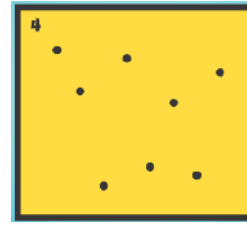
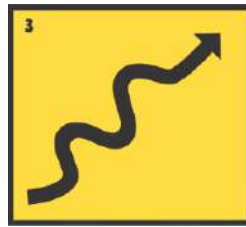


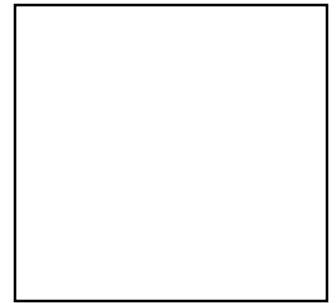
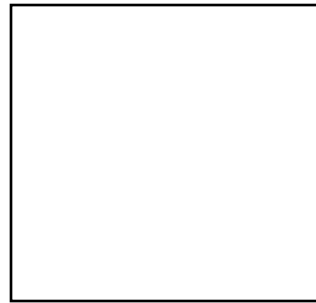
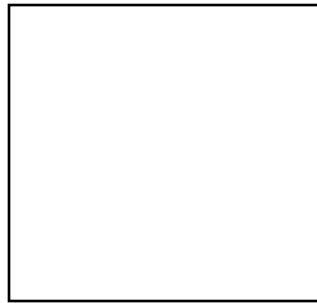
Melodic Contour

1st Grade Music Lesson Week of April 27th

This week we are going to look at the way that music moves. We call this the contour or shape. Music can move up, down or stay the same. In the following examples, can you make your voice follow the line? Use your finger to trace the line as you sing it. If the picture starts low make your voice low, like a monster. If the line is high make your voice high and kind of squeaky.



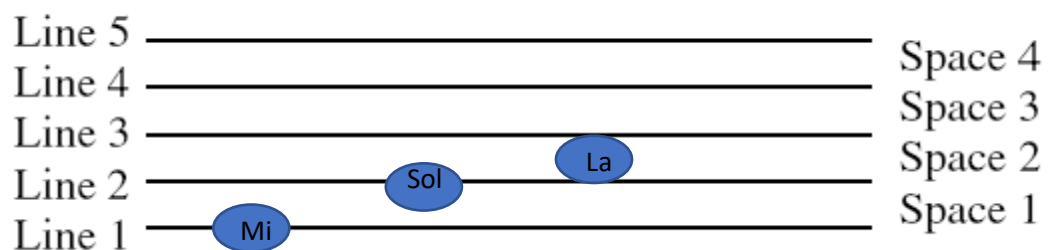
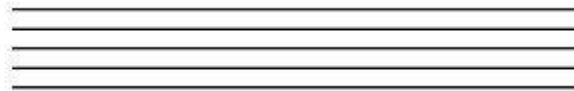
Can you create your own contours and sing them?



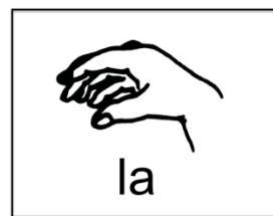
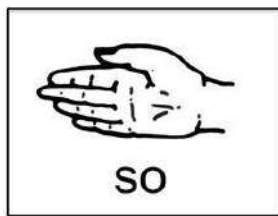
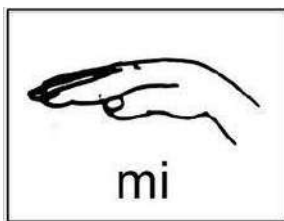
Melody: Pitches (notes) that follow each other in a song. The melody of a song is what we hum.

Review: We are continuing to practice Mi, Sol and La.

The Staff



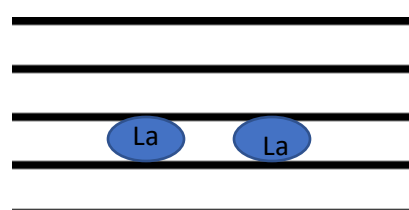
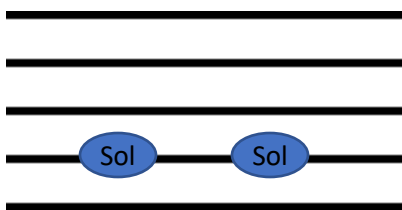
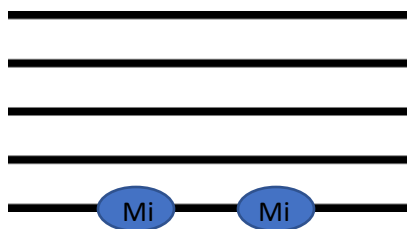
The hand signals for these pitches are:



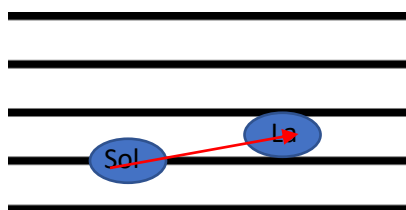
We can take these 3 pitches and arrange them however we want. This week we will be looking at how to create a composition and looking at its contour or shape.

Last week we began to talk about steps, skips and repeats. We will continue that this week but really look at the contour as we do so.

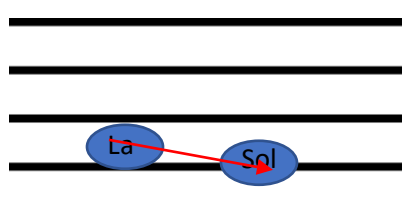
Notes that **REPEAT** will stay the same. That means that they will be on the same line or space side by side. They will also sound the same.



Notes that **STEP** will move from a line to the next step or a step to the next line. Like Sol to La or La to Sol. When figuring out the direction, imagine drawing a line (or you can actually draw the line) from the note on the left to the note on the right. Does the line move up or down?

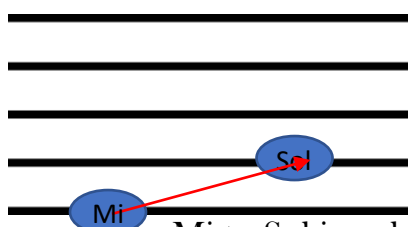


Sol to La is a step up.

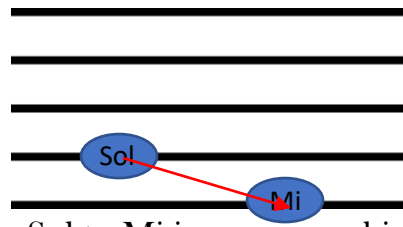


La to Sol is a step down.

Notes that skip will move from a space to the next space or a line to the next line. Mi to Sol is a skip.



Mi to Sol is a skip up.

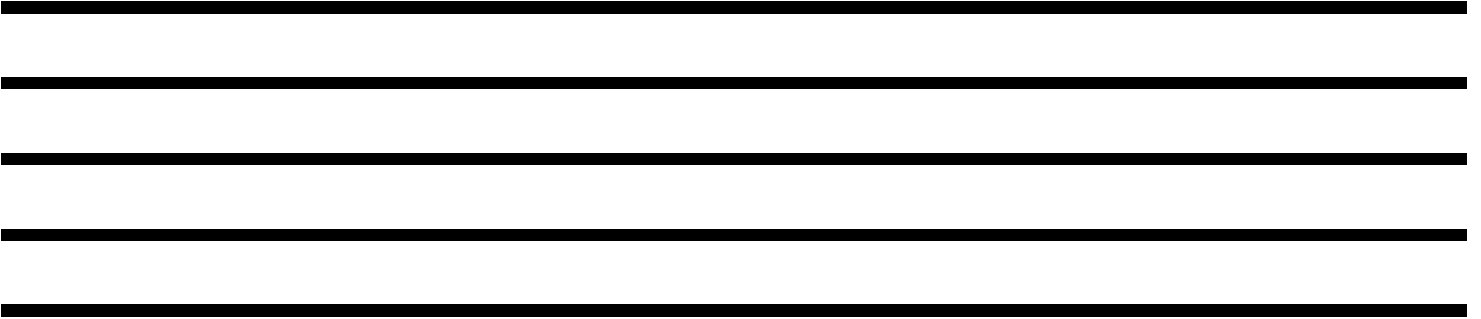


Sol to Mi is a skip down.


Homework Part I and II

Compose (write) an eight note composition using Mi, Sol and La. You may draw circles or use found objects to create your music. (remember we are only using lines 1 and 2 and space 2).

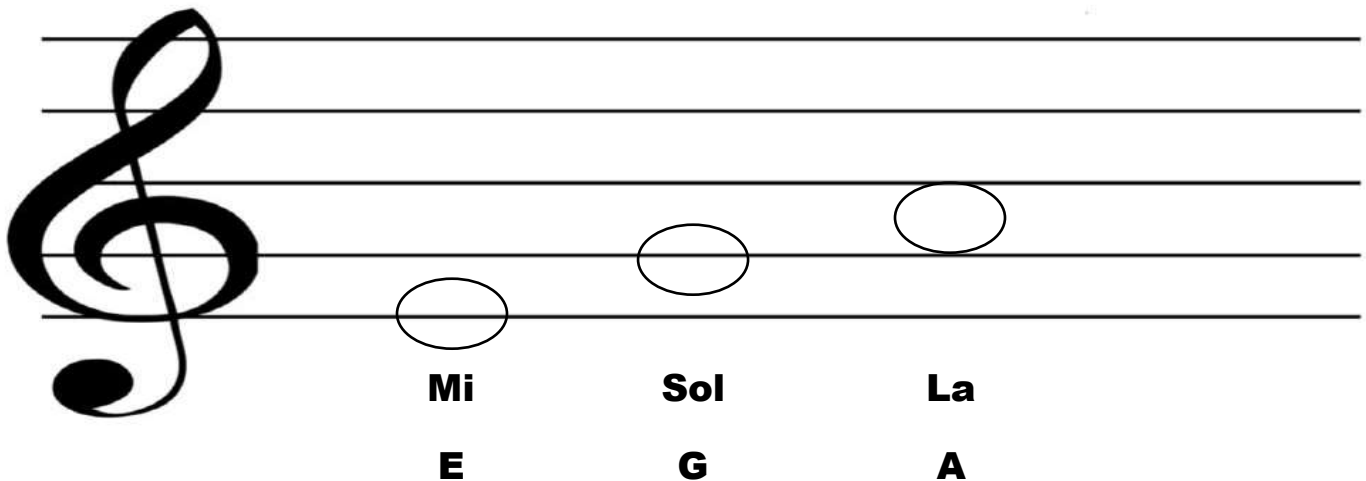
Label your notes as Mi, Sol or La.



As we learn more and more about music, we build on that knowledge and our understanding begins to grow.

 Musicians put something at the beginning of their staff. We call it a clef. This week I want to introduce you to the **TREBLE CLEF**.

The treble clef means that the notes are going to sound high. Instruments like the flute, clarinet, trumpet, acoustic guitar and violin play in the treble clef. Your voice is in the treble clef. When we add the treble clef to the beginning of our staff we can give our notes letter names. Mi (on Line 1) becomes E, Sol (on Line 2) becomes G and La (space 2) becomes A.



Homework Part III: Go back to your composition and write the letter names under the notes. If you have an instrument at home, see if you can play and sing these notes.