. Beads.

8. Sequins.

9. Bottle tops.

10. Cartridge paper.

11. Old newspapers.

12. Pencils or pens.

The necessary tools for creating mosaic art include a hammer, knife, scissors, and a cutter knife.

Evaluation:

1. Define mosaic.

2. Identify two materials and two tools commonly used in mosaic art.

Methods:

Creating mosaic art involves the following steps:

Step 1: Gather all the required materials for mosaic production.

Step 2: Mount and adhere the cardboard onto the plywood using glue.

Step 3: Sketch the desired picture on the background support.

Step 4: Apply a strong adhesive to the drawn picture and place the bits of colored glass side by side to fit the drawn picture.

Uses of Mosaic:

1. Mosaic artworks serve as instructional materials in classrooms.

2. Mosaic works are used for home decoration.

3. Mosaic art is employed to adorn the walls, floors, and ceilings of buildings.

Evaluation:

1. Describe the steps involved in creating a mosaic.

2. State two practical uses of mosaic art.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. Define the term "music."

2. List three classes of recorder instruments.

3. Explain the concept of rhythm as an element of music.

4. Define "denouement."

5. Provide a definition for "lullaby."

Weekend Assignment:

1. Mosaic is an assemblage craft that deals with the arrangement of bits of colored glass to create pictures on a background support. (a) Collage (b) Mosaic (c) Papier-mâché (d) Knitting

2. Which of these mosaic materials is used to firmly attach the bits of colored glass to the background support? (a) Glue (b) Beads (c) Old newspaper (d) Sequins

3. In mosaic art, what serves as the background support? (a) Plywood (b) Sequins (c) Beads (d) Broken glass

4. Small bits of colored glass are typically obtained by using a \_\_\_\_ (a) hammer (b) stick (c) pliers (d) gauge

5. In mosaic production, bits of marble, pebbles, and colorful beads are materials used to attach to the background support. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure

Theory:

1. Outline the step-by-step procedures involved in creating a mosaic.

2. List three examples of materials that can be attached to the background support in mosaic art.

**WEEK THREE**

**TOPIC: THEORIES OF MUSIC**

Review of Key Signature and Time Signature

Definition:

A key signature refers to the sharps or flats placed after the clef at the beginning of a musical staff, indicating the key of a composition.

Time Signature:

A time signature indicates the number and type of notes contained in each measure of music. For example, 4/4 time consists of four quarter notes in each measure, while 3/4 time contains three quarter notes. Other examples include 6/8 time with six eighth notes and 3/2 time with three half notes.

Types of Time Signatures:

There are two main types of time signatures:

1. Simple Time Signatures:

- Simple Duple Time (e.g., 2/4, 2/2, 2/8)

- Simple Triple Time (e.g., 3/4, 3/2, 3/8)

- Simple Quadruple Time (e.g., 4/4, 4/2, 4/8)

2. Compound Time Signatures:

- Compound Duple Time (e.g., 6/8, 6/4, 6/16)

- Compound Triple Time (e.g., 9/8, 9/4, 9/16)

- Compound Quadruple Time (e.g., 12/8, 12/4, 12/16)

Accidentals:

Accidentals in music are symbols that modify a pitch. Common accidentals include:

- Sharp (♯): Raises a note by a half step (semitone).

- Flat (♭): Lowers a note by a half step (semitone).

- Natural (♮): Restores a note to its original pitch.

Microtonal music may use fractional accidentals, and in some cases, double sharps (𝄪) or double flats (𝄫) are used to raise or lower a note by a whole tone.

Evaluation:

1. Define key signature and its purpose.

2. Explain the concept of time signature and provide an example of a common time signature.

3. Define accidentals in music and list the three most commonly used accidentals.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. Define "sense of belonging."

2. Explain five ways one can achieve a sense of belonging.

3. Define teamwork.

4. Differentiate between chroma, intensity, and value.

5. Explain the concept of shading and describe three types of shading techniques (hatching, cross hatching, pointillism).

Weekend Assignment:

1. \*\*Accidental\*\* in music is a symbol that modifies the pitch of a note. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure

2. A time signature of 3/8 means that each measure contains three \_\_\_\_ notes. (a) quarter (b) eighth (c) half (d) whole

3. Which of the following is an example of a simple triple time signature? (a) 2/4 (b) 6/8 (c) 4/4 (d) 9/8

4. In music, what does the symbol ♮ represent? (a) A sharp note (b) A flat note (c) A natural note (d) A quarter note

5. When is a double sharp (𝄪) used in music? (a) To lower a note by a half step (b) To raise a note by a whole tone (c) To indicate silence (d) To indicate a rest

Theory:

1. Explain the purpose of key signatures and provide an example.

2. Differentiate between simple and compound time signatures in music.

3. Describe the role of accidentals in modifying pitch in music.**[GClef.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GClef.svg)**

Evaluation:

1. Key Signature: A key signature refers to the symbols, sharps (♯) or flats (♭), placed after the clef at the beginning of a musical staff to indicate the key of a composition. It tells the musician which notes should be played as sharps or flats throughout the piece.

Time Signature: A time signature is a numerical notation found at the beginning of a piece of sheet music. It consists of two numbers, one above the other. The top number represents the number of beats in each measure, while the bottom number represents the type of note that receives one beat (e.g., 4/4 means four beats per measure with a quarter note receiving one beat).

2. (i) Two Types of Time Signatures:

- Simple Time Signatures (e.g., 2/4, 3/4, 4/4): These have beats that can be divided into two equal parts.

- Compound Time Signatures (e.g., 6/8, 9/8, 12/8): These have beats that can be divided into three equal parts.

(ii) Accidentals: Accidentals are musical symbols that modify the pitch of a note. The three most common accidentals are:

- Sharp (♯): Raises a note by a half step.

- Flat (♭): Lowers a note by a half step.

- Natural (♮): Restores a note to its original pitch.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. Importance of art includes self-expression, cultural preservation, and creativity.

2. Art appreciation is the understanding and enjoyment of visual, auditory, or performing arts. It involves perceiving, interpreting, and valuing artworks.

Weekend Assignment:

1. (a) Natural (♮) restores the note to its normal pitch.

2. (b) Flat (♭) lowers a note by a semitone.

3. (a) Double sharp (𝄪) raises a note by a semitone.

4. Musical signs introduced just before a note are called accidentals

5. (b) A musical piece in 2/4 time represents two crotchet beats in a bar

Theory:

1. Time Signature: A time signature is a numerical notation found at the beginning of a piece of sheet music that indicates the number of beats in each measure and the type of note that receives one beat.

2. The two types of time signatures are simple time signatures (e.g., 2/4, 3/4, 4/4) and compound time signatures(e.g., 6/8, 9/8, 12/8).

**WEEK FOUR**

**TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO CHOREOGRAPHY**

Meaning of Choreography:

Choreography is the art and practice of designing sequences of movements for physical bodies, specifying their motion, form, or both. It involves composing ballets and other dances by planning and arranging the movements, steps, and patterns of dancers. Choreography finds applications in various fields such as musical theatre, cheerleading, cinematography, gymnastics, fashion shows, ice skating, marching bands, show choirs, theatre, synchronized swimming, artistry, video game production, and animated art.

Principles of Choreography:

Choreography is guided by the following principles:

1. Conception of the Dance Idea: The choreographer begins by conceptualizing the dance idea, envisioning the theme, mood, and message of the performance.

2. Gathering of Movements: Movements and steps are collected, selected, and organized to align with the intended choreography.

3. Creating the Final Structure and Perfecting the Performance: The choreographer refines the choreography, arranging the movements, steps, and patterns into a cohesive structure while striving for flawless execution.

Meaning of Choreographer:

A choreographer is an artist who practices the art of choreography. They are responsible for creating choreographies by designing and arranging sequences of coordinated body movements, a process known as choreographing.

Evaluation:

1. Choreography: Choreography is the art and practice of designing sequences of movements for physical bodies, specifying their motion, form, or both.

2. Principles of Choreography: The principles of choreography include the conception of the dance idea, gathering of movements, and creating the final structure while perfecting the performance.

General Evaluation/Revision:

1. Collage: Collage is an art form that involves creating compositions by pasting various materials like paper, fabric, or photographs onto a surface.

2. Collage Requirements: The three collage requirements are a base or background, adhesive or glue, and a variety of materials for composition.

3. Mosaic: Mosaic is an assemblage craft involving arranging small, colored pieces of materials like glass or tiles to form a picture or pattern.

4. Collage Procedures: The procedures for creating a collage may involve selecting materials, arranging them on the base, and adhering them.

5. Elements of Art and Design: Elements of art and design are fundamental visual qualities in art, including line, shape, form, color, texture, space, and value.

Weekend Assignment:

1. (a) Choreography is the movements used by dancers, especially in performing ballet.

2. Skilled dancers who design and arrange sequences of uniform body movements are called (b) choreographers

3. (a) True - Choreography serves as a form of public entertainment and a means of earning a living.

4. (a) True - Choreography can be performed both live on stage and on the dance floor.

5. An example of choreography is (a) ballet.

Theory:

1. Three relevant fields of choreography include musical theatre, cinematography, and synchronized swimming.

2. The principles of choreography are the conception of the dance idea, gathering of movements, and creating the final structure while perfecting the performance.

**WEEK FIVE**

**TOPIC: MAKE -UP IN DRAMA**

Introduction to Choreography:

Meaning of Choreography:

Choreography is the art and practice of designing sequences of movements for physical bodies, specifying their motion, form, or both. It involves composing ballets and other dances by planning and arranging the movements, steps, and patterns of dancers. Choreography finds applications in various fields such as musical theatre, cheerleading, cinematography, gymnastics, fashion shows, ice skating, marching bands, show choirs, theatre, synchronized swimming, artistry, video game production, and animated art.

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Choreography is guided by the following principles:

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A choreographer is an artist who practices the art of choreography. They are responsible for creating choreographies by designing and arranging sequences of coordinated body movements, a process known as choreographing.

Evaluation:

1. Choreography: Choreography is the art and practice of designing sequences of movements for physical bodies, specifying their motion, form, or both.

2. Principles of Choreography: The principles of choreography include the conception of the dance idea, gathering of movements, and creating the final structure while perfecting the performance.

General Evaluation/Revision:

1. Collage: Collage is an art form that involves creating compositions by pasting various materials like paper, fabric, or photographs onto a surface.

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3. Mosaic: Mosaic is an assemblage craft involving arranging small, colored pieces of materials like glass or tiles to form a picture or pattern.

4. Collage Procedures: The procedures for creating a collage may involve selecting materials, arranging them on the base, and adhering them.

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Weekend Assignment:

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2. Skilled dancers who design and arrange sequences of uniform body movements are called (b) choreographers.

3. (a) True - Choreography serves as a form of public entertainment and a means of earning a living.

4. (a) True - Choreography can be performed both live on stage and on the dance floor.

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Theory:

1. Three relevant fields of choreography include musical theatre, cinematography, and synchronized swimming.

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**WEEK SIX**

**TOPIC: CONSEQUENCES OF USING FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS**

Meaning of Fake and Adulterated Goods:

Fake and adulterated goods refer to products manufactured with the intent to be sold as genuine but often contain substandard or harmful materials. Adulteration, in the context of food or drink, refers to the addition of inferior or unsafe substances, making them impure and unfit for human consumption.

Fake and Adulterated Goods:

These encompass a range of products, including:

1. Alcoholic drinks and non-alcoholic malt beverages.

2. Processed canned foods like condensed milk.

3. Medicines.

4. CDs, DVDs, and audio tapes.

5. Perfumes and cosmetics.

6. Vehicle spare parts.

7. Computer software like games.

8. Designer-labeled clothing.

9. Watches.

Reasons Why People Make Fake and Adulterated Goods:

Several factors motivate the production of fake and adulterated goods, such as:

1. Lack of patriotism.

2. Greed.

3. Lack of moral values.

4. Inadequate penalties for offenders.

5. Disloyalty or a lack of integrity.

Evaluation:

1. Define fake and adulterated goods.

2. (i) Mention two goods that can be faked. (ii) State two reasons why people engage in the production of fake and adulterated goods.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. State the two basic kinds of clef.

2. What is craft?

3. List five crafts practiced in Nigeria.

4. Explain apprenticeship.

5. List five materials used for tie and dye.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Which one of the following is NOT a reason why people make fake and adulterated goods? (a) Disloyalty (b) Lack of stiff penalties (c) Good moral principles (d) Greed.

2. Fake and adulterated alcoholic drinks are \_\_\_\_ (a) harmful to the human body (b) good for the human body. (c) quality or standard goods. (d) authentic goods 3. Any edible goods or products that are unsafe for human consumption are \_\_\_\_ (a) authentic goods (b) fake and adulterated goods (c) raw goods (d) unfinished goods.

4. Which one of these goods cannot be faked and adulterated? (a) Beans (b) CDs/DVDs (c) Vehicle spare parts (d) Processed canned foods.

5. Products that are viewed as fake and adulterated are products made from low-quality materials. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure.

Theory:

1. What are fake and adulterated goods?

2. State two reasons why people make fake and adulterated goods.

**WEEK SEVEN**

**TOPIC: CONSEQUENCES OF USING FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS**

Control of the Sale of Adulterated Goods:

1. Patriotism.

2. Respect for constituted authority.

3. Honesty.

4. Non-compromise of principles.

5. Kind-heartedness.

6. Being conscious of one's rights as a consumer and being willing to reject any form of cheating.

7. Inspection of goods at production companies by staff of governmental agencies responsible for regulating, testing, and controlling the quality of goods manufactured and distributed in Nigeria. This is crucial to ensure that goods meet acceptable standards before reaching the open market and consumers.

Evaluation:

State two methods for controlling the distribution and sale of fake and adulterated goods.

Agencies That Fight Against the Production and Distribution of Fake and Adulterated Goods:

These agencies include:

1. SON (Standards Organisation of Nigeria):

a. Organizes tests and certifies goods made in Nigeria.

b. Ensures that goods meet acceptable standards.

c. Maintains an inventory of products through proper documentation and inspects the quality of production facilities, materials, and products in Nigeria.

2. NDLEA (National Drug Law Enforcement Agency):

a. Coordinates drug law enforcement duties.

b. Strengthens and enhances legal means of international cooperation in combating illegal drug activities and eradicating illegal cultivation of narcotic plants.

c. Takes measures to prevent the use of ordinary means of transport for illegal drug trafficking.

3. NAFDAC (National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control):

a. Regulates and controls the importation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of regulated products.

b. Conducts tests on products to ensure compliance with acceptable standards.

c. Investigates production premises and facilities.

d. Controls the exportation of products and certifies them.

e. Compiles standard specification procedures for regulated products.

Evaluation:

1. State the full meaning of these government agencies: (i) SON, (ii) NAFDAC, (iii) NDLEA.

2. Mention one duty of the above-mentioned government agencies that combat the production, distribution, and sale of fake and adulterated goods.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. What is papier-mâché?

2. List five materials needed for papier-mâché.

3. List five objects you can create using paper pulp.

4. Name three professionals involved in art.

5. Provide four examples of non-visual art.

Weekend Assignment:

1. NAFDAC stands for \_\_\_\_ (a) National Authority For Development And Commercialization (b) National Agency for Food And Drug Administration and Control (c) New Agency For Data Access And Control (d) None of the above.

2. Certification of goods made in Nigeria that meet acceptable standards is the sole duty of \_\_\_\_ (a) SON (b) NDLEA (c) NAFDAC (d) EFCC.

3. What governmental agency tackles the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants? (a) NAFDAC (b) SON (c) NDLEA (d) CPA.

4. Another term for fake goods is \_\_\_\_ (a) substandard goods (b) standard goods (c) genuine goods (d) None of the above.

5. Products that meet acceptable standards are \_\_\_\_ goods. (a) genuine (b) substandard (c) fake (d) None of the above.

Theory:

1. What is the full meaning of NDLEA?

2. What does SON represent?

**WEEK EIGHT**

**TOPIC: BEADWORKS**

Definition of Beadwork: Beadwork is a craft that involves the skillful use of colorful beads, along with various materials and tools, to create decorative objects. It is the art or craft of attaching beads to one another by stringing them with a sewing needle, beading needle and thread, thin wire, or sewing them onto cloth.

Materials and Tools Used in Beadwork:

Beading Materials:

1. Fishing line

2. Glue

3. Thread

4. Beads

5. Hook

6. Stopper

Beading Tools:

1. Needle

2. Nose pliers

3. Scissors

4. Micro-crimpers

5. German box-joint pliers

Evaluation:

1. Define beadwork.

2. Mention two beading materials and tools.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. What is prehistoric art?

2. Describe the art of the early humans.

3. Define these elements of drama: (i) Plot (ii) Characterization (iii) Diction (iv) Dramatis personae.

4. Mention the three principles of choreography.

5. State five functions of makeup.

6. Define rhythm and timbre in music, respectively.

7. What is ham acting?

8. State five causes of disunity in society.

9. What is unity?

Weekend Assignment:

1. \_\_ is a popular place in Nigeria where bead making is practiced. (a) Bida (b) Kano (c) Sokoto (d) Zamfara.

2. The small round and oval pieces made of wood, glass, etc., with a hole for passing the fishing line are called \_\_\_\_ (a) bead (b) scissors (c) ornament (d) pliers.

3. \_\_ is a product of beadwork. (a) Beaded vase (b) Leather shoes (c) Handbag (d) Earring.

4. Which one of these tools is suitable for cutting the fishing line after completing the beaded work? (a) Scissors (b) Hook (c) Knife (d) Cutter knife.

5. What kind of fishing line is suitable for making a beaded vase? (a) Thick fishing line (b) Rope (c) Light flexible fishing line (d) Copper wire.

Theory:

1. What is beadwork?

2. Mention two beading materials.

**WEEK NINE**

**TOPIC:AFRICAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

Classification of African Musical Instruments:

1. Chordophones: These include African stringed instruments like the Hausa "guluna," lutes such as "goje," "molo," "garaya," "kukuma," "gurmi harp," and the raft zither known as "molo," as well as the banjo.

2. Membranophones: African drums encompass a wide variety, including the Yoruba "gangan," "iyailu," "omele," "dundun," the "atumpum" of Akans, Yoruba "gbedu," "bata," Igbo "Igba Eze," "Igba Egwu," "Igba Mmonwu," Hausa "tombarika age," "kotsoko," the "Nsing Obong" of Ibibios and Efiks, and more.

3. Idiophones: This category consists of African instruments that produce sound through shaking or striking. Examples include the Igbo "ogene," Yoruba "agogo," Hausa "dawar," "sekere," rattles, thumb pianos, pot drums, medium slit drums, and others.

4. Aerophones: Instruments classified as aerophones include African flutes, the Hausa "kaakaki," and the "oja," among others.

Evaluation:

1. State four categories of musical instruments.

2. State one African musical instrument for each category of musical instrument.

Types of Musical Instruments:

1. Western Musical Instruments: These are typically divided into three main categories: plucked, bowed, and hammered instruments.

a) String Instruments: Stringed instruments produce sound through the vibration of stretched strings and are further categorized as plucked, bowed, or hammered.

(i) Plucked Instruments: Examples include the harp, guitar, lute, zither, banjo, lyre, and mandolin, where sound is produced by plucking the strings with fingers or a plectrum.

(ii) Bowed Instruments: This category comprises the violin, viola, cello, and double bass, with sound produced by bowing strings while adjusting pitch with the fingers on the fingerboard.

(iii) Hammered Instruments: Instruments like the piano produce sound by hammering strings.

2. Wind Instruments: Divided into wood and brass categories, these instruments produce sound through the vibration of air in the tube, either directly by the player or indirectly via bellows.

a) Woodwind Instruments: Examples include the flute, oboe, piccolo, recorder, cor anglais, clarinet, bassoon, and English horn, played by blowing air.

b) Brass Instruments: Brass instruments include the trumpet, cornet, trombone, euphonium, tuba, French horn, and saxophones. They are also played by blowing air.

3. Percussion: Instruments in this category produce sound through beating with sticks or hands, striking, or shaking. They can be definite or indefinite pitched instruments and include drums (snare drum, bass drum, timpani), cymbals, bells, celesta, triangle, gong, tambourine, and xylophone.

4. African Musical Instruments: This category encompasses a wide range of drums, rattles, slit gongs, double bells, harp-like instruments such as the kora, fiddles, xylophones, and lamellaphones like the mbira. It also includes various flutes and trumpets.

Evaluation:

1. State the four types of musical instruments.

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

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. What is script?

2. Explain the term lettering.

3. Define sculpture in the round and relief sculpture.

4. What is unity?

5. What is the difference between monophony and polyphony?

6. Explain any five elements of music.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Which of the following is an aerophone? (a) Trumpet (b) Guitar (c) Bell (d) Viola.

2. All stringed instruments are called \_\_\_\_ (a) aerophone (b) idiophone (c) membranophone (d) chordophone.

3. Which one of the following is a bowed instrument? (a) Violin (b) Xylophone (c) Trumpet (d) Cymbal.

4. A clarinet is a transposing instrument. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure.

5. The musical instrument of the idiophone category is played by \_\_\_\_ (a) shaking (b) plucking (c) blowing (d) striking.

Theory:

1. What are musical instruments?

2. Mention two local musical instruments in Nigeria.

**WEEK TEN**

**TOPIC: TIE- DYE**

Meaning of Tie-Dye:

Tie-dye is a textile craft in which specific areas of fabric, not intended to be dyed, are tightly bound using raffia. This binding resists the penetration of dye when the fabric is immersed in a dye solution.

Materials and Tools:

Materials include:

1. Dye stuff

2. Raffia

3. Rubber gloves

4. Hydrosulphite

5. Caustic soda

6. White cotton fabric

7. Salt

8. Water

Tools include:

1. Bucket

2. Pot and kettle

3. Stick

4. Scissors

Types of Dyeing Methods:

1. Squirting

2. Splashing

3. Dipping

Types of Tying Methods:

1. Twisting method

2. Circle tying method

3. Marbling method

4. Knotting method

5. Pleating method

6. Stitching method

7. Clumb tying method

Evaluation:

1. Define tie-dye.

2. List two dyeing methods and two tying methods respectively.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. State five functions of drama.

2. Define tragedy and comedy respectively.

3. What is stage fright in drama?

4. What is costume?

5. Define playwright.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Which of the following is a resist material in tie and dye? (a) Raffia (b) Wax (c) Fabric (d) Rubber gloves.

2. The powdery pigment meant for dyeing a plain cotton fabric is called \_\_\_\_(a) dye stuff (b) caustic soda (c) hydrosulphite (d) chalk pastel.

3. The two basic chemicals in tie and dye are \_\_\_\_ (a) caustic soda and hydrosulphite (b) tannic acid and dye stuff (c) caustic soda and wax (d) formalin and hydrosulphite.

4. Which of these kinds of fabric is suitable for tie and dye? (a) Silk material (b) Linen material (c) Cotton fabric (d) Lace material.

5. What material protects the hands from coming into contact with the toxic and harmful chemicals when preparing the dye solution? (a) Rubber gloves (b) Disused fabric (c) Nylon (d) None of the above.

Theory:

1. Define tie and dye.

2. List two dyeing methods in tie and dye.