STATE CAN	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH BOB COLE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC					
	MUSIC EDUCATION					
ONG BEACH	ENSEMBLE LESSON PLAN REQUIREMENTS Revised: 1/20/2017 Music Education, Cole Conservatory of Music					
NAME:	Tom Terrell (CHECK ✓ BELOW				
SCHOOL:		Lesson Plan				
GRADE/LEVEL:	9-12	□Rehearsal Plan				
SUBJECT:		Where in the UNIT does this occur?				
INSTRUMENTAL:	Advanced Symphony Orchestra					
CHORAL/VOCAL:						
OTHER:		DEnd				
Musical Work: Arago	onaise from Carmen Suite No. 1					
Concept Focus: Waltz	style with modal interchange (I – vi harmony)					
Performance Focus:						
Prior Knowledge: Can play a D Natural Minor scale, A major triad. Can play in 3/8 time signature, syncopation in simple triple meter.						
Student Learning Outcome(s) (SLO): Students will stylistically perform a Spanish waltz in 3/8 time signature; students will articulate, audiate, and perform I – iv modal interchange progression (major tonic to minor subdominant)						
Essential Question(s): See Core Arts - Summarize the meaning of your lesson into one or two questions the students can answer.						
Enduring Understanding(s): See Core Arts - What permanent, big idea(s) will students learn from this lesson?						
National Core Arts S	tandard that best addresses each SLO.	California Music Content Standard that best addresses each SLO.				
Materials/Equipment Needed: List all materials needed by both students and teacher.						
Accommodations (Special Needs/EL): What lesson accommodations will you make/from whom will you seek advice?						
Vocabulary: List all academic and tier II language used by teacher.						
Anticipatory Set/Introduction/Pretest: How will you grab students' attention? What activity will you do to test whether or not they already know or can demonstrate what you plan to teach in this lesson?						

<u>Time</u> <u>allocation</u>	Measures	Issue/Concept	 Strategies/Activities for Performance Goals Multiple learning modes—visual, aural, kinesthetic NCCAS labels—create, perform, respond Scaffold the learning Script using strategies (teacher) and activities (student) 	 <u>Strategies/Activities for Concept Goals</u> Multiple learning modes—visual, aural, kinesthetic NCCAS labels—create, perform, respond Scaffold the learning Script using strategies (teacher) and activities (student) 	<u>Assessment(s)</u> • Informal/formal • Teacher observation, student self-assessment, peer assessment • Vary your assessments
		Rhythm • Entrance on upbeat (beat 2 of 3/8)		 S: Play through rhythm exercises Strategy 1: T: Stomp on count 1 (rest) then play on upbeat (2) – teacher models (singing), repeat one-bar of just eighth-notes. S: Stomp then sing S: (On concert A) Stomp-play-play Stomp-play-play T: add sixteenth notes to beats 2 and 3, models rhythm exercise S: Sings then plays, as rhythm exercise 	Students feel the down beat by stomping on 1 and entering on 2 Teacher sees and hears correct entrance of upbeat
		Scale-Melody		Strategy 2:T: Model using waltz dancing, stepping leftfoot out on 1 and joining right foot on beat 2(while also emphasizing with hands)S: Repeat action in slow tempoS: Models using singing rhythm from(exercises Movements emphasizing beats 1and 2 indicative of waltz style)S: Repeats dancing and singing two-barexercisesT/S: Gradually increase tempoS: Play appropriate scale/arpeggio for the I	Matched teacher model Students and teacher feel a weight on the eighth-rest on 1
		Scale-Melody (additional lessons) • Distinguish I – vi harmony by playing arpeggios		S: Play appropriate scale/arpeggio for the I and vi chords using D Melodic Minor Strategy 1: T: Ask students to recite the note names of the D Melodic Minor scale, going down the line	Students reciting the scale degrees correctly down the line, both Teacher and Student assesses

	when chords occur	for each note. Then write the scale on a dry- erase notation pad.	Teacher checks for mistakes	
		 S: Recite scale out loud in order; write on dryerase notation pads the D Melodic Minor scale, both ascending and descending. S: Write melodic minor scale, with raised 6 and 7 scale degrees when ascending, and lowered 6 and 7 when descending. T: Ask students to build several 3 and 4-note arpeggios based on both the ascending and descending version of the scale S: Sr S: Plays scale ascending/descending without stopping 	Teacher continues conducting each note of the scale when correct notes are played Teacher/Student hears when students are fluent with the new scale	
		Strategy 2: T: Notate on board A Major and D Natural- Minor scales S: Play A Major scale ascending/descending S: Play D Natural-Minor scale ascending/descending T: Ask students to circle which notes are different between the two scales S: Circles B(B-flat), C#(C), F#(F), G#(G) T: Asks to combine the scales starting on A, omitting doubled notes in common S: Notate on board starting on D T: Inform S to remove the F#, G#, and B from the scale S: Play the scale ascending/descending	Students play scales with no mistakes Teacher sees that all notes are correctly notated on the board Scale matches the example scale/melody exercise Teacher/Student hears when students are fluent with the new scale	
(Optional) Independent Practice: How might students practice the new skill without you, e.g. pairs, section work, homework, etc.)				
Closure: Students identification of the most important elements of the lesson. How will you teach for transfer? How will the students do this?				