

THIRD TERM E-LEARNING NOTE

SUBJECT: CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ART

CLASS: JSS 1

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

MEANING OF COSTUME

Costume refers to the clothes, accessories and hairdos worn by the players who are trying to look like a different person. Costumes add beauty to the entire outward appearance of the actors and actresses. Costumes also enable the players fit the targeted character perfectly. Costumes are sewn, designed and provided by the costumier or costume designer.

TYPES OF COSTUME

There two types of costume. They are as follows.

1. REAL COSTUME
 2. REHEARSAL COSTUME
1. **REAL OR AUTHENTIC COSTUME:** This refers to the actual dresses and accessories intended to be worn by the players for the main drama presentation.
 2. **REHEARSAL COSTUME:** This refers to the dresses and accessories meant to be worn by the players for the main purpose of rehearsing a play.

CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES

They include traditional dresses, caps, shoes, jewelries, hand bag, wrist watch etc.

EVALUATION

1. Define costume.
2. List the two types of costume in drama.
3. State three accessories also known as costume.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Define 'sense of belonging'.
2. State five one can achieve a sense of belonging.
3. What is teamwork?
4. Define drama and theatre respectively.
5. Mention the three groups of people involved in drama and theatre.

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors.
Pages 94 – 95.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. ____ refers to the characters' garments and accessories meant to be worn by the players who are to come on stage. (a) Costume (b) Hand bag (c) Shoe (d) Cap
2. Which one of these members of the drama crew sews, designs the costumes and makes the costumes available for the players? (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 so as to entertain the seated guests in the ____ (a) Greek theatre (b) Roman theatre (c) Mosque (d) Church
4. Which one of the following is NOT an accessory in drama? (a) Cap (b) Jewelry (c) Shoe (d) Clothing
5. Costume portrays the role to be played by the players in a drama piece. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure

THEORY

1. List the two types of costume.
2. Explain the two types of costume.

WEEK TWO

TOPIC: MOSAIC

MEANING OF MOSAIC: Mosaic is a picture or pattern produced by arranging and sticking small pieces of stone, glass, tile etc., unto a support. Mosaic is also a picture or decoration made of small, usually coloured pieces of inlaid stone, glass etc. Mosaic is an ancient form of painting, basically in pictorial forms.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS

The materials include:

1. Bits of coloured glass or broken bottles.
2. Strong adhesive or glue
3. Pieces of coloured tiles
4. Pieces of coloured tiles
5. Flat plywood
6. Coloured pictures cut from magazine.
7. Cardboard

8. Beads
9. Sequins
10. Bottle tops
11. Cartridge paper
12. Old newspaper
13. Pencil or pen

TOOLS: The tools include hammer, knife, scissors, and cutter knife.

EVALUATION

1. Define mosaic.
2. State any two mosaic materials and tools respectively.

METHODS

Step 1 Get the required materials for mosaic production.

Step 2 Mount and stick the cardboard onto the plywood using glue.

Step 3 Sketch the picture on the background support.

Step 4 Apply strong adhesive on the drawn picture and place the bits of coloured glass side by side to fit the drawn picture.

USES OF MOSAIC

1. Mosaic works serve as instructional material in the classroom.
2. Mosaic works are used to decorate our home.
3. Mosaic is fine and used to decorate the wall, floor and ceiling of building.

EVALUATION

1. Mention the mosaic procedures.
2. State two functions of mosaic.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTION

1. What is music?
2. Mention three classes of recorder.
3. Describe rhythm as an element of music.
4. What is denouement?
5. Define lullaby.

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors.
Page 28.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. _____ is an assemblage craft that deals with the sticking together of bits of coloured glass to form a picture on a background support. (a) Collage (b) Mosaic (c) Papiermache (d) Knitting
2. Which one of these mosaic materials sticks the bits of coloured glass firmly on the background support? (a) Glue (b) beads (c) Old newspaper (d) Sequins
3. Which one of these materials is a background support in mosaic? (a) Plywood (b) Sequins (c) Beads (d) Broken glass

4. Coloured glass is broken into small bits using ____ (a) hammer (b) stick (c) plier (d) guage
5. In mosaic production, bits of marble, pebbles and colourful beads are materials to be attached on the background support. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure

THEORY

1. State the mosaic procedures.
2. Mention three background support in mosaic.

WEEK THREE

TOPIC: THEORIES OF MUSIC

1. Review of key signature and time signature.
2. Singing in the scale of C and G major.

DEFINITION: Key signature refers to any of several combinations of sharps and flats after the clef at the beginning of each stave, indicating the key of a musical composition.

TIME SIGNATURE

Time signature is the amount and type of notes that each measure contains. The first measure is in 4/4 time and the second measure is in 3/4 time. The first measure (4/4) contains four quarter notes. The second measure (3/4) contains three quarter notes. 6/8 time contains six eighth notes. 3/2 time contains three half notes.

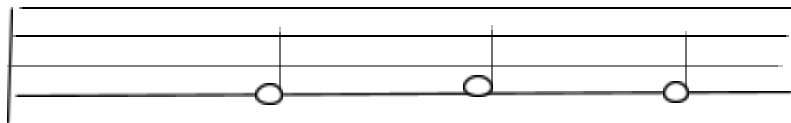
TYPES OF TIME SIGNATURE

There are two types of time signature namely;

1. **SIMPLE TIME SIGNATURE:** Examples are as follows;
 - i. Simple Duple Time: 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 4 8 16 32 64
 - ii. Simple Triple Time: 3 3 3 3 3 3
2 4 8 16 32 64
 - iii. Simple Quadruple Time: 4 4 4 4 4 4
2 4 8 16 32 64
2. **COMPOUND TIME SIGNATURE:** Examples are as follows;
 - i. Compound Duple Time: 6 6 6 6 6 6
2 4 8 16 32 64
 - ii. Compound Triple Time: 9 9 9 9 9 9
2 4 8 16 32 64
 - iii. Compound Quadruple Time: 12 12 12 12 12 12
2 4 8 16 32 64

ACCIDENTALS

Accidental in music is a symbol that indicates the modification of a pitch. Accidental is a note of a pitch or pitch class that is not a member of the scale. The most commonly used accidentals in music are the sharp, the flat, and the natural. Sharp is a musical sign that raises a note by half step or half a semitone. Flat is a musical sign that lowers a note by half step or half a semitone. Microtonal music may use 'fractional accidentals'. One occasionally sees double sharps or flats, which raise or lower the indicated note by a whole tone. Natural restores a note to its original pitch. Accidentals are shown below:



EVALUATION

1. Define key signature and time signature respectively.
2. (i) State the two types of time signature.
(ii) What are accidentals?

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. State three importance of art.
2. What is art appreciation?

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors. Pages 46 – 49.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. _____ restores the note to its normal pitch. (a) Sharp (b) Flat (c) Double flat
2. _____ lowers a note by a semitone. (a) Double flat (b) Flat (c) Sharp
3. _____ raises a note by a semitone. (a) Double sharp (b) Flat (c) Double flat
4. Musical signs introduced just before a note are called _____
5. A musical piece in the 2 time represents _____ (a) two minim beats in a bar (b) two crotchet beats in a bar (c) two quaver beats in a bar (d) None of the above

THEORY

1. Define time signature.
2. List the two types of time signature.

WEEK FOUR

TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO CHOREOGRAPHY

MEANING OF CHOREOGRAPHY

Choreography is the art or practice of designing sequences of movements of physical bodies in which motion, form or both are specified. Choreography is the art of composing ballets and other dances, planning and arranging the movements, steps, and patterns of dancers. Choreography is used in a variety of fields which include musical theatre, cheerleading, cinematography, gymnastics, fashion shows, ice skating, marching band, show choir, theatre, synchronized swimming, artistry, video game production and animated art.

PRINCIPLES OF CHOREOGRAPHY

They include:

1. Conception of the dance idea.
2. Gathering of the movements.
3. Creating the final structure and perfecting the performance.

MEANING OF CHOREOGRAPHER

A choreographer is one who creates choreographies by practicing the art of choreography, a process known as choreographing.

EVALUATION

1. Define choreography.
2. Mention the principles of choreography.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION

1. Define collage.
2. State the three collage requirements.
3. What is mosaic?
4. State the collage procedures.
5. What are elements of art and design?

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors.
Pages 102 – 105.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. _____ is the movements used by dancers especially in performing ballet. (a) Choreography (b) Dancers (c) Mime (d) None of the above.
2. Skilled dancers who design and arrange sequence of uniform body movements are called _____. (a) poet (b) choreographer (c) dancer (d) artiste
3. Choreography is a form of public entertainment and a means of earning a living. (a) True (b) False (c) Maybe (d) Not sure
4. Choreography can be performed live on stage and on the dance floor. (a) True (b) False (c) Not sure (d) Maybe
5. An example of choreography is _____. (a) ballet (b) tap dance (c) comic dance (d) tango dance

THEORY

1. Mention three relevant fields of choreography.
2. State the principles of choreography.

WEEK FIVE

TOPIC: MAKE -UP IN DRAMA

MEANING OF MAKE-UP

Make-up refers to cosmetics such as lipstick or powder applied to face which are used to enhance or alter the appearance. Make - up refers to the artificial substances like paint and powder applied on the face and body of the character to enhance or change his or her outward appearance. Make - up can either beautify or alter the player's outward appearance to look like another person expected to be impersonated and imitated.

TYPES OF MAKE - UP

There are two types of make - up namely;

1. **Straight or foundation make - up:** This type of make - up reveals the normal facial appearance of the character through painting for distinctiveness and visibility. The make-up artist applies cosmetic materials like paint on the face of the character for beautification purpose.
2. **Character or stage make - up:** This type of make - up changes the facial appearance of the character in order to look like the targeted character intended to be imitated and impersonated. Artificial make-up kits like wig, moustache, false nose, eye brow, eye lashes

etc. are fixed on the character's face to change his or her normal facial appearance. A young actress in her early thirties can be made to look like an old woman in the late nineties through stage or character make-up.

EVALUATION

1. (a) What is make-up? (b) Define making-up.
2. List the types of make-up.

USES OF MAKE-UP

1. It enhances one's facial outlook.
2. It alters one's facial appearance.
3. It depicts special characters like ghost.
4. It shows or portrays the role being played by the actor and actress.

ITEMS OF MAKE-UP: They include:

1. Lipstick
2. Wig
3. Eye brow
4. Mascara
5. Pan cake
6. Powder etc.

EVALUATION

1. State two functions of make-up.
2. Mention two make-up items.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTION

1. List five media that can be used for mosaic.
2. List functions of mosaic work.
3. Differentiate between stave and clef.
4. Construct grand stave.
5. What is grand stave?

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors. Pages 95 – 97.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. _____ refers to the paint and powder applied on the face of the character to enhance and change his or her appearance. (a) Make-up (b) Costume (c) Grease (d) None of the above.
2. The facial and body make-up of the character are the sole duty of the _____. (a) costumer (b) make-up artist (c) prompter (d) set designer
3. What type of make-up reveals the normal facial appearance of the character? (a) Stage make-up (b) Straight make-up (c) Character make-up (d) None of the above.
4. What type of make-up changes the facial appearance of the character to look like another person? (a) Foundation make-up (b) Straight make-up (c) character make-up (d) None of the above.
5. Which one of these is **NOT** a make-up item in drama? (a) Mascara (b) Pancake

- (c) Jewelries (d) Lip stick

THEORY

1. State two functions of make-up.
2. List three items of make -up.

WEEK SIX

TOPIC: CONSEQUENCES OF USING FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS

MEANING OF FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS

Fake and adulterated goods are goods or products made with the intention to be sold as original and often mixed with materials of inferior and harmful quality. Due to adulteration, drink or food is not pure and not safe for human consumption.

FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS

They include:

1. Alcoholic drinks and non-alcoholic malt drinks
2. Processed can foods like can 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 clothes
9. Watches

REASONS WHY PEOPLE MAKE FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS

1. Lack of patriotism
2. Greed
3. Lack of morals
4. Lack of stiff penalties
5. Disloyalty (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 QUESTION

1. State the two basic kinds of craft.
2. What is craft?
3. List five crafts practiced in Nigeria.
4. Explain apprenticeship.
5. List five materials for tie and dye.

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors.
Pages 112 – 113.

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 to 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 can 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 right as a consumer and willing to reject any form of cheating.
7. Inspection of goods made at production companies by staff of governmental agencies that are saddled with the responsibility of regulating, testing and controlling the quality of goods made and distributed in Nigeria. This is necessary to ensure that goods meet acceptable standard before the goods get to the open market and the final consumers.

EVALUATION

State two ways of controlling the distribution and sale of fake and adulterated goods

AGENCIES THAT FIGHT AGAINST THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS

They include:

1. **SON:** This means Standards Organisation of Nigeria.
 - a. It organizes test and certifies goods made in Nigeria.
 - b. It ensures that goods meet acceptable standard.
 - c. It takes inventory of products through proper documentation, inspecting the quality of production facility, materials and products in Nigeria etc.
2. **NDLEA:** This means National Drug Law Enforcement Agency. NDLEA functions are as follows.
 - a. It is saddled with the responsibility of coordinating drug law enforcement duties.
 - b. It strengthens and enhances legal means of international cooperation in tackling illegal drug activities and eradicating illegal cultivation of narcotic plants.
 - c. It takes steps to prevent the use of ordinary means of transport for illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

3. **NAFDAC:** This means National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control. The duties of **NAFDAC** include the following.
 - a. It regulates and controls the importation, manufacture, distribution and sale of regulated products.
 - b. It carries out test on products to ensure that the products comply with acceptable standards.
 - c. It investigates the production premises and facilities.
 - d. It controls exportation of products and certifies products.
 - e. It compiles standard specification procedures of 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 fight against the production,distribution and sale of fake and adulterated goods.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTION

1. What is papiermache?
2. List five materials needed for papiermache.
3. List five objects you can use paper pulp to mould.
4. List three professionals involved in art.
5. List four examples of non-visual art.

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors. Pages 114 – 116.

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 standard is the sole duty of ____ (a) **SON**(b) **NDLEA**(c) **NAFDAC** (d) **EFCC**
3. What governmental agency tackles 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 standard 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 which involves the use of colourful beads and other materials and tools in making various objects skillfully. Beadwork is a decorative work made of beads. Beadwork is the art or craft of attaching beads to one another by

stringing them with a sewing needle or beading needle and thread or thin wire or sewing them to 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 QUESTION

1. What is pre-historic art?
2. Describe the art of the early men.
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 make - up.
6. Define rhythm and timbre in music respectively.
7. What is ham acting?
8. State five causes of disunity in the society.
9. What is unity?

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors.
Pages 39 – 42.

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 bead work. (a) Beaded vase (b) Leather shoes (c) Hand bag (d) Ear ring
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:** African stringed instruments include harp like the Hausaguluna, lutes likegoje,molo,garaya, kukuma,gurmiharp, raft zither of the Hausas called moloand banjo.
2. **MEMBRANOPHONES:** African drums include Yoruba gangan ,iyailu,omele, dundun, atumpum of Akans, Yoruba gbedu, bata,IgboIgbaEze , IgbaEgwu , IgbaMmonwu, Hausa tombarikaage and kotsoko,NsingObong of Ibibios and Efiksetc.
3. **IDIOPHONES:** African instruments classified as idiophone include shaken and struck instruments like metal gong with local names like Igbo ogene, Yoruba agogo, Hausa dawar, sekere ,rattle ,thumb piano , pot drum , medium slit drum etc.
4. **AEROPHONES:** African instruments classified under aerophone include African flute, Hausa kaakaki ,oja etc.

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

They are usually under three main headings such as plucked,bowed and hammered instruments.

(a) **STRING INSTRUMENTS:** The stringed instruments produce sound by the vibration of stretched strings and are into three groups : plucked , bowed and hammered .

(i) **PLUCKED INSTRUMENTS:** These include harp, guitar, lute, zither, banjo, lyre and mandolin. The sound is produced by plucking the strings with the fingers or with a plectrum.

(ii) **BOWED INSTRUMENTS:** These include violin, viola, cello, double bass .The sound is usually produced by bowing strings with the bow while the pitches are “stopped “with the fingers of the left hand on the finger board.

(iii) **HAMMERED INSTRUMENTS:** These are instruments whose sound is produced by hammered strings. e.g. piano

2. **WIND INSTRUMENTS:** These are usually divided into two main classes such as wood and brass. The sound production is by the vibration of air in the tube either directly by the player or indirectly by bellows. The pitch of the sound produced depends on the length of the tube.

(a) **WOOD WIND INSTRUMENTS:** The musical instruments in this family are flute, oboe, piccolo, recorder, corAnglais , clarinet, bassoon and English horn. They are played by blowing.

(b) **BRASSINSTRUMENTS:**The brass instruments include trumpet, cornet, trombone, euphonium, tuba, and French horn. Saxophones can be grouped in this family, although they are not regarded purely as orchestral instruments. They are played by blowing.

3. **PERCUSSION:**These are instruments in which sound is produced by being either directly beaten with two sticks or with the hands, struck and shaken by the player. They are either definite pitched or indefinite pitched instruments .There are many instruments

in this group like drums(snare drum),bass drum , timpani (kettle drum), cymbals ,bells, celesta ,triangle ,gong, tambourine ,xylophone.

4. **AFRICAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS** :African musical instruments are a wide range of drums, rattles , slit gongs , and double bells ,different types of harps like instruments such as the kora as well as fiddles ,many kinds of xylophone and (string like harp) lamella phone such as the mbira, and different types of instruments like flutes and trumpet.

EVALUATION

1. State the four types of musical instruments.
2. Write short notes on any two types of musical instruments.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTION

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.

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors.

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 areas of fabric not intended to be dyed is tied tightly with raffia to resist penetration the moment fabric is dipped into 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 MEHODS

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 QUESTION

1. State five functions of drama.
2. Define tragedy and comedy respectively.
3. What stage fright in drama?
4. What is costume?
5. Define playwright.

READING ASSIGNMENT

A Proper Approach to Cultural and Creative Art Book 1 by Peter Akinyemi and other authors.
Pages 21 – 24.

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 that is 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 getting in contact with the toxic and harmful chemicals when preparing the dye solution? (a) Rubber gloves (b) Dis-used fabric (c) Nylon (d) None of the above.

THEORY

1. Define tie and dye.
2. List two dying methods in tie and dye.

