

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ART SECOND TERM ENOTE FOR BASIC FIVE

Weeks	Topic
1 & 2	Modelling
3 & 4	Body Movement in Dance
5 & 6	Culture
7 & 8	Inculcating Value into Cultural Creative Arts
9 & 10	Forms of music
11 & 12	Mosaics – Meaning of Mosaics
13 & 14	Revision and Examination

Class:- Basic 5

Subject:- Cultural and Creative Art

Week:- 1 and 2

Topic: Modelling

Behavioral objective:- By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and should be able to –

1. Explain the meaning of clay.
2. State the source of clay.
3. State the uses of clay.

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa Cultural and Creative Art UBE edition for primary school book 5, picture, chart. The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of Clay, Mould, Digging tools, Paint brush, Spatula, Strings

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with clay which is the major material for modeling

CONTENT

MODELLING (CLAY) OR PLASTICIZE

MEANING OF CLAY

Clay is a piece of rocks that is soft when it is wet and hard when it is dry. Clay is the finest grained of rock that can be shaped and baked for molding a pot and brick.

SOURCES OF CLAY

Clay is source:

1. from bases or rocks,
2. near a river,
3. Deep in the ground.

USES OF CLAY

Clay is used for the following:

1. Modeling

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

2. Building

3. Growing

4. Ceramic

5. Pottery



Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

Characteristics and different uses of clay

Today, scientists believe that there are many unique characteristics in soil so that it has many different uses as the following:

1. Clay is used for making pottery items, both utilitarian and decorative. Different types of clay, when used with different minerals and firing conditions, are used to produce earthenware, stoneware and porcelain.
2. It is used in many industrial processes, such as paper making, cement production and chemical filtering.
3. Clay being relatively impermeable to water and is used where natural seals are needed, such as in the cores of dams, or as a barrier in landfills against toxic seepage.
4. Recent studies have investigated clay's absorption capacities in various applications, such as the removal of heavy metals from waste water and air purification.
5. A traditional use of clay as medicine goes back to prehistoric times.
6. A more recent, and more limited, use is as a specially formulated spray applied to fruits, vegetables and other vegetation to repel or deter codling moth damage, and at least for apples, to prevent sun scald.

Clay soil

Clay soils has small particles and small spaces or pores between them.

Clay soil tends to stick together causing water to fill up the air spaces.

Since moisture does not drain from this soil well, clay soil is often too wet for plant roots to absorb oxygen. As a result, they rot.

Adding humus to clay soils discourages the small particles from sticking so tightly together, resulting in larger spaces that drain water more easily and hold more air.

CLAY PREPARATION

Clay preparation consists of:

1. Removal of large stones, roots, etc.
2. Crushing of large particles
3. Extract its finest grain
- 4 Mixing materials.

MAKING OBJECT WITH CLAY (MODELLING)

1. Pot, cup, plate, etc.
2. Bricks
3. House, garden, etc.
4. Book, pen, chair and table, etc.
5. Car, bicycle, etc.
6. Insect, butterfly, etc.

Evaluation

1. Explain what clay is.
2. Give sources of clay.
3. Produce objects found in the environment using clay.
4. Pupils to produce objects found in the environment using clay.

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

Class:- Basic 5

Subject:- Cultural and Creative Art

Week:- 3 and 4

Topic: Body movement in dance

Behavioral objective:- By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and should be able to -

1. Explain the meaning of dance
2. State the types of body movement in dance

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa Cultural and Creative Art UBE edition for primary school book 5, picture, chart.

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with dancing

CONTENT

BODY MOVEMENT IN DANCE.

Body movement are the natural things or steps to move our body like running, walking, jumping etc. A motif is a piece of movement that can vary in length and can be repeated during the whole performance.

Dance motifs are used to display any idea or feeling. It is using various part of the body to develop movements and sequences for dance repeatedly. The idea could be sorrowful, joy, love excitement and friendship. To create a sequence of a motif three or four movement must be joined together, it can be changed, reversed and extended in a dance.

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note



Body movement in dance can be:

Forward

Backwards

Sideway

APPLICATION OF DANCE MOTIF

As soon as the body starts to move, dance has started. Feeling and ideas are expressed in dance movement. Feeling dictate the mood of the dance.

The following shows some meaning of dance steps.

1. When dancers raise their arms high it shows the motif of joy.
2. When dancers leap like lifting feet off the ground in an acrobatic style shows motif of excitement
3. When dancers open their arms and shake their waist, it shows the motif of love and friendship.
4. When the dancers dance very fast, it shows the motif of love and friendship.
5. When the body movements of the dancers are slow, it shows the motifs of sorrow.

IMPORTANCE OF MOTIFS IN DANCE

1. Motif strengthen the dance idea
2. To communicate the ideas and feelings to the spectators or listeners during performance.
3. It acts as a build block for dance routine.
4. It is used as a reminder by dancers during performance.

Evaluation:-

Mention 4 importance of motif in dance

Mention 3 application of dance motif

Class:- Basic 5

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

Subject:- Cultural and Creative Art

Week:- 5 and 6

Topic: Culture

Behavioral objective:- By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and should be able to –

1. Explain the meaning of culture as a way of life.
2. Give 5 examples of material culture.
3. Give 5 examples of nonmaterial culture.

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa Cultural and Creative Art UBE edition for primary school book 5, picture, chart.

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with the meaning of culture

CONTENT

CULTURE

Culture is a way of life of group of people. A way of life means the way each group does their own things that are different from other groups.

This ways of life include language, greetings, belief, mode of dress, religion, foods and drinks, ceremony, festivals, etc.



Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note



TYPES OF CULTURE

Material culture

Material culture consists of actual objects or physical things like buildings, pieces of art, and clothing.

Material culture refers to the physical pieces that make up a culture. Material culture consists of things that are created by humans. Examples include cars, buildings, clothing, and tools.

Nonmaterial culture

Nonmaterial culture consists of the guidelines for group behavior, collective ideas, language, beliefs, and values.

Nonmaterial culture refers to the abstract ideas and ways of thinking that make up a culture. Examples of nonmaterial culture include traffic laws, words, and dress codes. Unlike material culture, nonmaterial culture is intangible. So what are the components of nonmaterial culture?

Components and Examples

There are seven components of nonmaterial culture:

Gestures

Language

Values

Norms

Sanctions

Folkways

Mores

TRIBES WITH THEIR CULTURE

Yoruba

Language – Yoruba

Dress – Agbada, buba and Sokoto for men, Buba and Iro for women.

Food – soups like ewedu, gbegiri, okra, egusi, and efo riro.

Deities – Obatala, Shago, Olokun, etc.

Igbo

Language – Igbo

Dressing –

Food –

Deities –

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

Hausa – Fulani

Language – Hausa – Fulani

Dressing –

Food –Deities –

Evaluation:-

1. Explain the meaning of culture as a way of life.
2. Give 5 examples of material culture.
3. Give 5 examples of nonmaterial culture.
4. explain the meaning of culture as a way of life.
5. Give 5 examples of material culture.
6. Give 5 examples of nonmaterial culture.
7. Mention the 3 major tribes with their culture in Nigeria.

Class:- Basic 5

Subject:- Cultural and Creative Art

Week:- 7

Topic: Inculcating values into cultural and creative arts

Behavioral objective:- By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and should be able to –

1. Discuss the meaning of value
2. Highlight the characteristics of value

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa Cultural and Creative Art UBE edition for primary school book 5, picture, chart.

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with some characteristics of value such as honesty, respect etc

INCULCATING VALUES INTO CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS

INTRODUCTION

Cultural and Creative Arts is an integration of Music, Arts, Drama and Dance in which a student is expected to grow into and with the cultural heritage of his people.

INCULCATING VALUES INTO SOCIETY

The purpose of inculcating values into society is to make the society a better place. Values are respect, creativity, improvisation, precision, responsibility, resilience, integrity, care and harmony, and are encouraged to live by these values in actions.

The positive values are Honesty, Compassion, Integrity, Forgiveness, Love, Knowledge, Discipline, Faith, and Leadership.

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

The negative values like prejudice, hatred, greed, selfishness, and others.

CHARACTERISTICS OF VALUES

1. Respect
2. Creativity
3. Improvisation
4. Honesty
5. Responsibility
6. Hard work
7. Precision
8. Resilience
9. Integrity
10. Care
11. Compassion
12. Harmony

Evaluation:-

1. Suggest ways of impacting values.
2. Suggest ways they can add value through honesty.

Class:- Basic 5

Subject:- Cultural and Creative Art

Week:- 8

Topic: How To Inculcate Values

Behavioral objective:- By the end of the lesson, the pupils should

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note
have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and should be able to –

1. Suggest ways of improving values in society.
2. state hard work, precision and honesty can inculcate values into the society.

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa Cultural and Creative Art UBE edition for primary school book 5, picture, chart.

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students have learnt about inculcating values in the previous lesson

CONTENT

INCULCATING VALUES INTO CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of inculcating values into society is to make the society a better place. Values are respect, creativity, improvisation, precision, responsibility, resilience, integrity, care and harmony, and are encouraged to live by these values in actions.

The positive values are Honesty, Compassion, Integrity, Forgiveness, Love, Knowledge, Discipline, Faith, and Leadership.

The negative values like prejudice, hatred, greed, selfishness, and others.

HOW TO INCULCATING VALUES

Submit yourself to learning.

Practice meditation first thing in the morning.

Keep your life simple and honest.

Be compassionate.

Treat Integrity as the most essential part of your life.

Love your neighbors and other as yourself.

Be disciplined.

Continuous education.

Evaluation:-

1. Suggest ways of impacting values.
2. Suggest ways they can add value through honesty.

Class:- Basic 5

Subject:- Cultural and Creative Art

Week:- 9 and 10

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

Topic: Music

Behavioral objective:- By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and should be able to –

1. Explain the meaning of form.
2. Names forms in music.

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa Cultural and Creative Art UBE edition for primary school book 5, picture, chart. The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of Chalk, Chalkboard, Manuscript, Biro, Pencil, Erase, Ruler

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with the meaning of music

CONTENT

MEANING OF MUSIC

MEANING OF MUSIC

Music is a form of art; an expression of emotions through harmonic frequencies. ... Most music includes people singing with their voices or playing musical instruments, such as the piano, guitar, drums or violin. The word music comes from the Greek word (mousike), which means "(art) of the Muses".

In music, Form is the structure of a musical composition or performance. Forms of music are a design, plan or decoration of a set music.

FORMS OF MUSIC

1. Gospel or Religion
2. Reggae
3. Hip hop
4. Rap and Beat
5. Dudu
6. Apala
7. Fuji
8. Afro

OTHER RELATED NAMES OF FORMS IN NIGERIA

1. Highlife
2. Apala
3. Fuji
4. Jùjú
5. Afro beat
6. Afro-juju
7. Waka

Evaluation:-

1. Explain form.

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

2. Name 3 forms in music

Class:- Basic 5

Subject:- Cultural and Creative Art

Week:- 11 and 12

Topic: Mosaics

Behavioral objective:- By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and should be able to -

1. State the meaning of Mosaic.
2. List materials and tools for Mosaic

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa Cultural and Creative Art UBE edition for primary school book 5, picture, chart. The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of Broken bottles, Buttons, Beads, Pencils, Card board sheets, Boards, Glue, Scissor, Carts, Books, Old calendar

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with design

CONTENT

MEANING OF MOSAICS

Mosaic is the art of putting together small pieces of materials (stone, tile, glass, etc.) to produce artwork. Mosaic is an art of consisting of a design made of small pieces of tiles or colored stone or glass or other

Second term Agric science E-Lesson Note

materials. Mosaic can be found in some tiles or glass, architecture.

MATERIALS FOR MAKING MOSAIC

A lot of materials can be used to make mosaic. But these few are necessary materials needed:

- 1. A base:** It is where the mosaic materials will be glued. It could be heavy materials like tiles, small piece of ceramic glass, beads jewelry piece, fake gems, jelly beans or any small coated candies.
- 2. Mosaic materials** are cardboard, paper, flat piece of wood, glass or metal, Mosaic can be created on any three dimensional objects such as tin, cans, vases, bottles etc
- 3. Glue or paste:** Make use of glue that can be cleaned or washed off easily. That is, it should be non- toxic glue.

Artworks are used for decoration on walls, cardboard, plywood or floor.



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PRODUCTION OF MOSAICS REFLECTING ONE OF THE LISTED ILLS IN THE SOCIETY

- 1. Examination malpractice**
- 2. HIV/AIDS**
- 3. Cultism**
- 4. Ghost**
- 5. Mermaid**
- 6. Half human half animal**
- 7. Clergyman smoking**

Evaluation:-

- 1. State the meaning of mosaic.**
- 2. List materials for mosaic.**
- 3. Produce mosaic against one of the ills of society.**
- 4. Produce mosaic against one of the ills of society.**