



BREEDING
A R E N A
College

THE BREEDER'S GUIDE

MUSIC

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2ND Term 2025

SCHEME OF WORK

MUSIC		
MUSIC		JAN – MAR/APRIL
WEEK	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS
1	REVISION OF THE 1 ST TERM WORKS	
2	MUSIC NOTE SYMBOLS, CORRESPONDING REST AND AMERICAN NAMES.	
3	CONTINUATION OF STAFF/STAVE.	
4	IDENTIFICATION OF MUSIC LETTERS ON THE PIANO	
5	MUSIC NOTES SYMBOLS, NAMES, COUNTS & CORRESPONDING RESTS	METHOD OF EXTENDING MUSIC NOTES
6	MID TERM TEST	
7	MID TERM BREAK	
8	STUDY OF AFRICAN CLASSIFICATION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.	
9	INTRODUCTION TO SCALES: DEFINITION—DIATONIC MAJOR & MINOR SCALES	
10	EAR TRAINING AND PLAYING.	
11	REVISION	
12	EXAMINATION	
13		
WEEK	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS

2 TOPIC—MUSIC NOTES SYMBOLS, RESTS AND THEIR AMERICA NAMES.

Objective: At the end of the lesson, preserve must be able to identify the music notes symbols, corresponding rests with the America names

Duration: 45mins








Week: 2 **YEAR 7 SECOND TERM.**


























Teaching Method/Strategy: Showing the Music notes symbols chart.

Entry Behaviour (How you plan to start your Class): Ask the preserve to recall the names of the music note symbols learnt/revised last term and last week.

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Music Note			Value
	Whole Note	=	4 beats
	Half Note	=	2 beats
	Quarter Note	=	1 beat
	Eighth Note	=	1/2 beat
	Sixteenth Note	=	1/4 beat
	2 (Joined) Eighth Notes	=	1 beat
	4 (Joined) Sixteenth Notes	=	1 beat

Name	Note	Rest	Equivalents
Breve (Double Whole Note)	 or 		Two Whole Notes 
Whole Note			Two Half Notes 
Half Note			Two Quarter Notes 
Quarter Note			Two Eighth Notes 
Eighth Note			Two Sixteenth Notes 
Sixteenth Note			Two Thirty-second Notes 
Thirty-second Note			Two Sixty-fourth Notes 
Sixty-fourth Note			Two One Hundred Twenty-eighth Notes 

3 TOPIC: CONTINUATION OF STAFF/STAVE IN MUSIC.

Objective: By the end of this class, the Preserve must be able to know the definition of staff and be able to draw the staff in music.

Duration: 45mins

Week: 3 **YEAR 7** *SECOND TERM*

Teaching Method/Strategy: Illustration and demonstrations

Entry Behavior: (How you plan to start your Class): Ask the preserve to show their fingers then relate it to the subject matter on how we number the lines and spaces of the stave.

STAFF/STAVE

Staff consists of 5 horizontal lines and 4 spaces on which music notes/symbols are drawn. The lines and spaces are numbered and lettered from downward up.

The staff has letter names and what determines the name of the lines and spaces of the staff is what we call “CLEF” symbol. Clef is a symbol drawn at the beginning of the staff that fixes/determine the letter names of the staff. We have 2types of major clefs in music and they are (TREBLE/ “G” CLEF) and {BASS/” F” CLEF}

	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – EMMANUEL</i> REFERENCE BREEDER / 3MS in music –	PITCH CLEF STAFF	1. With quarter note, write a scale from middle C on the Treble staff

4 TOPIC: - IDENTIFICATION OF MUSIC LETTERS ON THE PIANO.

Objective: By the end of this class, the preserve must be able to know the.

Duration: 45mins

Week: 4 **YEAR 7** **SECOND TERM**

Teaching Method/Strategy: Illustration and demonstration on the manuscript & piano

Entry Behavior (How you plan to start your Class): The preserve will be asked to try and recite the first 7 alphabets in English which constitute the music letters.

The piano is constructed with black and white keys when you take a look at it. All the white keys on the piano alone are named after the music alphabets (a, b, c, d, e, f, & g).

These are the 1st seven letters- A, B, C, D, E, F, & G. You can start from any of seven letters. However, when one gets to “G” which is the last letter in music, you will continue from letter A. example (E, f g a b c d E), (c d e f g a b c) etc When the first letter or note is repeated, its known as an (octave) 8th note e.g A to A, C to C, G to G etc.

OCTAVE: An octave is the repetition of the eight note above or below any note or key on the piano or stave.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – EMMANUEL ADEKOYA Breeder , fundamental of music&Drama, M3 for JSS &graded exams</i> Wikipedia –	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flat,• sharp• Tone,• semitone•	From C major, build a diatonic minor scale

5 MUSIC NOTE SYMBOLS, NAMES, COUNTS&CORRESPONDING REST (METHOD OF EXTENDING MUSIC NOTES).























Objective: By the end of this class, the preserve must be able to identify the music notes symbols, corresponding rests with the America names and means of extending their counts.

Duration: 45mins

Week: 5 **YEAR 7** *SECOND TERM*


Teaching Method/Strategy: MUSIC CHART AND MUSIC SRIPT

Entry Behavior (How you plan to start your Class): Ask the preserve to recall the names of the music note symbols learnt/revised with corresponding rests last term and last week

SYMBOLS	CORRESPONDING REST	MUSIC NOTE NAMES	BEATS/COUNTS
			
			
			
			
			
			


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. This implies that the dot carries the half value of the note it affects>> Breve is 8 counts while the dot the dot after it is 4 which is the half of breve and the total counts = 12 beats/counts.

. Imply that $4+2 = 6$ counts

. Imply that $2+1= 3$ counts

. Imply that $1+ \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ counts

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – Emmanuel Adekoya</i> Breeder – manuscript and piano	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••	

Remark:

8 TOPIC: STUDY OF AFRICAN/LOCAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS CLASSIFICATION.

Objective: By the end of this class, preserve should be able to know the local/African classification of musical instruments and the examples under each.

Duration: 45mins

Week: 8 **YEAR7 SECOND TERM**

Teaching Method/Strategy: Some available charts of the local instruments

Entry Behavior (*How you plan to start your Class*): asking the preserve to recall all local musical instruments they know and the instructor will help the students to put them in perspective.

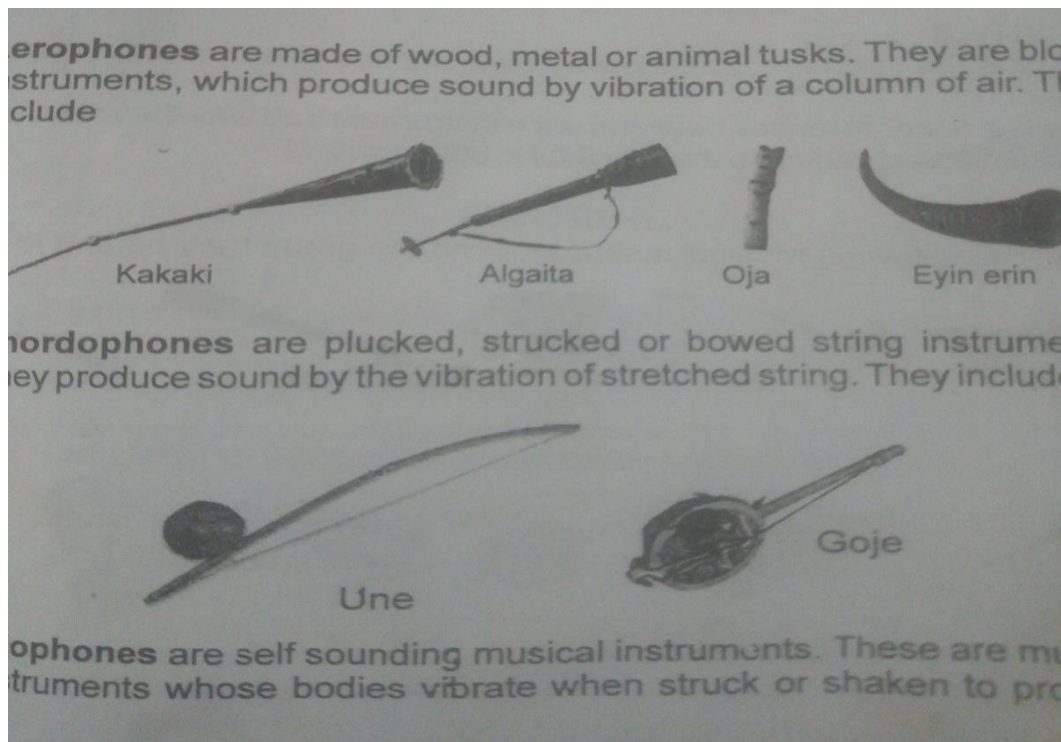
African instruments are the local musical instruments made by the people of a particular locality with the available materials such as animal skins, wood, metals etc.

African musical instruments are classified into 4 major classes/groups namely:
Aerophone, Chordophone, Idiophone and membranophone.

1. **AEROPHONE CLASSES OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:** - these are made of wood, metal or animal tusks. They are blown instrument which produce sound by vibration of a column of air. E.g kakaki, algaita, oja, eyin Erin etc.

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2. **CHORDOPHONES:** - THEY ARE PLUCKED, OR BOWED STRING INSTRUMENTS. They are produced sound BY THE VIBRATION OF STRETCHED STRING E.G Une, Goje, Banjo.
3. **IDIOPHONES:** - They are self-Sounding musical instruments. THEIR BODIES VIBRATE WHEN STRUCK OR SHAKEN TO PRODUCE SOUND E.G MARACAS- SEKERE, OGENE,

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AGIDIBO, UDU, EKWE.

Membranophones are African Musical Instruments made of wood and covered with animal skin at one end or both ends. They produce sound by the vibration of stretched membrane (skin). These include

ACTIVITIES

- Examine the structure, and the way each musical instrument produce their sound.
- Examine the differences between each instrument and why they should be classified according to the way they produce sound.

EXERCISES

Name the following musical instrument and the group they belong to.

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4. **MEMBRANOPHONE:** -They are African musical instruments made of wood and covered with animal skin at one end or both ends which produced sound by the vibration of stretched membrane [skin]... e.g. Igba, Gangan, omele, Bata. etc.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – EMMANUEL ADEKOYA Breeder, fundamental of music&Drama, M3 for JSS&graded exams</i>		Mention and define the Africa musical classification and list 3 examples under each

9 TOPIC: - INTRODUCTION TO SCALE: DEFINITION- DIATONIC MAJOR&MINOR SCALE.

Objective: By the end of this class, a preserve should be able to understand few other music scales

Duration: 45mins

Week: 9 **YEAR7** **SECOND TERM**

Teaching Method/Strategy: Piano demonstrations and manuscript.

Entry Behavior (*How you plan to start your Class*): preserve to recall the word whole/tone & Half/ semitone movements with the major scale.

SCALE is a ladder of music notes moving upward or downward in a stepwise manner from a music key/note to its octave.

KIND OF SCALE: - There are different types of scale ranging from diatonic major & minor, chromatic, pentatonic, whole tone scales etc. we will however be focusing on Diatonic major, minor and chromatic scales.

CHROMATIC SCALE: Is a scale that only moves in semitone/ half steps forward or backward. This contains thirteen (13) notes including all the degrees and semitones with the octave.

DIATONIC SCALE: this could be major or minor scale. DIATONIC MAJOR SCALE it consists eight notes and its arranged in T, T, S, TTT, S. there are 5tones and 2Semitones movement just in between the 3rd&4th degrees of the scale and 7th & 8th degrees e.g from house/key C major. CDEFGABC – drmfsltd we have to follow the formula TTSTTTS in order to get the appropriate result.

DIATONIC MINOR:(PIANO PICTURE) it consists eight notes also but it's arranged in T, S, T T, S T T movements. The 3rd,6th&7th degrees of the diatonic major scale are reduced e.g C, D, (E flat), F, G, A(flat), B(flat), C

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
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<i>The Breeder's Guide – Emmanuel Adekoya</i> Breeder / search engine, Happymind music materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Octave	Whats chromatic scale? What is a pentatonic scale? What is a whole tone scale? Give an example from C major.
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Remark:

10. TOPIC: EAR TUNNING/TRAINING TO KEY BY THE INSTRUMENT AND PLAYING

Objective: By the end of this class, preserve should be able to sound back whatever key/sound heard produced by the piano or other instruments.

Duration: 45mins

Week: 10 **YEAR 7** **SECOND TERM**

Teaching Method/Strategy: Piano, recorder or another musical instrument demonstration.

Entry Behavior (How you plan to start your Class): Learners are to sing the diatonic major sol-fa scale.

Ear training is also called aural skill. **Ear training is the process of developing your ears for music.** This is a music theory study in which musicians practically learn to identify pitches, intervals, melody, chords, rhythms and other basic elements of music, just by hearing. This exercise will improve your musical ability by developing a more intuitive understanding of what you hear.

EAR TRAINING TIPS

- 1 Start simple: learn active listening...
- 2 Test your hearing....
- 3 Test your existing listening skills...
- 4 Let rhythm guide your learning...
- 5 Master the melody...
- 6 Step up to the harmony ...
- 7 Connect your ear training with your instrument or singing practice....
- 8 Learn about audio...
- 9 Learn about audio...
- 10 Keep challenging yourself.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – Emmanuel Adekoya Breeder search engine</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interval• Intuitive	