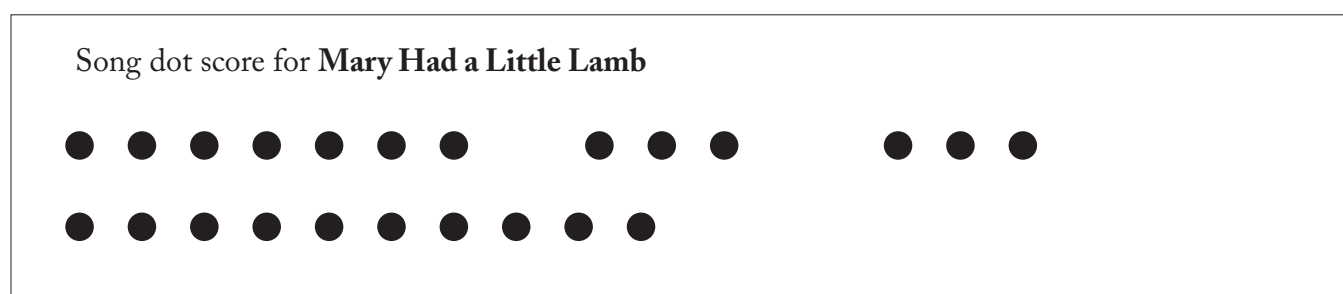


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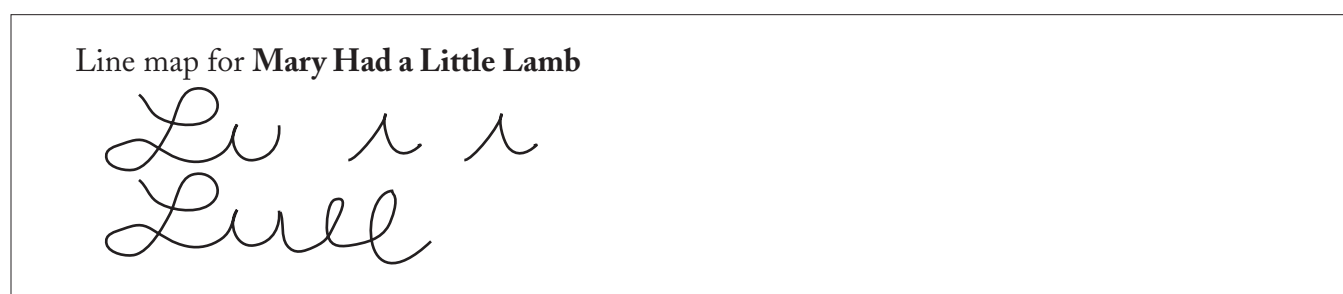
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Three types of scores are used in *Playing with the Classics* activities.

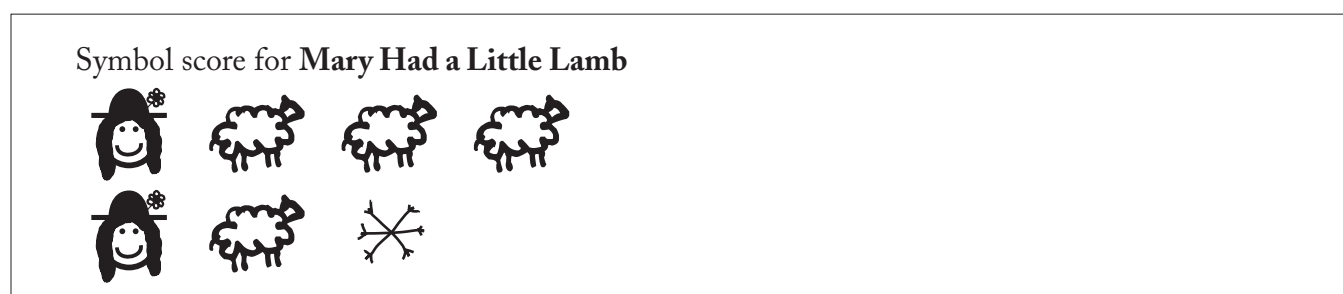
- A **dot score** captures the one-to-one relationship of individual sounds to individual notes.



- A **line map** (score) captures the flow of sound and sometimes the repetitions of words, melody, and rhythm that occurs within a song or piece.



- A **symbol score** or **ideograph** shows “chunks” or clusters of sounds represented by a symbol or picture.



Phrases

In working with the classics and young children, it is important to have a sense of where to pause the recording. Abruptly stopping the music in the middle of a phrase or “musical idea” can be jolting to the listeners and is unsettling to a sense of the music.

In language, “Have a good time at the ball game” is a sentence; in music, it is a phrase. A phrase in instrumental music can be more challenging to detect because there are no words to guide us. Yet, if we listen closely to the melody, we can hear the natural “stopping points” or phrase endings. Sometimes these “stopping points” are shorter than a phrase and these “musical ideas” are called **motives**. “Good time” and “ball game” would be comparable to a musical motive.

If we stop the music in the middle of a phrase, it would be similar to saying, “Have a good time at” or “Have a good.”

A sense of where a phrase begins and ends is valuable for those playing recordings of the classics for children. I highly recommend pausing music at the ends of phrases and/or fading out the music (decreasing the volume) to stop the recording.


FLIGHT OF THE BUMBLEBEE

R I M S K Y - K O R S A K O V

Lesson Segments

1. Storymaking
2. Playlet
3. About the Composer
4. About the Music

Storymaking

1. *What do you know about bumblebees?*
2. *How would you describe a bumblebee? What do bumblebees look like?*
3. *Have you ever heard a bumblebee? What kind of sound do they make? Try to imitate that sound; can you do it?*
4. *A composer named Rimsky-Korsakov decided that he would write music that imitated the sound and movement of a bumblebee. Can you hear the bumblebee as you listen to this piece? Listen to some of the recording.*  Track 6
5. *Why does Rimsky-Korsakov make the bee sound like she is in such a hurry?*
6. *Why do bees visit flowers? Sometimes they may be getting a drink of water, sometimes the bee may be tasting the nectar that a flower produces.*
7. *Imagine that you are one of the flowers that the bumblebee visits. How would you make yourself look like a flower? Show us.*