

Classical Composers & Instruments

Lapbook



Designed by
Cyndi Kinney
of Knowledge Box Central



Classical Composers & Instruments Lapbook
Copyright © 2006, 2010 Knowledge Box Central
www.KnowledgeBoxCentral.com

ISBN #

Ebook: 978-1-61625-201-4

CD: 978-1-61625-202-1

Printed: 978-1-61625-203-8

Assembled: 978-1-61625-204-5



Publisher: Knowledge Box Central
[Http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com](http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher, except as provided by USA copyright law.

The purchaser of the eBook or CD is licensed to copy this information for use with the immediate family members only. If you are interested in copying for a larger group, please contact the publisher.

Pre-printed format is not to be copied and is consumable. It is designed for one student only.

All information and graphics within this product are originals or have been used with permission from its owners, and credit has been given when appropriate. These include, but are not limited to the following: www.iclipart.com and Art Explosion Clipart.

This book is dedicated to my amazing family. Thank you to my wonderful husband, Scott, who ate a lot of leftovers, listened to a lot of whining (from me!), and sent lots of positive energy my way. Thank you to my daughter, Shelby, who truly inspired me through her love for learning. Thank you to my parents, Judy and Billy Trout, who taught me to trust in my abilities and to never give up.

How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.



*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper or 110# cardstock.

For some booklets, we have suggested specific colors or cardstock. You may choose to use those suggested colors, or you may choose to print on any color that you like.



*** Assembly:



***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need between 2 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. You may use manilla folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs....they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For the folder assembly, we use hot glue. For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!

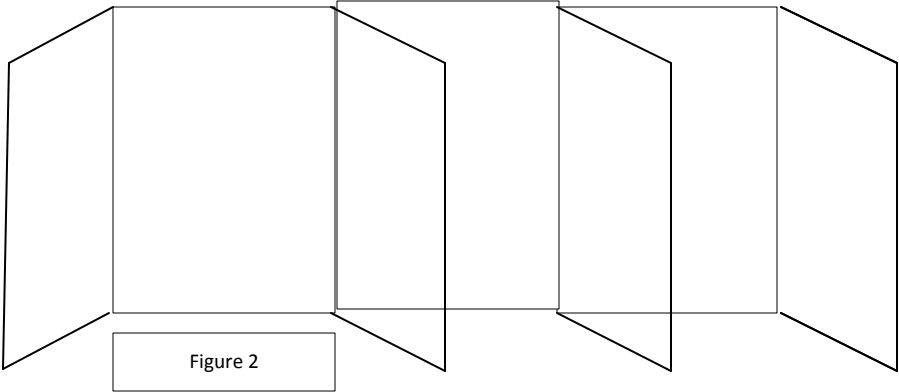
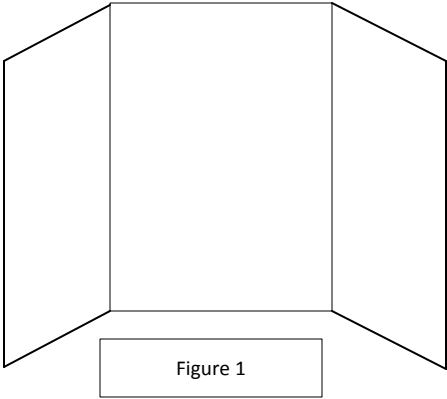


Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

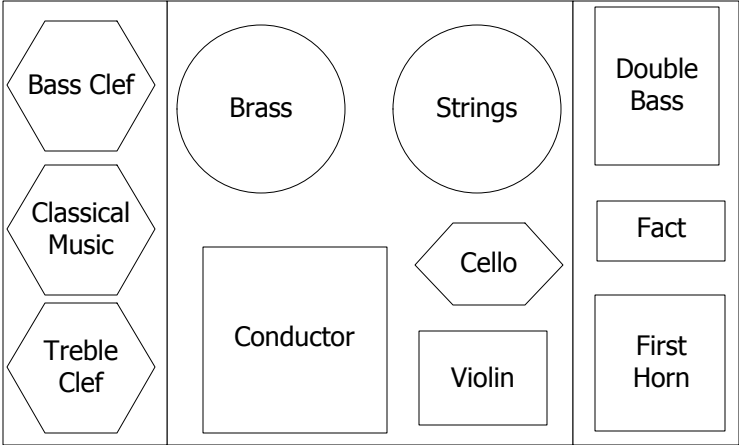
1. **Lapbook Assembly Guide:** This section gives instructions and diagrams will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and where to glue each booklet into the base. Depending on the student's age, he or she may need assistance with this process, especially if you choose to allow the student to use hot glue.
2. **Student Instruction Guide:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. This section will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study, as well as telling the student which folder each booklet will be glued into.
4. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets. These have been printed on colors that will help to improve retention of the information presented, according to scientific research on color psychology.
5. **Teaching/Study Guide:** This section is a great resource for the parent/teacher. In this section, you will find information that you can use to teach this topic. There will also be website links for further study and fun.

You will need 3 folders of any color. Take each one and fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue (and staple if needed) the backs of the small flaps together (Figure 2).

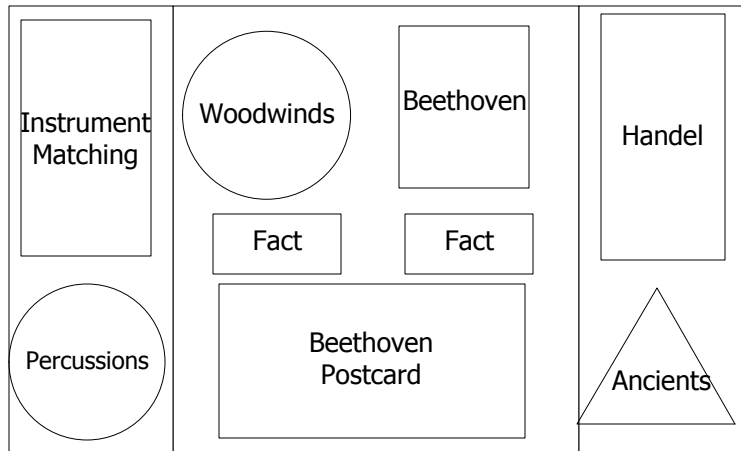


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

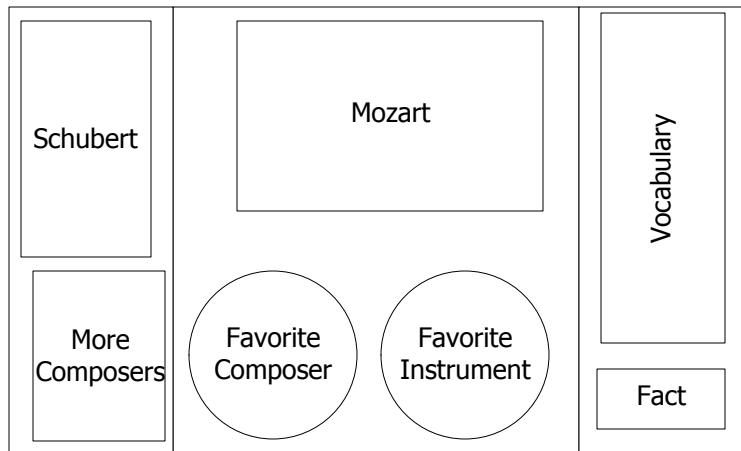
Inside of 1st Folder:



Inside of 2nd Folder:



Inside of 3rd Folder:

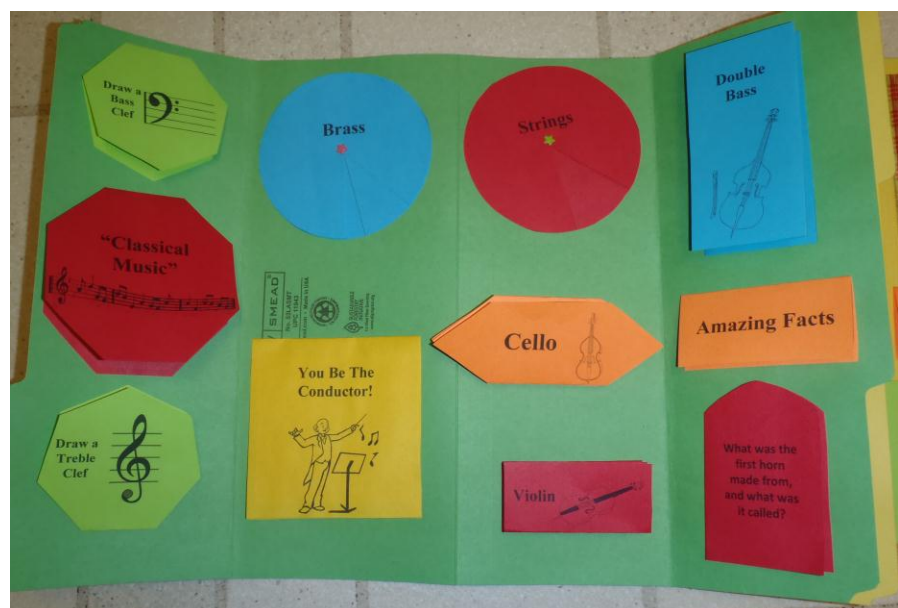


Below you will find pictures of a completed lapbook. This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!

Also, there is a page of close-up pictures of some of the booklets that may be a little more confusing to assemble. These pictures should help.



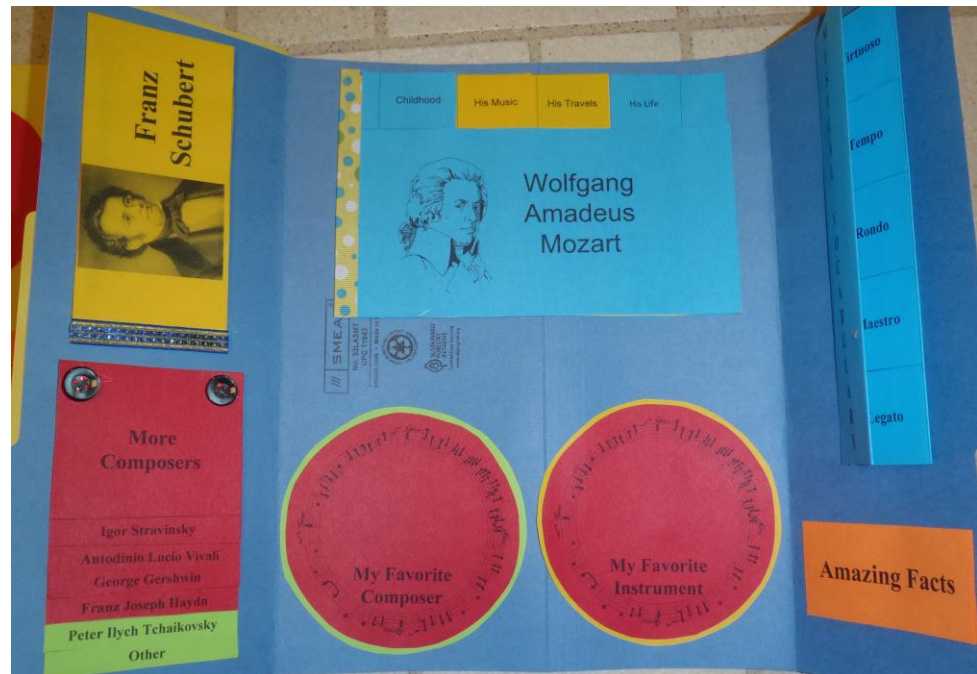
Folder #1



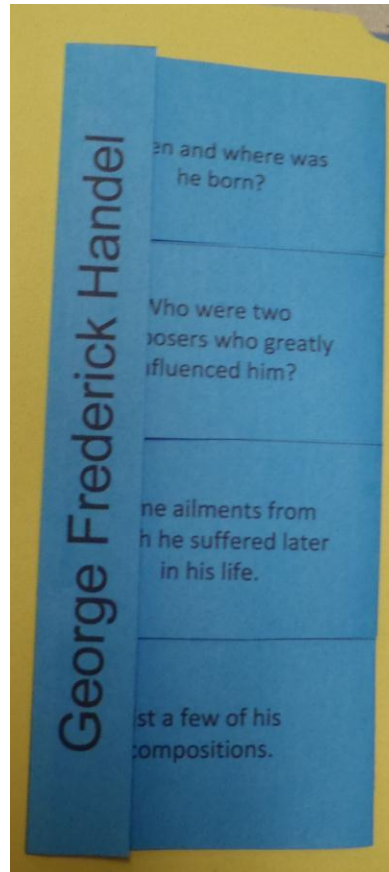
Folder #2



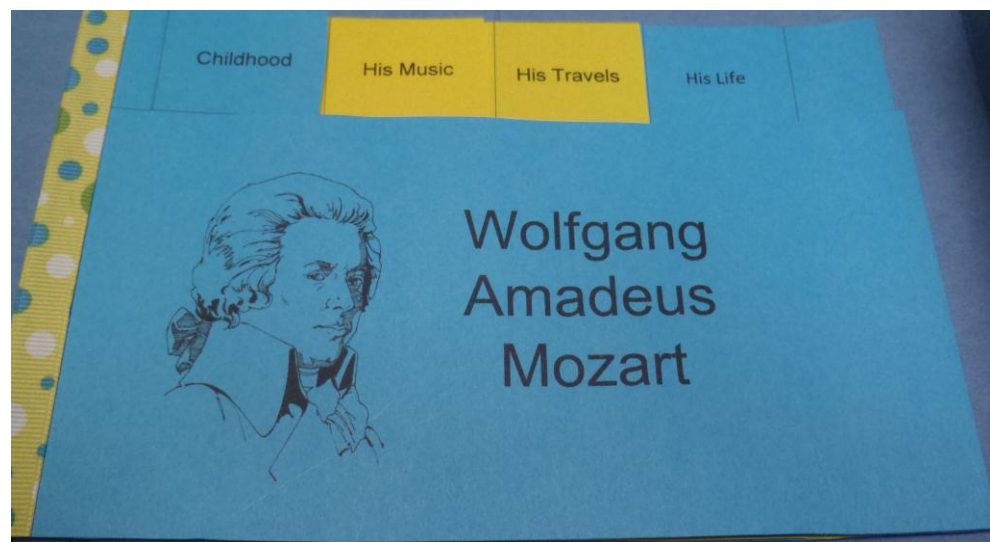
Folder #3



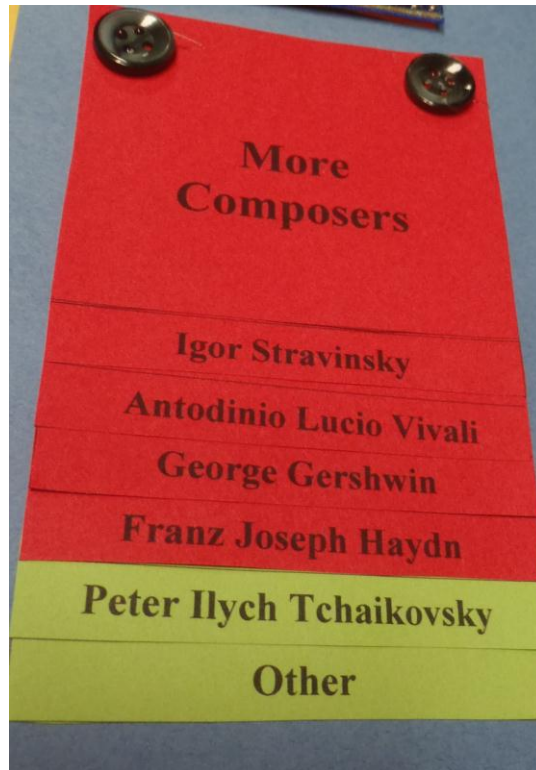
Booklet #18:



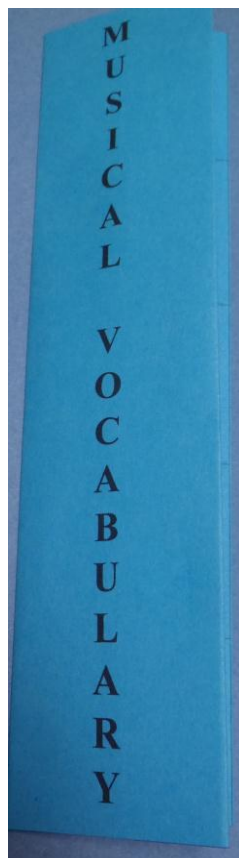
Booklet #21:



Booklet #23:



Booklet #26:



Classical Composers & Instruments

Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Cover:

The cover of your lapbook has purposely been left blank so that you may decorate it in any style you choose. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Go to www.enchantedlearning.com, and print out pictures of composers, musical notes, musical instruments, etc.
2. Draw a picture of some of the people or places you learned about during your study.
3. Use your search engine to find coloring pages or clip art that tell about your study.
4. Use stickers to decorate.
5. Go to www.makingfriends.com, and print out a paper doll.
6. Go to <http://www.dltk-kids.com/world/index.htm> and print out coloring sheets or crafts to use on the cover or various places within your lapbook.

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Classical Music Booklet

***Student Instructions:** Do you know the real definition of classical music? Write that definition. Also write about classical music's origin.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of the booklet and the questions. Fold along the middle line so that the title is on the front. Glue the questions inside.

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Treble Clef Booklet

***Student Instructions:** Draw a treble clef inside the booklet.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Bass Clef Booklet

***Student Instructions:** Draw a bass clef inside the booklet.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Booklet #4

***Booklet Title:** Conductor Booklet

***Student Instructions:** Have you ever watched a conductor? Do you know why his arms move as they do? Try your hand at this. You may use a pencil or straw.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of the booklet and the diagrams. Fold the booklet along the center line so that the title is on the front. Glue the diagrams inside.

Booklet #5

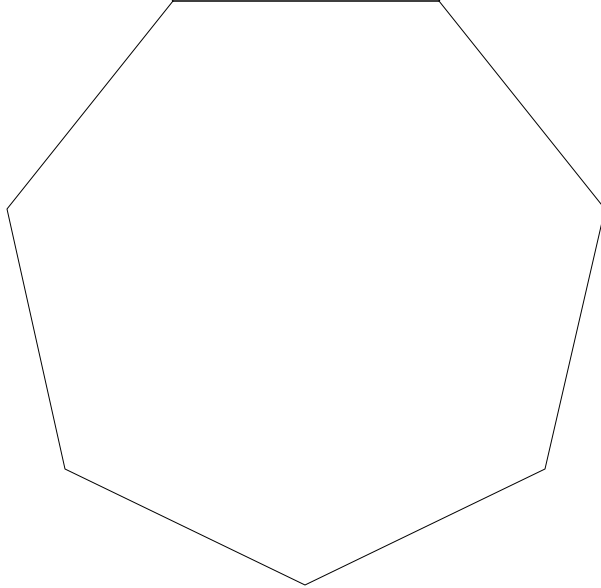
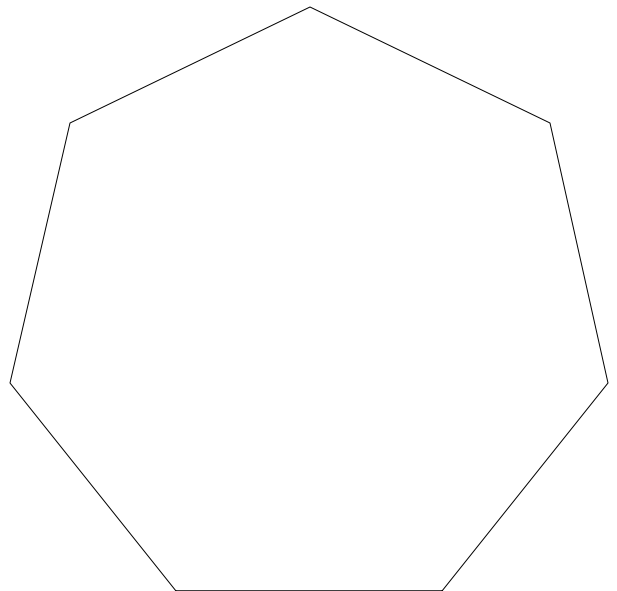
***Booklet Title:** Strings Booklet

***Student Instructions:** How many strings instruments can you name? Write the name of one on each section of this booklet.

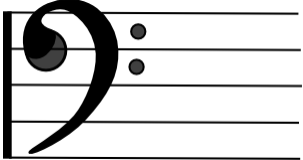
***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of both circles. Cut out the single wedge on the cover circle. Stack the circles with the cover on top. Punch 1 hole through the center, and secure with a metal brad fastener. Don't clamp it too tightly, or the wheel will not spin.

**Draw a
Treble
Clef**

A treble clef is shown on a five-line musical staff. The clef is positioned on the first line from the bottom. The staff lines are horizontal and parallel.

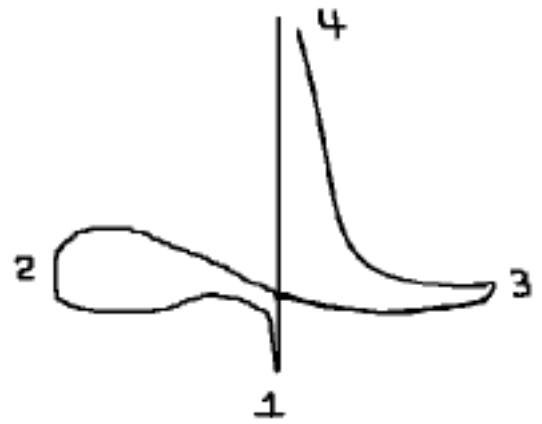
**Draw a
Bass
Clef**

A bass clef is shown on a five-line musical staff. The clef is positioned on the fourth line from the bottom. The staff lines are horizontal and parallel.

Booklet #2

Booklet #3

You Be The Conductor!



4/4 Conducting Pattern



2/4 Conducting Pattern

Classical Composers & Instruments

Lapbook

Teacher's/Study Guide

These are some really helpful and FUN sites:

New York Philharmonic site for kids...listen in!

<http://www.nyphilkids.org/main.phtml>

Carnegie Hall site for kids – great site! Interactive

http://www.carnegiehall.org/article/explore_and_learn/art_online_resources_listening_adventures.html

Interactive music site:

<http://www.nyphilkids.org/main.phtml>

Another great interactive site:

<http://www.classicsforkids.com>

And yet another interactive site:

<http://www.artsalive.ca/en/mus/index.asp>

This website will allow your child to listen to several different instruments and try to guess what they are. It is a great site !

<http://www.artsalive.ca/en/mus/activitiesgames/games/popNameInstrument.html>

More sites with lots of information that we were given permission to use:

<http://classicalmusic.about.com/od/classicalmusic101/a/intro072104.htm>

<http://www.classiccat.net/>

<http://www.menc.org/>

Classical Music - Origin and Definition

The term classical music originates from the Latin term *classicus*, meaning taxpayer of the highest class. Slowly after making its way through the French, German, and English languages, one of the earliest definitions of the word meant “classical, formal, orderly, in due or fit rank; also, approved, authentic, chief, principal.” Today, one of the ways Merriam-Webster defines classical is “of, relating to, or being music in the educated European tradition that includes such forms as art song, chamber music, opera, and symphony as distinguished from folk or popular music or jazz.”

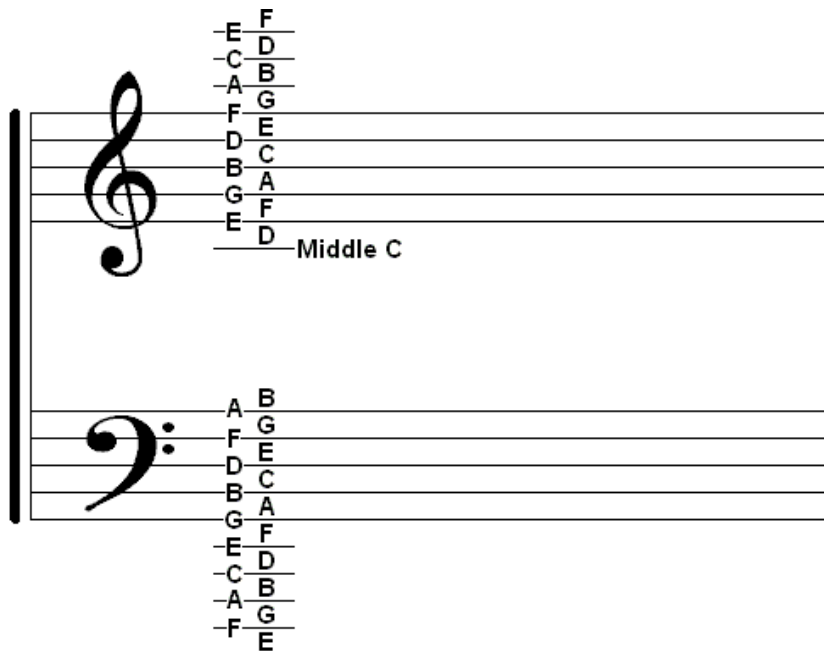
Periods of Classical Music

Music historiographers classified the six periods of music by stylistic differences.

- * Before 1400 – Medieval – characterized by Gregorian chant, mostly religious
- * 1400-1600 – Renaissance – increase of secular music, madrigals, and art song
- * 1600-1750 – Baroque – known for its intricate ornamentation
- * 1750-1820 – Classical – balance and structure
- * 1820-1900 – Romantic – emotional, large, programmatic
- * Beyond 1900 – 20th Century – limitless

Staffs & Notes

The top part of the Grand Staff is called the Treble Clef (or Treble Staff) and the bottom portion is known as the Bass Clef (or Bass Staff). The two together form the Grand Staff. The graphic below shows the tones (notes) as they appear on a Treble Clef and Bass Clef.



What is a conductor?

A conductor is someone who leads and guides an orchestra or a group of singers in order to perform a piece to the best of their abilities. Conductors work in theater or stage plays, film or TV scores, lead orchestras and choirs that are either amateurs or pros.

What does a conductor do?

The conductor makes sure that the music piece is interpreted properly by acting as the guide to the musicians or singers. He chooses and studies the music score, may make certain adjustments to it and relay his ideas to the performers so that when the music is played, there is unity and harmony. He schedules rehearsals, plans the orchestra's repertoire and attends to other matters concerning the group he leads.

String Instruments:

Violin:

The violin is the most popular of the stringed instruments and is the highest pitched member of the string family. The four strings are tuned to G D A and E respectively, and have a compass of 3 ½ octaves. The large variety of possible sounds exceeds that of any other instrument of the orchestra

The Bow: About 75 cm long and slightly curved, the bow is made of Pernambuco, and a band of horsehair is stretched and attached to each end of the bowstick

The Strings: The strings were originally made of pure sheep's gut. Some of today's violins still have gut strings, but due to their tendency to break easily, wire strings are more commonly used

The Body: The main parts of a violin are the front (or belly), top (or soundboard), back, ribs, neck, fingerboard, pegbox, scroll, bridge, tailpiece and f-holes (or soundholes). A hollow sound box joins the front, also called the belly, the back and ribs.

The sound post, which connects the front and back of the violin, and the bass-bar, are used as support and are also important for the transmission of sound. The strings are fastened to the tailpiece and stretched over the bridge, fingerboard and to the pegbox, which houses four tuning pegs that are turned in order to raise or lower the pitch of each individual string

Viola:

The term viola was once used to describe any bowed stringed instrument. Today, the name is used for the alto member of the violin family, situated in the middle of the string section of an orchestra and in the string quartet. This instrument is an almost exact replica of the violin, though slightly larger and its pitch a fifth lower (and one octave above the cello). The strings are tuned to C G D A and the alto clef is used except in the upper register when the treble clef is used. This is done in order to avoid ledger lines. The viola, however, is not as popular as the violin or the cello and is usually not played to the same virtuosic extent.

Cello:

The cello, also known as violoncello, is a large, low-pitched instrument of the violin family. Due to its size, the instrument is held between the knees of a player, supported by a spike. The cellists usually sit to the right of a conductor in a symphony orchestra. There are, however, a smaller number of cellos than violins in an orchestra due to their larger sound. The four strings are tuned to C G D and A, and the instrument has a compass of five octaves.

The Body: The cello is almost identical in construction to the violin, except of course that its parts are on a much larger scale. The cello also has a spike which supports the weight of the instrument

Size and materials: The cello has a total length of 120 cm, the body accounting for 75 cm. The most common types of wood used are pear, pine, maple and sycamore. Due to the varying densities of wood, varnish is used to create an even distribution of vibrations throughout, though too much would make the wood rigid