
4th

Name _____

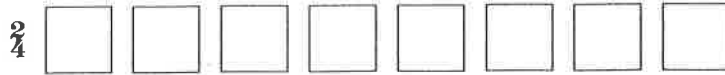
Date Day 1

Feeling the Beat!

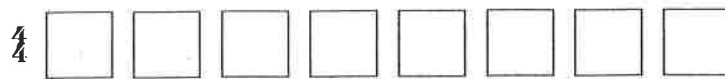
RESOURCE MASTER

1•4

1. Each square below stands for one beat. Color in the squares that represent the first beat (strong beat) in each set for each meter signature.



How many beats in each set? _____ Circle the sets.



How many beats in each set? _____ Circle the sets.

2. Read these lyrics from "My Town, My World." Follow the strong beat pattern. What is the meter signature? _____



Heart to heart and face to face each a part of the hu-man race

Now read the lyrics again, following a different pattern. What is the meter signature now? _____



Heart to heart and face to face each a part of the hu-man race

3. How did the different rhythms change the way you said the words?

Name _____

Date

Day 1

You've Got the Beat!

RESOURCE MASTER

1•6

Cut out the notes and rests at the bottom of the page. Arrange them to make one measure of $\frac{4}{4}$ meter. Copy the measure into the first box. Rearrange the notes and rests to make a second measure. Continue in this way until you have made four measures. Then cut out the measures in the boxes. Arrange the measures in any order, and clap your four-measure pattern.

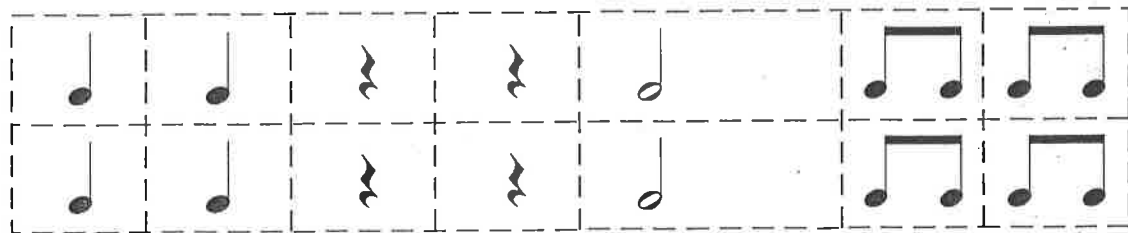
Tips for Getting Started

Try making a measure using only quarter notes, only half notes, or only eighth notes.

Try combining quarter notes with only quarter rests, only half notes, or only eighth notes.

Try combining eighth notes and quarter rests or half notes and quarter rests.

After you have created your four-measure pattern, let one of your classmates rearrange it to make a new pattern. Clap the new pattern.



Name _____

Date

Day 2

Meet the Beatles

RESOURCE MASTER

1•11

Read about the rock-and-roll band the Beatles, and then answer the question below.

One of the most famous rock-and-roll bands in history is the Beatles. They wrote more than 200 songs and created their own sound.

The Beatles were John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr. They grew up in Liverpool, England. When Lennon and McCartney met, they discovered that they liked the same music and both played the guitar. They were joined by George Harrison in 1958. The first band that the three of them formed was called the Quarrymen. In 1960 they changed their name to the Beatles.

In 1962 two important things happened for the Beatles. Ringo Starr became their drummer, and they recorded their first album. The album was called *Please Please Me* and was a big success! They quickly became very famous in both Great Britain and the United States.

In the band, John played the rhythm guitar and George played the lead guitar. Paul played bass guitar, and Ringo played the drums. Each of them also sang, and many times they would sing all together. John and Paul wrote much of the music the Beatles played. Many of their songs were about love and people being peaceful and happy.

The Beatles created an original sound in their music through their catchy melodies and harmonies. They made up chord changes that were different from what other bands of their time used. George became very interested in traditional music from India and learned to play a string instrument called a *sitar*. Nobody had used Indian instruments in rock-and-roll music before!

The Beatles stayed together until 1970 and released more than 14 albums. Their music had such a great impact on musicians after them that they are considered one of the most important bands in rock-and-roll history.

How did the Beatles create their own sound? _____

Name _____

Date

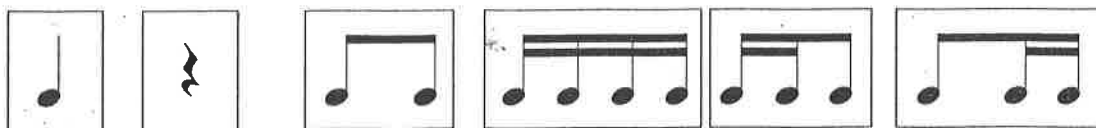
Day 2

Jug Band

RESOURCE MASTER

2•11

Create your own rhythm to perform between the verses and at the end of "Old Joe Clark." Choose from these rhythms to fill in the beats shown by the blank jugs below.



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Time for Opera

RESOURCE MASTER

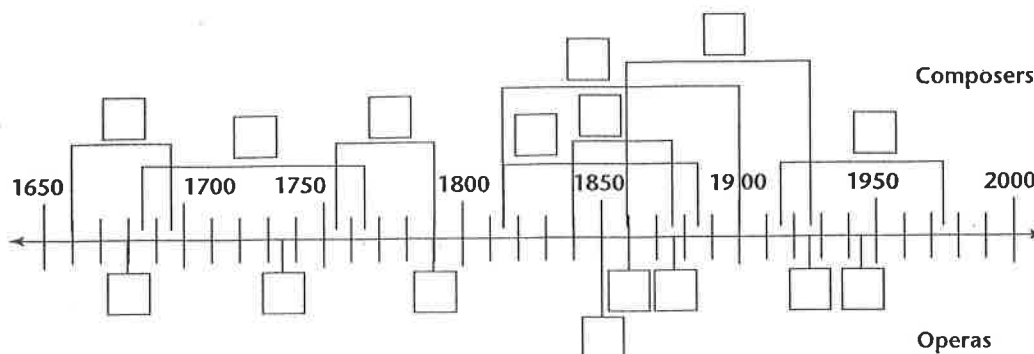
3•6

An opera is a play set to music in which the lines are sung rather than spoken. As in a play, the singers wear costumes and act on a stage with scenery. Between songs that tell what is happening in the story, the characters sing songs called *arias* that tell how they feel.

There are many famous composers of opera. Look at this chart of composers and their operas. Then fill out the time line below.

Italian Composers		Operas	
A	Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901)	1	<i>Rigoletto</i> (1851)
B	Giacomo Puccini (1858–1924)	2	<i>Turandot</i> (1924)
English Composers			
C	Henry Purcell (1659–1695)	3	<i>Dido and Aeneas</i> (1689)
D	Benjamin Britten (1913–1976)	4	<i>Peter Grimes</i> (1945)
French Composers			
E	Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683–1764)	5	<i>Hippolyte et Aricie</i> (1733)
F	Georges Bizet (1838–1875)	6	<i>Carmen</i> (1875)
German Composers			
G	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)	7	<i>The Magic Flute</i> (1791)
H	Richard Wagner (1813–1883)	8	<i>Tristan und Isolde</i> (1859)

Write the letters corresponding to the composers in the boxes *above* the time line. Write the numbers corresponding to the operas in the boxes *below* the time line.



Name _____

Date _____

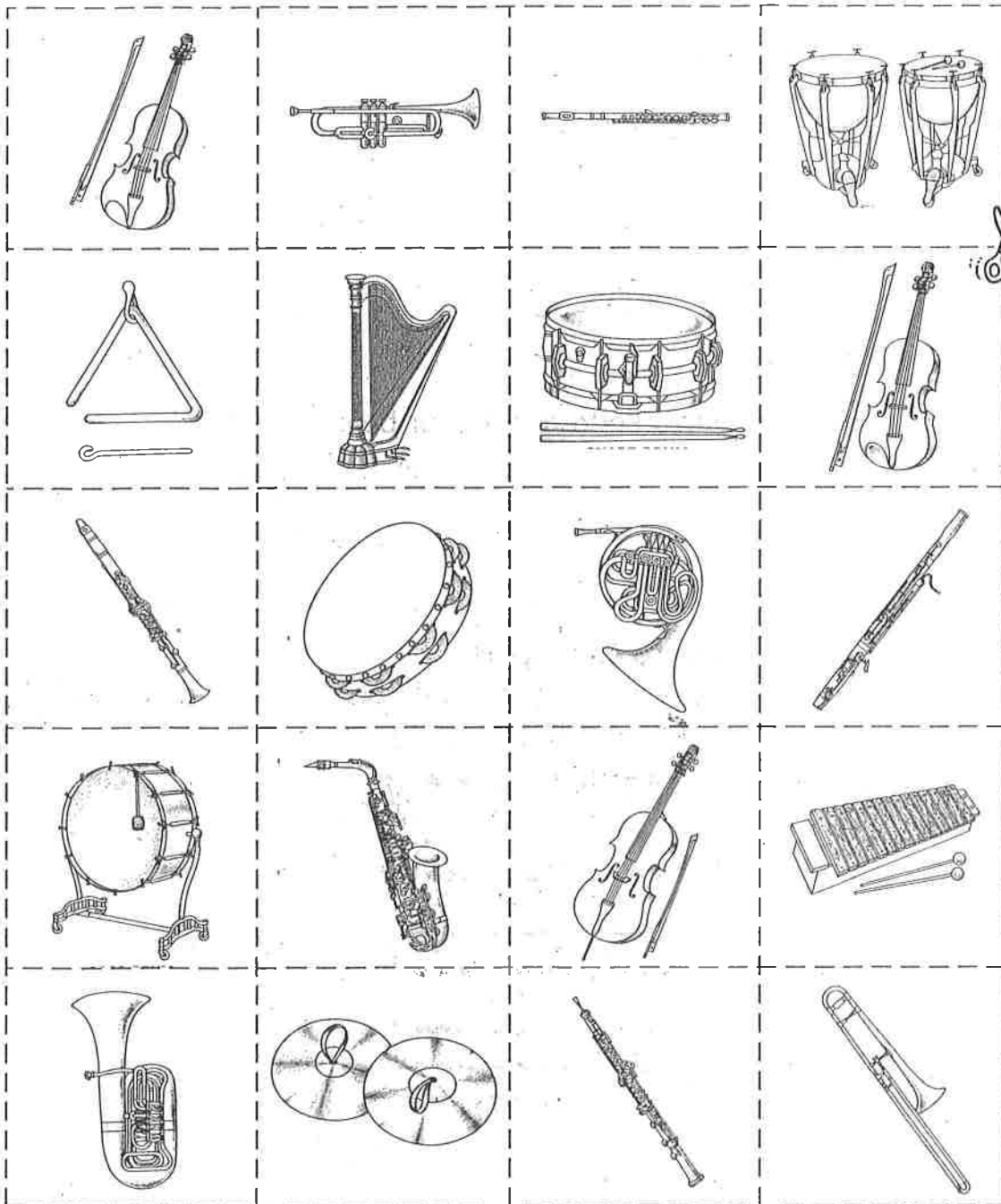
Day 3

Orchestra Scramble

RESOURCE MASTER

3•10

Can you put all the instruments back in their families? Divide a sheet of paper into fourths. In each fourth, write one of these instrument family names: *Strings*, *Woodwinds*, *Brass*, *Percussion*. Then cut out the instruments below, and paste them under the correct family name.



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Name _____

Date

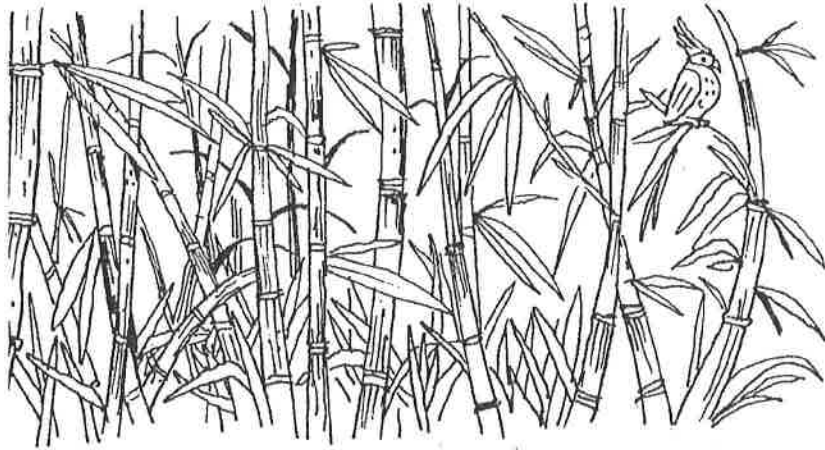
Day 4

Bamboo to You

RESOURCE MASTER

4•6

Find and circle the boldface words in the puzzle below. Words are down and across.



B	O	B	B	O	P	A	N	N	C
F	U	R	N	I	T	U	R	E	H
A	E	E	M	K	E	W	P	W	O
V	A	B	A	M	B	O	O	J	P
S	A	X	O	P	H	O	N	E	S
R	A	I	N	F	O	R	E	S	T
O	T	U	M	O	C	B	J	D	I
M	E	D	I	C	I	N	E	Y	C
N	Q	R	M	V	K	T	O	Y	K
X	Y	L	O	P	H	O	N	E	S

Bamboo is a huge, powerful grass that grows in the **rainforest**. It is one of the most useful plants in the world. Bamboo is used to build homes and **furniture**. Cooking and eating utensils, including **chopsticks**, are made of bamboo. Bamboo strips are woven into baskets, hats, ropes, and string. Fishing poles and musical instruments such as rhythm sticks, reeds for **saxophones**, and small **xylophones** are made of bamboo, too. **Medicine** is made from bamboo. As food, bamboo shoots are used in many delicious dishes.

USE WITH GRADE 4, UNIT 4, LESSON 3

Name _____

Date

Day 4

Igor Stravinsky

RESOURCE MASTER

5•10

Igor Fyodorovich Stravinsky was born in 1882 near St. Petersburg. His father was a famous opera singer. As a child, Stravinsky attended operas and ballet and studied piano. His parents did not want him to pursue a musical career, however, so he studied law and crime at St. Petersburg University. After graduation, Stravinsky returned to what he really loved to do. He studied music composition with the famous Russian composer, Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov.

His hard work paid off. People took note of his music, which often used Russian folk tunes. His score for the ballet *The Firebird* was a success. More composing work followed, including ballet music for *Rite of Spring* and *Pétrouchka*.

Two world wars forced Stravinsky to resettle twice. In 1920, he left Russia and settled in Paris, France. He lived and worked there for nearly 20 years. In addition to composing, he worked as an orchestra conductor and a concert pianist. When World War II broke out in 1939, Stravinsky moved to the United States.

Stravinsky lived in Hollywood, California, for 25 years. He continued composing music until his death at 89. Stravinsky composed operas, symphonies, concertos, and many other pieces. His music, with its strong rhythms, was especially well suited for dance. When he died in 1971, Stravinsky was considered by many to be one of the greatest composers of the twentieth century.

Stravinsky's parents did not want him to have a musical career. Stravinsky did not take their advice. Use examples from the biography to tell why many think that Stravinsky made the right decision.

Name _____

Date

Day 5

Dutch Treat!

RESOURCE MASTER

6•9

What country is known for windmills, tulips, and wooden shoes? If you answered Holland or the Netherlands, you are right. Actually, Holland is an area inside the nation called the Netherlands. People who live in the Netherlands are called Dutch.

The Netherlands is in Europe. It is called a low country because it is below sea level. The inventive Dutch built a series of waterways, called dikes, to keep the water under control. You may know the story of the boy who put his finger into a hole in a dike. He kept the dike from breaking and saved the nation! Many of the Dutch enjoy living on houseboats. In winter when the water freezes, the Dutch love to ice-skate.

The Dutch enjoy good food and export many of their delicacies. Edam and Gouda cheese are enjoyed around the world. Licorice is a Dutch treat. There are more than 100 varieties of black licorice, from very sweet to very salty. Let's not forget chocolate—it was the Dutch who figured out how to turn a bitter drink into the delicious sweet we love today!

This small nation has produced giants in the world of painting. Rembrandt is known for his portraits, Van Gogh for his swirling color and brush strokes, and Vermeer for his use of light and precision.

Dutch music enjoyed a golden age in the 1600s and 1700s. The music of Jacob van Eyck (1589/90–1657), a blind composer, recorder player, and bell expert, is still enjoyed and played today. Count Unico Wilhelm van Wassenaer (1692–1766), who was born into nobility, kept his identity a secret. For more than 100 years, his works were published and known by the name of another composer. Today Count Unico, like his homeland, gets the well-deserved credit for making important and influential contributions to the world.

List three things you learned about the Netherlands that you didn't know before. Use the back of this page.

Hidden Percussion from Latin America

RESOURCE MASTER

C-2

These are some percussion instruments used in Latin American music. Circle the Spanish instrument names in the word search. Words may be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.

P	C	M	O	C	E	R	L	G	T
D	A	G	M	L	N	A	H	B	I
R	M	N	E	A	G	O	G	O	M
T	P	J	D	V	R	F	B	N	C
I	A	R	M	E	B	A	Z	G	O
B	N	G	O	S	I	P	C	O	F
G	A	O	G	U	I	R	O	A	Q
Z	P	U	P	L	E	K	O	R	S

