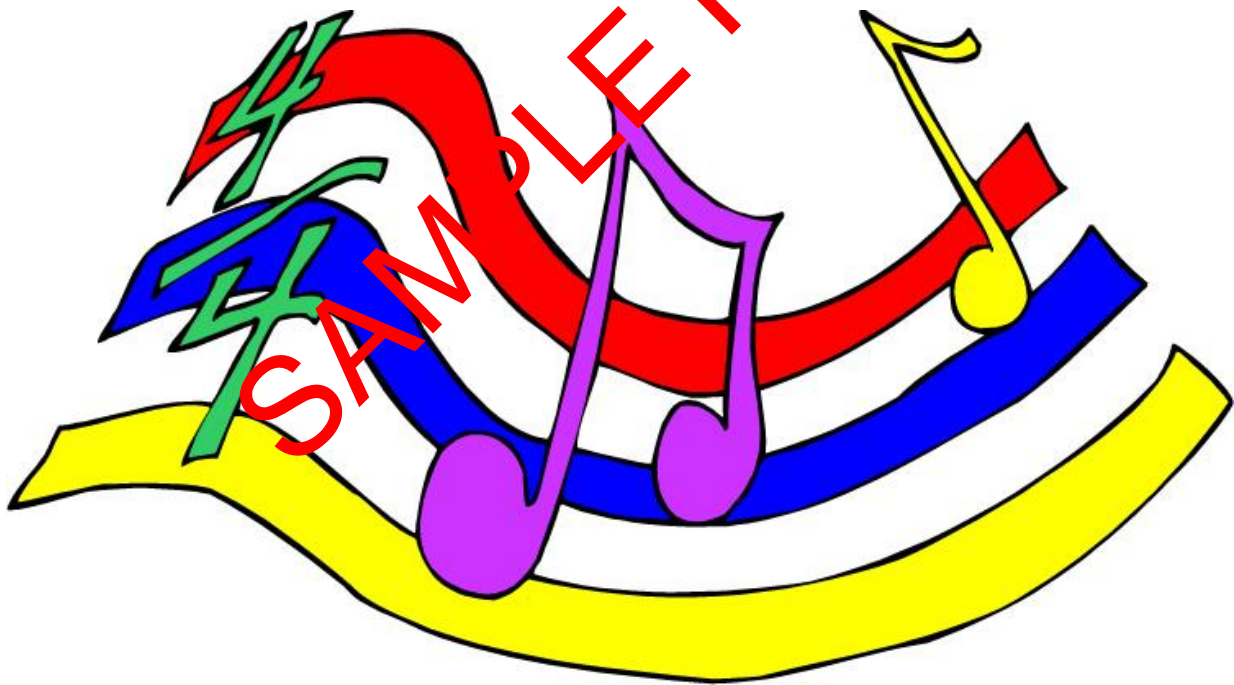




Any Age

Music Theory Express Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Study Guides, Games, Activities, and Crafts



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia
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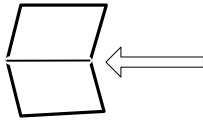
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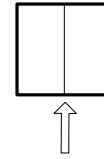
SAMPLE PAGE

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

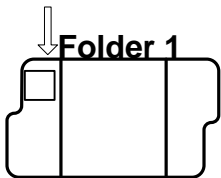


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

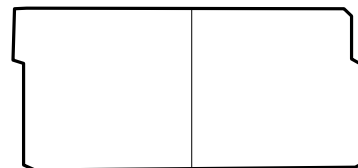
Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.

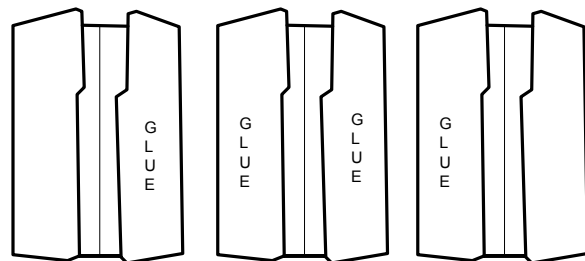
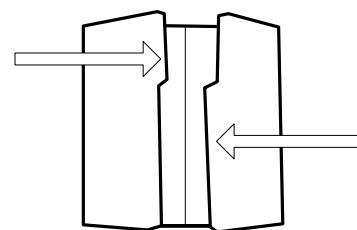
For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*

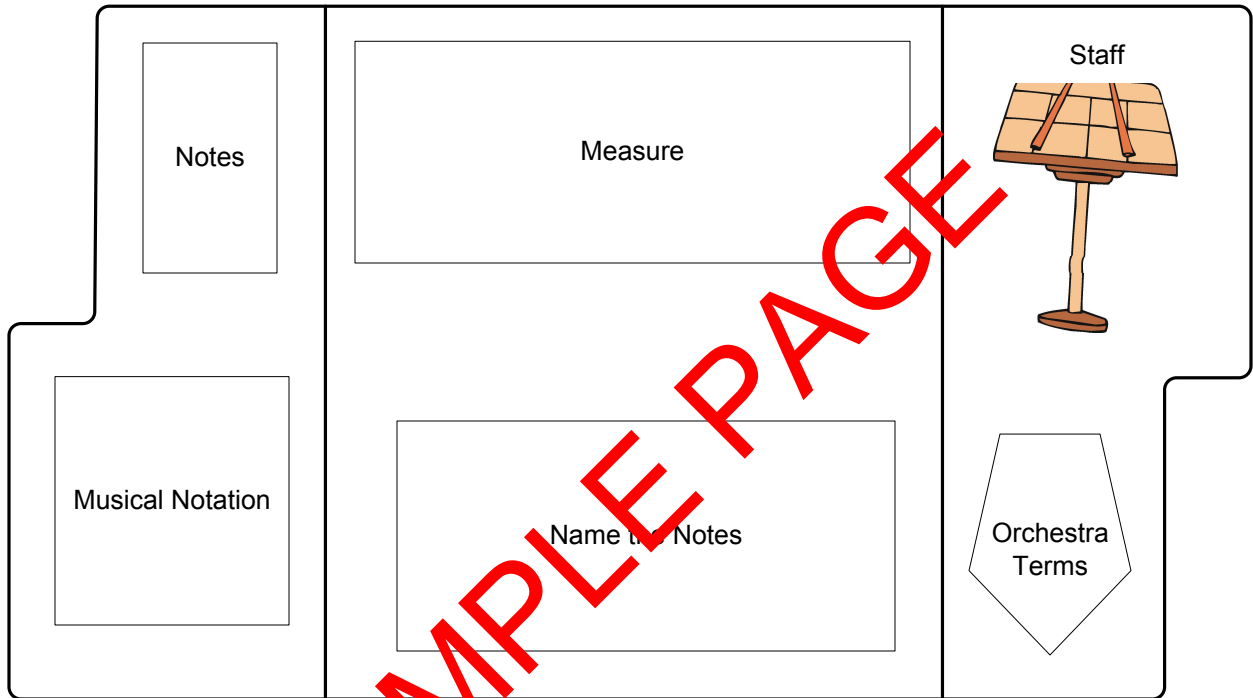
Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

Original fold line



Highest part of flap.





Complete the Scene

Cut on dotted line. Glue to the front of your folder. If you could play any instrument, what would you play? Write it on the line. Draw or glue a picture of your instrument.

Music Theory

If I could play any instrument, I would play the

SAMPLE PAGE

Measure

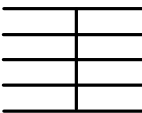
Composers divide music into “measures” or “bars.” Measures are separated by vertical lines called “measure lines” or “bar lines.” The length of each measure is denoted at the beginning of the piece by the “time signature.” The time signature says something like, “Three quarter notes equals one measure” or “six eighth notes equals one measure.” The time signature is written like a fraction but without the horizontal line between the two numbers. When the time signature says that three quarter notes equals one measure, we say the work is in “three-four,” or we can say a measure is in “three-four.” If six eighth notes equal one measure, we say the work is in “six-eight” time. These time signatures are written like this:

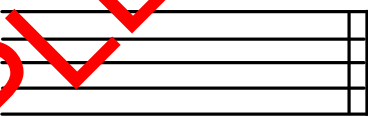
$$\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 8 \end{array}$$

Measures make music easier to count, but more importantly they help tell the musician what the music should feel like. This is because the first beat of a measure is the strong beat. Think of a pirate with a peg leg. His walk would be in two-four because the accent would be each time the wooden peg hit the floor.

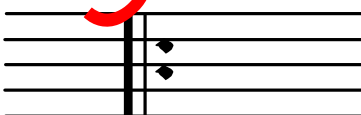
1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2.

Composers use several types of vertical lines when writing music.

Measure line: 

End line, sometimes called a “double bar line”: 

Repeat sign: 

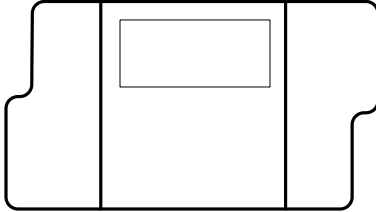
Begin repeat sign: 

The vertical lines separate measures. At the end of a piece, the composer will always put in the end line. The repeat sign means go back either to the beginning or go back to the “begin repeat” sign.



The top staff is 4 measures long.
The middle staff is 8 measures long.
The bottom staff is 6 measures long.

Folder 1



Read **Measure**.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Choose three of the different types of measure lines and draw them.

Measure

SAMPLE PAGE

Musical Notes

Music is like the beating of your heart. It can be slow, medium or fast. But, the beat must always be steady, like the beating of a clock.

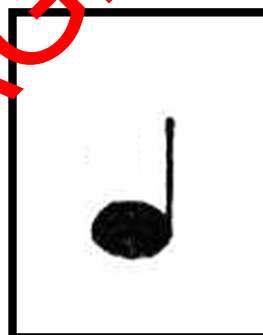
Whole Note

= 4 counts (or beat)



Quarter Note

= 1 count (or beat)



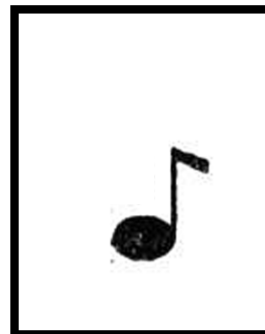
Half Note

= 2 counts (or beats)

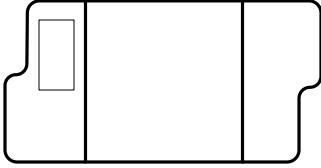


Eighth Note

= ½ count (or ½ beat)

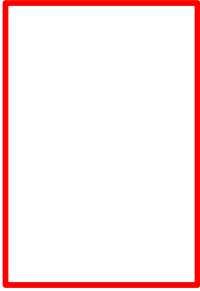


Folder 1



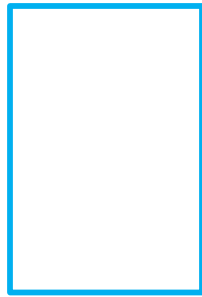
Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Cut out cover label. Glue to the front of the closed booklet. Glue into the lapbook.

Directions: In each box, draw the correct note.



Whole Note

of beats



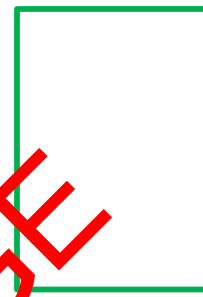
Half Note

of beats



Quarter Note

of beats



Eighth Note

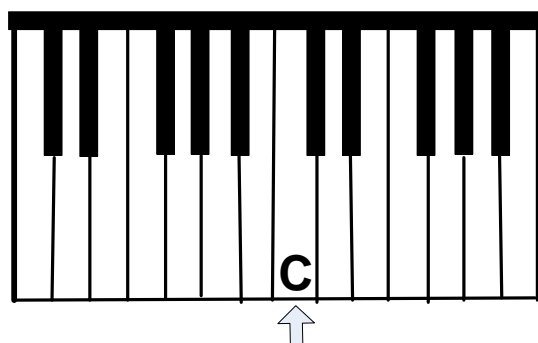
of beats

SAMPLE PAGE

Notes

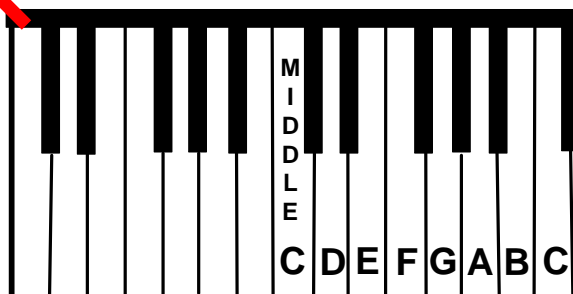
The Names of Notes

In order to read music, you must first know the names of the notes. The way that notes receive their name is by their pitch. If you look at a piano, there are both white and black keys. The white keys are part of a scale call "C major." It consists of eight notes.

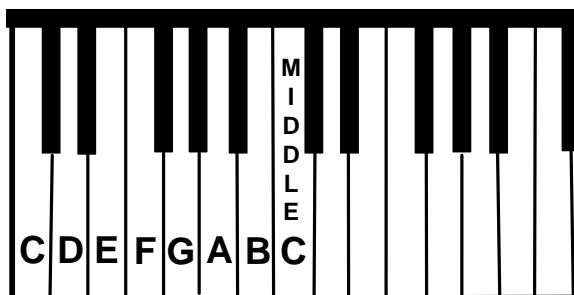


Look at the piano keys below. The arrow is pointing to "middle C." This is the easiest place to begin.

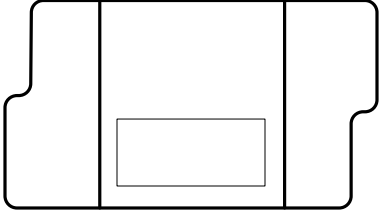
From this spot on the piano (at middle C) the notes go in an ascending order: C D E F G A B C. Once you reach "G" the letters start over.



If you go the opposite way on the piano, you just list the letters backwards.



Folder 1



Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.
Directions: Label the notes on the piano.

