# THE A B C's OF THE DO RE MI's

## LESSON 1

Have choir go around the room in time with a drum beat, at these speeds:

Sometimes the rhythm of the drum was faster, and sometimes slower We have signs to show whether the music is to be fast or slow.

We call these signs notes.

A whole note is very slow

A half note is only half as slow

A quarter note walks right along

An eighth note is like running

Draw notes on the board s you speak.

Repeat names of notes, pointing to each

Drill names of notes, and their character

Point to note: children tell its name and character

Call out name of note: Child points it out

Beat series of quarter notes; half notes; eighth notes on the drum;

children point out the corresponding note on the board.

Show CHART I, and clap (or tap with rhythm sticks); all counting aloud.

ASSIGNMENT: Draw a copy of the chart.

### LESSON 2

Review Lesson 1.

All clap CHART I; ask for volunteers to do it alone, while all count.

Music is just like people; it needs to rest sometimes.

We have signs to show how long the rest should be.

If it rests as long as a whole note . we call it a whole rest - .

If it rests as long as a half note we call it a half rest - .

If it rests as long as a quarter note we call it a quarter rest

If it rests as long as an eighth note we call it an eighth rest ?

(Draw the notes and corresponding rests as you speak.)

Let class practice making notes and rests.

Show CHART II. Now let's see if we can clap a combination of notes and rests without getting mixed up. Explain that while the hands come together for notes, they fly apart for rests.

ASSIGNMENT: NOTES AND RESTS.

Give unrelated pitches on the piano; choir sings 3rd up from each pitch. Now do it rhythmically:



Same procedure with 3rd down; 5th up; 5th down.

#### LESSON 36

Test the class individually on singing 3rd, 5th, and 8th up and down. If class is not too large, let them form a circle. Whoever misses must sit down, but if he can sing correctly an interval someone else misses, he may take that person's place in the circle.

#### LESSON 37

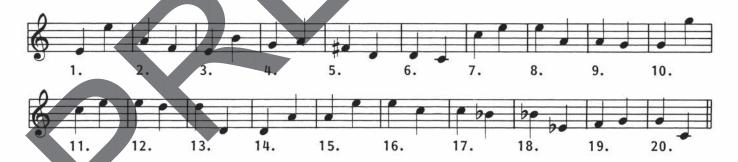
Now that we are such good detectives that no 3rd, 5th or 8th can escape us, we will add another easy one to catch - the 2nd. It sounds like this: (Play a series of major seconds up)

Play unrelated pitches. Children sing a 2nd up. Slowly; allow time for thought. Again play unrelated pitches. This time sing 2nd up *rhythmically*, as on 3rds in Lesson 35.

## LESSON 38

After some review of 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th up and down, pass out pencils and papers with numbers from one to twenty.

Play the following 20 intervals in order: (children write the name of the interval played, beside the corresponding number).



## LESSON 39

- 1. Review singing 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 8ths up and down.
- 2. Give each child a pencil, a copy of Review Sheet 6. Allow very short time to fill in the notes indicated. (If they do it slowly they will realize that the correct note is always given in the following measure).
- 3. Let the whole choir sing this series of intervals together.
- 4. Call for volunteers to sing them alone. (Offer some recognition to those who can do so next week).

# CHART III





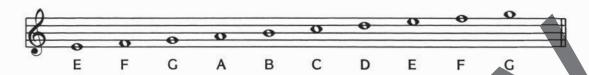








# LETTER NAMES REVIEW



1.	Starting from the b	oottom (first) line, w	hich letters are on Arr	les?
2.	Starting with the lo	owest (first) space, w	hich letters are in spe	aces?
3.	Starting with E (first line), which letter is a:			
	3rd up	7th up	2nd up	6th up
	4th up	5th up	8th up	
4.	Starting with F (first space), which letter is a:			
	3rd up	7th up	2nd up	6th up
	5th up	4th up	8th up	
5.	Starting with F (fifth line), which letter is a:			
	3rd down	5th down	7th down	8th down
	2nd down	4th down	6th down	
6.	Starting with E (fourth space), which letter is a:			
	3rd down	5th down	7th down	8th down
	2nd down	4th down	6th down	

# KEYBOARD CHART

