**CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS JSS 2**

**THIRD TERM**

**SCHEME OF WORK**

**WEEK TOPIC**

1. Pattern
2. Key Signature
3. Dance as a Career
4. Beadwork
5. Time Signature
6. Crocheting
7. Papier Mache
8. Intervals
9. Tie- Dye
10. Singing and Recorder Playing
11. Revision / Examination
12. Examination Continues

**REFERENCE TEXTBOOK**

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art by Peter Akinyemi and other co-authors.

Book 2.

**PROJECTS**

1. Pattern design work in simple repeat pattern depicting butterfly as the motif.
2. Make a colourful bead that can be worn around the neck.

**WEEK ONE**

**TOPIC: PATTERN**

**Definition of Pattern:**

A pattern is a visually organized arrangement of motifs, which may be drawn from nature, abstract concepts, or geometric shapes. Within a pattern, a single motif is recurrently featured, and it can be accompanied by other visual elements such as lines and colors. This repetition of motifs emphasizes a fundamental principle in art and design known as "repetition." The motif, serving as the elementary unit of design, is then multiplied to create intricate and harmonious patterns.

**Types of Patterns:**

Patterns exhibit a rich diversity and can be categorized into various types,including:

1. Mirror Repeat Pattern: This pattern unfolds by reflecting motifs symmetrically on an imaginary central axis, creating a balanced and mirrored effect.

2. Counter Change Repeat Pattern: Counter change patterns exhibit motifs that transition in a contrasting manner, creating a captivating interplay of elements.

3. Full Drop Repeat Pattern: In this type, motifs are vertically staggered, with each row shifting downward, resulting in a visually dynamic arrangement.

4. Half Drop Repeat Pattern: Similar to the full drop pattern, this type involves staggered motifs, but they shift both vertically and horizontally, contributing to a sophisticated and intricate design.

5. Checkerboard Repeat Pattern: This pattern employs motifs arranged in a checkerboard fashion, conveying a sense of order and balance.

6. Simple Repeat Pattern: True to its name, this pattern features a straightforward repetition of motifs, often used for minimalist and elegant designs.

7. Diamond Repeat Pattern: Motifs in this pattern are oriented to create a diamond shape when repeated, offering an alluring and geometric visual impac**t.**

**HOW TO CREATE A PATTERN**

Step 1. Make several thumbnail sketches or roughs of a specific motif .

Step 2. Select the best motif that you feel is suitable for the main pattern work.

Step 3. Get the necessary materials for the pattern work.

Step 4. Mount a half imperial cardboard sheet on the drawing board and fix the edges of the cardboard firmly on the drawing board.

Step 5. Prepare the enlarged layout plan on the cardboard where the main pattern work is to be done .Use lines to split the inner space into sections. This is based on the dimension given to you by the teacher.

Step 6. Develop the selected motif in the unit of repeat.

Step 7. Use a tracing paper to copy the selected motif from the unit of repeat and begin to transfer the chosen motif repeated within the inner space of the enlarged layout plan

Step 8. Test the colours to determine those that are suitable for painting the motifs and the surrounding space. Create a colour chat in the unit of repeat to serve as a guide while painting.

Step 9. Begin to apply the necessary colours using sable brush to beautify the background or outer space before applying colours on the repeated motifs.

**EVALUATION**

1. What is pattern?
2. Mention any three types of pattern.

**GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. Define art.
2. State five importance of art in the society.
3. Give a detailed of how art penetrated the Nigerian curriculum.
4. Illustrate the branches of art.
5. Define aesthetics.
6. What is the difference between polyphony,homophony and monophony?

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. A pictorial composition comprising of same floral motifs that are repeated several times formsa \_\_\_\_ (a) pattern (b) unit of repeat (c) thumbnail sketch (d)None of the above.
2. The smallest unit of a design is called \_\_\_\_ (a) motif (b) unit of design (c) thumbnail sketch (d) None of the above
3. Non-figurative motifs in pattern making are called \_\_\_\_ (a) abstract motif (b) geometric motif (c) floral motif (d) insect motif
4. Which one of these art materials is required for motif transfer in pattern making?

(a) Tracing paper (b) Pencil (c) Poster colour (d) Crayon

1. A small area of a drawing sheet where a motif is developed is called \_\_\_\_ (a) unit of repeat (b) pattern (c) motif (d) None of the above

**THEORY**

1. What is pattern?
2. State two types of motif.

**WEEK TWO**

**TOPIC: KEY SIGNATURE**

**DEFINITION OF KEY SIGNATURE**

Key signature refers to a set of marks in form of musical signs like sharp and flat, introduced just before the treble and bass clef or at the beginning of a musical staff of a printed manuscript to indicate the key a musical piece is. Key signature is a group of sharps or flats placed to the right of the clef on a staffto identify the key in a musical piece.

**USES OF KEY SIGNATURE**

1. A key signature designates notes that are to be played higher or lower than the corresponding natural notes and applies to the end of the piece or up to the next key signature.
2. A key signature serves as a guide to the performer of a piece of music.
3. The key signature determines the pattern of accidentals, that is the sharps and flats to be played, and reappears at the beginning of each staff.

**EVALUATION**

1. What is key signature?
2. State two functions of motif.

**KEY SIGNATURE OF MAJOR SCALE**

An example of a C sharp major scale with a key signature of seven sharps which are grouped as follows.

**SCALE OF C #SHARP MAJOR**

**[GClef.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GClef.svg)**

**KEY SIGNATURE OF MINOR SCALE**

An example of harmonic minor scale of key ‘D’ with an accidental one sharp in key C ascending is naturalized in key C descending while key B is flattened as the next door key to key C as shown below.

**HARMONIC MINOR SCALE OF ‘D’**

**[GClef.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GClef.svg)**

**HARMONIC MINOR SCALE OF ‘E’**

[GClef.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GClef.svg)

**EVALUATION**

1. Construct the scale ofC#sharp major in the treble clef using key signature and accidentals.
2. Construct the scale of F# sharp major in the bass clef using key signature and accidentals.

**GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. What is colour?
2. Mention the three properties of colour and explain.
3. What are primary colours?
4. What is the difference between intermediate colour and tertiarycolour?
5. Define secondary colour.
6. Mention the three warm and cool colour.
7. Explain neutral colours and state examples.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Cultural and Creative Art Book 2, Peter Akinyemi and other authors, Page 11

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Musical signs like sharp and flat are key signature which also \_\_\_\_ (a) accidental (b) clef (c) time signature (d) note
2. \_\_\_\_ are introduced before the notes to raise each note by a semitone in the scale of C sharp major.(a) Flat (b) Sharp (c) Double flat (d) Double sharp
3. \_\_\_\_ are introduced before a note to reduce that note by a semitone in the scale of F flat major. (a) Flat (b) Sharp (c) Double flat (d) Double sharp
4. In the C major scale ,the eight note is called \_\_\_\_ (a) octave (b) tonic (c) supertonic

(d) mediant

1. What is the technical name for the fifth note in the C major scale?(a) Tonic (b) Super tonic (c) Leading note (d) Dominant

**THEORY**

1. What is key signature?
2. State one function of key signature.

**WEEK THREE**

**TOPIC: DANCE AS A CAREER**

**MEANING OF DANCE:** Dance the rhythmical movement of the human body in space and time usually aligned with the rhythm of the music. Dance is a series of steps and movement that match the speed and rhythm of the music.

**MEANING OF DANCE AS A CAREER:** Dance as a career is one’s future ambition intended to be undertaken as a means of earning a living, either on full time or part time basis.

**MEANING OF DANCE AS A PROFESSION:** Dance as a profession is the career that dancers engage in to earn a living.

**IMPORTANCE OF DANCE**

1. Dance serves as a vocational job.
2. Dance serves as a means of entertainment.
3. Dance promotes the culture of people of various ethnic groups in Nigeria.
4. Dance brings about speedy development of the mental and physical wellbeing of the dancer.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define dance.
2. State two importance of dance.

**GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTION**

1. Define dance pattern.
2. What is choreography?
3. Define the ‘plot’.
4. Mention any two types of dance.
5. Define characterization.
6. Explain these elements of music. (i) Timbre (ii) Duration (iii) Pitch

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. \_\_\_\_ is the art of body motion in accordance with the beats of a musical piece. (a) Dance

(b) Mimicry (c) Singing (d) Body demonstration

1. Dance is a noble career and a worthwhile career. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure
2. Dance performances take place live on stage in a \_\_\_\_(a) theatre (b) live room (c) studio

(d) cinema

1. Dance is a sub-group of\_\_\_\_(a) performing art (b) fine art (c) literary art (d) applied art
2. Dance as a career among dancers\_\_\_\_the public. (a) entertains (b) mars the life of

(c) educates (d) informs

**THEORY**

1. State two importance of dance.
2. Who is a dancer?

**WEEK FOUR**

**TOPIC: BEAD WORKS**

**DEFINTION OF BEAD WORK:** Bead work or bead making is a craft that deals with the use of colourful beads in various shapes and sizes, fishing line or string and other relevant materials and tools to make objects that can be worn on the body,flower vases etc.

**MEANING OF BEADS:** Beads are small oval,round pieces of glass,wood, plastic and clay, which possess a hole for passing the fishing line or string.

**MATERIALS FOR BEAD MAKING:** They include seed bead,straw bead, clay bead, pieces of bamboo, bottle tops,fishing line, string, stopper, hook etc.

**TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT USED IN BEAD MAKING:** They includescissors, plier etc.

**USES OF BEADS**

1. Beads are worn by couples for their traditional wedding ceremony.
2. Prince and princess from the royal family wear beads.
3. Women wear beads to complement their dressing.
4. Kings wear red beads to distinguish them from their subjects.
5. Dignified chiefs in rural communities wear beads to distinguish them from the common men.

**EVALUATION**

1. What are beads?
2. State two functions of bead.

**GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTION**

1. What is playwriting?
2. Who is a playwright?
3. What is the full meaning of SON?
4. What is stage fright?
5. What is the section in theatre where live dramatic performances take place?
6. Discus how art penetrated the Nigerian school curriculum.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Beadwork is practiced in one of these places in Nigeria.(a) Bida (b) Badagry (c) Oyo

(d) Kano

1. What beading material is passed through the hole of beads? (a) Fishing line (b) Copper wire (c) Binding wire (d) None of the above
2. Who specializes in beadwork as a craft? (a)Bead maker (b) Embroiderer (c) Draughtsman (d) Sculptor
3. The round, oval and cylindrical beads look \_\_\_\_ when placed on a flat surface. (a) two dimensional (b) three dimensional (c) abstract (d) valueless
4. Which one the following is a tool in beadwork? (a) Scissors (b) Beads (c) Fishing line (d) Thread

**THEORY**

1. What is bead?
2. State two uses of bead.

**WEEK FIVE**

**TOPIC: TIME SIGNATURE**

Time signature is the sign in form of numbers which indicates the number of beats in each bar. A musical piece on a manuscript has a specific time signature which can either be in the duple time,

triple time or quadruple time. For instance, **2, 2, 2**time etc.

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The time signatures above consist of the top number or upper figure and bottom numberor lower figure. The top number represents the number of beats in a bar, while the bottom number represents the type of beat or value of the note.For instance,2 represents minim,4 represents crotchet and 8 represents quaver. The simple triple time signature 3 means three crotchet beats in a bar. 4

**TYPES OF TIME SIGNATURE**

There are two types of time signature namely;

1. Simple Time Signature
2. Compound Time Signature

**KINDS OF SIMPLE TIME SIGNATURE**

There are three kinds of simple time signature as follows.

1. Simple Duple Time E.g. 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2

2 4 8 16 32 64

1. Simple Triple Time E.g. 3 , 3 , 3, 3, 3, 3

2 4 8 16 32 64

1. Simple Quadruple Time E.g. 4 ,4 or C ,4 ,4 , ,4 , 4

2 4 8 16 32 64

**KINDS OF COMPOUND TIME SIGNATURE**

There are three kinds of simple time signature as follows.

1. Compound Duple Time Signature E.g. 6 , 6 ,6 ,6 , 6 , 6

2 4 8 16 32 64

1. Compound Triple Time SignatureE.g. 9 , 9 , 9 , 9 , 9 , 9

2 4 8 16 32 64

1. Compound Quadruple Time Signature E.g. 12, 12 , 12 , 12, 12, 12

2 4 8 16 32 64

**EVALUATION**

1. What is time signature?
2. State the two types of time signature.

**GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. Explain written and unwritten drama.
2. A form of drama in which the players act out a story through body movement, facial expression with uttering a word is called \_\_\_\_
3. What is plot?
4. List the tying methods in tie and dye.
5. What is sense of belonging?
6. Define teamwork.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Cultural and Creative Art Book 2, Peter Akinyemi and other authors.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. \_\_\_\_ refers to two figures in form of fraction at the left side of a music piece to indicate the tuning of the music. (a) Key signature (b) Time signature (c) Scale (d) Staff
2. A music piece the 3 time is what kind of simple time signature. (a) Simple duple time

4

(b) Simple triple time (c) Simple quadruple time (d) None of the above.

3. Three crotchets in four bars in the 3 time implies \_\_\_\_ (a) four crotchet beats in a bar

4

(b) three crotchet beats in a bar (c) two crotchet beats (d) None of the above.

4. What does the upper figure in the 2 time represent? (a) Number of beats in a bar

2

(b)Value of the note (c) All of the above (d) None of the above.

5. The bottom number or figure in the 4 time represents \_\_\_\_

4

1. value of the note (b) number of crotchet beats (c) time signature (d) None of the above

**THEORY**

1. What kind of compound time signature is 6 time?

4

1. A musical piece with four crotchets in four bars each is what kind of simple time.

**WEEK SIX**

**TOPIC: CROCHETING**

**MEANING OF CROCHETING:** Crocheting is the craft in which colouredyarn or other material strands are manipulated to make fabric using a crochet hook. The word ‘crochet’ is derived from the French word ‘crocher’ which means ‘to hook’.

**CROCHETING MATERIALS: They include:**

1. Balls of yarn
2. Tape measure
3. Needle and thread
4. Cloth bag

**CROCHETING TOOLS**

1. Size 2 crochet hook
2. A pair of scissors

**EVALUATION**

1. Define the craft.
2. Mention two crocheting materials.

**GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. What is denouement?
2. Mention three duties of a playwright.
3. Who is a playwright?
4. Mention four forms of drama and explain.
5. List five Nigerian playwrights.
6. Mention the period and name of two music composers of the renaissance, baroque,classical, romantic and modern era.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Cultural and Creative Art Book 2, Peter Akinyemi and other authors.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. What tool in crocheting is used for interlocking loops of yarn into fabric?(a) A crochet hook (b) Balls of thread or yarn (c) Scissors (d) Tape measure
2. Which one of these is a product of crocheting? (a) Leather belt (b) Shoe (c) clay pot (d) Woven fabric
3. Crochet is derived from a French word \_\_\_\_ (a) crocher (b) croshay (c) knishes (d) croshe
4. Which one of these is a basic material in crocheting?(a) Balls of thread or yarn (b) Tape measure (c) Crochet hook (d) None of the above
5. All crocheting materials and tools are kept in a \_\_\_\_ after use. (a) portfolio (b) cloth bag

(c) basket (d) None of the above.

**THEORY**

1. Define crocheting.
2. Mention two types of stitch in crocheting.

**WEEK SEVEN**

**TOPIC: PAPIER MACHE**

**MEANING OF PAPIER MACHE:** Papiermache is a kind of paper craft which involves mixing wet pulped paper with starch paste or gum for the purpose of casting and modeling objects. Papiermache originated from Paris in France, where it was used in making caps and masks for celebrating special festivals.

**MATERIALS AND TOOLS FOR PAPIER MACHE**

1. Old newspaper
2. Paint
3. Starch paste
4. Cassava paste
5. Engine oil that is no longer useful.
6. Mortar and pestle
7. Grinding stone
8. Water etc.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define papiermache.
2. State three materials and tools used in papiermache.

**PROCEDURES FOR PAPIER MACHE**

1. Get old paper and magazines.
2. Tear papers into small bits.
3. Soak the bits of paper in a bucket of water overnight.
4. Pound the soaked pieces of paper in a mortar using a pestle until it turns into pulp.
5. Pack the mashed paper or paper pulp from the mortar squeeze out the excess water.
6. Prepare starch into a fairly thick constituency and mix the mashed paper with the starch paste or liquid glue and pound again.
7. Mould the desired object with the mashedpaper or paper pulp.
8. Apply colours on the work for beautification purpose.

**USES OF PAPIER MACHE**

1. Works serve as instructional material in the classroom.
2. Works can be used to decorate the wall of our home.
3. Papiermache masks can be worn by people for cultural festivals.

**EVALUATION**

1. Mention the steps involved in papiermache.
2. State two functions of papiermache.

**GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. State the three properties of colour and explain.
2. What is self control?
3. State ways that one can exercise self control.
4. Define fake and adulterated goods.
5. Mention three goods that can be faked.
6. What is balance as a principle of art and design?

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Papiermache originated from \_\_\_\_ (a) France (b) Rome (c) Germany (d) Italy
2. A craft that deals with the use of mixed wet pulped paper and starch for shaping objects is called \_\_\_\_ (a) paper mache (b) appliqué (c) paper craft (d) None of the above
3. Which one of these materials binds the mashed paper or wet pulped paper?(a) Starch paste (b) Fixative (c) Glue (d) Option A and C
4. The basic raw material in paper mache is \_\_\_\_(a) Old newspaper (b) glue (c) starch paste

(d) None of the above

1. \_\_\_\_ is used to pound the soaked pieces of paper in a mortar. (a) Stick (b) Pestle (c) Grinding stone (d)None of the above.

**THEORY**

1. Mention two materials used in papiermache.
2. State two tools involved in papiermache.

**WEEK EIGHT**

**TOPIC: INTERVALS**

**DEFINITION:** Interval is the distance in pitch between two notes in music. Interval is also the tonal gap between two notes.The interval in a musical piece is determined by counting from the root note to the top note.For example,in the scale of C major, the root note C is the 1st and the eight note C above is the octave,which is the 8th interval.The notes between the 1st note and the 8th note are included in the counting.

**KINDS OF INTERVAL**

1. Harmonious interval
2. Melodic interval

**HOW TO DETERMINE INTERVALS NUMERICALLY**

As stated previously,the interval is determined within a musical piece by counting the notes starting from the root note to the top note. Examples are as follows.

1. C up to E is a 3rd
2. G up to D is a 5th

**QUALITIES OF INTERVALS**

The five qualified names of interval are as follows.

1. Perfect interval: This is used for unison, 4th, 5th and octave.
2. Major interval: This is used for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th.
3. Minor interval: This is used for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th.
4. Augmented interval: This is used for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th.
5. Diminished interval: This is used for 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define interval.
2. State two types of interval.

**GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTION**

1. What is colour?
2. What is a colour wheel?
3. Explain any five classes of colour with examples.
4. State the three triads that make up the primary colour.
5. List three properties of colour and explain.
6. Mention five elements of drama and explain.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Cultural and Creative Art Book 2, Peter Akinyemi and other authors.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. \_\_\_\_ is the tonal gap between two musical notes.(a) Interval (b) Chord (c) Scale (d) Timbre
2. The technical name for the root note in C major scale is called \_\_\_\_(a) tonic (b) mediant

(c) sub-dominant (d) dominant

1. The interval from C to C is a/an \_\_\_\_ (a) eight (b) fifth (c) third (d) second
2. A perfect fifth when inverted becomes a \_\_\_\_ (a) major 3rd (b) Minor 6th (c) perfect 4th

(d) diminished 4th

1. A major third when inverted becomes a \_\_\_\_ (a) minor 6th (b) perfect 4th (c) diminished 3rd (d) augmented 6th

**THEORY**

1. What is the interval from C to G?
2. List the five qualities of interval.

**WEEK NINE**

**TOPIC: TIE-DYE**

**DEFINITION OF TIE-DYE**

Tie-dye is a textile craft which in a plain cotton fabric is tied at various points with raffia and dipped into a dye solution. The tied fabric takes the colour of the dye stuff after completing the dyeing process and when untied has beautiful designs formed on it. In tie-dye, the resist material is raffia and waxed thread, which prevent the dye solution from penetrating certain areas of the firmly tied fabric.

**METHODS OF TYING FABRIC**

1. Circle tying: Pick the fabric away from the middle point and tie it tightly with raffia at regular intervals. This tying process can be done repeatedly all over the fabric.
2. Clumb tying: Solid materials like pebbles, bottle tops and pieces of wood cut into different shapes and sizes are placed on fabric, wrapped and tied at various areas firmly with raffia.
3. Marbling: Fabric is rolled into a ball like shape and tied randomly or in no specific order after it has been first straightened out and gathered together casually..
4. Stitching: It involves the use of needle and thread to make stitches of intricate designs on fabric.
5. Knotting: Pick the fabric at the edges and free areas then knot it firmly.
6. Pleating: Fabric is folded systematically in accordion style. After successfully folding the fabric, twine or raffia is used to tie the fabric at intervals.

**LOCATION OF TIE-DYE**

Tie-dye is practiced in **Sokoto**and **Abeokuta** in **Ogun state.**

**EVALUATION**

1. What is tie and dye?
2. List four tying techniques in tie and dye.

**GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTION**

1. What are elements of art and design?
2. Mention seven elements of art and design.
3. Explain each element of art and design.
4. What is value?
5. List four types of line.
6. Explain space.
7. List four functions of line.
8. What is the importance of line to an artist?

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. \_\_\_\_ is a local craft in textile in which areas of a plain fabric not intended to be dyed are
2. tied tightly with raffia to prevent penetration when fabric is dipped into a dye solution.
3. Tie and dye (b) Batik (c) Serigraphy (d) Fabric designing
4. Which one of the following is a resist material in tie and dye? (a) Dye stuff (b) Raffia

(c) Wax (d) Caustic soda

1. Which one of the following is **NOT** a tying method in tie and dye?(a) Circle tying

(b) Serigraphy (c) Marbling (d) Pleating

1. A popular area in the Western part of Nigeria where tie and dye is practiced is \_\_\_\_

(a) Abeokuta (b) Oyo (c) Ogbomoso (d) Iseyin

1. Caustic soda and \_\_\_\_ are the chemicals involved in tie and dye. (a)hydrosulphite

(b) tannic acid (c) dye stuff (d) None of the above

**THEORY**

1. What is circle tying?
2. State any two tying methods.

**WEEK TEN**

**TOPIC:SINGING AND RECORDER PLAYING**

**CONSTRUCTION OF F AND G MAJOR SCALE**

1. F MAJOR SCALE
2. G MAJOR SCALE

**DEFINITION OF SCALE:** Scale is a group of notes in succession. Scale is also a set of any keys ordered by a particular frequency or pitch.The two types of scale include major and minor scale. There are fifteen major scales. The types of minor scale include melodic minor scale and harmonic minor scale.

In all major scales, semitones occur between the 3rd and 4th, 7th and 8th degrees. Accidentals must be introduced just before the note to preserve the correct order of tones and semitones in all major and minor scale.

**F MAJOR SCALE**

[GClef.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GClef.svg)

F major is a flat key in the major scale that has one flattened key as it key signature and accidental. The flattened key in F major is B.

**G MAJOR SCALE:** Construction of the scale of G major in the treble clef starting from the mediant using accidental. The sharpened key in the scale of G major is C.

The sharp sign introduced just before the note (semibreve) raises the pitch of the note in C by a semitone. The sharp introduced just before the note in C is called accidental.

[GClef.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GClef.svg)

**EVALUATION**

1. Define scale.
2. Construct the scale of C# major in the bass clef using accidental.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Cultural and Creative Art Book 2, Peter Akinyemi and other authors.

Visit the internet.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. A group of notes going up and down the musical stave is called \_\_\_\_(a) scale (b) cadence (c) chord (d) None of the above
2. What is the key that is sharpened in the scale of G major? (a) A (b) C (c) E (d) F
3. What is the relative minor to C major?(a) A minor (b) F minor (c) C minor (d) D minor
4. Sharp is a musical sign that \_\_\_\_ the pitch of a note by a semitone. (a) raises (b) lowers

(c) restores (d) None of the above.

1. A musical stave consists of \_\_\_\_ parallel horizontal lines and \_\_\_\_ spaces. (a) five, four (b) four, three (c) seven ,six (d) eleven, ten

**THEORY**

1. Where do the semitones occur in all major scales?

2. (i) State the tonic solfas and their technical names.

(ii) State the seven sharpened keys in C Sharp major scale.