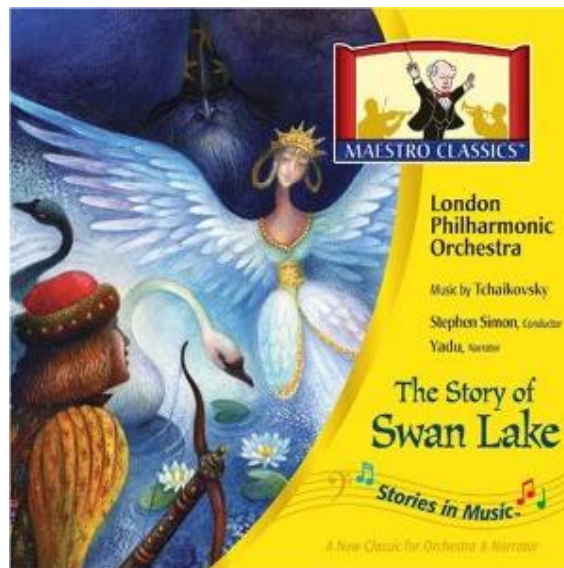




All Ages

The Story of Swan Lake

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



Created to be used with **MAESTRO CLASSICS™**

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**This lapbook is especially created to accompany the CD
The Story of Swan lake
By: MAESTRO CLASSICS™**

It was created with their blessing!

Authors: Nancy Fileccia and Paula Winget
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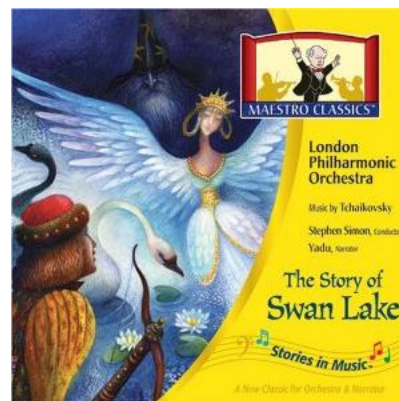
The Story of Swan Lake By: MAESTRO CLASSICS™

Maestro Classics™ presents the beautiful music of Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*, conducted by Stephen Simon, with a narration written by Maestro Simon telling the story of this famous ballet. Even if you have not seen the ballet, the music and story will delight you.

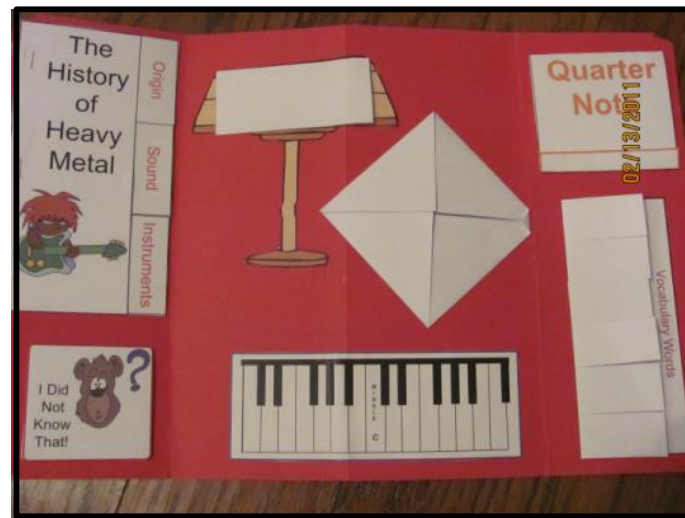
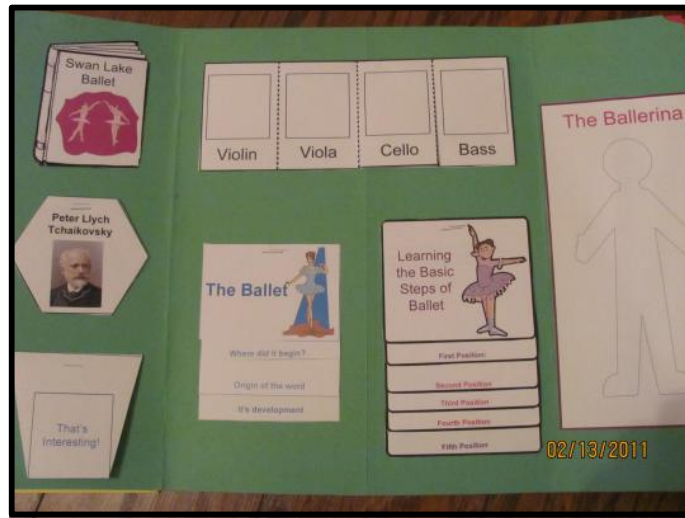
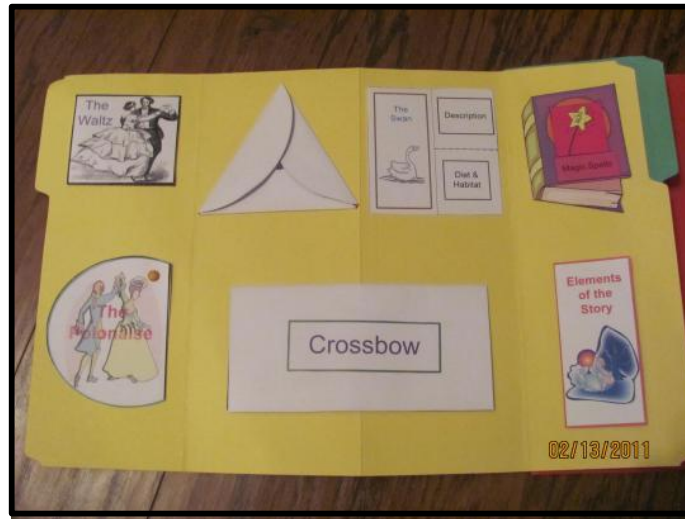
Our “The Story of Swan Lake” lapbook is designed to go right along with the CD from Maestro Classics™. The first two folders correlate with the reading of the story. The third folder is very unique. Each of the Maestro Classics stories is a story set to a full orchestra score, but every CD also includes a different musical genre as well. In this lapbook, your child will learn about the history of heavy metal, the section of the orchestra known as the “strings,” musical notation and so much more!

So, find a seat with your child in a comfortable place and have a wonderful time listening and learning!

CD sold separately
www.maestroclassics.com



Photos of Swan Lake assembled lapbook



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The Swan

Swans are of the genus *Cygninae* and the family Anatidae. This bird group includes geese and ducks. Swan is from the German word “Schwan,” and the Dutch word “zwaan.” There are seven species of swans: Whooper, Trumpeter, Tundra, Mute, Black-necked, Black and Coscoroba.

When most people think of the swan, they think they are white in color. That is true for those found in the Northern Hemisphere. But, the swans of the Southern Hemisphere are a mixture of black and white. The Australian Black swan is completely black except for a small patch of white on its wings. The South American Black-necked swan has a solid black neck.

The Mute swan is the one most seen in zoos and on ponds. It is all-white in color with a pink bill that has a black patch on the tip. The Mute is seen as a symbol of grace. It is the mythical bird in Tchaikovsky’s *Swan Lake*.

Once a pair of swans mate, they usually stay together for life. A female is called a “pen” and a male a “cob.” When a female swan lays her clutch of eggs, the clutch will range from three to eight in number. Incubation is about 30 days. A baby swan is called a “cygnet.” The couple raises their young until they are ready to mate again.

Swans are the largest of all the flying birds. They can weigh as much as thirty-three pounds and reach up to sixty inches in length. A full grown swan can have a wingspan of up to ten feet and as many as 25,000 feathers!

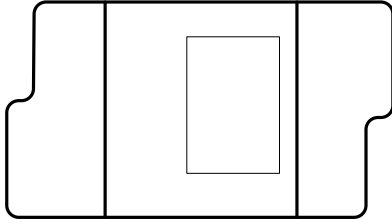
An interesting feature of the swan is that, unlike other birds, the swan has a small row of jagged “teeth” used for catching and eating fish. Swans are almost entirely herbivorous. Even though they do catch fish, their main diet is stems, leaves, aquatic plants, and roots.

A unique part of a swan is a gland located just above their eyes. This gland enables them to drink salt water. The gland removes the salt from the water and then excretes it from the swan’s nostrils.

Swans can be found in wetlands and land surrounded by water. They do not prefer the extreme heat but enjoy a cooler environment.

Swans can be aggressive and will bite. They migrate in winter, flying at speeds of up to 50 mph and heights of 28,000 feet.


Folder 1



Read **The Swan**.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Hamburger fold in half. Then cut on dotted lines and crease to make two tabs. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Under each flap, fill out the information.

<p>The Swan</p> 	<p>Description</p>
	<p>Diet & Habitat</p>

SAMPLE PAGE

The String Section of the Orchestra

An orchestra is made up of four different instrument groups - strings, woodwinds, brass and percussion. In this lesson, you will learn about the strings.

In the string section of most orchestras, you will find 16 first violins, 14 second violins, 12 violas, 10 cellos, and 8 double basses. The string section is the largest of all four sections. It can have as many as sixty players at one time. This number can vary based on the music and the conductor. The leader of the string section is the "concertmaster."

All of the string instruments are made out of wood and have strings. They all have a similar curvy shape, but vary considerably in size. The strings of the instrument are made out of nylon, gut, or steel. All of the string instruments are played with a bow. A bow is a long stick that has horsehair stretched end to end. The bow is pulled across the strings that are attached to the instrument.



The smallest member in size is the **violin**. Yet, it is the largest in terms of numbers. It produces the highest sound due to the fact that it has the shortest strings. There are two different groups of violins. The first violin plays the highest-pitched part and the second violin plays the second-highest.

The **viola** is a little larger than the violin. It produces a warm, rich sound with a lower pitch. (a perfect fifth or 5 notes lower)

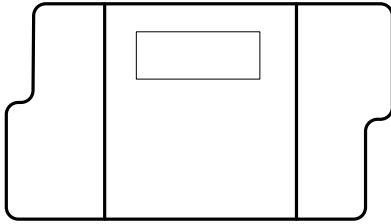


The **cello** is much bigger than the viola. The sound it produces is a whole octave lower than both the violin and the viola. Because of its size, the cello has an end pin that rests on the floor. The cellist has to sit in a chair and use their knees to hold the instrument.

The last instrument in the strings is the **double bass**. It is the largest of all the strings and one must stand to play it or perch on a high stool. The double bass produces the lowest notes in the string section.



Folder 2







Read The Strings Section of an Orchestra

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Hotdog fold in half so that words on top. (Booklet is supposed to open backwards.)

Cut on the dotted lines to form four flaps. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Glue a picture of each instrument in the box.

Then, under each flap, describe the instrument.

Violin		Glue Here
Viola		
Cello		
Bass		

CUT

CUT

CUT

SAMPLE PAGE