

JS2 CCA THIRD TERM 2022/2023 SESSION

LANDSCAPE DRAWING

Meaning of Landscape drawing

Landscape drawing is the drawing of a scene or an object the way it appears to the eyes.

Everyday life, objects close to us appear bigger and objects farther from us appear smaller than their real size. Sometimes, a friend in a far distance is hard to recognize because he appears smaller than his real size. As he approaches further, he appears bigger and then you can recognize his face. While in a car, a hill or mountain ahead appear small. When the car gets closer to it, we can then see the real size of it. This is called **perspective**. So, in perspective drawing, we try to draw a scene or object exactly the way they appear to our eyes and not their real size. Objects far away in a scene will be represented as small objects while the ones far off will be represented as big objects.

Some useful terms in perspective drawing

Foreground: This is the part of a scene that is closest to the observer's view.

Background: This is the part of a scene that is farthest to the observer's view.

Middleground: This is the part of a scene that is found between the background and the foreground.

Horizon: This is an imaginary line that demarcates the background from the rest part of a view. This is also called **eye-level**.

Vanishing point: This is a point where two parallel lines seem to meet when observed from a distance.

Types of perspective

1. Linear Perspective

This type of perspective makes use of simple lines to represent a three dimensional scene or object. There are two types of linear perspective

(a) Parallel perspective: This is a representation of objects that are close which stand on the same eye level to an observer. An example is given below:

(b) Angular perspective: This is a view of an object or scene at an angle. This shows two sides of the object.

2. Aerial perspective: This is the view of a scene or object when viewed from above or from the sky. You might have experienced this view while viewing an object on the ground from a storey building or a tree.

Laws of perspective

This refers to the factors that guide perspective when viewed by an observer. They are given below:

1. Objects that are closer appear bigger.
2. Objects that are farther appear smaller.
3. Objects that are closer show their true colours
4. Objects that are farther seem to have faint colours.
5. Parallel lines seem to meet at a vanishing point.
6. There seems to be a line demarcating the background from the remaining part of the view.
7. Objects that are closer show their real shapes and structure.
8. Objects that are farther seem to have less obvious shapes and structure.

Class activity

Draw the view of your school compound or class room in your SKETCH PAD.

Review Questions

1. Explain the term perspective.
2. State the various terms used in perspective
3. List and explain the two types of perspective
4. State three laws of perspective

SINGING PRACTICES

Basic singing requirements

Singing requires training. Proper training for singing requires the following

1. Good inhalation and exhalation
2. Good breath control
3. Good shaping of the lips
4. Proper posture
5. Proper pronunciation of words

Good inhalation and exhalation

Breath in. Take in air through your nose. Make sure your mouth is closed. Ensure your shoulders do not rise. As you take in air, let your stomach shoot out as air fills the lungs. After five seconds, let the air out. Practice this ten times.

Good breath control

Take in air, following the above procedure. To let air out, release the air from your stomach gradually. Do not allow the air to rush out quickly. To achieve this, use the sound 'S'. As you produce the 'S' sound, control the air as it escapes your stomach. Make sure the mouth is closed throughout this process. Make sure the sound produced is an 'S' sound. 'Shhh' sound is a sign that so much air is escaping the air than necessary. Repeat this whole exercise so many times until you have learnt to control your breathing.

Good shaping of the lips and pronunciation of words

There is a suitable shape of the lips required for pronouncing every consonant and vowel while pronouncing words during singing. Make sure you use the appropriate shape of lip. For instance, one should not open the lips so wide while pronouncing the consonant 'B'.

Proper posture

One need to stand straight or sit upright while singing. A bad posture such as bending, stooping, squatting etc. are not good postures for singing.

Pitch identification

Pitch is the exact configuration of a musical sound. It is also seen as how high or low a musical sound is. To identify pitches, one needs to listen carefully to each unit sound that make up the melody in the music we are listening to.

Pitch differentiation

Pitch differentiation is the ability to know the difference between one pitch and another. It is also the ability to relate the musical distance between one pitch and another.

Below are some exercises, also called drills, which will be very useful both in pitch identification and pitch differentiation. This is because it will train your ear to hear musical sounds better. A keyboard and a modulator is usually in carrying out the exercises.

Following the key provided from a keyboard, let us sing some beautiful songs.

NIGERIAN ANTHEM

s, | d : s, : d : m | s : - : - : m | f : m : r : r | d : - : -
A- rise, O com- pa- troits, Ni- ge- ria's call O- bey,
s, | d : s, : d : m | s : - : - : m | f : m : r : r | d : - : -
To serve our fa- ther- land, with love and strength and faith,
r | r : -.m : f : r | m : -.f : s : s | l : s : f : m | r : - : -
The la- bours of our he- roes past shall ne- ver be in vain,
d | s : -.s : s : m | l : - : - : r | r : -.m : f.m : r | l : - : s : - |
To serve with heart and might, one na- tion bound in free- dom,
| f : m : r : r | d : - : - ||
peace and u- ni- ty.

Review Questions

1. List and Explain two basic singing requirements.
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REHEARSAL

Rehearsal refers to the various activities done as a regular practice to prepare for a performance.

Rehearsals are necessary because without them, a good performance cannot be achieved. The various speeches, actions, gestures, dances etc. involved in a drama require regular practice to be presentable.

Activities involved in rehearsals

1. **Reading:** This is the reading of scripts by actors and actresses. They read out the words assigned to the role they are to play in the drama. The words are the speeches they are expected to make on stage.
2. **Movement:** This refers to the practice of the various movements involved in the drama.
3. **Acting:** This is the aspect where the acting of roles takes place as part of the practice for a drama presentation.
4. **Expression/communication:** This refers to the practice of the manners, gestures and behaviours which the actors and actresses which the cast are expected to put up in a drama performance.
5. **Voice Production:** This aspect of rehearsal requires the cast to practice how speeches will be made in the drama. Some areas may require a low voice while others may require high voices. An actor may be required to scream in anger or talk softly to his wife as the case may be.
6. **Prompting and Cues:** This refers to signals given to actors and actresses to enable them speak or act according to timing.

Stages of rehearsals

Reading: This is the stage where the actors and actresses read out their roles/parts as given in the script. The director pays attention to ensure that the content of the script is rightly represented. He makes corrections to wrong pronunciation as well as give answers to questions asked by the cast.

Blocking: After the reading stage, the cast begins to add actions to the words they have read so far. The actions are supposed to be in line with the roles they are expected to play.

Polishing: At this stage of rehearsal, the actors and actresses are trying to perfect the various aspects of their roles in the drama. Difficult scenes are given special attention for perfection. At this point, the actors and actresses run through the whole drama under the supervision of the director. This is called **run-throughs**.

Dress rehearsal: This is the final rehearsal in preparation for the drama performance. All the technical aspects of the performance such as light, sound, make-ups as well as costumes, props, set are involved at this point. It is usually done a day before the main performance.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. List and explain two activities involved in rehearsals
 2. List and explain the stages of rehearsals
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FIGURE DRAWING.....A PRACTICAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS (LEAVE TEN LINES FOR THIS)

TYPES OF DANCE

Dance is the rhythmic movement of the body, usually in response to music or for dramatic display.

Types of dance

Pure dance: This is dance for the sake of dance. It is performed with just dancing in mind and not for drama or humour. Various styles, movements, patterns and arrangements are explored.

Danced drama: This drama is driven basically by the rhythm of dance. Dances are used to portray messages by the actors. Usually, music is provided while the actors and actresses put up gestures in line with the music that represent the intended message.

Dramatic dance: This is type of dance is meant to display dramatic elements. It consists of stylized motions that depicts dramatic moves. The audience watching the dance moves are able to tell what the dancers are trying to dramatize.

Comic dance: This is a type of funny dance put up just to create fun and amusement. It involves a lot of weird gestures and movement which keeps the audience laughing profusely.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. List and explain to types of dance
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DANCE AS A CAREER

Dance is a way of having fun, recreation or entertainment for many people. But there are people who take dancing as their career. All they do is dance. They are either having dance rehearsals in a dance studio or performing dance in the theatre. All around the world, there are professional dancers who took up dance as a career. Dancing is a noble career and good dancers are well-respected all around the world.

People study dance in higher institutions or special dance institutions. There, they undergo standard training on how to be world-class dancers. They learn various dance steps, dance styles and techniques. There are various types of dances such as Salsa dance, hiphop dance, waltz, and so on.

Prospects of studying dance

The study of dance offers one so many opportunities in the world. Some of them are given below:

1. Professional dancing: One can perform dance to grace various events, parties and ceremonies after which a good some of money will be received.
2. Government Agencies: A dancer may work with the ministry of Art and Culture where his/her talent will be needed in organizing, exhibiting and teaching dances.
3. Competitions: One may earn a living from dancing by engaging in talent hunts, dance competitions other public competitions.
4. Dance Education: A dancer may earn a living by teaching dance in secondary schools, lecture in a university, teach in a private/government owned dance school or even establish a self-owned dance school.
5. Dance/music videos: One can make a living out of dancing for video productions. Here, dancing can be used for advert, as a part of a music video or a pure video dance.

Review Questions

1. State the five prospects of studying dance
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MODELLING WITH CLAY

Modelling with clay refers to making out objects from clay

Methods of modelling

Modelling can be done through the following methods

1. Pinching method: This method involves forming a base with a clay and adding little bits of clay to it in order to arrive at the desired object.



2. Coiling method: This method involves making out coils of plastic clay. The coils are used to form objects.



3. Slab Method: This involves the putting together of smooth clay laid on a surface.



4. Throwing method: This is the use of throwing wheel to form shapes from clay.



Materials required for modelling

1. Clay
2. Wooden boards
3. Water
4. Spatulas
5. Blunt knives
6. String

Class activity

With the use of clay, apply either pinching or coiling method in producing an object of your choice. You can make objects such as cup, bowl, plate, lizard and so on. Show this to your teacher.

Review Questions

Explain what modelling is.

List and explain the four methods of modelling

Mention five materials needed for modelling

DESIGN IN THEATRE

Design in theatre refers to the various decorations, constructions, and other visual aspects of a theatrical production. Producers of theatrical works pay so much attention to stage designs because it determines how successful a theatrical work is. It is useful in making a stage work appear real. In a particular scene, efforts are made to make it appear the way it would be if the story were in real life. Light effects are used to create the difference between day and night. Light is also used to create several other effects. If the scene of a sitting room for instance, chairs, tables and other materials found in a sitting room will be placed on stage. This will go a long way to make it look as if the actions on stage are taking place in a real sitting room.

Areas of theatrical designs

Areas of theatrical designs include the following:

1. Set
2. Lights
3. Costume
4. Sound
5. Make-up
6. Properties/prop

Explanation of terms

1. Set: This is the environment and its designs in which actions in a drama took place at a particular time
2. Lights: This is presence of light and light effects in a drama
3. Costume: This refers to materials worn by the actors on their bodies during drama performance.
4. Sound: This is the audio aspect of a drama performance. It may include gun shots, sound of thunderstorm and other audio effects
5. Make-up: These are materials applied on the body to change or enhance the appearances of actors and actresses.
6. Properties or props: This refers to the various objects or materials such as chairs, tables, shelves etc. used on a stage during a theatre production.

Elements of theatre design

These refer to the various decorations, structures and light effects and sound designs used in the course of a theatrical production to help in passing the message of the drama to the audience. It also helps to make the theatrical work look more real, attractive and creative. The various areas of theatre such as Set, light, costume, sound, make-up and properties/prop are applied or manipulated to create the overall design of the theatre. For each scene or section of a theatrical production, the director brings in the various elements that will portray the setting, mood, culture, age, feelings, emotions, expressions and interpretation that are needed. This informs the elements of theatre to be involved. More light on stage may represent daytime while less light may represent night. Purple colour or purple light may represent royalty. Signs of danger may be depicted using red light.

Review Questions

1. List and explain five areas of theatrical design.
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SELF CONTROL

Self-control is the ability to regulate one's desires, behaviours and actions. It requires that one controls his emotions and urges. Self-control is necessary especially as we interact with other people. Without self-control, one will not have a peaceful co-existence with other persons in the same group or

community. The ability to make right decision or hold oneself back from making wrong decisions are signs that one has self-control.

How to exercise Self-Control

1. Moderation: This is the quality of doing things in the right proportion. It goes against over-doing things or even under doing things. Things done in moderation are done reasonably and not in undue excess.
2. Modesty: This is the quality of not attracting undue or unnecessary attention. This is usually applied in the area of dressing. A modest dressing will not be offensive or attract undue attention.
3. Contentment: This is the ability to be happy and satisfied in every situation. It takes a lot of self-control to exhibit this trait.
4. Truthfulness: This is the quality of being honest at all times. Most times, people lie to protect themselves from punishment or criticism. It takes self-control to be truthful.
5. Being considerate: This is the ability to be kind, understand or sympathize with other people. Some times what others do to us may be irritating but one can still choose to be considerate if he/she has self-control.
6. Avoid allowing yourself to be in the fighting mood all the time. Avoid friends who encourage you to fight. Whenever you feel intensely angry and find it difficult to control, leave that place immediately and seek the advice of an older wise person.
7. Respect: Develop respect for everyone both young and old. Take everyone around you as important as you take yourself.
8. Learn to mind your own business. Do not focus your mind on other people's matters that is not worth your concern.

Benefits of Self Control

1. Self-control helps to create peaceful co-existence among people.
2. Self-control is helpful in reducing crime in our society.
3. Self-control helps us to achieve personal goals as well as corporate goals.
4. Self-control is essential in carrying out leadership duties.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is self-control?
2. In what two ways can we exercise self-control?
3. State two benefits of self-control.

CADENCES

Cadences refer to punctuations at the end of musical phrases. It can also be said to be a point of repose with in a musical composition. Cadences are of four types namely: Perfect cadence, imperfect cadence, Plagal and Interrupted cadence.

Perfect cadence is a cadence that expresses finality or a feeling of completeness. It is usually denoted by chord V—I (Note the use of Roman numeral). Another name for perfect cadence is full close cadence.

Imperfect cadence is a cadence that expresses non finality or a feeling of incompleteness. It is usually denoted by chord I, ii, iii, IV—V. (Note the use of Roman numeral). Another name for imperfect cadence is half close cadence.

Plagal cadence is a cadence that expresses finality or a feeling of completeness. It is usually denoted by chord IV—I (Note the use of Roman numeral). Another name for plagal cadence is Amen or church cadence.

Interrupted Cadence is a cadence that expresses a feeling of surprise. It is usually denoted by chord V—vi (Note the use of Roman numeral). Another name for interrupted cadence is surprise or deceptive or evaded cadence.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by the term, cadence?
2. Mention and explain two types of cadence
3. What is another name for interrupted cadence?
4. What is another name for plagal cadence?
5. What is another name for perfect cadence?