

## **JSI CCA NOTE THIRD TERM 2022/2023 SESSION**

### **CONTEMPORARY DANCE**

**Contemporary dance is a recent kind of dance which combines various styles.** It is quite different from the traditional dances though it may borrow some of its elements. One can find a contemporary dance combining ballet and Salsa dance. Contemporary dance involves a wide range of expression. In a particular type, more than one culture can be combined to give it a unique appearance.

#### **Features of Contemporary Dance**

1. Individuality: It is permitted for individuals to bring in their own style and taste.
2. Creativity: It permits a wide range of creative expressions
3. It is not limited to fixed dance motion. It is rather flexible and all encompassing
4. There is no limit to the space to be covered on a stage
5. There is no restriction as to the part of the body to be involved.
6. It ranges from the performance of a single dancer to a large group.
7. Several styles or cultures may be combined.
8. Improvisation is allowed.
9. It requires a lot of energy.
10. It may be used to depict a story or idea.

#### **Kinds of contemporary dance movements**

1. Limon movement: This involves the use of body weight to create dance movements. It is named after Jose Limon.
2. Graham movement: In this kind of movement, the abdomen and the pelvic areas contract and release. It got its name from a dancer named Martha Graham.
3. Cunningham movement: This type of movement focuses on the relationship between the body structure in relationship to the rhythm, articulation and the space around the body. It was founded and named after Merce Cunningham.
4. Release movement: This movement focuses on the release of joints of the human body. It reduces tension. Hence, it has been used by many for relaxation.

#### **Review Questions**

Define what contemporary dance

State ten features of contemporary dance

State four kinds of contemporary dance movement

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## **USES OF MUSIC**

Uses of music include:

1. It is used to grace ceremonies
2. Advertisement
3. Therapy (healing)
4. Work (as in work songs)
5. Music is used for worship in religious events.
6. Music is used to criticize the wrong doings as well as to praise people in the society.
7. To disseminate information (communication)
8. It is used in teaching subjects in schools. Music is also taught in schools as a subject.
9. It is a very essential in sporting activities.
10. It is used for relaxation and recreation
11. Music is used as a signal when used as ringtones, door alerts, alarm clocks etc.

12. Music is used as a to lull babies to sleep or make them to stop crying.
13. It is used during campaigns by politicians and electoral bodies to pass an idea to the public

### **Impact of music in our society**

1. It is an essential part of National and state ceremonies as well as ceremonies organized by individuals.
2. It creates employment for music performers, recording artists, Disk Jockeys (DJ), songwriters, music producers, music teachers, online music bloggers,
3. It is used to teach moral values
4. It is a source of entertainment
5. It is useful in enhancing friendliness and relationships
6. Music is the food of the soul.

### **Review Questions**

1. State five uses of music
  2. State five impact of music in our society
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## **TEAM WORK**

### **Introduction**

Look at the picture above. The two groups of people are trying to pull the rope to their side. It doesn't require the effort of one person alone. All the persons in each group need to put in their maximum effort for the group to win. No human being is an island. This statement implies that no person can succeed alone. We need to work together with other people to achieve success. This is what we call team work.

**Team work is the working together of a group of people to achieve a common goal.** People need to work together for any reasonable success to be achieved. In a farm work, there is division of labour. **Division of labour is the sharing of roles to various persons in a group so as to make work easier and faster.** To achieve team work, members of a group require team spirit. Team spirit is the ability to work harmoniously with other persons. To work together with other persons, one requires

1. Patience
  2. Tolerance
  3. Diligence
  4. Tact
  5. Dedication
  6. Self-control
- And many other virtues.

### **Importance of Team work**

1. It makes work faster
2. It reduces the amount of time spent on an assignment.
3. It promotes harmony and unity among team members.
4. It promotes self confidence in team members.
5. It enhances productivity

### **REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. Define Team work in your own words.
  2. Explain how you can make 'team work applicable in your class'
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## **MODELLING WITH PAPER MACHE**

**Modelling is the use of materials to mould objects.** Materials that can be used for modelling are clay, papier mache, plastercine, cement etc.

### **Papier mache modelling**

This is the use of paper pulp to mould objects. Materials such as tissue papers, cardboard papers, newspaper etc. are used for this type of modelling

Paper mache can be used to mould items such as plate, cup, bowls, plates etc. Animals such as lizard, snake, crocodile etc.

### **Tools/Materials Used in Making Paper Mache**

1. Tissue, old newspaper/cardboard sheet
2. Mortar and pestle
3. Starch
4. water
5. Scissors
6. Poster color

### **Class Activity for Paper Mache Modelling**

Follow the following steps to produce a paper mache

STEP 1: Use scissors to cut the tissue, old newspaper/cardboard into shreds

STEP 2: Soak it in water for several hours

STEP 3: Squeeze out the liquid and transfer it into a mortar

STEP 4: Pound the soaked paper using a pestle till it forms a soft pulp

STEP 5: Mix starch in water thoroughly and add hot water to it. Make sure it is thick. This is the same process used in making pap.

STEP 6: Mix the starch with the pulp you have made after allowing it to cool down for some time.

STEP 7: Use the paper pulp to mould objects of your choice or the one given by your teacher.

STEP 8: Allow it to dry under the sun. You may add suitable colour to it afterwards.

### **Casting method in papier mache modelling**

One can use another object to create the shape of the object one intends to mould. For instance, if one wants to mould a bowl, follow the following procedures

1. Rub oil on the outer part of the bowl
2. Apply the paper pulp all around the bowl. Ensure it covers the bowl entirely.
3. Allow it to dry. Then pull out the original bowl.
4. Apply paint on the new bowl to make it attractive.

### **Uses of Papier mache**

1. Papier mache products are used for decoration and beautification of our environment.
2. It serves as a means of recycling used products
3. Papier mache production is a way of teaching students modelling.

### **Review Questions**

1. List material that can be moulded using paper mache.
2. List tools/materials that can be used for paper mache production.
3. Produce an object using paper mache.
4. Apply casting method to production of objects using paper mache.
5. List three uses of paper mache.

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## **FORMS OF DRAMA**

The two major forms of drama are comedy and tragedy.

**Comedy:** This is a drama presentation with a happy ending. Comedies usually contain funny elements. The actors may move or talk in an amusing manner. Sometimes, the way the actors

dress can create fun in the drama. However, some comedies do not have an unhappy beginning but it must surely have a happy ending.

Notable comedians include Zebrudaya, Amaechi Muonagor, Nkem Owoh, Eddie Murphy, Funke Akindele, Osita Iheme etc.

**Tragedy:** This is a drama that has a sad ending. Tragedies are dramas that are very serious in nature. It usually features sad moments or horror. In a tragedy, people face hard times or mistreatment. Usually, the main character faces very difficult times. It usually features sad moments or horror. In a tragedy, people face hard times or mistreatment. Usually, the main character faces very difficult times. In the novel, things fall apart, Okonkwo the protagonist, committed suicide at the end after so many trying times. In the play by Ola Rotimi titled The gods are not to blame, Odewale also removed his eyes and banished himself from his land at the end. In the novel, Arrow of God, Ezeulu the protagonist was deserted by his people.

Other forms of drama include

**Masked drama:** In this form of drama, the actors wear mask. In Nigerian traditional drama, this is common. Masquerade appear in certain festivals or at certain times of the year for their displays. They wear various forms of masks during these performances.

**Satire:** This kind of drama is directed towards condemning ills in the society. It usually criticizes the political actions of those in government or injustice. It calls to order the people in the society who maltreat other people or put up actions against the public for personal gains.

**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.

**Music drama:** This is a drama set to music. In this kind of drama, music is used to express the intentions and messages of the actors and actresses. Music drama can also be called opera. A good example of a musical drama is the movie, sound of music.

**Dramatized folktales:** This is a folktale presented in a drama form. Folk tales are stories told in traditional societies in Nigeria which are transferred orally from one generation to another. The folk tales are already in the form of a story, all that is needed are persons to act out the character. In some, a narrator takes up all the roles in the story, switching from one to the other as he tells the story. In other cases, various actors take up the roles.

### **Review Questions**

List and explain types of drama.

List and explain forms of drama.

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## **DANCE**

**Dance is the rhythmic movement of the body in a particular manner to pass a message.**

From ancient times, dance has always been a part of human activities. Several cultures have their own cultural dance displays and I'm sure your native land does. Dance is a common means of self-expression. People may dance as individuals or in groups. Dancers usually wear costumes that are peculiar to the culture the dance belongs to or the usual dressing of the dancing group involved. Dances are creatively organized to make it interesting and beautiful. Various movements of parts of the body such as the legs, hands, heads, waist etc. are used to create several kind of dances.

### **Components of dance**

1. Movement: Every dance must involve body movement. The movement must be organized or patterned.
2. Space: Dance movements are organized in relationship to a physical space. Dancers make their movements within a certain space.
3. Time: The rhythmic nature of dance suggest that it must follow proper timing. Some dances movement in the rhythm of twos, some in three, some in fours, etc. This makes dance organized.

4. Expression: Dancers express themselves through their movements and even through facial expression.

### **Uses of dance**

Some of the uses of dance are given below:

1. Dance serve as entertainment
2. Dance serves can be used to pass information as is evident in danced dramas.
3. Dance is useful in uniting people and creating in them a spirit of cooperation and team work.
4. Dance is used to grace occasions.
5. It is good for our physical health as it is exercise for the body.
6. It is a source of employment to professional dancers
7. Dance is a way of expressing worship in several religions.

### **Class activity**

Choose a native dance from the nativity of any member of the class and perform.

### **Review Questions**

1. Define dance
  2. List and explain four components of dance.
  3. State five uses of dance
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## **TIE AND DYE**

### **Meaning of tie and dye**

Tie and dye is a method of applying dyes on a fabric by tying it in different ways or folding it in different manners to make the dye touch only specific areas when dipped into it.

### **Methods of tying cloth used in tie-dyeing**

1. Circle method:
2. Stitching method
3. Marbling
4. Knotting
5. Pleating method
6. Twisting method

### **Materials needed:**

Cloth (preferably cotton),  
dye,  
plastic bucket,  
thread,  
Starch  
Ropes,

Gas or stove,  
Hand gloves,  
Wooden stick,  
Caustic soda/hydrochloride,  
Electric iron,  
Hydrosulphate.

### **Class activity**

### **Procedure for tie and dye production**

1. Dewax the cloth
2. Use ropes to tie the cloth in the preferred pattern on design
3. Mix the dye in water thoroughly.
4. Put the cloth (which is already tied) into cold water.
5. Bring it out and allow it to dry for about 12 minutes.
6. Put the cloth into the dye solution for up to 20 minutes. Stir the cloth using a stick.
7. Bring out the cloth and squeeze out excess dye.
8. Rinse the cloth lightly in clean water.
9. Remove the ropes used to tie the cloth and spread the cloth out for it to get dried.
10. Apply starch to it and later on iron it.

#### **Review Questions**

1. Explain the meaning of tie and dye
2. State the six methods of tying cloth used in tie-dyeing
3. Mention at least five materials/tools used for tie and dye.
4. State the procedure for tie and dye production

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## **CHOREOGRAPHY**

**Choreography is the arrangement of dances in various patterns and styles.** There are several patterns and styles involved in choreography. Dancers may move in a unique style and in a particular direction moving their hands, legs, head or waist all at the same time.

#### **Principles of choreography**

1. Order: This is the organized patterns, procedures and approaches guiding a particular choreography.
2. Beauty: This is the attractive nature of a choreography due to its organized nature.
3. Variety: This is the mixture of various dance steps, patterns and movements to make it interesting.
4. Motion: This is the basis of choreography. It involves all the actions that take place in it such as leaping, turning around, bending etc.
5. Dynamics: This is the contrast in speed. A slow movement may be followed by a fast one and vice versa.
6. Timing: This is the regulation of dance steps according to time. This helps to create uniform rhythm and coherence.
7. Space: This is the area in which all the dancing actions take place.
8. Body: This is the use of the several body parts in creating organized motions and patterns.
9. Repetition: This is use of repeated steps and motions to create a sense of unity.
10. Climax: This is the highest point in a dance. It is usually more vigorous or contain very unique features.

**A choreographer is someone who creates, arranges, organizes and teaches dances.**

Choreographer are usually needed in theatrical performances. Operas and musicals usually involve a lot of choreography. Choreographers create dance steps or patterns to fit specific music, rhythms or dramatic performances. Below is a choreographer teaching some people dance steps.

#### **Review Questions**

1. Define Choreography
  2. List and explain ten principles of choreography
  3. Explain who a choreographer is.
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## **FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS**

**Fake and adulterated goods are goods that are not real or genuine.** People create imitations of original products and sell in the market just to make money. These products are not original neither are they good for consumption. People who produce fake and adulterated drugs do not want to go through the right process of production because they want to make quick money overnight. Their products are not certified and endorsed by the necessary agencies. They produce products that are harmful. They use substandard material and do not produce their products under hygienic conditions. They deceive people by presenting these products under the same package as the original one.

### **Goods often faked and adulterated**

1. Medical drugs
2. Processed foods such as noodles, pasta, juice, can drinks, biscuits, candies, cookies, chocolates etc.
3. Clothing
4. Fabrics
5. Perfume
6. Jewelry
7. Wristwatch
8. Cosmetic products
9. Electrical appliances such as fan, electric cooker, washing machine
10. Leather products

### **Reasons why people produce and distribute faked and adulterated goods**

1. Greed: This is a strong desire to obtain riches no matter what it takes. This desire has led many people to produce and sell fake and adulterated goods so as to make so much money in short time.
2. Lack of Patriotism: This is lack of love for one's country. It is only persons who have no love for their country that will produce goods that are harmful and uncertified just to make quick money.
3. Lack of moral standard: People who do not have good character, virtues or good moral upbringing are likely to be involved in producing and selling faked and adulterated goods.
4. Disloyalty: People who produce and sell fake and adulterated goods are not loyal to the government. The government has severally warned people against production and sales of fake and adulterated goods.
5. Dishonesty: This is a character of not being truthful. Dishonest people produce fake and adulterated goods because they do not want to live truthful lives.

### **How to stop production and sales of faking and adulterating of goods**

1. People should be sensitized on the need to be patriotic.
2. Honesty and loyalty should be preached to every citizen
3. People should learn to show love for other humans.
4. The public should be sensitized on how to identify fake and adulterated goods.
5. People should be discouraged from buying fake and adulterated goods.
6. Person guilty of the crime of producing or selling fake and adulterated goods should be severely punished.

### **Government agencies that fight against fake and adulterated goods**

1. **NAFDAC:** This is an acronym for National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control. This governmental agency is responsible for regulating, supervising, controlling, examining, and endorsing the production, distribution and sales of food and drug products.
2. **SON:** This means Standard Organization of Nigeria. They are responsible for certifying imported or exported products. This is a good way to check the production and sales of fake and adulterated goods.
3. **NDLEA:** This means National Drug, Law enforcement Agency. This agency is responsible for finding out the persons responsible for illegal drug production, distribution and use and abuse.

## Review Questions

1. Define fake and adulterated goods.
  2. List goods often faked and adulterated
  3. State reasons why people produce and distribute fake and adulterated goods.
  4. State how to stop production and sales of faking and adulterating of goods
  5. Mention government agencies that fight against fake and adulterated goods
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## SCALE

The term scale is gotten from the word *scala* which means a ladder. Hence in music, a scale is used to refer to a group of sound in order of increasing pitch.

**Scale is a set of musical sounds or notes played one after the other in a particular pattern usually in ascending and descending order.** It can also be seen as **the arrangement of musical sound in ascending and descending order.**

**A scale is also defined as a succession of musical sounds in ascending and descending order.**

A scale can be referred to as a ladder of sounds.

There are two types of scales

- (a) Diatonic scale
- (b) Chromatic scale

Diatonic scale consists of tones and semitones. It is divided into major and minor scales.

Chromatic scale consists of semitones entirely.

In a scale, musical sounds tend to rise in pitch as you sing along. A popular scale which we all know is *doh ray mi fah soh lah ti doh*.

### Class activity

1. Sing the popular solfa notes:

*doh ray mi fah soh lah ti doh ti lah soh fah mi ray doh.*

2. Let us sing the soundtrack from the popular movie, *Sound of music* as follows:

*Doh a dear, a female deer*

*Ray a drop of golden sun*

*Me a name I call myself*

*Fah a longer way to run#*

*Soh a needle pulling thread*

*Lah, a note to follow soh*

*Ti, a drink with jam and bread*

*That will bring us back to doh----- doh ray mi fah soh lah ti doh soh doh'.*

Having sung the two songs above, you would have noticed that as you sang, the pitches of the song went higher and higher. That's what a scale looks like.

### Technical Names of scale degrees

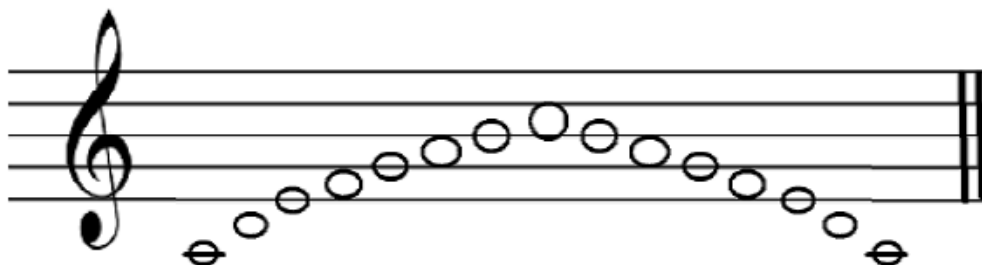
Scales are made up of eight notes as evident in the songs you sang. Each of those notes have a special name called technical names. Let us use the table below to see the technical names of the various scale degrees including their tonic solfa note.

	SCALE DEGREE	TECHNICAL NAMES	TONIC SOLFA
1.	First degree	Tonic	Doh
2.	Second degree	Supertonic	Ray
3.	Third degree	Mediant	Mi
4.	Fourth degree	Subdominant	Fah
5.	Fifth degree	Dominant	Soh
6.	Sixth degree	Submediant	Lah
7.	Seventh degree	Leading note	Ti
8.	Eighth degree	Octave	Doh'



### The natural scale

The natural scale is a scale that does not have any note bearing an accidental. The only natural major scale we have is C major scale. Its notes are **C D E F G A B and C'** as shown below:



### TETRACHORD

A tetrachord is the division of a scale into two equal parts. A scale is made up of eight notes. The intervals between the notes of a major scale are tone-tone-semitone-tone-tone-tone-semitone (**TTSTTTS**). In C major scale for instance, we have the following letter names **CDEFGABC'**. Its division into two equal parts will be as follows:

<b>C D E F</b>	<b>G A B C'</b>
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When a major scale is divided into two equal parts, the interval for each becomes tone-tone-semitone. (**TTS**)

### Upper and Lower Tetrachord

When a tetrachord is divided into two equal parts, the first part is called the **lower tetrachord** while the second part is called the **upper tetrachord**.

An example is shown below with key C major:

<b>LOWER TETRACHORD</b>	<b>UPPER TETRACHORD</b>
<b>C D E F</b>	<b>G A B C'</b>

The interval arrangement for the lower tetrachord is tone-tone-semitone (TTS) while the interval arrangement for the upper tetrachord is tone-tone-semitone (TTS).

### Review Questions

1. What is a scale?
2. List the technical names of all the scale degrees of a major scale.
3. Define a tetrachord.
4. A major scale may be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ tetrachord and \_\_\_\_\_ tetrachord.