Music Lesson Plan

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Focus: *concept and skills to emphasize*

Rhythm	Melody
Singing	Listening
Form	Harmony
Moving	Creating
Tone Color	
Expressive Qualities	
Playing Instruments	

Materials/Equipment:

Non-pitched percussion: Drum, woodblock, triangle

National Music Standard(s) Achieved:

- o Singing, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music
- o Performing on instruments, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music
- o Improvising melodies, variations and accompaniments
- o Composing and arranging music within specific guidelines
- o Reading and notating music
- o Listening to, analyzing, and describing music
- o Evaluating music and music performances
- o Understanding relationships between music, the other arts and disciplines outside the arts
- o Understanding music in relation to history and culture

Assessment

Ongoing as students play

Differentiated Learning

Auditory	Visual/Spatial
Kinesthetic	Logical/Math
Verbal/Linguistic	Musical
Naturalistic	Interpersonal
Intrapersonal	

Classroom Strategies

- Technology *
- Writing/Reading *
- Charts/Graphs/Maps *
- Hands On /Multiple Problem Solving *

Curriculum Correlation

Grade Level: Multi Title: Festival Music of China

Date:

Objectives:

To understand the festival music of China through percussion music experiences.

Process:

1. T shares background information:

Percussion music is sounded in parades, street festivals and religious rituals in China by combining cymbals, drums, gongs and other percussion instruments. The Chinese call their percussion ensembles "luogu" (luo=gong and "gu" =drum) These are styles known by children and adults from all social classes.

Percussion instruments may be used at the Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival, and the Mid-Autumn Festival. The instruments are heard not only to accompany the lion and dragon dances, but as dramatic music of the opera and puppet theater.

2. Non-pitched percussion include:

Gu – drum Luo – gong Bo or ba – cymbals

Xing or pengling – bells Bangzi or muyu – woodblock

3. Melodic instruments include:

Di or xiao – flutes Yunlo – Hanging pitched gongs

Changjian – horn

4. The music is learned orally without notation. The T or master performer chants a phrase which is then repeated by the students. Sounds are then made into rhythmic patterns, and then performed on the instruments. Players continue to chant softly or silently as they play.

K = chahng = everyone plays
D = dong = drum
C = chay = cymbals
O = ee = silence/rest
S = sing = bell or triangle
d = dah = woodblock

Pattern:	D	dd	O	d	S
	Dong	dah dah	ee	dah	sing
Would sound as:	Drum	wblock 2x	rest	wblock	triangle
Rhythm:	ta	ta di	rest	di	ta

5. Use the pattern to accompany the "Silver Moon Boat" song, "Ai Hai Yo" or a Chinese Poem.