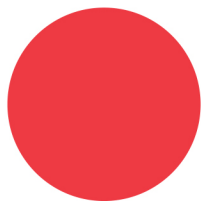
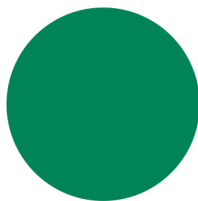
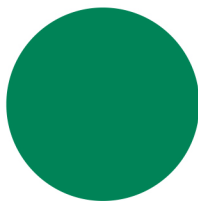
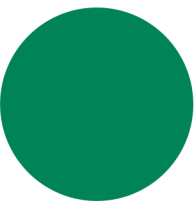
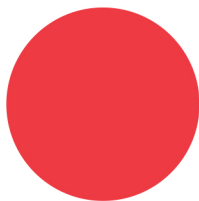
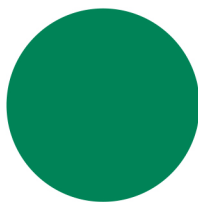
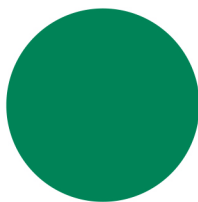
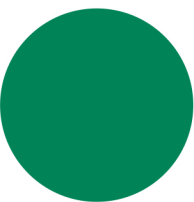


Green

Red

Song

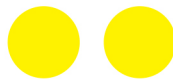
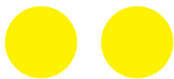
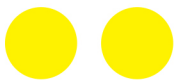
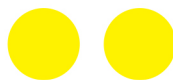
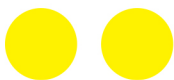


Green

Yellow

Red

Song



Sound Signals for Classroom Management

1.

 please  stand


up

2.

 please  sit


down

3.

 please  get  in


line

4.


good/great


job

ENGLISH INGLES
JANUARY, FEBRUARY
MARCH AND APRIL
MAY AND JUNE AND
JULY
AUGUST, SEPTEMBER,
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER,
DECEMBER

(2x)

WE READ FROM
LEFT to RIGHT
L R





Sound Signals to Melodic Understanding


Letters/Syllables = Dots/Musical Notes



Sunday



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Saturday

Months of the Year

January



February



March



April



May



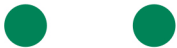
June



July



August



September



October



November



December

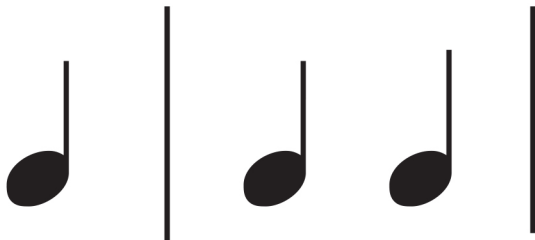


How Many Syllables

(sounds)

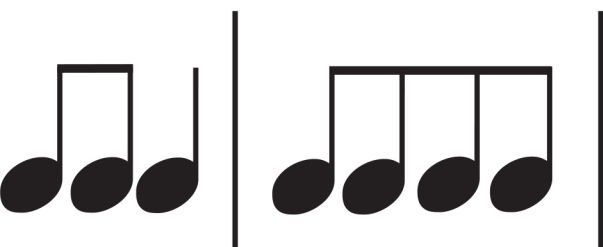
How Many Notes?

(dots)



June

July

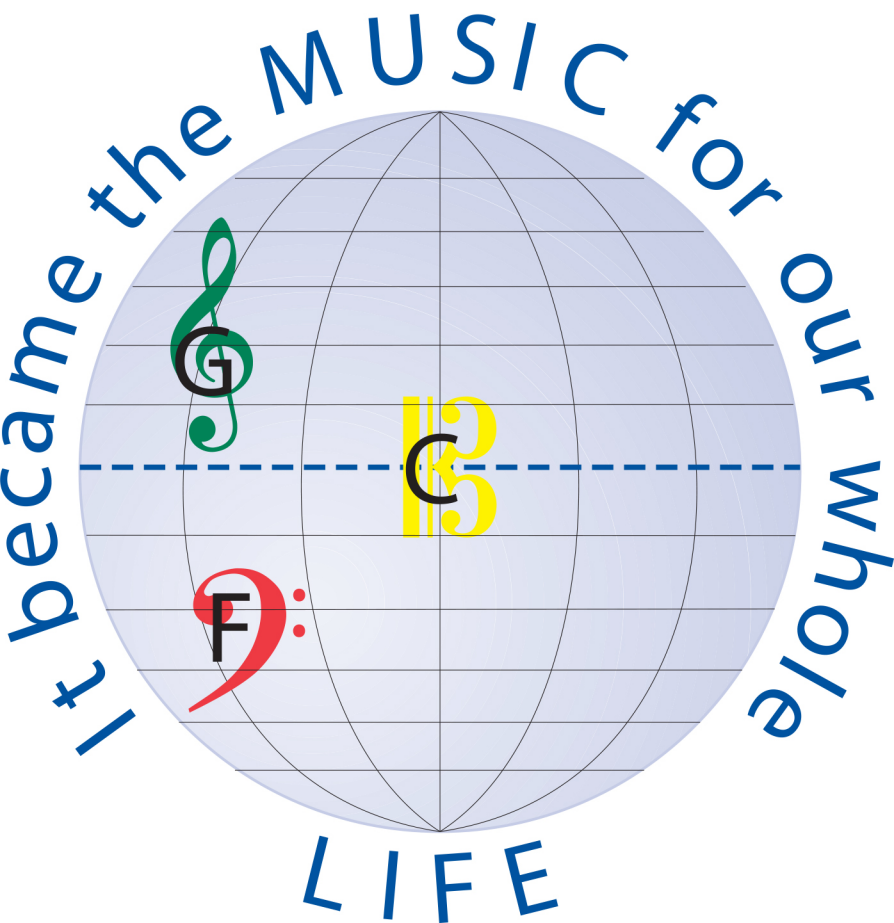


September

January

Continue
concept with
all 12
months

In The Beginning
There Was
One Sound



Introduction to Rhythm

Music

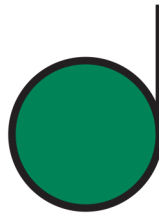
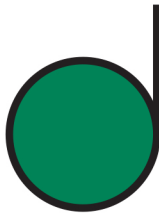
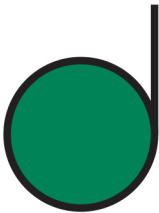
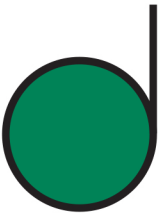
Math



1



$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$



$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$



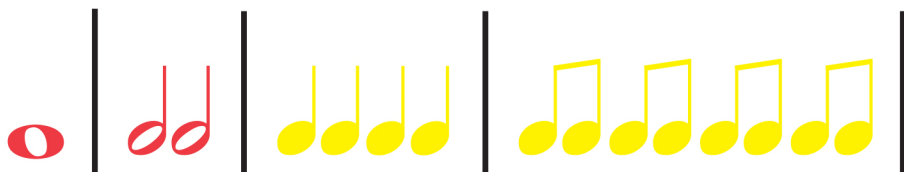
$\frac{2}{8} \times 4$



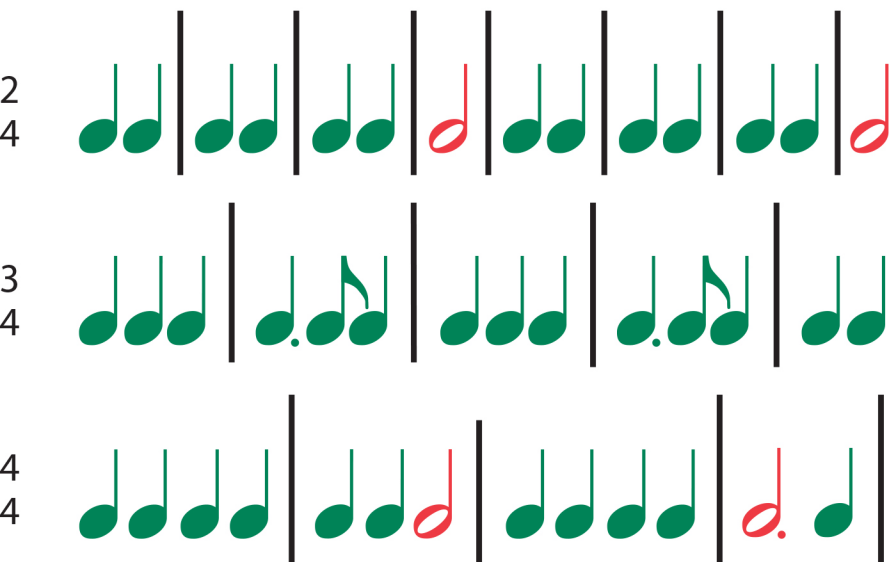
$\frac{4}{16} \times 4$

Rhythm Drills

4
♥



Name That Tune



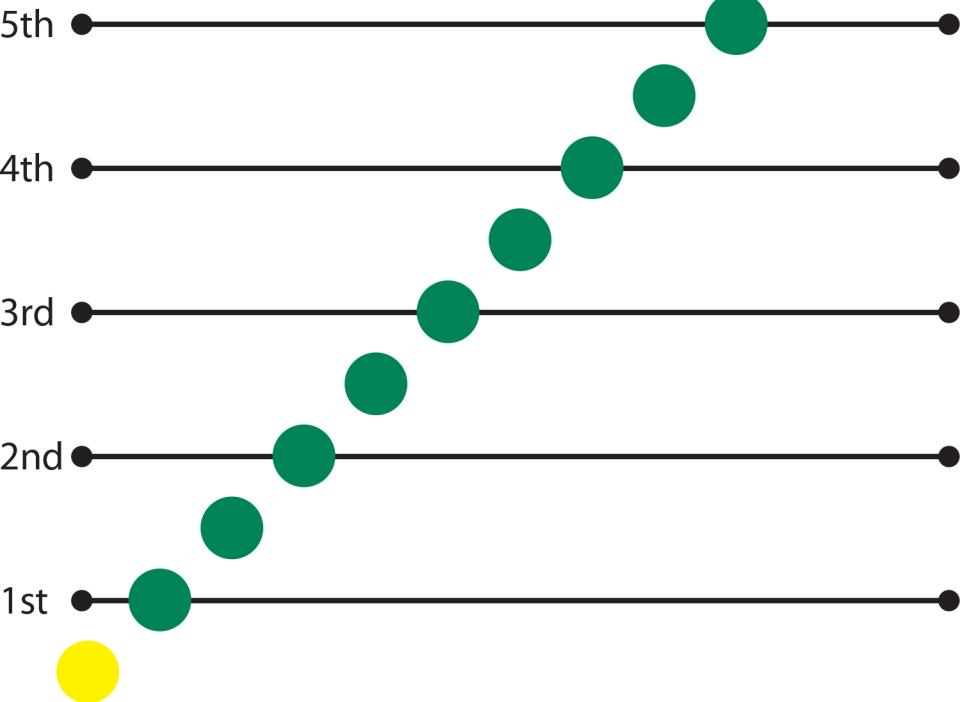
2
4 Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star

3
4 My Country 'Tis of Thee

4
4 Old MacDonald Had a Farm

Reading Notation on a Staff

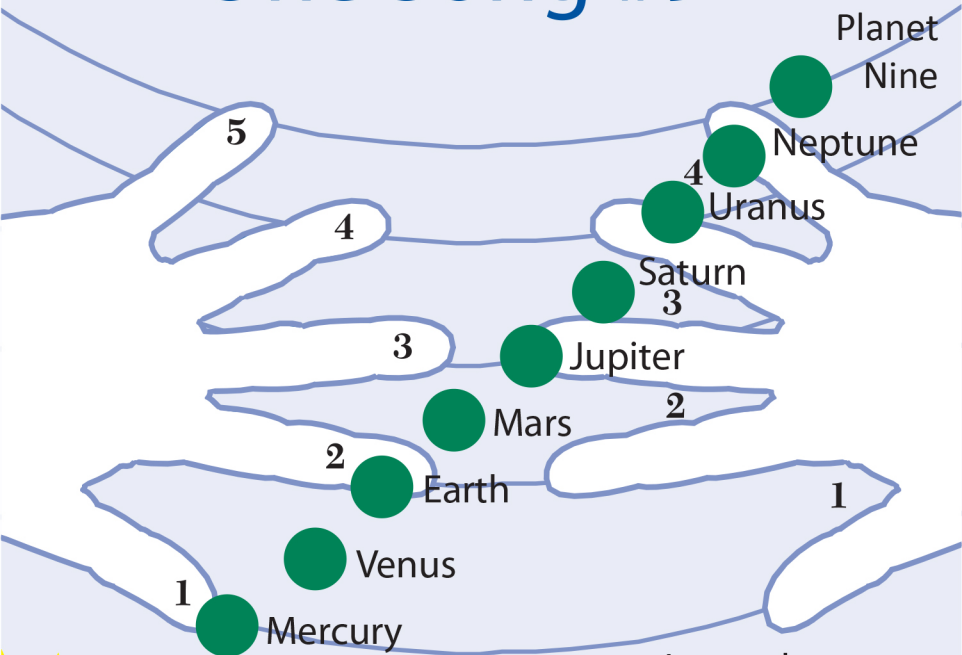
Left to Right



Bottom to Top

Uni-verse

One Song #9



Sun

Intervals

Per	1	Octave	8
Maj	2	Min	7
Maj	3	Inverted	Min 6
Per	4	Per	5
Per	5	Per	4
Maj	6	Min	3
Maj	7	Min	2
Octave	8	Perfect Unison	1

Letters/Syllables as Dots/Musical Notes

....

...

Letters make words
like “Go” and
“Stop”.

Dots make notes
that Beat like a
clock.

Syllables form words
to make good sense.

Notes form rhythms
which sound an
event.

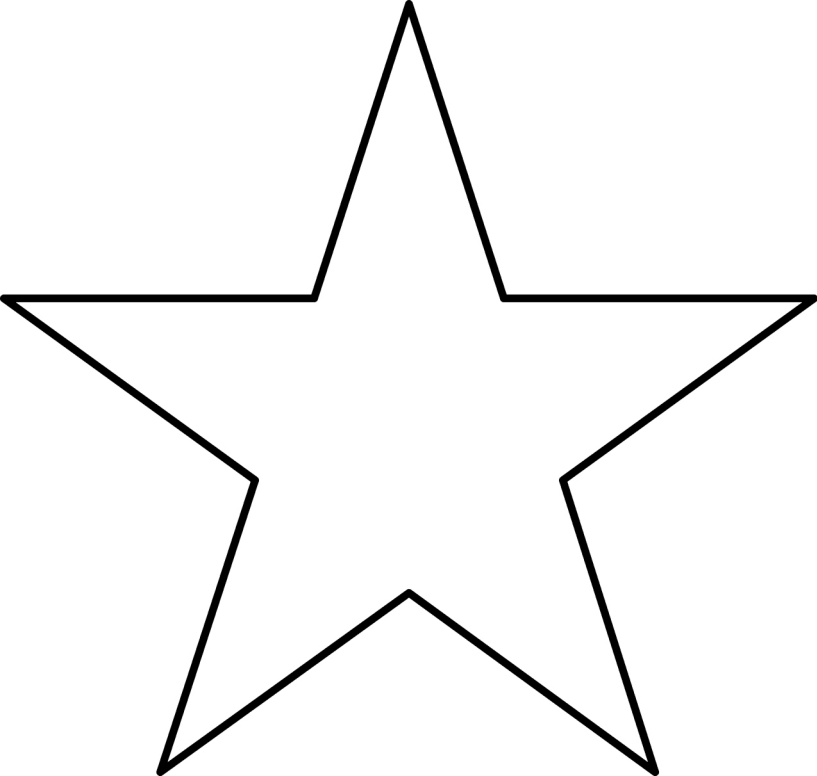
Whole Language Activity

- Whole note divides into two half notes.
- Two half notes divide into four quarter notes.
- Four quarter notes divide into eight eighth notes.
- Eight eighth notes divide into sixteen sixteenth notes.

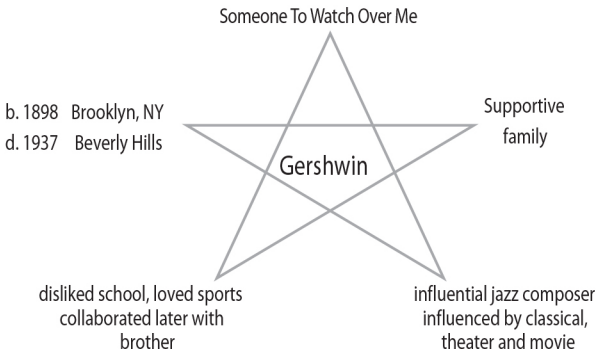
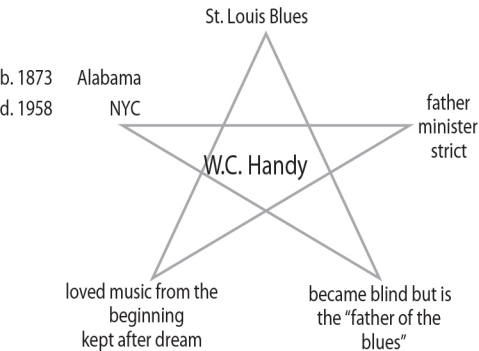
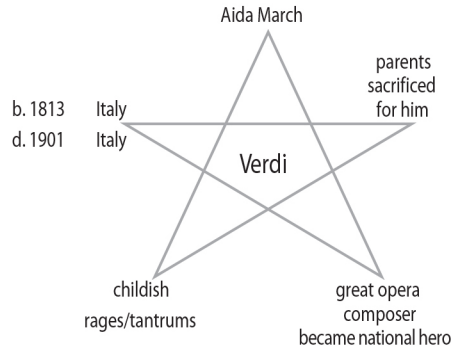
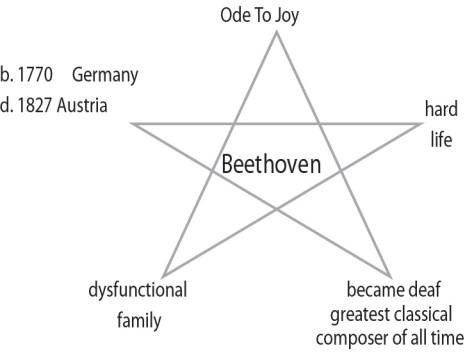


- A Half Note is a Whole Note with a Stem.
- A Quarter Note is a Half Note Colored In.
- Eighth Notes wave a flag out from the Stem.
- Two flags mean Sixteenth Notes faster then.
- Beams connect a single or double flag.
- Dot after a note adds plus one.

Name of Student _____		Date _____	
1. Teacher will direct response through class demonstration	+	/	0
2. Teacher will record student response to high/low pitches from audio tape/ CD	+	/	0
3. Students to perform simple high/low songs with red dot and green dot on Tone bells, maracas, hand drums	+	/	0



Visual Organizers are Arranged in Chronological Order

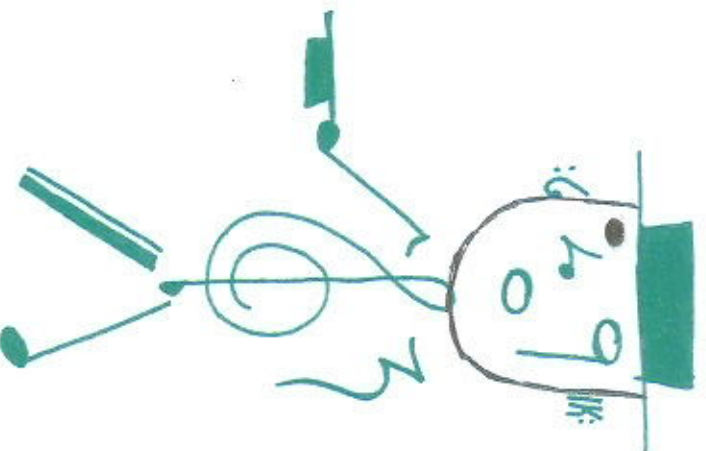


MPAME-GE 2114/MPAME-UE 1204
MUSIC FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, NYU MPAP

THE ART OF MUSICAL DESIGN
Fall 2024

Assignment: Please make a creative face drawing based on the following twelve musical symbols to demonstrate the extraordinary uniqueness of vision present in our class. The musical symbols to be used are: whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note, whole rest, half rest, quarter note rest, eighth note rest, treble clef, bass clef, C clef and double bar. Please give your creative face a name on the front of your drawing and put your name on the back for credit for the assignment. Thank you.

One success in teaching diverse learners is the flexibility of presentation of ideas. This exercise is a tool to help you develop your resourceful use of conceptual teaching in the music education classroom. (E.S. Sobol)



"Stanley Q"

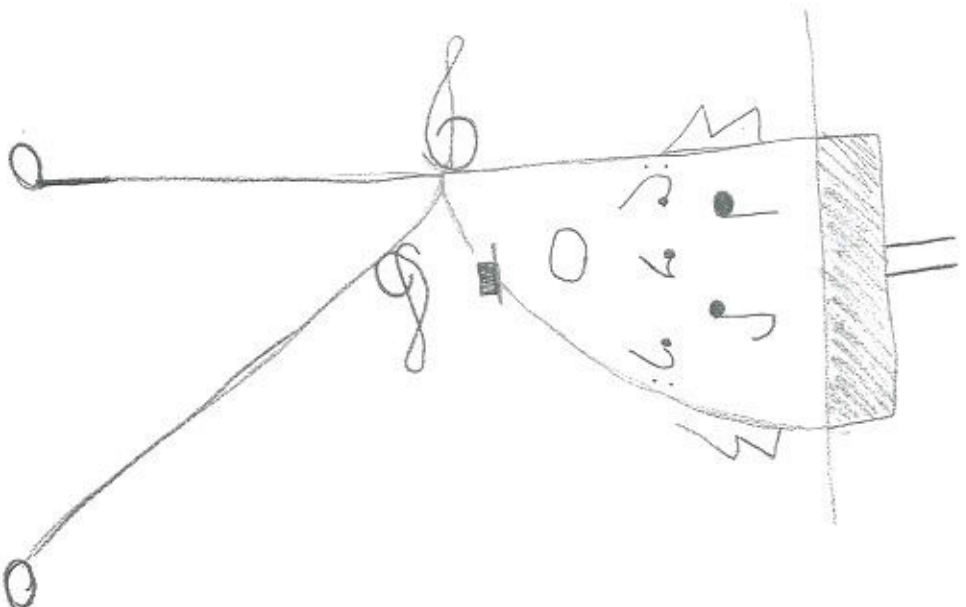


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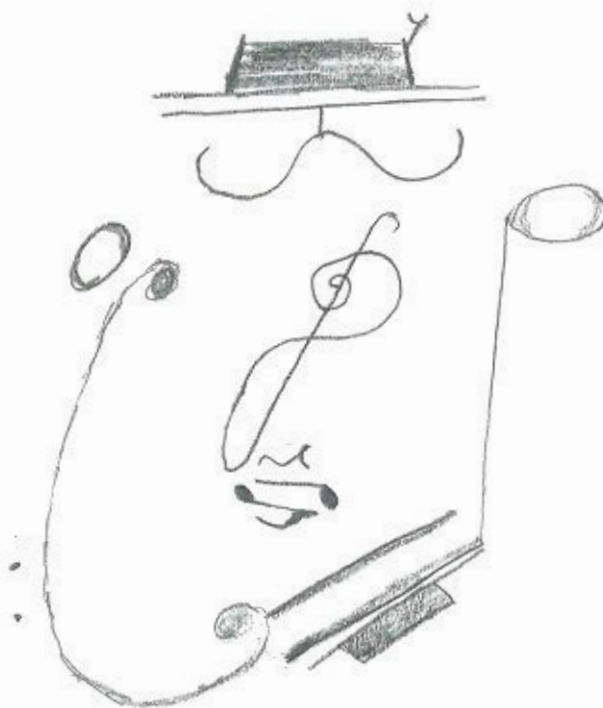
CLIVE

MPAME-GE 2114/MPAME-UE 1204
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Boris

Steps for Building Phonemic Awareness and Cardinality by Elise S. Sobol

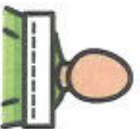


Step

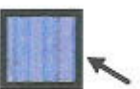
1



Everybody's name



has



its



own rhythm.



Listen



for



your



name



and



tap



along.



Step

2



Identify



the



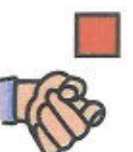
number of sounds



in



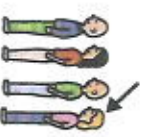
your



first



and



last



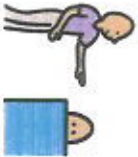
name.



Step

3

3



Find



the



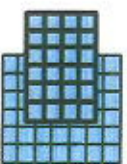
number



on



the



chart

.



Step

4

4



Tap



the



number of sounds



that



are



in



your



name.



Tap



notes



from



left



to



right.



Step

5

5



Match



number of sounds



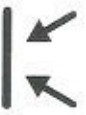
in



your



name



to



functional words related to



to



curriculum



work.



Step

6



Tap



out



sound



of functional words



on



board.



Step

7



Transfer



sound



of functional



words



to



rhythm



instrument.



Step

8



Perform



rhythm



in

a



song.



Building



upon



the



music



class



activities.



1

1,



Build



musical



sentences

and

develop

math

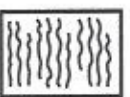
questions .



Create



musical



compositions

with

different

rhythms .



2



Write



Story,



Sing,



and



Perform

Together.



3

3.

**Sobol: Conceptual Framework
Octave Progression for Music
Assisted Literacy in Special
Education**

