**CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS JSS 2**

**FIRST TERM**

**SCHEME OF WORK**

**WEEKS TOPICS**

1. The Study of Colours.

2. Elements of Art and Design

3.Principles of Art and Design

4.Design in Theatre

5.Dance

6.Self - Control

7. Voice Training

8. Origin of Music

9. History of Music

10. The Study of Colours (Colour Application)

11. Revision

12. Examination

**REFERENCE TEXTBOOKS**

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

**1ST TERM PROJECTS**

1. Construct a typical stage environment using real materials.
2. Produce a colour wheel showing the primary, secondary and tertiary colours.
3. Paint a composition of fruits depicting their local colours.

**WEEK ONE**

**TOPIC: THE STUDY OF COLOURS**

**SUB-TOPICS:**

**1. The Concept of Color:**

Color is a multifaceted phenomenon, perceived and interpreted in various ways. At its core, color arises from the interaction between light and objects, where certain wavelengths of light are absorbed while others are reflected, creating the sensations of color. Artists often regard color as the pigments or hues they use in their work, while scientists understand it as the dispersion of white light into a spectrum. Objects in our environment possess unique local colors, which contribute to the vibrant diversity of our visual world.

**2. Classification of Colors:**

Colors can be categorized into distinct groups, each with its unique properties and characteristics. Here are the primary classifications:

**- Primary Colors:**

Primary colors are foundational and cannot be generated by mixing other colors. The primary triad includes red, yellow, and blue.

**- Secondary Colors:**

Secondary colors result from the equal combination of two primary colors. By mixing primary colors in equal proportions, we obtain secondary colors such as orange (red + yellow), purple or violet (blue + red), and green (blue + yellow).

**- Tertiary Colors:**

Tertiary colors emerge from the mixture of two secondary colors.

**- Intermediate Colors:**

Intermediate colors are achieved by blending a primary color with an adjacent secondary color**.**

**- Harmonious Colors (Analogous Colors):**

Harmonious colors belong to the same family of colors, exhibiting a close relationship and an ability to blend seamlessly in artworks.

**- Complementary Colors:**

Complementary colors are pairs that sit opposite each other on the color wheel. Primary colors complement secondary colors, resulting in combinations such as red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple.

**- Neutral Colors:**

Neutral colors, including white and black, serve as independent tones. Their blend produces shades of gray or ash. Adding neutral colors to other hues can lighten or darken them, creating tints and shades.

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**EVALUATION:**

**1. Define Color:**

Color is a complex visual sensation arising from the interaction between light and matter, characterized by the reflection and absorption of specific wavelengths of light.

**2. Types of Colors:**

**- Primary Colors**: Red, yellow, and blue are primary colors that cannot be created by mixing other colors**.**

**- Secondary Colors:** These colors result from the equal combination of two primary colors, such as orange (red + yellow), purple (blue + red), and green (blue + yellow).

**GENERAL EVALUATION:**

**1. Elements of Art and Design:**

The elements of art and design encompass fundamental aspects of visual expression. Two key elements are "line," which defines shape, and "color," which adds vibrancy and depth to artistic compositions.

**2. Principles of Art and Design:**

The principles of art and design guide the organization and aesthetics of visual creations. Two significant principles are "balance," which ensures visual equilibrium, and "emphasis," which highlights focal points within a composition.

**READING ASSIGNMENT:**

For further exploration of these concepts, consider referring to "Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) by Peter Akinyemi" (Book 2) on pages 15 to 22.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:**

1. Among the classes of colors, which one cannot be obtained by mixing other colors together? (b) Primary colors.

2. What term describes colors achieved by mixing two primary colors equally? (a) Secondary colors.

3. What results from mixing two secondary colors? (a) Tertiary color.

4. Name the category that includes white and black. (d) Neutral colors.

5. What is the term for colors directly opposite each other on the color wheel? (c) Complementary colors.

**THEORY:**

**1**. Define color and explain its fundamental characteristics.

2. Distinguish between "tint" and "shade" as color concepts in art and design.

**WEEK TWO**

**TOPIC: Elements of Art and Design**

SUB-TOPICS:

1. The Significance of Elements in Art and Design:

The elements of art and design serve as the fundamental building blocks that artists employ to address creative challenges. These elements are the essential components observed in any work of art, collectively forming the artistic composition.

2. The Fundamental Elements of Art and Design:

The elements of art and design comprise:

- Line:

A line represents the distance between two points, effectively becoming the point or dot in motion. It can enclose space to create shapes, playing a pivotal role in outlining objects through a variety of drawing media.

- Color:

Color emerges as the result of light striking an object and being reflected into the eyes. Artists perceive color as pigments or hues, while scientists understand it as the dispersion of white light through a spectrum. Colors are used to paint and design sketched objects, breathing life into two-dimensional and three-dimensional artworks.

- Shape:

Shape signifies the outlined edge of an object, with geometric forms like triangles, squares, rectangles, and circles often used to craft patterns and create standalone objects. Every object possesses a unique shape that guides the artist's hand during drawing.

- Texture:

Texture encompasses the tactile qualities of an object's surface, ranging from rough to smooth, coarse to fine. Artists manipulate texture to create desired effects in their works, offering a sensory experience through the artwork's touch.

- Value or Tone:

Value represents the relationship between lightness and darkness within a picture or drawing. It plays a significant role in illustrating light and shadow effects. Toning is achieved by altering a color's intensity, such as brightening it with the addition of white or darkening it with the infusion of black.

- Form:

Form represents the visible appearance of an object in space, reflecting its mass and volume. Artists perceive form as a visible structure, closely tied to contour. Three-dimensional forms include spheres, cubes, cuboids, cylinders, and cones.

- Space:

Space encompasses the area allocated for creating a work of art, whether physical or conceptual. It is essential for delineating the boundaries of an artwork and ensuring that sketched objects remain within the designated area.

MEANING AND APPLICATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF ART AND DESIGN:

1. Line: Lines serve to define the contours of objects using various drawing media, contributing to the essence of a work.

2. Color: Colors, perceived differently by artists and scientists, add vibrancy and depth to two-dimensional and three-dimensional artworks.

3. Shape: Shapes, both geometric and unique to objects, help structure artistic compositions.

4. Texture Texture influences the tactile experience of art, impacting the emotional resonance of the work.

5. Value or Tone: Value manipulation is key in portraying light and shadow effects in drawings and paintings.

6. Form: Form gives visible structure to objects, utilizing contour and three-dimensional shapes.

7. Space: Space allocation defines the canvas area, ensuring the art remains contained within the designated boundaries.

EVALUATION:

1.Define Elements of Art and Design:

2. List the Seven Elements of Art and Design

3. Write out the functions of Line:

GENERAL EVALUATION:

1. What is Painting?

2. Two Types of Painting:

THEORY:

1. List two elements of art and design:

2. What is Texture?

**WEEK THREE**

**TOPIC: PRINCIPLES OF ART AND DESIGN**

**SUB-TOPICS**

1. Meaning of Principles of Art and Design.
2. The Principles of Art and Design.
3. Uses and Application of Principles of Art and Design.

**MEANING OF PRINCIPLES OF ART AND DESIGN**

Principles of art and design are the laid down laws or guides that moderate the artist in his or her art activities in order to effectively use the art elements.

**THE PRINCIPLES OF ART AND DESIGN**

1. Balance
2. Dominance
3. Variety
4. Proportion
5. Harmony
6. Repetition
7. Rhythm

**MEANING, USES AND APPLICATION OF THE ART PRINCIPLES**

**1. BALANCE:** This is the equal distribution of the art elements in a design in order to achieve equal status. The art elements should be given equal weight to achieve balance. For instance, before making a sketch of composed still life objects, bear in mind that the sketched still life objects should be centralized on paper in order to achieve balance. Colour, tones and shape should be evenly or harmoniously distributed and every detail well arranged.

**2. DOMINANCE:**Anart element is meant to dominate or attract more attention than other elements in a work of art. For instance, a colour should dominate other colours in pattern design. The dominating colour in the work becomes the center of interest or the eye catcher.

**3. VARIETY:** Variety is achieved in a design when different materials are interchanged. Variety is the use of different elements like line, colour and shape and other components of design in varied and organized manner. Different art elements should be interchanged in a work of art to make the design more interesting and appealing.

**4. PROPORTION:** This is the proper relationship of one part of a figure to another with reference to size, form, shape and number. In figure drawing, the head being the unit of measurement should not be outstandingly bigger than the other parts of the human body. Therefore, all the parts of the human body should be evenly distributed. On the other hand, proportion is the proper relationship and distribution of some elements in a design.

**5. HARMONY:** Harmony is the unity of all the visual elements (shape, space, tone, colourand line) in a compositional design. Harmony is achieved by repetition of characteristics the same or related.

**6. REPETITION**: Repetition is the process of allowing some art elements to feature several times on a surface. Rhythm and repletion are closely related .Rhythm is simply the result of repetition.

**7. RHYTHM: It** is the flow achieved by arranging and depicting various elements like colour, line and shape(motif) in a repeated manner. Rhythm produces a continuous flow of movement of some elements in pattern design.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define principles of art and design.
2. Mention any two principles of art and design and explain**.**

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. How is calligraphy pen improvised**?**
2. Who takes charge of the museum and all the valuable things in it?

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) by Peter Akinyemi.(Book 2)Pages 5-6.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Textile designers make the most use of the principle of …………………(a) emphasis (b) proportion (c) repetition (d)registration
2. In pattern making, what principle of art and designs allows a colour to have a domineering presence over other colours? (a) Balance (b) Proportion (c) Dominance (d) Repetition
3. When some art elements are given equal weight in a work of art,……..…….is achieved.(a) balance (b) proportion (c)rhythm (d) repetition
4. The use of opposing, contrasting or diversifying elements in a composition thereby adding individualism and interest to such work is called……………...(a) balance (b) repetition (c) variety (d) harmony
5. The use of closely related line, colour and shape in pattern making creates a sense of ………..…... (a) harmony (b) repetition (c)balance (d) proportion

**THEORY**

1. What art principle is required to properly relate and distribute the various parts of the human body to the head in figure or life drawing?
2. Explain repetition?

**WEEK FOUR**

**TOPIC: DESIGN IN THEATRE**

**SUB-TOPICS**

1. Meaning of Theatre Design.
2. Aspects of Theatre Design.
3. Elements of Design.

**MEANING OF THEATRE DESIGN**

Theatre design is the design of the space where a performance takes place. It is the creation of a unique stage environment meant to house a dramatic action. Theatre design relates purely to the visual aspect of a production. Theatre designers create a stage environment meant for performing live plays, musical shows and various dances.

**ASPECTS OF THEATRE DESIGN**

There are various parts that make up theatre design. They include:

1. Properties or Props
2. Costume
3. Make up
4. Light
5. Sound or audio effect
6. Set or stage

**ELEMENTS OF DESIGN**

The elements of theatre design include:

1. Set design
2. Lighting
3. Costume design

Set design is possibly the most important of the elements in the overall design for a play. This is because other elements like lighting and costume designers need to know the basic shape of the set design before they can do their work. The set designer and costume designer work together with the director to create a unified look and design for the show. The set designer will create a plan that include any building ,furniture or rigging that needs to be included to create the total set.

Set design is vital for creating the environment in which the characters on stage will act, but the costume designer can actually inform the characters themselves when the audience sees a character dressed a certain way, they automatically make assumptions about the character such as whether she is rich, poor, good or evil. Costume designer designs the costume for each player to wear, help to supervise the making or purchasing of the costumes .He or she works with the director and closely with the script to create the looks right for the period and characters. While fitting with the overall vision for the design of the show.

**EVALUATION**

Explain these elements of design in theatre. (i) Set (ii) Lighting (iii) Costume

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What is art?
2. Mention the two types of art.
3. State three importance of art in the society.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. The special garments and other accessories designed to be worn by the players are called ………..(a) costume (b) props (c) make up (d) None of the above
2. The elevated platform detached from the auditorium where live dramatic performances take place in a theatre is called …………(a) stage (b) auditorium (c) box office (d) None of the above
3. The creation of the visual aspect of a typical stage environment is the sole duty of the ………..…..(a) theatre designer (b) master (c) manger (d) prompter
4. Which of the following aspects of theatre design illuminates the set design stage? (a) Lighting (b) Properties of props (c) Props (d) Set
5. Another word for theatre design is ……..(a) stenography (b) scenography (c)serigraphy(d) None of the above

**THEORY**

1. What is theatre design?
2. Mention two aspects of theatre design.

**WEEK FIVE**

**TOPIC- DANCE**

**SUB-TOPIC**

Types of Dance.

**The types of dance are as follows:**

**a. DRAMATIC DANCE: This** type of dance sets the programme for the dance as part of drama. This type of drama is interspersed with dance movements coupled with dramatic actions simultaneously.

**b**. **COMIC DANCE: This** type of dance involves dancers depicting funny dance movements for entertainment. Comic dance is characterized with funny dance steps which are performed among the Philippines like ButiButi and Bajao.

**c. PURE DANCE: This** type of dance refers to dance movements that make up a piece of work containing no plot, often the dance movements that suggest a particular subject or mood. A pure dance does not possess a combination of other forms of dance. This makes it unique.

**d.DANCE DRAMA:** Dance drama is performed through rhythmic dance movements frequentlyconveyed with dialogue.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define dance.

2. What is dance drama?

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What is plot?
2. Explain the element of drama ‘characterization’.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. A series of steps and movements that match the speed and rhythm of a piece of music is called……..(a) gesticulation (b) dance (c) drama (d) None of the above
2. Dancing is a noble career performed by..………………………….... (a) musicians (b) dancers (c) prompters (d) None of the above.
3. The art of dancing is a sub-branch of …………….(a) fine art (b) performing art (c) literary art (d) applied art
4. A form of dance that does not contain a plot and emphasizes a major subject or mood is called ……(a) comic dance (b) pure dance (c) dance drama (d) None of the above.
5. Dance is a medium of public entertainment. (a) True (b False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure

**THEORY**

1. State the meaning of comic dance.
2. Mention two forms of dance.

**WEEK SIX**

**TOPIC-SELF -CONTROL**

**SUB-TOPICS**

1. Meaning of Self -Control.
2. How to exercise Self- Control.
3. Benefits of Self -Control.
4. Practicing Self- Control.

**MEANING OF SELF- CONTROL:** This involves a person being able to restrain his or her impulses, emotion or ideas. A person should always exercise self-control even at the slightest provocation when being in the midst of people as it can to a large extent ward off attack from a person or group of people.

**HOW TO EXERCISE SELF- CONTROL**

1. Show moderation in whatever you do.
2. Being modest
3. Being content
4. Being considerate
5. Don’t be in a fighting mood all the time.
6. Being tolerant.
7. Being truthful at all time.

**BENEFITS OF SELF -CONTROL**

1. It boosts or increases one’s decision making capacity.
2. It increases one’s chances of success.
3. It helps us to curtail impulsive behaviours like stealing, binged or excessive drinking and lying.
4. It promotes congruence or agreement.
5. It improves one’s focus such that the individual is more likely to get rich in future.

**EVALUATION**

1. What is self- control?
2. Mention two ways in which a person can exercise self -control.
3. State two benefits of self-control.

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. Describe the art of the early men.
2. State the meaning of improvisation in art.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of self-control? (a) Enhancement of one’s decision making capacity. (b) Success (c) Failure (d) Congruence
2. A person who is always in a fighting mood all the time ………….(a) lacks self - control. (b) possessesself-control. (c) is jovial . (d) is well behaved.
3. Self-control entails the following except……(a) moderation (b) modest (c) being in a fighting mood. (d) Not being in a fighting mood.
4. Being in the right frame of mind towards others willmake a person exerciseself-control at all time. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure
5. A person who is fond of using abusive words on people who offend him or her lacks ………………(a) team spirit. (b) self - control. (c) good morals. (d) discipline.

**THEORY**

1. Define self-control.
2. List two ways of exercising self-control.

**WEEK SEVEN**

**TOPIC: VOICE TRAINING**

**SUB-TOPICS**

1. Definition of Voice.
2. Classification of Voice into Parts.
3. Explanation of the Voice Range.

**VOICE**

Voice is the sound or sounds uttered through the mouth of living creatures , especially human

beings in terms of speaking, shouting ,singing etc.

**VOICE CLASSIFICATION:**The human voice is classified into four parts when singing songs or a composed tune in music. They include:

1. Soprano
2. Alto
3. Tenor
4. Bass

**VOICE RANGE**

Vocal range is the measure of the breadth of pitches that a human voice can phonate. Although, the study of vocal range has a little practical application in terms of speech.It is a topic of study within linguistics, phonetics and speech and language .Vocal rage is within the context of singing. Vocal range for a female singer encompasses high notes of mezzo- soprano and low notes of a soprano.

**EVALUATION**

1. What is voice?
2. Mention two voices that can be used for singing a composed tune.

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What are the three groups of people involved in drama and theatre?
2. Explain these dramatic terms. (i) Flashback (ii)Suspense (iii) Climax (iv) Stage fright

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. ………………..refers to any form of noise, music and vibration heard through one’s ear.(a) Voice (b) Sound (c) Pitch (d) Intensity
2. The following are classes of voice except……….(a) alto (b) bass (c) tenor (d) noise
3. ………..refers to the pitch of women voice that is high. (a) Bass (b) Alto (c) Tenor (d) Soprano
4. ………..refers to the pitch of the men voice that is low. (a) Tenor (b) Bass (c) Tenor (d) Alto
5. The sound produced from the mouth of human beings in various forms is called…….…(a) intensity (b) voice (c) tone (d) pitch

**THEORY**

1. Define voice range.
2. List the four classes of voice in music.

**WEEK EIGHT**

**TOPIC: HISTORY OF MUSIC**

**SUB-TOPICS**

1. Origin of Music.
2. Meaning of Sound.
3. Characteristics of Sound.
4. Meaning of Rhythm and Intervals.

**ORIGIN OF MUSIC**

Music emerged from the following sources namely-

1. **HAMMER AND ANVIL**: Sound is observed when a blacksmith uses hammer and anvil to beat hot metal into a desired shape.
2. **BIRD SOUND:** A variety of sounds is observed among birds as they move from one place to another.
3. **SINGING:** Sound is produced when two people come together to make a composed tune.
4. **RHYTHM:**Sound is produced in form of rhythm. Rhythm is simply the movement or flow of musical sound. Rhythm is achieved in music when there is an orderly arrangement or flow of notes, beats, bar, accent and phrases. The flow of music can be in the Double time(Duple)(2) ,Triple time (3) and quadruple time (4)
5. **CLAPPING:**Sound is produced when humans clap their hands. Clapping produces a rhythmic flow in music and can flow easily to various clapping patterns.
6. **SOUND:** Raw sound can be transformed into good music when it is well organized.
7. **HUMAN VOICE:** The human voice is a useful medium through which sound is produced before musical instruments are introduced.
8. **ROARING OF OCEAN WAVES:** Sound is observed around a water body as heavy wind blows water from one place to another.

**MEANING OF SOUND:** Sound is simply what we hear through the ear. Various sounds are produced in our immediate environment which we can clearly hear through our ear. It can be in form of music, vibration and noise. Sound is both organized and disorganized. An organized sound is music which pleases the ear while a disorganized sound is noise which is unpleasant to the ear.

**EVALUATION**

1. Mention three sources of music.
2. What is sound?

**CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUND**

They include the following:

1. **TIMBRE(Sonic qualities of timbre):** Timbre is the quality of sound or colour of a sound .This is observed in terms of the different sounds that various musical instruments or one musical instrument can create. For instance, the musical sound of a saxophone differs completely from the sound of a guitar. In its deepest form, timbre also emphasizes the different sounds that one musical instrument can create.
2. **RHYTHM:** This is the note of durations that are organized into patterns.
3. **DYNAMICS:** This has to do with the changes in volume of musical sounds which can be immediate or gradual of time.
4. **INTENSITY:** This is the loudness and softness of musical sound. Musical sound with high intensity is loud while musical sound with low intensity is soft.
5. **DURATION:** This is the amount of time musical sound expressed through the application of musical notes, beat and other elements in a piece of music last .
6. **PITCH:** This is the highness and lowness of musical sound in a piece of music. It is the height or depth of musical sound. The pitch of sound is relatively high or low.
7. **TEXTURE:**This is the relationship of lines or voices in musical sound. Lines or voices form layers of sound which can be monophonic, polyphonic and homophonic.
8. **MELODY:** This is a sequence of single notes that form musical sound; the main, most prominent line or voice in a piece of music is the line or voice that the listener follows most closely.
9. **HARMONY: This** is a succession of chords .Chords are two or more notes that played together at the same time to make musical sounds.
10. **FORM:** This is the order of events in a piece of music that make up musical sound. Form is the number of sections and their relationship to each other and to a whole. In today’s music, sections often have evenness and symmetrical like quality as music pieces balance between contrast and repetition.

**MEANING OF RHYTHM AND INTERVAL**

1. Rhythm is the flow of musical sounds that are well arranged and organized.
2. Interval is the tonal gap between two notes. Interval can also be defined as the distance in pitch between two notes**.**

**EVALUATION**

1. Mention two features of sound.
2. Explain rhythm and interval respectively.

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What is music?
2. Differentiate between music and noise.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. The highness and lowness of musical sound is called ………….…(a)pitch (b) chord (c)timbre (d) intensity
2. A sound that is irregular and disorganized when heard through our ear is called ………….………. (a) music (b) noise (c) Option a & b (d) None of the above.
3. The interval between the root note and the top note which comprises of eight notes is the …………..(a) 1st interval (b) 8th interval (c) 2nd interval (d) Unison
4. A semibreve is a musical note the relative value ………………………. (a) 1 (b) 1/4 (c) 1/8 (d) 1/16
5. In music, the word octave stands for the number ………….. (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 6

**THEORY**

1. What is interval?
2. Define sound**.**

**WEEK NINE**

**TOPIC: HISTORY OF MUSIC**

**SUB-TOPICS**

1. Musical Textures: Monophony and polyphony
2. Periods of Music Development: Baroque period ,classical period, romantic period ,modern period
3. Forms of Music: Binary, unitary, ternary, rondo etc.

**MUSICAL TEXTURES**

1. **MONOPHONY:**In music,monophony is the simplest of musical textures, consisting of a melody or tune typically sung by a single singer or played by a single singer. For example, a flute player without accompanying harmony or chords .Many folk songs and traditional songs are monophonic.
2. **POLYPHONY:**In music, polyphony is one type of musical texture where a texture is generally speaking the way melodic rhythmic and harmonic aspects of a musical composition are combined to shape the overall sound and quality of the work.In particular, polyphony consists of two or more simultaneous lines of independent melody, as opposed to a musical texture with one voice(monophony or a texture with one dominant melodic voice accompanied by chords, which is called homophony.

**PERIODS OF MUSIC DEVELOPMENT**

1. **BAROQUE ERA (1600AD-1750AD):** Baroque music is the style of western art music.The harpsichord, a keyboard instrument in which pressing the keys caused a quill to pluck the strings, was an improvement Baroque era instrument which was used both in accompaniment and solo roles. A double- manual (two keyboard)harpsichord after Claude Goujon(1749).
2. **CLASSICAL ERA (1750AD-1820AD):** Classical music is the art music produced or rooted in traditions of western music including both liturgical (religious), social aspects and so on.
3. **ROMANTIC ERA:** This is an era of western classical music that began in the late 18th or early 19th century.It was related to Romanticism, the European artistic and literary movement that arose in the second half of the 18th century,and Romantic music in particular dominated the Romantic Movement in Germany.In the Romantic period, music became more expressive and emotional, expanding to encompass literary, artistic and philosophical themes.Famous early Romantic composers include- Schumann,Chopin, Mendelssohn,Bellini, and Berlioz.
4. **MODERN ERA:** This is the period of change and development in musical language that occurred around the turn of the 20thcentury,a period of diverse reactions and reinterpreting older categories of music,innovations that led to new ways of organizing and approaching harmonic,melodic, sonic and rhythmic aspects of music and changes in aesthetic worldviews in close relation to the larger identifiable period of modernism in the arts of the time.

**EVALUATION**

1. State the kind of music that developed during the romantic era.
2. Discuss briefly onthe music texture ‘monophony’.

**FORMS OF MUSIC**

**1. BINARYFORM:**It is a two part form. It is a musical form comprising two related sections whose parts are repeated. A basic musical form having two closely related sections. It follows a pattern of A //B//.

**2. TERNARYFORM:**It is also called song form. It is a three part musical form where the first section (A) is repeated after the second section (B) ends. It is usually schematized A-B-A. An example is the Da Capo Aria; The Trumpet shall sound from Handel’s Messiah.

**3. RONDO FORM:** It is a musical form with recurring leading theme often found in the final movement of a sonata or concerto.

**4. UNITARYFORM:**This is one unrepeated section of a piece of music. The notes that make up a tune in unitary form of music are not repeated in another section. The word unitary means songs that were not changed in tune.It flows continuously.

**EVALUATION**

1. List the forms of music.
2. Discuss binary form of music.

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What is the duty of the costumier?
2. Describe the audience in drama and theatre.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Cultural and Creative Art (New Edition) by Peter Akinyemi& Co-Authors. (Book 2)

**REFERENCE PAGE –**Visit the internet.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. ……………..….refers to one voice or line.(a) Monophonic (b) Polyphonic (c)Rondo (d) Homophonic
2. A form of music with many voices is called ……….(a) monophonic (b) polyphonic (c) rondo (d) homophonic
3. …….….refers to two notes that are played at the same time thereby moving in the same rhythm. (a) Timbre (b) Intensity (c) Chord (d) Pitch
4. …………….…refers to a melody with simple accompaniment. (a) Monophonic (b)Polyphonic (c) Homophonic (d) Rondo
5. A piece of music in the binary form comprises of ………..………….sections or parts. (a) three (b) two (c) four (d) five

**THEORY**

1. How many parts make up a piece of music in the ternary form?
2. What period did the baroque period in the history of music began and ended?

**WEEK TEN**

**TOPIC:THE STUDY OF COLOURS (COLOUR APPLICATION)**

**SUB-TOPICS**

1. Uses of Colours.
2. Psychological Meaning of Colours.
3. Mixing of colours.
4. Colour wheel design.

**USES OF COLOURS**

1. It can be used to make a statement, create an atmosphere etc.
2. Colour is used to create interior designs on walls.
3. Colour is used to create an atmosphere.
4. Colour is used to call forth a response.
5. Colour expresses outward towards the world but it helps us to travel inwards towards spiritual states, towards our true self. We can use colour to get what we want from the world or we can use colour to find something in ourselves.
6. Marketing and design colour can also help to support a message. For instance, green says fresh for vegetables; red for exciting, gold says quality. The associations for each colour play a vital role here however they must be modified for cultural considerations. For example, black is for funerals but in China white is used.
7. In the world of art and high culture, colour plays a significant or an important symbolic role. For example, in the Christian art, the Virgin Mary typically appears in blue and white.
8. On the street, colour is used not just for sign but as light itself.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL MEANING OF COLOUR**

There are four basic psychological colours. They include red, blue, yellow and green. They relate to the body, the mind, the emotions and essential balance between these three. The psychological properties of colour are as follows

1. **RED:** Physical positive: Physical courage, warmth, energy, basic survival, fight or flight, stimulation, masculinity, excitement. Negative defiance: aggression, visual impact, strain, anger.
2. **BLUE:** Intellectual positive: Intelligence, communication, trust, efficiency, serenity, duty, coolness, reflection, calm. Negative: Aloofness, lack of emotion, unfriendliness.
3. **YELLOW:** Positive optimism: Confidence, selfesteem, extraversion, emotional strength, friendliness, creativity. Negative: irrationality, fear, emotional fragility, depression, anxiety, suicide.
4. **GREEN :(**Positive) Balance, harmony, balance, refreshment, universal love, rest, restoration, reassurance, environmental awareness, equilibrium, peace. Negative: Boredom, stagnation, blandness, enervation.

**EVALUATION**

1. State two uses of colour.
2. Mention two psychological meaning of red.

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What is craft?
2. State any two local crafts you know.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Which one of these tilt towards the meaning of the psychological colour of red?
2. Aggression (b) Confidence (c ) Fear (d) Peace
3. Which one of these types of colour is a warm colour?

(a) Red (b) Blue (c) Purple (d) Green

1. Which one of these types of colour is a cool colour?

(a) Red (b) Orange (c) Yellow (d) Blue

1. Colour is used to make a statement. (a) True (b) False (c) Not sure (d) Maybe
2. Black symbolizes ………(a) mourning (b) peace (c) anger (d) aggression

**THEORY**

1. Mention two psychologicalqualities of green.
2. State two uses of colour.