Name: Ben De Franco Circle J/I or I/S Specific Grade and Course Code:: AMU10

Music Lesson Concept: Major Scales Period/s Length (min.): 75 min

Music: Curriculum Expectation links	A 1.1: apply the creative process when performing notated and/or improvised music  C1.1: demonstrate an understanding of the elements of music, particularly through practical application and aural recognition, and use appropriate terminology related to these elements  C 1.2: demonstrate an understanding of, and use proper terminology when referring to, fund-mental concepts associated with notation  C 1.3 produce or identify accurately, from notation and/or listening, simple melodic, rhythmic, and harmonic examples	Materials to be used in the lesson A speaker to play music from An instrument to play a major scale for the students (guitar, piano, trumpet etc.) A projector Blackboard or Whiteboard
Learning Goal/s	<ul> <li>By the end of this lesson/s the student will be able to:</li> <li>Students will be able to identify a major scale by sound and seeing it notated</li> <li>Students will be able to understand what components make up a major scale</li> <li>Students will learn how to play a major scale and manipulate it</li> </ul>	
Assessment/ Evaluation	Assessment as Learning: Students will be given a self-assessment at the end of the class. Students will evaluate how easy or hard they found certain aspects of today's lesson.	
Multiple Learning Styles	Musical/Rhythmic: Students will learn to play rhythms during the scale activity by practicing to stay in time with the rest of the band.  Logical/Mathematical: Students will learn this when understanding the ton, tone semitone pattern that makes up the Major scale.  Bodily/Kinesthetic: Students will use this when singing the	

	scale in solfedge.	
	Visual/Spatial The visual learning style is used when seeing what the major scale looks like on paper. Learning the distances between notes on staff paper.	
	Verbal/Linguistic. Students will call out different musical terms in order to change s to the activity. Learning and remembering important musical terminology.	
Instructional Strategies Used  (specify and list teaching/instructional strategies used)	<ul> <li>Singing the scale in solfege</li> <li>Analyzing the scale and notating it</li> <li>Playing the scale on their instruments</li> <li>Creating and manipulating the scale to create a melody (in groups</li> <li>Reflecting on the key aspects learnt</li> </ul>	
Three-Part Lesson Template	First, I will play (on a speaker) a few very popular melodies that rely heavily on the Major scale	
Minds On	Melody's: Ode to Joy and Star Wars.	
Minds On (mental set, hook)	This will be followed by an explanation of what the	
	students are hearing: the Major Scale.	
15 minutes	Tarrill and the decree of the second and the second	
(Connect to: previous	I will explain the tone semitone pattern that makes up the Major Scale ( Tone-Tone-Semitone-Tone-Tone-Tone-	
lesson, prior knowledge, student interest, careers,	Semitone). Students will have learned what tones and	
pose a question,	semitone are in previous lessons.	
introduce a problem	Next I will sing a major scale using solfage and play it on	
	Next, I will sing a major scale using solfege and play it on Piano.	
	Next, I will show a YouTube clip of the song "DO, RE, Me" form The Sound of Music to connect the scale to	
	another movie in Pop Culture.	
	Students will practice writing down the C major scale on	
Action/Activity	manuscript paper. Underneath each note, students will	
Action/Activity	write down the roman numerals of each and the scale degree name (tonic, supertonic median, etc.)	
(how students	6 · ( · , 55p - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
explore/investigate the concepts)	This will be followed by writing the G major scale.	
the concepts)	Finally, the F major scale	
50 minutes	Today's activity will first get the students singing in	
	solfege on a significant scale. Students will be asked to	
	stand up and sing while the teacher plays the piano. (Playing the piano gives a constant and accurate tone the	
	students can try and match with their voices.)	

After students will play the Bb concert scale on their instruments a few times

Next, students will be split into two sections group A = Soprano and Alto instruments group B = tenor and Bass

Group A will begin the Bb scale ascending in quarter notes. Group B will follow three-beat later (when group A plays the third). Both groups play the full octave scale ascending and descending.

Finally, students will have a chance to say if they want to make any changes or updates to the above activity (using the popcorn method)

Changes may include: Starting on different notes, ad crescendos and decrescendos, one group plays considerably louder, manipulating the scale and playing them in a different order. Etc.