From the Author

Hello fellow music teachers:

The following book was created to help my students understand a little bit more about composing, and that it's not just writing a bunch of notes on paper. Just as there is a process and understanding of things in constructing a house, there is a process and understanding of musical elements to create a song, whether that song is a simple four-measure recorder song, a five-minute pop song, or a symphonic movement.

The composing activities are straightforward and can be easily modified for your students' abilities. Even though the instructions are intended for recorder, the songs can, of course, be played on just about any pitched instrument. Feel free to add or remove allowed pitches and note values to adjust the difficulty for your classroom. And make sure you allow time for your students to play their songs for each other so they can enjoy each other's compositions!

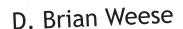


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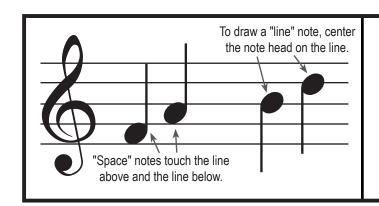
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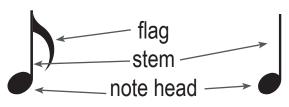
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Notation Practice

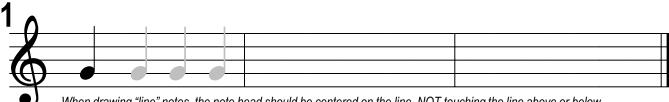


Notes have 3 basic parts:

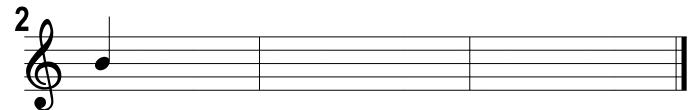


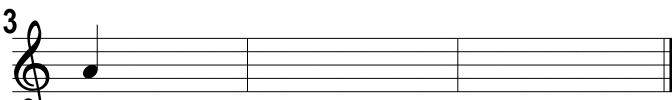
Some notes do not have a stem. Some note heads are not filled in. And some notes have more than 1 flag.

Copy the given quarter note into the measures below. Make sure each measure has exactly 4 quarter notes.

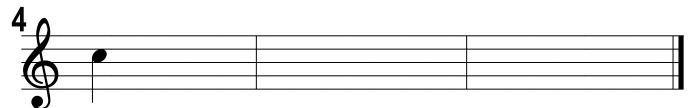


When drawing "line" notes, the note head should be centered on the line, NOT touching the line above or below.

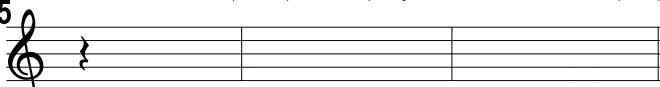




When drawing "space" notes, the note head should be in the space between the lines, just touching the line above and below.



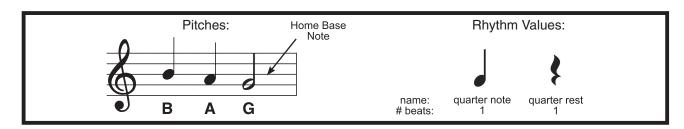
If a note head is above the 3rd line (middle line), draw the stem pointing down. Notice the stem is on the other side (left side).



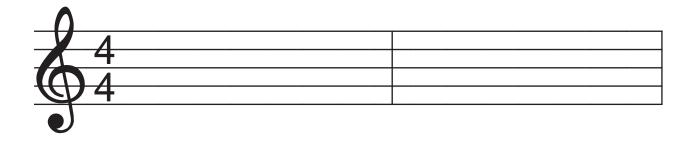
To draw a rest draw a "z" with a "c" tail.

Composition #1

Directions: Using the pitches and rhythm values below, write your song in the staff provided.









Required:

- ☐ 1. Use at least one of each pitch given.
- ☐ 2. Use at least one of each rhythm value given.
- □ 3. Use at least one but no more than eight. Use them wisely!
 - 4. Follow the time signature. The top number (⁴/₄) tells how many beats each measure must have—no more, no less.
- □ 5. CADENCE: Your song must end with a "G".
- ☐ 6. Play test your song and change anything you don't like.
- ☐ 7. Give your song a title.

Optional:

1. Use beat boxes to draft your song.

2. Add lyrics to your song.

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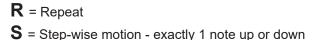
Melodic Repetition #1

Directions: Most songs contain some kind of repetition. Using repetition to compose a song is a very common tool of composers. Using crayons or colored pencils (no markers please), color the measures based on the contents of each measure. If the measures are the same, use the same color. If the measures are different, *even slightly different*, use different colors.



Melodic Direction #1

Directions: Put a letter (R, S, K, L) in each "cup" between notes. A couple letters in the first song have been done for you. For each song, count the total number of each letter you wrote (R, S, K, L), and write those numbers in the boxes next to the song title.



K = Skip - exactly 2 notes up or down





Home Base Note #1

Directions: Not every song ends with "G", in fact, many songs do not. The last note of the song usually tells what the home base note of the song is. Write the letter name of each note and circle the last letter name.









Composing Glossary

This page gives definition of musical words you need to know and some examples.

Melody

This is a set of combined pitches and rhythms that make up a pleasing musical "phrase" or "sentence."





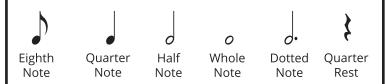
Pitch

This is the "low" or "high" of a note. There are only 7 letter names given to pitches: A, B, C, D, E, F, or G.



Rhythm

This is the short and long sounds and silences in music, such as...



Melodic Contour

This is the shape of a melody as if you were playing "connect the dots" with the note heads of the melody.

