

WEEK S	TOPICS	Learning Objectives: By the end of the lessons, students should be able to:
1	Revisions / Modelling paper mache	Relate the definition of modeling with paper, Mention materials used for modeling, Highlight the methods and steps to follow in modeling with papier mache, Model different objects
2	Classification of musical instruments and sounds	Explain the meaning of musical instrument, Classify musical instrument
3	Traditional apprenticeship system	Define apprenticeship system, List some trades where apprenticeship system is practiced, List the objectives of apprenticeship system
4	Fabric decorations – tie and dye method	Explain fabric decoration, Mention some methods used in fabric decoration, List the materials used in fabric decoration, Produce tie and dye
5	Musical notes, rhythmic clapping	Identify the different musical notes with their shapes and signs, Clap each of their beats and counts correctly, Plot a table containing each note with their different names, values, beat number, and rest signs
6	Definition of drama	Give simple meaning of drama, Explain the forms of drama, Explain the types of drama
7	Mid Term Test	Mid-term break / Open day
8	Definition of dance	Demonstrate dance as in movement of the body, Discuss types of dance, Discuss the importance of dance
9	Mode of Greeting	Explain the meaning of greeting, State the mode of greetings, Discuss benefits of greeting
10	Nigeria musical instruments and sound they produce	Define Nigerian musical Instrument, List some Nigeria musical instrument, Play some of the Nigeria Instrument
11	Revisions	Revisions
12	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination
12-13	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination

REFERENCES

UNIFIED SCHEME OF WORK
NERDC , UBE

TERM: 3rd Term

Week: 1/2

Class: Primary 5

Age: 10 years

Duration: 40 minutes of 2 periods

Date:

Subject: Cultural and Creative Arts

Topic:- Modeling papier mache

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. **Relate the definition of modeling with paper**
2. **Mention materials used for modeling**
3. **Highlight the methods and steps to follow in modeling with papier mache**
4. **Model different objects**

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES: Identification, explanation, playway method, questions and answers, demonstration, videos from source, experimentation

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: pencils, drawing books, colours, old newspapers, scissors, starch, mould, water, video clip on modeling

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES

PERIOD 1 and 2

PRESENTATION	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	PUPIL'S ACTIVITY
STEP 1 INTRODUCTION	The teacher revisits the previous lesson about clefs and introduces the new topic by explaining what modeling is- Modeling is the method of creating objects using clay or papier mache	Pupils pay attention
STEP 2 EXPLANATION	The teacher then further list the items used in papier mache 1. old newspapers 2. scissors 3. pestle and mortar 4. mixing bowl 5. starch 6. brush 7. glue or gum	Pupils pay attention and participates

	8. Flat surface e.g pan, plank etc	
STEP 3 DEMONSTRATION	She further explains and demonstrates the steps in making papier mache 1. shred the newspaper 2. soak it in water 3. mash the soaked paper in a mortar and pestle till it forms a mould 4. Add starch to it to hold it together 5. arrange the mould into the object you desire to mould on a flat surface 6. allow it to dry up in the sun	Pupils pay attention and participate
STEP 4 NOTE-TAKING	The teacher writes a short note on the board	The pupils copy the note in their books

NOTE

Modeling is the method of creating objects using clay or papier mache

Items used in papier mache

5. Old newspapers
1. Scissors
2. Pestle and mortar
3. Mixing bowl
4. Starch
5. Brush
6. Glue or gum
7. FLAT surface e.g pan, plank etc

Steps in making papier mache

8. Shred the newspaper
1. Soak it in water
2. Mash the soaked paper in a mortar and pestle till it forms a mould
3. Add starch to it to hold it together
4. Arrange the mould into the object you desire to mould on a flat surface
5. Allow it to dry up in the sun

EVALUATION: 1. Define the term Modeling

2. List all the materials for making papier mache
3. Highlight the steps in making papier mache

CLASS ACTIVITY: Pupils in pairs, model lizards, cups, plates using papier mache

CLASSWORK: As in evaluation

CONCLUSION: The teacher commends the pupils positively

TERM: 3rd Term

WEEK: 2

CLASS: Primary 5

AGE: 10 YEARS

DURATION: 40 minutes

DATE:

SUBJECT: Cultural and creative Arts

TOPIC: Classification of musical instruments and sound

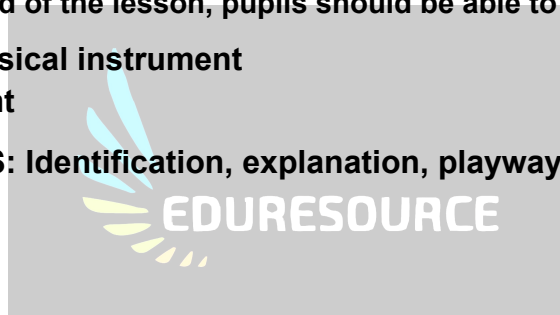
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. Explain the meaning of musical instrument
2. Classify musical instrument

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES: Identification, explanation, playway method, questions and answers, demonstration

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES



	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	PUPIL'S ACTIVITY
STEP 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC	The teacher introduces Musical instrument as instrument used to produce good musical sounds	Pupils pay attention
STEP 2 EXPLANATION	She explains that in Nigeria we have locally and foreign musical instrument. She classified musical instruments based on how they are played	Pupils pay attention
STEP 3 DEMONSTRATION	She uses some locally and foreign musical instrument to show the pupils how music is produced.	Pupils pay attention
STEP 4 NOTE TAKING	The teacher writes on the board while the pupils copy the note	Pupils copy note

NOTE

FOREIGN CLASSIFICATION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

1. **Woodwind family**-This involves the passage of air through it to produce sounds. E.g recorder, flute, saxophones
2. **String family**- These instruments have string attached to them which produces sounds when struck e.g guitar, violin etc
3. **Keyboard family**-These instruments can be grouped under string family because they too have string that controls the keys. E.g organ, piano, accordion
4. **Percussion Family**-These Instruments are played by striking e.g cymbals, tambourine etc

EVALUATION:1)Identify and name some musical instrument

2)Mention the foreign classification of musical instrument

CLASSWORK: As in evaluation

CONCLUSION: Teacher commends the pupils positively and marks their books

TERM: 3rd Term

WEEK: 3

CLASS: Primary 5

AGE: 10 YEARS

DURATION: 40 minutes

DATE:



SUBJECT: Cultural and creative Arts

TOPIC: Meaning and objectives of traditional apprenticeship system

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

6. **Define apprenticeship system**
 1. **List some trades where apprenticeship system is practiced**
 2. **List the objectives of apprenticeship system**

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES: Identification, explanation, playway method, questions and answers, demonstration

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Charts showing different master crafts men and their apprentices: motor mechanic shop, jeweler shop, art studio, workshop etc

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES

	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	PUPIL'S ACTIVITY

STEP 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC	The teacher revisits the previous lesson on classification of musical instruments	Pupils pay attention
STEP 2 EXPLANATION	She explains the meaning of apprenticeship system Apprenticeship system is a system of training a new generation of practitioners of a trade or profession.	Pupils pay attention
STEP 3 DEMONSTRATION	She lists some trades apprenticeship system is practiced 1. Tailoring 2. mechanic work 3. Jewellery merchants 4. hair dressing 5. Electrical repairs 6. Mobile phone repairs 7. Barbing 8. Carpentry 9. shoe making and repairs 10. Watch/clock repairs 11. Brick laying 12. Pottery 12. Block making 13. Cloth weaving etc She further explains the objectives of apprenticeship system 1. To promote self-reliance and self-sustenance 2. To assist the apprentice to learn skills to earn a living 3. To help in the transfer of the skill set to another generation 4. To provide job opportunities that will eradicate idleness and other social vices	Pupils pay attention

STEP 4 NOTE TAKING	The teacher writes on the board while the pupils copy the note	Pupils copy note
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NOTE

Apprenticeship system is a system of training a new generation of practitioners of a trade or profession.

Some trades apprenticeship system is practiced

1. Tailoring
2. mechanic work
3. Jewellery merchants
4. hair dressing
5. Electrical repairs
6. Mobile phone repairs
7. Barbing
8. Carpentry
9. shoe making and repairs
10. Watch/clock repairs
11. Brick laying
12. Pottery
13. Block making
14. Cloth weaving etc



Objectives of apprenticeship system

1. To promote self-reliance and self-sustenance
2. To assist the apprentice to learn skills to earn a living
3. To help in the transfer of the skill set to another generation
4. To provide job opportunities that will eradicate idleness and other social vices

EVALUATION: 1. Explain the meaning of traditional apprenticeship system

2. List some trades apprenticeship system is practiced
3. Describe three objectives of the apprenticeship system

CLASSWORK: As in evaluation

CONCLUSION: The teacher commends the pupils positively and marks their books

TERM: 3rd Term

WEEK: 4

CLASS: Primary 5

AGE: 10 YEARS

DURATION: 40 minutes

DATE:

SUBJECT: Cultural and creative Arts

TOPIC: Fabric decoration by tie and dye methods

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. **Explain fabric decoration**
2. **Mention some methods used in fabric decoration**
3. **List the materials used in fabric decoration**
4. **Produce tie and dye**

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES: Identification, explanation, playway method, questions and answers, demonstration

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: cotton fabric, dye stuff, chemicals, raffia or rope, gloves, wooden stick, bowls, etc

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES

	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	PUPIL'S ACTIVITY
STEP 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC	The teacher revisits the previous lesson on traditional apprenticeship system	Pupils pay attention
STEP 2 EXPLANATION	She explains the meaning of fabric decoration Fabric decoration simply means materials we attach to garments to beautify them or to totally change their look	Pupils pay attention
STEP 3 DEMONSTRATION	She mentions some methods used in fabric decoration 1. frills, trims and adornments 2. Gathers, pleats and other folds 3. Stitching and needlework 4. Appliques and transfers 5. Paints and prints She lists the materials used in making tie and dye and methods 1. cotton cloth	Pupils pay attention

	2. soda ash 3. zip ties 4. rack(to dye on) 5. plastic bin 6. Fiber reactive dye 7. Ziploc bag How to make tie and dye 1. Wash the cotton materials 2. mix the dyes 3. fold and tie the material 4. Apply the dye 5. Let the dye set 6. Rinse, wash and use the garment	
STEP 4 NOTE TAKING	The teacher writes on the board while the pupils copy the note	Pupils copy note

NOTE

Fabric decoration simply means materials we attach to garments to beautify them or to totally change their look

Methods used in fabric decoration

1. frills, trims and adornments
2. Gathers, pleats and other folds
3. Stitching and needlework
4. Appliques and transfers
5. Paints and prints

Materials used in making tie and die and methods

1. cotton cloth
2. soda ash
3. zip ties
4. rack(to dye on)
5. plastic bin
6. Fiber reactive dye

7. Ziploc bag

How to make tie and dye

1. Wash the cotton materials
2. mix the dyes
3. fold and tie the material
4. Apply the dye
5. Let the dye set
6. Rinse, wash and use the garment

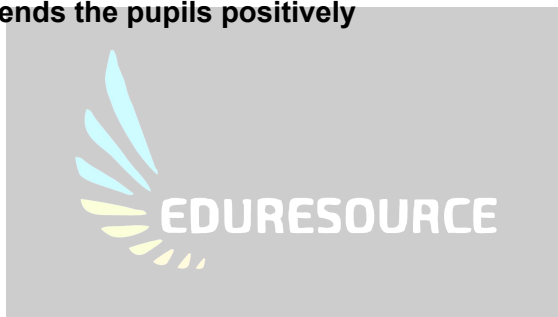
EVALUATION: 1. Explain the meaning of fabric decorations

2. **List four methods of fabric decoration**
3. **List all the materials in making tie and dye**
4. **List the methods in making tie and dye**

CLASS ACTIVITY: Pupils in small groups, make tie and dye

CLASS WORK: As in evaluation

CONCLUSION: The teacher commends the pupils positively



TERM: 3rd Term

Week: 5

Class: Primary 5

Age: 10 years

Duration: 40 minutes of 2 periods

Date:

Subject: Cultural and Creative Arts

Topic: Musical notes - Rhythmic clapping

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

7. Identify the different musical notes with their shapes and signs

1. Clap each of their beats and counts correctly

2. Plot a table containing each note with their different names, values, beat number, and rest signs

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES: Identification, explanation, playway method, questions and answers, demonstration, videos from source, experimentation

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: musical manuscript, pencils, erasers, rulers, textbooks, pictures of great and grand staff, video clips on the rudiment and theory of music

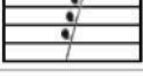
INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES

PERIOD 1 and 2

PRESENTATION	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	PUPIL'S ACTIVITY
STEP 1 INTRODUCTION	The teacher revisits the previous lesson about the lines and spaces of the treble and bass clefs and introduces the new topic by explaining what musical notes means- Music notation is a visual record of musical sound or a set of visual instructions for the performance of music.	Pupils pay attention
STEP 2 EXPLANATION	The teacher then further explains various musical notes we have and their values	Pupils pay attention and participates
STEP 3 DEMONSTRATION	She further explains and demonstrates how clap accurately according to the note and its beats	Pupils pay attention and participate
STEP 4 NOTE-TAKING	The teacher writes a short note on the board	The pupils copy the note in their books

NOTE

Music notation is a visual record of musical sound or a set of visual instructions for the performance of music.

	Also called a SEMIBREVE		A WHOLE NOTE (SEMIBREVE) REST
	Also called a MINIM		A HALF NOTE (MINIM) REST
	Also called a CROTCHET		A QUARTER NOTE (CROTCHET) REST
 or 	Also called a QUAVER		A EIGHTH NOTE (QUAVER) REST
 or 	Also called a SEMIQUAVER		A SIXTEENTH NOTE (SEMIQUAVER) REST
 or 	Also called a DEMISEMIQUAVER		A THIRTY SECOND NOTE (DEMISEMIQUAVER) REST

EVALUATION: 1. Define the term 'Music notation'

2. What are the musical notes and their values?

CLASS ACTIVITY: Pupils in pairs clap accurately according to each note and its beats

CLASSWORK: As in evaluation

CONCLUSION: The teacher commends the pupils positively



TERM: 3rd Term

WEEK: 6

CLASS: Primary 5

AGE: 10 years

DURATION: 40 minutes

DATE:

SUBJECT: Cultural And Creative Arts

TOPIC: Definition Of Drama

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, the pupils should be able to

1) Give simple meaning of drama

2) Explain the forms of drama

3) Explain the types of drama

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES: Identification, explanation, playway method, questions and answers, demonstration.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Audio visual resources: Video clips of drama and theatre activities, pictures of notable actors and actresses in Nigeria

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES

PRESENTATION	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	PUPIL'S ACTIVITY
STEP 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC	The teacher introduces the topic with a short video of an educative drama for kids	Pupils pay attention
STEP 2 EXPLANATION	She defines drama as a means of telling a story. She explains the two major forms of drama which are: comedy, Tragedy. She then explains the two types of drama which are: scripted drama and non-scripted drama.	Pupils pay attention
STEP 3 DEMONSTRATION	Using video clips and pictures she shows the pupils different types of drama, actors and actresses	Pupils pay attention
STEP 4 NOTE TAKING	The teacher writes the note on the board while the pupils copy	Pupils copy note

NOTE

Drama is a means of telling a story. It is performed in a theatre. The two major forms of drama are:

- 1) Comedy- The form of drama that is amusing and fun
- 2) Tragedy- The form of drama that is sorrowful or sad

The two types of drama are:

- 1) Scripted drama- This is the type of drama that is written. People read and master their roles
- 2) Unscripted drama- This is the type of drama that is unwritten.

EVALUATION: 1) _____ is a means/way of telling a story. (drama, playing)

2) The two forms of drama are ____ and _____. (tragedy and comedy, scripted and unscripted)

3) The two types of drama are ____ and _____. (scripted and unscripted)

CLASSWORK: As in evaluation

CONCLUSION: The teacher commends the pupils positively and marks their books

TERM: 3rd Term

WEEK: 8

CLASS: Primary 5

AGE: 10 years

DURATION: 40 minutes

DATE:

SUBJECT: Cultural And Creative Arts

TOPIC: Definition Of Dance

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, the pupils should be able to

1) Demonstrate dance as in movement of the body

2) Discuss types of dance

3) Discuss the importance of dance

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES: Identification, explanation, playway method, questions and answers, demonstration.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Audio visual resources: Video clips of different dances, pictures of dancers with labels, pictures of dancers in attire. Web resources: <https://youtu.be/67ZCW1jzrBU>, <https://ypotu.be/MyPKaf8ncxM>

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES

PRESENTATION	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	PUPIL'S ACTIVITY
STEP 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC	The teacher introduces the topic with the song 'I can dance'	Pupils pay attention
STEP 2 EXPLANATION	She mentions types of dance are: hip hop, free style. She then tells them the importance of dance includes: It makes people more active, reduces stress	Pupils pay attention
STEP 3 DEMONSTRATION	Using video clips and pictures she shows them how dancing is done and the attires worn to dance.	Pupils pay attention
STEP 4 NOTE TAKING	The teacher writes on the board while the pupils copy	Pupils copy note

NOTE

Dance is the movement of the body usually to the beat of songs.

Types Of Dance

1) Ballet

2) Jazz

- 3) Free style
- 4) Folk dance
- 5) Hip hop

Importance Of Dance

- 1) It reduces stress
- 2) Improves relaxation
- 3) Helps in weight control
- 4) It makes us to be more active
- 5) It helps us have stronger bones and muscles

EVALUATION: 1) ____ is the movement of the body. (dance, sleep)

2) ____ and ____ are types of dance. (hip hop and ballet, walking and jumping)

3) ____ is an importance of dance. (controls weight, fatness)

CLASSWORK: As in evaluation

CONCLUSION: The teacher commends the pupils positively and marks their books

TERM: 3rd Term

WEEK: 9

CLASS: Primary 5

AGE: 10 YEARS

DURATION: 40 minutes

DATE:

SUBJECT: Cultural and creative Arts

TOPIC: Mode of greeting

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

8. Explain the meaning of greeting
 1. State the mode of greetings
 2. Discuss benefits of greeting

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES: Identification, explanation, playway method, questions and answers, demonstration

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Chart showing different mode of greetings.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES



	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	PUPIL'S ACTIVITY

STEP 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC	The teacher introduces Greeting as a way of showing respect or appreciation to people.	Pupils pay attention
STEP 2 EXPLANATION	She explains that Greeting is an expression of pleasure on the point of meeting or seeing someone. She also explains various mode of Greeting.	Pupils pay attention
STEP 3 DEMONSTRATION	The Teacher uses a chart showing the different form of greeting to explain to the pupils and also demonstrate to them	Pupils pay attention
STEP 4 NOTE TAKING	The teacher writes on the board while the pupils copy the note	Pupils copy note

NOTE

Greeting is an important part of our daily life, culture or societal value.

MODE OF GREETING

The most common mode of greeting in Nigeria are:

1.Handshaking 2.Kneel down 3,Prostrate 4.Bend 5.Salute 6.Hugging 7.Clenching of fist

BENEFIT OF GREETINGS

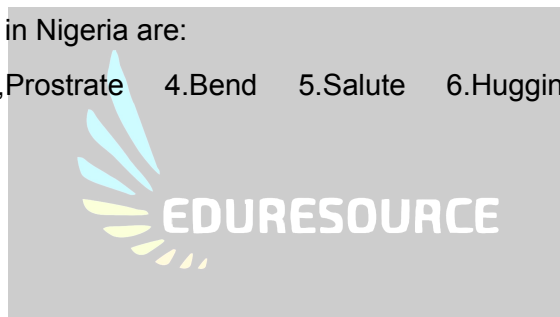
1. To make friends
2. To keep company
3. To connect to people at a more personal level
4. To know how people feel about us
5. To respect others
6. To feel accepted and not rejected
7. To put smile on other people's face

EVALUATION:1) Explain the Meaning of Greeting

2)State 5 modes of greeting.

CLASSWORK: As in evaluation

CONCLUSION: Teacher commends the pupils positively and marks their books



TERM: 3rd Term

WEEK: 10

CLASS: Primary 5

AGE: 10 YEARS

DURATION: 40 minutes

DATE:

SUBJECT: Cultural and creative Arts

TOPIC: Nigerian musical instruments and the sound they produce

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

9. Define Nigerian musical Instrument

1. List some Nigeria musical instrument

2. Play some of the Nigeria Instrument

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES: Identification, explanation, playway method, questions and answers, demonstration

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Charts and pictorial material showing diagrams of some local musical instruments.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES

	TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	PUPIL'S ACTIVITY
STEP 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC	The teacher Defines Nigeria musical instruments as object put together in the locality to produce music	Pupils pay attention
STEP 2 EXPLANATION	She explains that these traditional instruments range from string, use o leather and metal ware to produce such instrument.	Pupils pay attention
STEP 3 DEMONSTRATION	She shows the pupils some of the common Nigerian Instrument and how to use it.	Pupils pay attention
STEP 4 NOTE TAKING	The teacher writes on the board while the pupils copy the note	Pupils copy note

Musical instruments are object that can be used to produce music. It can be large and complicated as a pipe organ or a small and simple as a tiny bell or whistle.

Musical instruments are found in almost all cultures and periods of history

EXAMPLES OF NIGERIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENT-

1.Sekere 2.Gangan 3.Udu 4.Ogene 5.Bata 6.Djembe 7.Ekwe and many more

EVALUATION:1) _____ is an example of Nigerian musical instrument.(drum, guitar, Ogene)

CLASSWORK: As in evaluation

CONCLUSION: Teacher commends the pupils positively and marks their books

