**DEEPER LIFE HIGH SCHOOL.CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ART SCHEME OF WORK.**

**J S 1 (BASIC 7) THIRD TERM**

WEEK TOPIC.**THEME: PERFORMING ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT(DRAMA).** 1**. DRAMA:**i. Definition of drama ii. Definition of theatre iii. People involved in drama/theatre . Elements of drama: i. script improvisation ii. characters iii. stage iv Audience v. Light vi. Sound. 2 .Identifying elements in drama 3.Creating elements

2.**FUNCTIONS OF DRAMA** (education, information, entertainment, therapeutic, development).

3. **DRAMA**: types and Forms of drama—comedy, tragedy etc i. Identification of types of drama

4.**COSTUME AND MAKE-UP IN DRAMA**(a) Meaning of costumes (b) The place of make-up in drama

(c) Basic types of make-up (i) straight/foundation make-up (ii) stages/character make-up. (D) Making up in drama production.

5.**DRAMA** i. Playwriting; ii. Categories of Dramatist/Playwright,- Classical (universal), Modern, Contemporary

6. **DANCE: Content: -** I.Definition of Dance and Meaning of dance. II.Uses of dance. III. Introduction to choreography.IV. Meaning of choreography. V.Principles of choreography. VI. Meaning of a choreographer**.**

**WEEK 7; Mid-Term Break**

**THEME: CUSTOMS AND TRADITION (WORK ETHICS)**

**WEEK 8TOPIC- TEAM WORK AND SENSE OF BELONGING content; i.** Meaning of team work and sense of belonging. II. Importance of team work. III. How to achieve sense of belonging.

**WEEK 9WORK ETHICS**. iv. How to stop sale of fake and adulterated goods.(be patriotic , show love for others, be honest, respect authority ,know your right as a consumer). V. Government agencies that fight production and distribution of fake and adulterated goods.(NAFDAC, SON, NDLEA)

WEEK 10 REVISION

WEEK 11-12 EXAMINATION

**JS (BASIC 7) THIRD TERM**

**WEEK 1**

**TOPIC: DRAMA AND THEATRE**

Sub-Topic 1:**Origin, Introduction and Definition of Drama/Theatre**

Sub-Topic 2:**Functions of drama**

**Origin of drama and theatre (mimesis, ritual and storytelling)**

The origins of theatre have been traced to **myth and rituals** found in dances and mimed performances by masked dancers during fertility rites and other ceremonies that marked important passages in life.

Early societies acted out patterns of life, death, and rebirth associated with the welfare of village tribes. Imitation, costumes, masks, makeup, gesture, dance, music, and pantomime were some of the theatrical elements found in early rituals.

At some unrecorded time, these ceremonies and rituals became formalized in dramatic festivals and spread from Greece to the western world and from India to the eastern world.

Some scholars claim that it may have originated from African primitive folklore, traditional customs, tales or saying, preserved orally among a people.

There are scholars who are of the view that it originated from the worship of Dionysus, the greek god of wine, fertility and creation in ancient Greek. The theory of the scholars who posit that dramatic art began in Africa states that it might have originated from moonlight stories told around bonfire. Another origin from Africa is that it started as a result of the rites and sacrifices carried out by priests in propitiation of different gods in Africa

**Introduction to Drama and Theatre:**

The word drama is derived from “dram”, a Greek word which means “to do”. It is one of the ways through which man expresses his view about the society either positively or negatively.

The word “theatre” is derived from the Greek word “theatron” which means the viewing place or seeing place.

**Definitions ofDrama:**

1. Drama simply means a serious play written for actors or actresses to act and perform on a stage.
2. It is a genre of literature usually written to be performed.
3. According to Aristotle, drama is the imitation of a person or persons in action.
4. Drama is play from a story about important events in the lives of characters (people).
5. drama is a ‘reproduction’ or ‘reflection’ of life;
6. Drama is an enactment of real and imagined events through actions and dramatic competences.
7. Drama is imitating and impersonating people and situation.
8. Drama is a story acted, the story may be real or fictitious; drama can be scripted or non-scripted.

**Definition/Meaning of Theatre:**

1. A theatre is a specially prepared place where plays are performed by actors and actresses for audience to be entertain.
2. A theatre is a place which houses a stage where actors perform in an auditorium where the audience or patrons or the public are seated.
3. Theatre is one of the oldest and most popular forms of entertainment in which actors perform live for an audience on a stage or in any other space designated for the performance.
4. A theatre is permanent or temporary space set aside for performances.
5. A theatre is a building, room or other setting where plays or other dramatic presentations are performed.

**PeopleInvolve inDrama:**

The people involved in a drama/theatre are:

1. cast (actors/actresses)
2. crew and
3. the audience.

The **actors and actresses** are the performers in plays, movies or television. They are heroes and heroines of any play.

The **crew** refers to a group of people who help in the making of a successful drama behind the scene, while the **audience** generally means the people who came for entertainment.

**Evaluation:**

1. Define the term “drama” in your own word.
2. Give three (3) definitions of “theatre”.
3. Mention the people who are involved in the making of a drama.
4. Explain the term” drama” from what you have been taught.
5. What is theatre?

**Elements of Drama:**

The elements of drama are units that make up dramatic actions. These elements include:

1. plot,
2. character,
3. thought,
4. diction,
5. music and
6. spectacle.

**Plot:** this simply means the step by step arrangement of events in a story. In a plot or plan of a story, there is a **beginning, middle and an end;** one thing leads to the other until a resolution is reached. There are however different types of plot such as **simple, complex and compound.**

**Character:** A character is **he who makes things happen** and there could be more than one character in a story. They reveal the plot to the people.

According to Aristotle, **there are four qualities of a character**. These are:

1. The character must be good.
2. The character must show propriety.
3. The character must be true to life.
4. A character must be consistent.

There are **two types** of characters in acting, the round character and the flat character. A round character shows all aspects of human life. He is unique and able to change in any situation. A flat character shows only one aspect of human life.

**Thought:** This means the theme of the play or subject matter. To know the theme of a story, we must ask what its major purpose is or what it reveals about life.

**Diction:** This refers to the writer’s choice of words. It is the language of the play’s characters when the actors speak.

**Music:** It refers to the sound effects and tonal pattern of speech. (the tonal sound effects include pitch, rate, rhythm, volume, enunciation, articulation etc.) the combined effects of these can give the play an added beauty.

**Spectacle:**This is the visual aspect of a production. It includes: the design i.e stage design, costume, make-up, lighting, scenery, movement of actors etc. spectacle helps to give information about the play and improves the beauty of the play.

**Evaluation:**

1. Mention five elements of drama.
2. Explain two elements of drama
3. What is a plot?
4. Name three types of plots.
5. Who is a character? List two qualities of a character

**ReadingAssignment:**

Cultural and Creative Arts for junior secondary schools, book 1 by S.C Nguma, pg 1-3.

**References:**

1. Cultural and Creative Arts for Junior Secondary School.

2. Microsoft Encarta Premium 2009

3. Encarta Dictionary

4. Fundamentals, Ethics and Effects of Television by BisiAdanri

chronographi

**WeekendAssignment:**

Objective questions:

* + 1. Drama is derived from a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ word. (a) French (b) Nigerian (c) Greek (d) American.
  1. The Greek word “theatron” means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) market place (b) viewing place (c) sporting place (d) fighting place.
  2. Which of these is not an aspect of cultural and creative arts? (a) music (b) drama (c) visual arts (d) agric.
  3. A play written for actors/actresses to be performed on stage is called\_\_\_\_ (a) choreography (b) playwright (c) theatre (d) drama.
  4. A group of people who help in the making of a successful drama are called \_\_\_\_ (a) crew (b) engineers (c) coaches (d) supporter’s.
  5. Which of these is TRUE about an audience? (a) People who came to work (b) people who came for entertainment (c) people who came for treatment (d) people who came for employment.
  6. A drama with a sad ending is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drama. (a) Melo (b) super (c) comic (d) tragic.
  7. A drama that is intended to amuse and is associated with humorous behavior and laughter is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) opera (b) comedy (c) tragedy (d) melody.
  8. One of these does not belong to the group. (a) painters (b) crew (c) actor/actresses (d) audience.
  9. A writer of plays for the television, stage and radio is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Journalist (b) news reporter (c) playwright (d) editor.

11. The element of drama that reveals the theme and subject matter of a play is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) plot (b) diction (c) music (d) thought.

12. Who wrote “the four qualities of a character”? (a) Wole Soyinka (B) Aristotle (c) Denzel Washington (d) Deniran Simeon.

13The element of drama that is concern with sound effects and tonal pattern of speech is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) diction (b) plot (c) music (d) thought.

14. Costume, props, make-up, lighting, scenery are visual aspect of a play production under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ element of drama. (a) Audience (b) spectacle (c) music (d) diction.

15.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ simply means the arrangement of events in a story in a logical and sequential manner. (a) Spectacle (b) thought (c) music (d) plot.

16.The elements of drama are units that make up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) audience action (b) crew action (c) constructive action (d0 dramatic action.

17.There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elements of drama? (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6.

18.The people that make things happen in a drama are \_\_\_\_\_ (a) character (b) referee (c) footballer (d) engineers.

19.A character that shows all aspect of human life is refer to as \_\_\_\_. (a) circle (b) triangle (c) square (d) round.

20.A \_\_\_\_\_ character shows only one aspect of human life. (a)thin (b) fat (c) fine (d) flat.

Essay questions:

1. List three (3) drama theme you have watched.

2. Write five line summaries of any two (2) above.

**References:**

1. Cultural and Creative Arts for Junior Secondary
2. Microsoft Encarta Premium 2009
3. Encarta Dictionary
4. Fundamentals, Ethics and Effects of Television by Bisi Adanri

**WEEK 2**

**Functions of Drama**

The roles of drama ranges from instructive, educative, informative, entertaining, therapeutic, social and cultural to religious and political experiences.

1. Instructive functions:

1. It enables us to learn about ourselves, our society and about life in general.
2. It teaches us to reflect on life’s actions and experiences
3. It exposes life’s actions and experiences through performances on stage.
4. It encourages us to choose the good and discard the bad aspects of life.

2. EDUCATIVE FUNCTIONS

1. It teaches tolerance among people i.e people learn to accept each other.
2. It teaches co-operation among people .
3. It inculcates in people the ability to express themselves.
4. It serves as a guide against future occurrence of bad behavior in the society and thus encourages good character.

3. INFORMATIVE FUNCTIONS

1. It is a means of enlightening the people on the social and moral value of the society.
2. It gives important information about the society from the past to the present.
3. It highlights the consequences of social vices such as drug abuse, cultism, examination malpractice, tribalism, corruption (419), fighting, stealing, raping, kidnapping, indecent dressing, impersonation, armed –robbery, bribery, favouritism, child abuse, etc.

4. ENTERTAINMENT FUNCTIONS:

1. People derive pleasure and their feelings are aroused when they watch drama.
2. It helps in creating fun and relaxation.

5. THERAPEUTIC FUNCTIONS:

1. Drama is a source of relaxation for people. When people watch drama, they tend to forget their past ugly experiences for the moment. This will relax their nerves.
2. It helps to build and develop confidence in people.
3. It encourages self- realization.
4. It heals broken emotions

Another function of drama is the ability to create jobs. That is, it is a means of creating job opportunities in the society.

More so, drama is used to as a means of reaching vast audience for the purpose of publicity, propaganda and protest against bad governments and evils in the society.

**Evaluation:**

1. Mention the five main functions of drama.
2. List three functions of instructive functions of drama.
3. List three functions of educative functions of drama.

**References:**

1. Cultural and Creative Arts for Junior Secondary School.
2. Microsoft Encarta Premium 2009
3. Encarta Dictionary:
4. Fundamentals, Ethics and Effects of Television by Bisi Adanri

**ReadingAssignment:**

Cultural and Creative Arts for junior secondary schools 1 by S.C Nguma, pg 1-3

**Weekend Assignment:**

1. A function of Drama that highlights the consequences of social vices like drug addiction is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) therapeutic (b) informative (c) educative (d) entertainment.
2. A function of drama that enables us to lean about ourselves, our society and about life in general is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) motivational (b) educative (c) instructive (d) informative.
3. Which of these best describe therapeutic function of drama? (a) One derives pleasure from it. (b) It gives important information to the society from the past to the present. (c) It helps to build and develop confidence in people. (d)it teaches tolerance among people.
4. Which of these is NOT true about drama? (a) it’s a means of creating job opportunity in the society (b) it is explored as a means for the purpose of publicity, propaganda and protest against bad government. (c) It teaches tolerance and cooperation among people. (d) It teaches us the science of planting crops and rearing of animals.
5. A place or building where dramatic presentations are performed is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) galleria (b)Hollywood (c) Nollywood (d) theatre.

**WEEK 3**

**Topic: Types and forms of Drama:**

**CONTENT:**Types of drama, Forms of Drama-

**TYPES OF DRAMA:**

There are two basic types of drama namely:

1. Scripted
2. Non-scripted.

Scripted means a written play while non-scripted means an unwritten play.

**FORMS OF DRAMA:**

1. Comedy,
2. Tragedy,
3. Mask Drama,
4. Dance Drama,
5. Musical Drama-(Opera),
6. Dramatized Drama,
7. Mime

**COMEDY**: This is a drama that is funny and humorous. Examples are “the new Masquerade”, Papa Ajasco” and “osofia in london” .

**TRAGEDY**: This is the opposite of comedy. This is a serious drama (play) with a sad theme. It involves a heroic struggle that ends sadly. Good examples are: dramatized versions of ‘Things fall apart’ by Chinua Achebe and the gods are not to blame by Ola Rotimi.

**MASK DRAMA**: This refers to a drama where all the actors and actresses perform in masking tradition. Example is “the lion king’, a popular cartoon series which is the theatre version of the work.

**DANCE DRAMA**: Refer to a drama in which the actors and actresses perform or convey their messages in a dancing manner.

**DRAMATIZED FOLKTALES:** This refers to folktales (stories from old traditional people) being dramatized so as to convey messages to the society. Some examples of folktales which are dramatized are lullabic songs for babies to sleep. An example in Igbo: “Nwanta rah ura, rah aura kannegilota….” (Baby sleep, sleep your mother will soon come back.)

**YORUBA LULLABY**

Omo mi, ma sunkun mo

Se bi mo ti be o leekan

Se be mi ni mama re

Omo mi ma sunkun mo. (My child weep no more, mother beg you, weep no more.)

**MUSICAL DRAMA (OPERA):** Refers to the use of musical songs to dramatize activities or events or situations. Sometimes, instruments accompany the singing.

**MIME:** Refers to the use of gestures and actions to perform. It is a style of performance in which people act out situations or portray characters using only gestures, facial expressions and actions.

**DIRECTOR**

The director is basically the chief designer of dramatic performances. The director must concern himself with the following:

1. The length of the play
2. The message in the play
3. The actor’s understanding of the play and
4. His own understanding of the play.

**Duties of the play directors;**

He is the boss of the theatre.

He coordinates all the other aspects of production.

He casts and rehearses the actors by blocking and guiding their movements.

He interprets the scripts and put a life drama on stage.

He coordinates the work and art of every other person and makes everything blend for the production.

He is responsible for the production seen on stage. Etc**.**

**Evaluation:**

1. Name all the forms of drama
2. List the two basic type of drama.
3. Identify five elements of drama
4. Explain two basic types of drama.
5. Explain scripted and non-scripted drama.
6. Imitate the principal of your school when he is angry.
7. Describe a politician/educator you know by imitation (i.e imitate the person).

**Weekend Assignment:**

Objectives:

1. “The new masquerade” is a good example of a \_\_\_\_\_ drama. (a) Tragedy (b) comedy (c) Mask (d) dance.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a drama where all the actors and actresses perform in masking tradition. (a) Comedy (b) dance (c) mask (d) folktale.
3. A play that is written is called \_\_\_\_ (a) scripted (b) unscripted (c) written (d) edited.
4. A play that is not written is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) scripted (b) non-scripted (c)report (d) memorize.
5. A serious drama involving an heroic struggle that ends sadly is refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) mask (b) comedy (c) folktales (d) tragedy.
6. Who wrote “Things Fall Apart “? (a) Genevieve Nnaji (b)Ola Rotimi (c) Mike Bamiloye (d) Chinua Achebe.
7. The gods are not to blame by Ola Rotimi is a good example of a \_\_\_\_\_ (a) comedy (b) tragedy (c) melody (d) movie.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to stories from old traditional people. (a) Mask (b) comedy (c) tragedy (d) dramatized folktales.
9. A drama where an actor’s/actresses perform or convey their messages in a dancing manner is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) song drama (b) play drama (c) dance drama (d) step drama.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_refers to the use of gestures and actions to perform. (a) Mime (B) Time (C) Monkey (D) Face.

**CLASS PRACTICAL ACTIVITY.**

The educator should supervise it. The play should be based on activities in a school, dormitory, and class environment/situation.

Form a group of 8’s and Do a 3 MINUTES improvise drama on these themes “tolerance pays” “the patient student”, “the reward for honesty”, “the changed Sandra/ jerry” and “price for leadership.

**WEEK 4**

**Topic: COSTUME AND MAKE-UP IN DRAMA**

(a) Meaning of costumes

(b) The place of make-up in drama

(c) Basic types of make-up (i) straight/foundation make-up (ii) stages/character make-up. (D) Making up in drama production.

**COSTUME**

Costumes are clothes and accessories e.g. cap, jewelry, beads necklaces, shoes and bags etc. worn by actors and actresses in a drama presentation.

**MAKE UP**

It is the colorful substance e.g. Powder/ paints used especially by women to make their faces look more attractive.

Costume involves clothing and accessories while make-up involves all that is done to the body.

**Types of make-up.**

(i)Straight/ foundation make up

(ii)Stage/ character make up)

**Straight /foundation Make-up:**is the make-up used to enhance beauty e.g. if a young girl is acting the role of a young girl, make-up will be used on her to enhance her beauty.

**Stage/character Make-up**: is used to alter features. It is used for the alteration of features. For instance, if a boy of 18 is acting the role of a man of forty, make-ups will be used to make him look older.

**USES OF MAKE UP AND COSTUME IN DRAMA**

1. It is for identification.
2. It helps the audience for easy understanding of the play.
3. It helps in easy interpretation of the play and its location.
4. The rich and the poor i.e. social and economic status of the characters are easily identified.
5. It helps in identifying the occupation or profession of the character.
6. Costume gives weight and extra meaning to a drama.

**MAKING UP IN DRAMA**

1. It is under technical aspect of drama
2. It required the services of an experts
3. Human autonomy must be studied by the make-up artists.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Cultural and creative Arts for Junior Secondary Schools by S.C. Nguma, O. Ayoola, U. Uba A. Samkay

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Two types of make-up are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(a). straight and character make up (b). colour make up and fired make up ( c). empirical make up and psychology make up (d). social and physical make up

2. The act of using substances like paint or powder among others used especially by women to make their faces look more attractive is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a). make up (b). face up (c). face down (d). make down

3. One is true of uses of make up and costume in Drama

(a). for identification( b). for examination purpose (c). for security (d). for protection.

4.Costume and Make –up falls under \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of drama. (a) artistic (b) technical (c) mechanical (d) acting.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of make-up that is used to enhance beauty. (a) stage (b) character (c) fine (d)foundational make-up.

6. Another name for character make-up is \_\_\_\_ (a) straight (b) character (c) foundational (d)beauty.

7.costume and make up belong to an element of drama known as \_\_\_\_ (a) thought (b) music (c) spectacle (d) diction.

8. one of the following is **true** of uses of costume and make-up in drama. (a) for interpretation of play (b) for celebration (c) for ridicle (d)for announcement.

**THEORY**

**EVALUATION**

1.Define costumes?

2. State three uses of costume

3. Define make-up?

**Week 5**

TOPIC:  **DRAMATIST/PLAYWRIGHTS:**

1. Dramatists/ playwrights are the people that write plays.
2. They are writers of plays /drama for stage, television, or radio presentation.

**CATEGORIES OF DRAMATIST/PLAWRIGHT:**

The three (3) categories Dramatists namely:

1. Classical/universal dramatist.
2. Modern dramatist
3. Contemporary dramatist.
4. **CLASSICAL OR UNIVERSAL DRAMATISTS:**

These are the ancient Greek Dramatists;

Aeschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes and Euripides are the founding fathers of drama as we know it today.

Their established form of drama is the **Authority** that is still followed.

The dramas were mostly **tragedy**, **comedy**, though, a lot of **myth** and **history** was also covered.Tragedy means drama ending unhappily or sadly.

Tragedy means drama ending unhappily or sadly. The most popular being

1. **AESCHYLUS** (525? – 456BC), Greek dramatist, the earliest of the Greek tragic poets of Athens. As the predecessor of Sophocles and Euripides, he is called the father of Greek tragedy. Aeschylus is said to have written about 90plays. But only80 of these

Plays is known.Aeschylus is called the father of Greek tragedies. One of his specialties was trilogies, or group of three plays, usually bound together by a common theme.

**LIFE HISTORY**

1. He was born in Eleusis, near Athens.
2. His father was a member of the Athenian nobility.
3. He fought successfully against the Persian Armies at the battle of Marathon in 490 BC.
4. He also fought in 480Bc at the battle of Salamis
5. He died at Gela.

**SOPHOCLES** (496 -406 BC), Athenian dramatist, ranking with Aeschylus and Euripides as one of the three great tragic dramatists of Ancient Greece. His best known plays are Antigone and Oedipus Rex (Oedipus Tyrannus in Greek.).

**Life History**

1. He was born in ColonusHippius (now part of Athens),
2. He was the son of Sophillus a wealthy Armour maker.
3. Provided with the best traditional Aristocratic education
4. He led a chorus of youths who celebrated the Greek naval victory over the Persians at Salamis in 480Bc.
5. In 468BC at the age of 28, he defeated Aeschylus, whose pre-eminence as a tragic poet had long been undisputed, in a dramatic competition.
6. He was the most consistently successful Athenian Dramatist, winning first prize about 20 times.
7. He wrote more than 120 plays.

**ARISTOPHANES** (448? --385 BC), he is an Athenian playwright.Aristophanes was considered one of the greatest writers of comedy. His plays have remain popular because of their *wit*, *comic invention* and *poetic language*.comedies during the Greek period meant happy endings in their drama.

1. He had three Sons: Philippos, Araros, and Nikostrators all of whom were comic poets.
2. He was first and foremost a Satirist.
3. He wrote more than 40 plays.

**EURIPIDES** (480? 406? BC) , Greek Dramatist, ranking with

1. Aeschylus and Sophocles as one of the three great tragic poets of Ancient Greece.
2. He wrote nearly 90 plays of which 18 survive today.
3. Of all the ancient Greek dramatists, Euripides has been credited with his combination of tragedy and comedy. He writes *tragicomedies* plays.

**Life History**

1. He was born on the Island of Salami’s on September 23, in about 480BC.
2. He was born on the day of a great Greek naval Victory over the Persians
3. His parents belong to the nobility.
4. Late in his life Euripides left Athens for Macedonia, where he died.

**MODERN DRAMATIST/PLAYWRIGHT**

Modern Dramatist so called not because of the period but because of the quality, acceptance and popularity of their works in modern times.

e.g. William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe in England, Pierre Corneille and J.P. Sartre in France etc

Shakespeare’s writing are the most popular of this category and below are some of his works:

1. Romeo and Juliet -A story on romance.
2. Julius Caesar, Hamlet and Macbeth - All three are historical accounts.
3. The Winter’ Tale -A tragic comedy.

Aside Shakespeare which is the most popular of this category, J.W. von Goethe and Betroth Brecht in Germany, W.B. Yeasts in Ireland, T.S. Eliot in USA are popular modern dramatist.

**CONTEMPORARY DRAMATISTS**

Those under this category include

Wole Soyinka, Efua Sutherland, Zulu Sofola, J.P. Clark, Femi Osofisan, James EneHenshaw and Ola Rotimie.t.c.

**Wole Soyinka:**Nigeria’s most honoured dramatist won the *international Nobel Prize in Literature* in 1986.

**EVALUATION:**

1. What is Drama.
2. Define Dramatist/ playwrights
3. State the three categories of Dramatist/ playwright.

**READING ASSIGNMENT:**

Cultural and creative Arts for Junior Secondary Schools by S,CNguma, O. Ayoola , A. SAMKAY, U. Uba page 11-14

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:**

* 1. Who are dramatists? (A)People that moderate quiz competition (B)People that writes plays(C)People that pray(D)People that snap photographs.
  2. Drama can be define as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(A)writing meant to be performed or acted on stage(B)Writing meant to be presented on sent-forth occasion(C) Writing meant to be presented on burial ceremony(D)Writing meant to be presented on graduation day.
  3. One is not true of Categories of Dramatist?

(A)Classical or universal Dramatists(B).Modern Dramatists(C).Contemporary Dramatists (D) Normal Dramatist.

4. One is not true of contemporary Dramatists (A)Wole Soyinka (B).Efua Sutherland(C). J.P Clark(D). Jimoh Aliu.

5. William Shakespeare wrote \_\_\_\_\_ (a) merchant of thieves (b)merchant of England

(c) merchant of money (d) merchant of Venice.

6. Modern dramatist is known because of the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ of their work in

modern times.

1. Quality, acceptance, popularity.
2. Quality, accent, people
3. language, culture, popularity
4. class, acting, performance.

7. The most consistently successful Athenian dramatist winning first prize about 20 times is \_\_\_ (A) Sophocles (B) Euripides (e) Aeschylus (D)Aristotle.

8. Aeschylus wrote his tragedies in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_ (A) Monologue (B) parables

(c) folktales (D) trilogies.

9. A comedy that mocked a mythological subject is known as \_\_\_\_ (A) Opera (B) jokes

(c) satyrs (D) sonata.

10. Nigeria’s most honored dramatist who won the *international Nobel Prize in Literature*in1986 is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (A)Chinua Achebe (B) Zulu sofola (C) Femi Osofisan (D) Wole Soyinka.

**THEORY**

iState THREE Classical Dramatists.

ii. Give at least three dramatists in each of the categories of dramatist.

iii. Write a brief note on the following

(a) BeltrothBreth

(b)Wole Soyinka

(c) Zulu Sofola and

(d) Ola Rotimi.

**Reference :**

Cultural and creative Arts for Junior Secondary Schools by S,C Nguma, O. Ayoola , A. SAMKAY, U. Uba

**WEEK 6**

**TOPIC: DANCE:**

**Content: -**

1. Definition of Dance and Meaning of dance.
2. Uses of dance.
3. Introduction to choreography.
4. Meaning of choreography.
5. Principles of choreography.
6. Meaning of a choreographer**.**

**Definition and meaning of dance.**

Dance is the rhythmic movement of the human body in space and time to make statements.

**Uses of dance.**

* 1. It is a means of communication.
  2. It is a medium of expression of oneself and idea.
  3. Many have made careers out of dance.
  4. It is an excellent confidence booster, especially for shy people.
  5. Ballet uses music and dance to tell stories.
  6. Dance therapy helps to improve the mental and physical well-being of a person.

**Choreography**

Choreography is the art of composing or creating dances. It shows the movements and patterns of dance composition. It is the planning of movement for dancing. The steps and movement planned for a dance which may be written or improvised.

**Principles of choreography.**

All choreography regardless of genre is based on the following principles.

* 1. **Dynamics**: how it moves? Time (fast/slow) weight (strong/gentle) space (direct/indirect) flow(bound/free) tempo (rhythm)
  2. **Space:** where in space e.g. 3 level, person, upstage, stage right centre-stage, pathways, general stage left.
  3. **Relationship:** what are the relationships? Near or far from other dancers, near or far from audience, solo, duet, trio, group, narrative, with/without/on/in beside a set, with/without music, costume, lighting, props, repeated.
  4. **Actions:** which actions are used e.g. jump, balance, fall, turnstillness, contact, lift etc.
  5. **Body parts:** head, eyes, hand, twisted, legs, arms, chest, face etc.
  6. **Order**
  7. **Beauty**
  8. **Variety.**

**Choreographer**

A choreographer is a theatre artist who creates, arranges dances, teaches dancers to perform a dance to the delight of an audience.

A choreographer is a performer of choreography. He or she is knowledgeable in different kinds of dance and their techniques. A choreographer plans out dance movement.

**EVALUATION**

1. What is music and how does it exist?
2. What is choreography?
3. Who is a choreographer?

**DANCE: CONTEMPORARY DANCE**

* + 1. meaning of contemporary dance
    2. Features of contemporary dance
    3. Performing some contemporary dance.

**Meaning of contemporary dance**

**Dance** is a type of art that generally involves movement of the body, often rhythmic and to music.

**Contemporary dance** is a form of dance that is a clear departure from the traditional and ballet dance forms but draws inspiration from them.

Contemporary dance is a style of expressive dance that combines elements of several dance genres including modern and jazz, lyrical ballet. Contemporary dancers strive to connect the mind and the body through fluid dance movements.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define dance
2. What is contemporary dance.

**Sub-topic 2: Features of contemporary dance**

* 1. It enables freedom of movement, allowing dancers bodies to freely express their innermost feelings.
  2. Expressive and original
  3. Element of ballet and other styles
  4. creativity
  5. Individual style.
  6. Gravity, floor-work and rolls.
  7. Gestures all part of the body
  8. Unusual shapes and line
  9. Lifts
  10. Relationships – men dancing with men and women dancing with women
  11. Groupings – solo, duet, trio, small groups and large groups
  12. Staging- different areas of the stage become strong and more than one sequence performed at a time.
  13. Can tell a story, have theme or characters or no meaning at all.

**Performing some contemporary dance. (**practical session**)**

1. The educator plays video of **DECENT** contemporary dance; Nigerian and western
2. The educator guides the student(s) to Perform some movements to build and encourage individual creativity.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. The art of composing dances is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Composition (b)choreography (c)discology (d)steps

2. A person who composes music is called a \_\_\_\_\_

1. Music man (b) composer (c) director (d) singer.

3. A person who is knowledgeable in different kinds of dance movement is refer to as a \_\_\_\_

1. Musician (b) dancer (c) entertainer (d) choreographer.

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a written piece which has the words arranged in lines and often ends in rhyme.

(a) Poetry (b) sentence (c) letter (d) music

5. The regular pattern of beats and emphasis in a piece of music is called \_\_\_

(a) Rhythm (b) Drumming (c) Dancing (d) Writing.

**EVALUATION**

1. State the meaning of contemporary dance
2. List five features of contemporary dance
3. Exhibit a solo or group dance ( This should be documented and score awarded)

**References**

* Cultural and Creative Arts for Junior Secondary Schools.
* A proper approach to cultural and creative art for junior secondary school, book 1 by peter Akinyemi.

**WEEK 7; Mid-Term Break**

**THEME: CUSTOMS AND TRADITION (WORK ETHICS)**

**WEEK 8**

**TOPIC- TEAM WORK AND SENSE OF BELONGING**

1. Meaning of team work and sense of belonging
2. Importance of team work
3. How to achieve sense of belonging

**TEAM WORK**

1. Team work is a term used to describe a group of people that are working together to accomplish a specific goal or complete a project.
2. Team work is “work done by several associates with each doing a part but all subordinating personal prommence to the efficiency of the whole”.
3. Team work is the ability to work together towards a common vision.
4. Team work is the ability to direct individual accomplishments toward organizational objectives.
5. Team work it is the fuel that allows common people to attain uncommon results.
6. Team work is the process of working collaboratively with a good of people in order to achieve a goal.

**KEYS TO SUCCESSFUL TEAM WORK**

1. The team understands the goals and is committed to attaining them.
2. Team members have a strong sense of belonging to the group because members are viewed as unique people.
3. Creativity, innovation, and different viewpoints are expected and encouraged.
4. The team has agreed upon procedures for diagnosing, analyzing, and resolving team work problems and conflicts.
5. Members of the team make high quality decisions together and have the support and commitment for the group to carry out the decisions made.

**SENSE OF BELONGING**

A sense of belonging is the feeling of being included, accepted and connected to a task, an action or a community.

**Importance of team work**.

1. Greater things can be accomplished faster and more efficiently.
2. It organizes ideas and skills from several sources into one.
3. It helps to produce incredible results.
4. It improves the quality and safety of team members.
5. It enhances a common vision and has a level of interdependence that requires both verbal and physical interaction.
6. Team work helps to execute strategies and thereby help to take control of situation.

**(III) How to achieve sense of belonging.**

1. Desire to have sense of belonging to outside groups.
2. Getting some personal counseling and/or therapy to have some sense of belonging.
3. Regular participation in group work builds a history of shared experiences.
4. Having joy when belonging to course/task.

**EVALUATION:**

1. Define team work and sense of belonging
2. List 5 importance of team work?
3. State 3 ways of achieving sense of belonging.

**WORK ETHICS :**

Definition- Work ethics is a value based on hard work and diligence. A work ethic may include being reliable, having initiative, or pursuing new skills.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD WORK ETHICS**

1. **Reliability:** It goes hand in hand with a good work ethic. If individual with a good ethic say they are going to attend a work function or arrive at a certain time, they do, as they value punctuality.
2. **Dedication:** Those with a good ethic are dedicated to their jobs and will do anything they can to ensure that they perform well.
3. Productivity: Individuals with a good work ethic are often highly productive
4. **Cooperation**: Since workers recognize the usefulness of cooperative practices such as teamwork, they often put an extensive amount of effort into working well with others.
5. **Character:** Those with a good work ethic often also possess generally strong character. This means they are self-disciplined, pushing themselves to complete work tasks instead of requiring others to intervene.

**HOW TO INSPIRE OTHERS TO HAVE STRONG GOOD WORK ETHICS**

1. Commitment; Commitment and dedication to work can be considered a good work ethic.
2. Productivity: Efficient production is a hall mark of good work ethics.
3. Perseverance: The ability to persist and face challenges is good work ethics know as perseverance.
4. Organization: Workers show that they
5. Creativity: Creativity is seen as a good work ethic because creative workers help business innovators and invent.
6. Communication: Appropriate, positive and consistent communication is another good work ethic.
7. Respect: It is a work ethic that shows through and positive interaction with co-workers, management and customers.
8. Leadership: People who exemplify outstanding work ethics are often looked upon as leaders, regardless whether they hold an official leadership position.

**HOW TO DEVELOP GOOD WORK ETHICS**

1. Honesty: Any job assigned to you should be done with utmost honesty.
2. Dependability: Those who are dependable are considered reliable as well.
3. Efficiency: Efficiency is vital for your own growth as well as for the betterment of the company you are working with.
4. Positive Work Habits: inculcate good work habits that impress the people you are working with and your superiors as well.
5. Initiative: To be successful in whatever you do, it is vital to tale initiatives on your part.
6. Humility: Humbleness and modesty are amongst the elements of good work ethics.
7. Positive attitude: Maintaining a positive attitude at work is very important to accomplish your tasks successfully.
8. Teamwork: Always to remember that you are a part of the team, no matter what role you play in it. Do what is not only good for you, but also beneficial for the team as a whole.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define work ethics

2. What are the characteristics of work ethics

3. How can you develop good work ethics?

**WEEK 9WORK ETHICS**:

**MEANING OF FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS.**

* 1. Is legal term meaning that a food product fails to meet federal or state standards.
  2. It is a food that contains poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.
  3. It is when a product contains some particles, filthy or decomposed substance other than substances

which genuinely form part of the original product.

**GOODS OFTEN ADULTERATED**

**1. MEDICINE**

1. Zantel (worm expeller) tablet
2. Lincocin (an antibiotics) capsules
3. Amalar Coartem
4. Maloxine
5. Ibuprofin
6. Syrups etc

(2) **PROCESSED FOODS**

1. Frozen chicken/Turkey
2. Cooking oil
3. Olive oil
4. Canola oil
5. Sunflower oil
6. Soya oil
7. Palm oil
8. Petroleum product
9. Powdered milk
10. Coffee powder
11. Tomato paste
12. Yoghurt milk etc

(3) **CLOTHING MATERIALS**

Fabric materials

**REASONS WHY PEOPLE FAKE AND ADULTRATED GOODS**

1. Greediness
2. Lack of patriotism one’s nation
3. Lack of moral
4. Disloyalty to one’s nation
5. Fake and adulterated goods need no large infrastructures of facilities before producing.
6. Poverty: continued high demand for fake and adulterated goods by customers who have little or no money to purchase genuine product because of its cost.
7. Lack of an official supply chain of genuine goods by the government.
8. Illiteracy on the part of customers.
9. No adequate punishment for offenders.
10. No enough government staff and those dedicated to monitor compliance of law on ban of fake adulterated goods

**HOW TO STOP SALE OF FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS**

1. Government must show a lot of will in assisting in the development of technology to manufacture most of the goods imported which are also vulnerable to adulterated and counterfeiting.
2. Regulating agencies like SON, Nigerian Customs service CBN and others working at the ports should close rank to thwart the article of fraudulent Nigerian who import low quality products into the country.
3. These agencies should take further step to weed out officials engaged in compromising in the discharge of their duties.
4. There should be an increase in awareness among consumers on how to identify fake and adulterated products and who and where to report such officials to.
5. Government must allow the multinationals whose products are imported open plants in the country.
6. Government should increase the staff strengths of enforcement agencies.
7. Develop standard and efficient tracking and authentication mechanism to meet up with the new challenges for controlling the menace of product faking and adulterated.
8. We must be patriotic
9. We must show love for others
10. We must know our right as customers

**GOVERNMENT AGENCIES THAT FIGHT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FAKE AND ADULTERATED GOODS**

1, NAFDAC = National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control

2. MAN = Manufacturers Association of Nigeria

3, NCS = Nigerian Custom Service

4. NDLEA = National Drug Law Enforcement Agency

5. SON = Standard organization of Nigeria

6. CPC = Consumer Protection Council of Nigeria

7. NIPRD = the National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development

8. FEPA = The Federal Environmental protection Agencies

9. AFATE = Association of Food Beverages Tobacco Employee of Nigeria

EVALUATION

1. Define fake and adulterated goods?
2. State goods that are often adulterated.
3. What are the reasons why people fake and adulterated goods?
4. What are the steps to take to stop fake and adulterated goods?
5. Name Five agencies responsible for fighting the production of fake and adulterated goods in Nigeria

**WEEK 10 REVISION**

**WEEK 11-12 EXAMINATION**