

SOUNDING OUT MUSIC

Ages 4 to 7 (Level 1)

Description:	Learners will explore sound and music exploring different types of sound making their own instruments and writing sound patterns.
Leading question:	Can you make your own music?
Age group:	4 – 7 years old
Subjects:	Science, Math, Language
Total time required:	1 hour a day for 5 days (total of 5 hours)
Self-guided / Supervised activity:	Med supervision by parents / guardians
Resources required:	Rubber bands, Metal Hanger, String, Paper Cup, Plastic Containers, Paper and Pen

Day	Time	Activity and Description
1	5 minutes	Learners will explore the different qualities of sound and make their own music and song! Learners will explore sound waves and how sound travels
	30 minutes	Learners will go outside to the window and try and hear the different kinds of sounds they can hear indoors and outdoors including pressure cookers, vacuum cleaners, cars honking, birds chirping
	20 minutes	Learners will illustrate the 10 different types of sounds they hear (5 inside and 5 outside their home) Guardians and / or teachers will explain to learners that sound is a form of energy that is caused when vibrating materials produce waves that move through matter. These waves have different characteristics such as frequency and amplitude, which will determine the properties of sound such as pitch and loudness. The form of the human ear can receive sound waves as vibrations and convert them to signals that are processed by the brain. Literacy extension: Learners will label the different sounds that they have illustrated
2	30 minutes	Learners will explore timber, pitch and vibrations by making two instruments Learners will explore pitch that describes how low or high a note sounds. Input from Guardians / Teachers: Sound is made up of vibrations or waves. These waves have a speed or frequency that they vibrate at. The pitch of the note changes

		<p>depending on the frequency of these vibrations. The higher the frequency of the wave, the higher the pitch of the note will sound. Just as the strings inside an instrument create different sounds so do the plucked rubber band instruments.</p> <p>Learners will make “instrument 1” rubber band instruments to investigate vibration and pitch</p> <p>Learners will gather some rubber bands of different sizes and thickness and some empty plastic containers, empty cardboard boxes etc.</p> <p>Learners will stretch different rubber bands around each container so that they across the opening and start plucking and playing</p> <p>Learners will pluck in order from thinnest to thickest noticing that the sound gradually changes from high-pitch and vibrating fast to low-pitch and vibrating slowly</p> <p>Learners will then try from short lengths to longer lengths and notice it goes from high-pitch and vibrating fast to low-pitch and vibrating slowly</p> <p>Learners will experiment with the pitch and fill out the below table to confirm the speed of vibration and the pitch sounds depending on the length and thickness of the rubber bands</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="412 1142 1318 1325"> <thead> <tr> <th>Thickness of Rubber band</th> <th>Speed of Vibration</th> <th>Low or High Pitch Sounds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="412 1360 1318 1509"> <thead> <tr> <th>Length of Rubber band</th> <th>Speed of Vibration</th> <th>Low or High Pitch Sounds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Learners will confirm that shorter rubber bands will vibrate faster Learners will chose their favourite “string” instrument of the ones that they made as their “instrument 1”</p> <p>Learners now explore timbre. This is the quality of sound that helps us identify different musical instruments playing the same notes in the same pitch.</p>	Thickness of Rubber band	Speed of Vibration	Low or High Pitch Sounds							Length of Rubber band	Speed of Vibration	Low or High Pitch Sounds						
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	30 minutes																			

		<p>Learners make “instrument 2” which will demonstrate how vibrations happen. Learners will need a metal hanger, a piece of string and a paper cup. Learners will tie one end of the string to the hook of the hanger and attach the other end to the cup by poking a hole in the bottom. Learners will hold the cup to your ear and let the hanger swing free. Learners can walk around the room and bump the hanger into objects made from different materials.</p> <p>What do learners hear as it hits objects made of wood, plastic and metal?</p> <p>Learners will choose their favourite sound or timbre quality made when their hanger hit any particular object and that will be “instrument 2”</p> <p>Tip: Learners can explore the attached link for more details https://www.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/lps07.sci.phys.energy.chladni/vibrati-on-patterns-on-a-chladni-plate/</p> <p>Numeracy Extension (numbers and algebra): Use ordinal numbers (first, second, third, ..., tenth) to describe the order of a set of instruments</p>
3	<p>30 minutes</p> <p>30 minutes</p>	<p>Learners will explore beats and rhythm by making and playing their own sound patterns</p> <p>Learners will write their own Sound Patterns for example clap, clap, stomp, clap, clap, stomp, etc. Learners can then write that pattern down using colors to represent it, such as red circle, red circle, blue square; red circle, red circle, blue square, etc. Once the learners understands this, he / she can write her own sound patterns and make them more complicated</p> <p>Learners will make their “instrument 3” own sound shakers to explore volume and timbre. Learners will make sound shakers with clean plastic containers with lids and a variety of indoor and outdoor items like paper clips, pennies, buttons, marbles, cotton balls, rice, shells, leaves, seeds, pebbles or sand. Place the items in different containers and shake!</p> <p>Learners will observations what sounds they hear? Are they sharp, clear, dull or muffled? How can you make the sounds louder or softer?</p> <p>Learners will now try and the sound pattern they previously made using different types of shakers</p>
4		Learners will write their own song

	10 minutes	Learners will pick a story that they want to tell in the song or a message that they want to share e.g. i) What it is like being at home and what you have been doing, ii) A little bit about me, iii) What my family is like, iv) my pet etc.
	30 minutes	Learners will think of and write their own rhymes. Learners will rhyme line 1 and 2 and then line 3 and 4 in a AA-BB scheme for a 4 line poem an example can be: Lucy is my little yellow cat She loves to sleep on my mat All day long we run And play in the sun
	5 minutes	Tip: Learners can rhyme practicing using the CVC words that they are familiar with for example “at” “an” “am” words or “in” “un” “en” words Learners will think of title of the song
	20 minutes	Learners will set their poem to the sound-pattern beat they created before or develop a new sound pattern or meter to tap on each word that they write
5	10 minutes	Learners can now add in the instrument 1-2-3 that they developed to the song and sound pattern
	20 minutes	The family will listen to their final song and tune. The family will think about whether the beat or sound pattern is catchy, the lyrics are meaningful, and rhyme and the instruments are nice accompaniments
	30 minutes	Learners will reflect on what they learned. Learners can close their eyes when listening to a song and reflect on whether the lyrics rhyme, they can tap out the sound pattern or beat, identify the pitch of the story and also draw out what they feel the song is communicating and what they mood is
Assessment Criteria:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the different three instruments - Beat of the sound patterns - Lyrics that rhyme and have meaning - Development of the final music piece

Learning outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Understanding how sound travels -Quality of sound, vibrations, pitch and timbre -Learning patterns through beat and rhythm -Using CVC words and rhymes
Required previous learning:	None

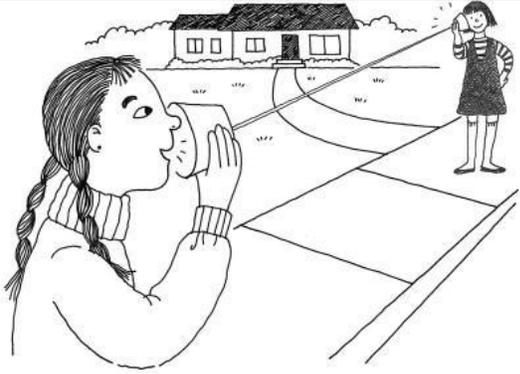
Inspiration:	n/a
Modifications to simplify the project:	- Learners can identify sounds patterns of existing songs and adapt an existing song - Learners can make their own song using CVC words of their choice and tap out sound patterns and beats
Additional enrichment activities:	Learners can make multiple songs based on different CVC words, moods or situations

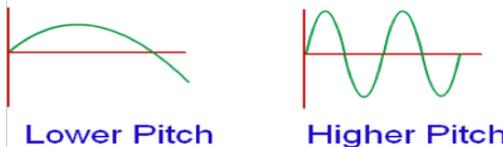
Ages 8 to 10 (Level 2)

Description:	Learners will explore sound and music exploring different types of sound making their own instruments and writing sound patterns.
Leading question:	Can you make your own music?
Age group:	8 – 10 years old
Subjects:	Science, Math, Language
Total time required:	1 hour a day for 5 days (total of 5 hours)
Self-guided / Supervised activity:	Low supervision by parents / guardians
Resources required:	Rubber bands, Metal Hanger, String, Paper Cups, Plastic Containers, Paper and Pen

Day	Time	Activity and Description
1	5 minutes	Learners will explore the different qualities of sound and make their own music and song! Learners will explore sound waves and how sound travels
	15 minutes	Guardians and / or teachers will explain to learners that sound is a form of energy that is caused when vibrating materials produce waves that move through matter. These waves have different characteristics such as frequency and amplitude, which will determine the properties of sound such as pitch and loudness. The form of the human ear can receive sound waves as vibrations and convert them to signals that are processed by the brain. Learners will close their eyes and try and draw the song as waves. Learners will draw a line and then draw waves – their waves can be tall/shorter (amplitude of loud / soft) – wider/narrower (represents pitch of high or low) more jagged/smooth (represents tiber or quality of the sound) based on a song that they will listen to. Tip: Learners will begin to understand how each of these aspects of sound waves represent a different sound quality through the course of the week and compare their drawing at the end to the that in the beginning

	<p>30 minutes</p>	<p>The image shows four diagrams of sound waves. The top row shows two waves with the same frequency but different amplitudes. The left wave has a smaller amplitude and is labeled 'Quieter', while the right wave has a larger amplitude and is labeled 'Louder'. A vertical double-headed arrow labeled 'Amplitude' is shown above the first wave. The bottom row shows two waves with the same amplitude but different frequencies. The left wave has a lower frequency and is labeled 'Lower Pitch', while the right wave has a higher frequency and is labeled 'Higher Pitch'.</p> <p>Learners will make their own walkie-talkie string phones to see how sound waves travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will take two paper cups and make a tiny hole - Let's develop new ways of staying connected when we are far and design our own string phones - Learners will cut a long piece of string (TIP: They can experiment with different lengths) - Learners will poke a hole in the bottom of two paper cups and pass the thread through this hole and tie it on the other side to prevent it from pulling through the cup. We can also use a paper clip or anything else to hold the string - Learners will move to a position with their family member holding one cup and they hold another. Make sure the distance is large enough that they cannot hear each other naturally and make sure the string is tight and not touching anything else - One person talks into the cup while the other puts the cup to their ear and listens, can you hear each other <p>Family members can explain that speaking into the cup creates sound waves which are converted into vibrations at the bottom of the cup. The vibrations travel along the string and are converted back into sound waves at the other end so your friend can hear what you said. Sound travels through the air but it travels even better through solids such as your cup and string, allowing you to hear sounds that might be too far away when traveling through the air</p> <p>Learners will write out the observations made with this experiment including when the sound travelled best, what length of string works best, how tight does the string have to be etc.</p>
	<p>10 minutes</p>	

		 <p>Tip: Sound waves are created when your voice vibrates the air inside the cup. This is then transferred to the bottom of the cup and then the string to the other cup as a sound wave.</p>
2	20 minutes	<p>Learners will explore timber, pitch and vibrations by making two instruments</p> <p>Learners will explore pitch that describes how low or high a note sounds.</p> <p>Input from Guardians / Teachers: Sound is made up of vibrations or waves. These waves have a speed or frequency that they vibrate at. The pitch of the note changes depending on the frequency of these vibrations. The higher the frequency of the wave, the higher the pitch of the note will sound. Just as the strings inside an instrument create different sounds so do the plucked rubber band instruments.</p> <p>Learners will make “instrument 1” rubber band instruments to investigate vibration and pitch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will gather some rubber bands of different sizes and thickness and some empty plastic containers, empty cardboard boxes etc. - Learners will stretch different rubber bands around each container so that they across the opening and start plucking and playing - Learners will pluck in order from thinnest to thickest noticing that the sound gradually changes from high-pitch and vibrating fast to low-pitch and vibrating slowly - Learners will then try from short lengths to longer lengths and notice it goes from high-pitch and vibrating fast to low-pitch and vibrating slowly - Learners will experiment with the pitch and fill out the below table to confirm the speed of vibration and the pitch sounds depending on the length and thickness of the rubber bands 

		Length of Rubber band	Speed of Vibration	Low or High Pitch Sounds
		Thickness of Rubber band	Speed of Vibration	Low or High Pitch Sounds
20 minutes		Learners will confirm that shorter rubber bands will vibrate faster Learners will chose their favourite “string” instrument of the ones that they made as their “instrument 1”		
		Learners will illustrate the pitch of different rubber bands based on faster or slower vibrations as sounds waves as shown below		
				
15 minutes		Learners will explore the concept of how sound travels through solids, liquids and air. Also, how sound echoes and bounce back.		
		<i>Tip: This is how bats and other animals that are blind determine where sound is coming from</i>		
20 minutes		Learners will try an experiment of testing the how sound travels through solids, liquids and air		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First: Learners will place a ticking clock on a table and put their ear against the table to hear how the sound travels - Second: Learners will try the same by placing a clock in a sealed ziplock bag in water and try and hear the sound - Third: Finally just hear the clock’s sound as it travels through air 		
		Learners will observe that sound travels through solid, water and air observe how it sounds different and draw the diagram and the type of sound		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will design their own echolocation experiment to see how sound bounces back - Learners will place two small tubes like empty toilet paper rolls in an angle facing a metal plate (aluminum plate, pot over etc.) 		

	5 minutes	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will whisper into one of the tubes close to the metal plate and ask their parent to hear with the other tube to see how the sound bounces back and they can hear the echo - The learner and parent will change places for the parent to whisper something into the tube and the learner to hear the sound that is made <p>Learners will now try and find other places in their home where their voice echoes. Hint: any long corridor, big bathroom etc.</p>
3	20 minutes 10 minutes 20 minutes	<p>Learners will explore beats and rhythm by making and playing their own sound patterns</p> <p>Learners will write their own Sound Patterns for example clap, clap, stomp, clap, clap, stomp, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners can then write that pattern down using colors to represent it, such as red circle, red circle, blue square; red circle, red circle, blue square, etc. - Once the learners understands this, he / she can write her own sound patterns and make them more complicated <p>Learners will make their “instrument 3” own sound shakers to explore volume and timbre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will make sound shakers with clean plastic containers with lids and a variety of indoor and outdoor items like paper clips, pennies, buttons, marbles, cotton balls, rice, shells, leaves, seeds, pebbles or sand. Place the items in different containers and shake! <p>Learners will observations what sounds they hear? Are they sharp, clear, dull or muffled? How can you make the sounds louder or softer?</p> <p>Learners will now try and the sound pattern they previously made using different types of shakers</p>

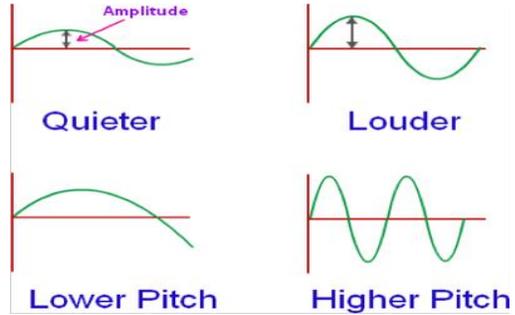
	10 minutes	<p>Depending on how loud or soft the pattern is they will illustrate it based on a sound wave that is taller for loud sounds and shorter for quieter sounds</p> 
4	5 minutes	Learners will write their own song
	5 minutes	Learners will think of the mood of their song – happy, sad, excited etc.
	5 minutes	Learners will now think of the message or the story they want to tell in the song: i) Being at home, ii) Why I love my mother, iii)
	30 minutes	<p>Learners will think of and write their own rhymes. Learners will rhyme line 1 and 2 and then line 3 and 4 in a AA-BB scheme for a 4 line poem an example can be:</p> <p>I really love my mother More than any other She is my best friend We will be together till the end</p> <p>When it's about to start I always do my part We have fun at home Even when we can't roam</p>
	5 minutes	Learners will think of title of the song
	15 minutes	Learners will set their poem to the sound-pattern beat they created before or develop a new sound pattern or meter to tap on each word that they write
5	15 minutes	Learners can now add in the instrument 1-2-3 that they developed to the song and sound pattern
	20 minutes	The family will listen to their final song and tune. The family will think about whether the beat or sound pattern is catchy, the lyrics are meaningful and rhyme and the instruments are nice accompaniments

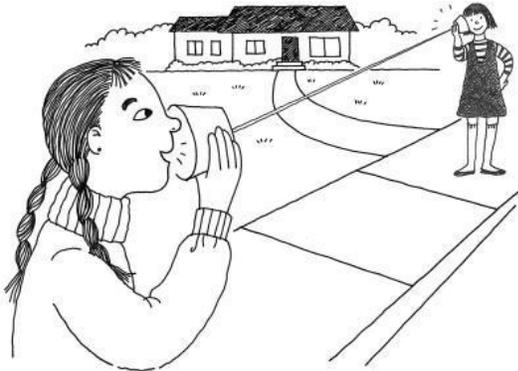
15 minutes	Learners will reflect on what they learned. Learners can close their eyes when listening to a song and reflect on whether the lyrics rhyme, they can tap out the sound pattern or beat, identify the pitch of the story and also draw out what they feel the song is communicating and what they mood is
Assessment Criteria:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the different four instruments - Observations on vibrations, timbre, loud – soft, quality of sound etc. - Observations when identification places that echo - Development of the walkie-talkie phones - Creation of the sound patterns - Development of the final music piece

Learning outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Understanding how sound travels as waves -Quality of sound, vibrations, pitch and timbre -Learning patterns through beat and rhythm -Using CVC words and rhymes
Required previous learning:	None
Inspiration:	n/a
Modifications to simplify the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners can work on a percussion instrument and create sound patterns - Learners can identify sound patterns in a few existing songs and develop their own
Additional enrichment activities:	Making additional songs

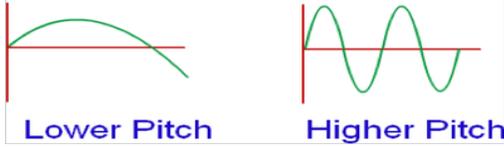
Ages 11 to 14 (Level 3)

Description:	Learners will explore sound and music exploring different types of sound making their own instruments and singing their own song!
Leading question:	Can you make your own music?
Age group:	11 – 14 years old
Subjects:	Science, Math, Language
Total time required:	1 hour a day for 5 days (total of 5 hours)
Self-guided / Supervised activity:	Low supervision by parents / guardians
Resources required:	Rubber bands, Metal Hanger, String, Paper Cups, Plastic Containers, Paper and Pen

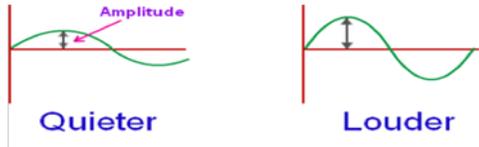
Day	Time	Activity and Description
1	5 minutes	Learners will explore the different qualities of sound and make their own music and song! Learners will explore sound waves and how sound travels
	15 minutes	<p>Guardians and / or teachers will explain to learners that sound is a form of energy that is caused when vibrating materials produce waves that move through matter. These waves have different characteristics such as frequency and amplitude, which will determine the properties of sound such as pitch and loudness. The form of the human ear can receive sound waves as vibrations and convert them to signals that are processed by the brain.</p> <p>Learners will close their eyes and try and draw the song as waves. Learners will draw a line and then draw waves – their waves can be tall/shorter (amplitude of loud / soft) – wider/narrower (represents pitch of high or low) more jagged/smooth (represents timbre or quality of the sound) based on a song that they will listen to.</p> <p>Tip: Learners will begin to understand how each of these aspects of sound waves represent a different sound quality through the course of the week and compare their drawing at the end to the that in the beginning</p>  <p>The diagrams show four sound wave examples on a grid. The top-left wave has a small vertical double-headed arrow labeled 'Amplitude' and is labeled 'Quieter'. The top-right wave has a larger vertical double-headed arrow and is labeled 'Louder'. The bottom-left wave has a wide period and is labeled 'Lower Pitch'. The bottom-right wave has a narrow period and is labeled 'Higher Pitch'.</p>

	<p>30 minutes</p>	<p>Learners will make their own walkie-talkie string phones to see how sound waves travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will take two paper cups and make a tiny hole - Let's develop new ways of staying connected when we are far and design our own string phones - Learners will cut a long piece of string (TIP: They can experiment with different lengths) - Learners will poke a hole in the bottom of two paper cups and pass the thread through this hole and tie it on the other side to prevent it from pulling through the cup. We can also use a paper clip or anything else to hold the string - Learners will move to a position with their family member holding one cup and they hold another. Make sure the distance is large enough that they cannot hear each other naturally and make sure the string is tight and not touching anything else - One person talks into the cup while the other puts the cup to their ear and listens, can you hear each other <p>Family members can explain that speaking into the cup creates sound waves which are converted into vibrations at the bottom of the cup. The vibrations travel along the string and are converted back into sound waves at the other end so your friend can hear what you said. Sound travels through the air but it travels even better through solids such as your cup and string, allowing you to hear sounds that might be too far away when traveling through the air</p> <p>Learners will write out the observations made with this experiment including when the sound travelled best, what length of string works best, how tight does the string have to be etc.</p>  <p>Tip: Sound waves are created when your voice vibrates the air inside the cup. This is then transferred to the bottom of the cup and then the string to the other cup as a sound wave.</p>
<p>2</p>		<p>Learners will explore timber, pitch and vibrations by making two instruments</p>

	20 minutes	<p>Learners will explore pitch that describes how low or high a note sounds.</p> <p>Input from Guardians / Teachers: Sound is made up of vibrations or waves. These waves have a speed or frequency that they vibrate at. The pitch of the note changes depending on the frequency of these vibrations. The higher the frequency of the wave, the higher the pitch of the note will sound. Just as the strings inside an instrument create different sounds so do the plucked rubber band instruments.</p> <p>Learners will make “instrument 1” rubber band instruments to investigate vibration and pitch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will gather some rubber bands of different sizes and thickness and some empty plastic containers, empty cardboard boxes etc. - Learners will stretch different rubber bands around each container so that they across the opening and start plucking and playing - Learners will pluck in order from thinnest to thickest noticing that the sound gradually changes from high-pitch and vibrating fast to low-pitch and vibrating slowly - Learners will then try from short lengths to longer lengths and notice it goes from high-pitch and vibrating fast to low-pitch and vibrating slowly - Learners will experiment with the pitch and fill out the below table to confirm the speed of vibration and the pitch sounds depending on the length and thickness of the rubber bands <div data-bbox="797 1050 1027 1255" data-label="Image"> </div> <table border="1" data-bbox="412 1255 1386 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th>Length of Rubber band</th> <th>Speed of Vibration</th> <th>Low or High Pitch Sounds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="412 1472 1393 1619"> <thead> <tr> <th>Thickness of Rubber band</th> <th>Speed of Vibration</th> <th>Low or High Pitch Sounds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Learners will confirm that shorter rubber bands will vibrate faster Learners will chose their favourite “string” instrument of the ones that they made as their “instrument 1”</p>	Length of Rubber band	Speed of Vibration	Low or High Pitch Sounds							Thickness of Rubber band	Speed of Vibration	Low or High Pitch Sounds						
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20 minutes	<p>Learners will illustrate the pitch of different rubber bands based on faster or slower vibrations as sounds waves as shown below</p>  <p>Learners will explore the concept of how sound travels through solids, liquids and air. Also, how sound echoes and bounce back.</p> <p><i>Tip: This is how bats and other animals that are blind determine where sound is coming from</i></p>
15 minutes	<p>Learners will try an experiment of testing the how sound travels through solids, liquids and air</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First: Learners will place a ticking clock on a table and put their ear against the table to hear how the sound travels - Second: Learners will try the same by placing a clock in a sealed ziplock bag in water and try and hear the sound - Third: Finally just hear the clock's sound as it travels through air
20 minutes	<p>Learners will observe that sound travels through solid, water and air observe how it sounds different and draw the diagram and the type of sound</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will design their own echolocation experiment to see how sound bounces back - Learners will place two small tubes like empty toilet paper rolls in an angle facing a metal plate (aluminum plate, pot over etc.)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will whisper into one of the tubes close to the metal plate and ask their parent to hear with the other tube to see how the sound bounces back and they can hear the echo

	5 minutes	<p>- The learner and parent will change places for the parent to whisper something into the tube and the learner to hear the sound that is made</p> <p>Learners will now try and find other places in their home where their voice echoes. Hint: any long corridor, big bathroom etc.</p>
3	5 minutes	Learners will write their own song
	5 minutes	Learners will listen to their favorite album / songs and get inspired - they will identify the genre or type of music and decide what "type of music they want to make"
	5 minutes	Learners will listen to different songs and determine the "mood" of song e.g. happy, sad, inspirational, love song etc. and determine the mood of their song
	5 minutes	Learners will now think of the message or the story they want to tell in the song: i) Being at home, ii) Why I love my mother, iii) Today is a beautiful day, iv) How to be happy etc.
	45 minutes	<p>Learners will write the lyrics of their song as a poem. The poem can rhyme in many different schemes such as: i) Line 1 and 2 rhyme and then Line 3 – 4 rhyme (AA-BB) or ii) Line 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 all rhyme (A-A-A-A) or iii) Line 1 and Line 3 rhyme and Line 2 and 4 rhyme (A – B – A – B) or any such and write the sequence down</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>The morning has come and the sun will shine Let's have some fun for the weather is fine Raise your hands up and <u>repeat</u> Clap them together to the <u>beat</u></p> <p>Clap your hands together to the <u>beat</u> Raise them up high and <u>repeat</u> Jump up high and stamp your <u>feet</u> Run to the chair and take a <u>seat</u></p> <p><i>TIP: Learners can add some humming or notes (La – La – La) to continue the rhymes</i></p>
4	5 minutes	<p>Learners will explore beats and rhythm by making and playing their own sound patterns for their song</p> <p>Learners will listen to their favourite song and tap out the meter or beat on that song</p> <p>For example: Taping out to each word or syllable – use relevant</p>

	<p>20 minutes</p> <p>20 minutes</p> <p>5 minutes</p> <p>10 minutes</p>	<p>Learners will make their own percussion “instrument 3” as a sound shaker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners will make sound shakers with clean plastic containers with lids and a variety of indoor and outdoor items like paper clips, pennies, buttons, marbles, cotton balls, rice, shells, leaves, seeds, pebbles or sand. Place the items in different containers and shake! They can use objects in their own home to tap against these for example a spatula to tap against a shaker - Learners will observations what sounds they hear? Are they sharp, clear, dull or muffled? How can you make the sounds louder or softer? Learners will now try and the sound pattern they previously made using different types of shakers - Depending on how loud or soft the pattern is they will illustrate it based on a sound wave that is taller for loud sounds and shorter for quieter sounds 
<p>5</p>	<p>15 minutes</p> <p>20 minutes</p> <p>15 minutes</p>	<p>Learners can now add in the instrument 1-2-3 that they developed to the song and sound pattern</p> <p>The family will listen to their final song and tune. The family will think about whether the beat or sound pattern is catchy, the lyrics are meaningful, and rhyme and the instruments are nice accompaniments</p> <p>Learners will reflect on what they learned. Learners can close their eyes when listening to a song and reflect on whether the lyrics rhyme, they can tap out the sound pattern or beat, identify the pitch of the story and also draw out what they feel the song is communicating and what they mood is</p>

10 minutes	<p>Numeracy Extension: Learners will prepare a survey across the criteria that makes songs “popular” (e.g. “how catchy is the beat, how memorable are the lyrics, can you dance on this song? Does this song reflect any of your moods? etc.) Learners will compile all the data in a bar graph</p> <p>Tip: Learners can record the song, if possible, to play it back for themselves and hear how it sounds.</p>
Assessment Criteria:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the different instruments - Observations on vibrations, timbre, loud – soft, quality of sound etc. - Development of the walkie-talkie phones - Creation of the sound patterns - Development of the final music piece - Consistency of the mood of the song on the tempo and lyrics - Depth and relatability of the lyrics of the song - Rhyme and meter of the song

Learning outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Understanding how sound travels as waves -Quality of sound, vibrations and pitch -Learning patterns through beat and rhythm -Understanding echoes and sound bouncing back -Developing lyrics in rhyme - Applying understanding of poetry meters and rhymes - Appreciating expressions of moods through art and music
Required previous learning:	None
Inspiration:	n/a
Modifications to simplify the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learners can create a song on a story or poem they already know - Learners can also develop a song based on a folk song that they might be familiar with - Learners can be given a theme or story that they make into a rhyming song of their choice.
Additional enrichment activities:	<p>Making additional songs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create your own instruments at home and add to the choir - Develop a marketing plan for the music and dissemination plan.