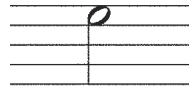


7



Fire Truck blocked by heavy traffic. **Loose 5 points.**



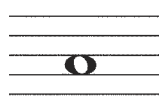
8



9



10



11



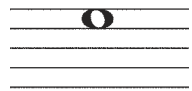
Traffic clears. **Gain 5 points.**



6



5

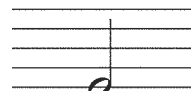


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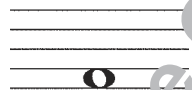


3

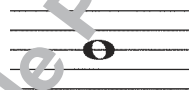
Fire Truck leaves station. **Gain 10 points.**



2



1



START ALARM!



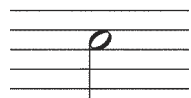
Fire Alarm



21. Arrive and put fire out. **Gain 10 points.**



20



19



18



Find short cut.

Go ahead 3 spaces.

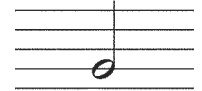


Street closed.

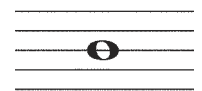
Go back 3 spaces.



12

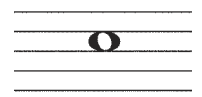


13

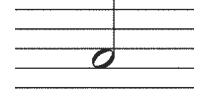


14

Arrive at wrong address. **Loose 3 points.**



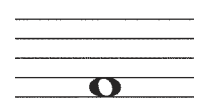
15



16



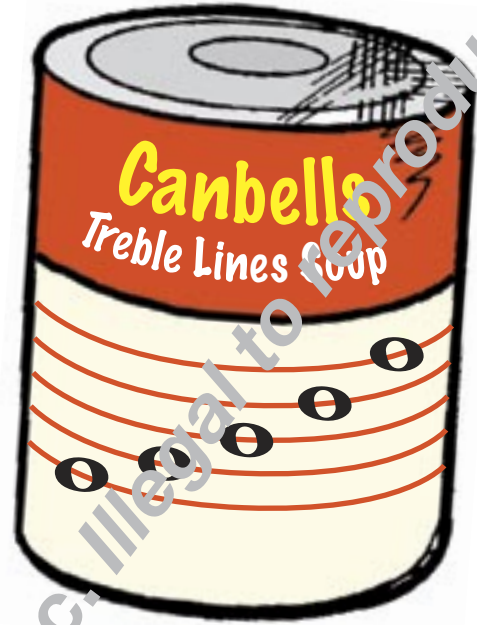
17



Game 1
Score Box

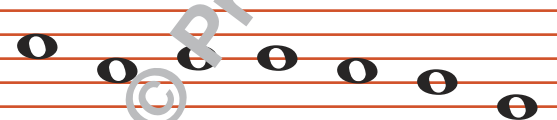
Game 2
Score Box

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When visiting your favorite , why not try something new.

Instead of ordering a scrambled  or  burger,

try **Canbell's** new  Noodle soup. Yes, you will

 amazed at how  this soup is. Put it in a 

and take it home to  your dog. Our soup is good because

we  it in old wood barrels before we sell it to you. So look for

our  red cans of **Canbell's** soup at your favorite store.

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If you studied from the *God Made Music 3* book last year, you will remember playing the flutophone. The instrument pictured at the left is called a soprano recorder. Unlike the flutophone, the recorder is a real instrument dating back to the time when Christopher Columbus sailed to America. Recorders were very popular instruments back then, because there were no clarinets or saxophones. It is said that King Henry VIII of England owned 47 beautifully decorated recorders and even composed music for recorder. Famous composers such as Bach and Handel also wrote music for recorder. Recorders lost popularity when orchestral woodwinds (flutes, clarinets, oboes, bassoons) were invented, because the recorders were too soft sounding to be heard in an orchestra. There are many different kinds of recorders still in use today ranging in size from just under 6 inches long to the sub-contrabass recorder pictured at the right, which is almost 8 feet tall! The soprano recorder that you will learn to play this year is about 12 inches long. It has a very soft, pleasing sound that you will enjoy. Your recorder will also help you master music concepts and may even interest you in playing a real band or orchestral instrument. Enjoy your year with your recorder and let's get started....



Photo by permission of Adriana Breukink

1. Hold your recorder with your left hand above your right hand.
2. The "T" beside the small recorder's below indicates to cover the back hole using the thumb. Red colored holes tell you which holes to cover with your fingers.
3. Completely cover all holes indicated, and always keep your fingers close to the holes.
4. Don't blow too hard or too soft. Blow just enough to make a pleasant sound.
5. Start each note by whispering the number "2" as you blow into the mouthpiece.

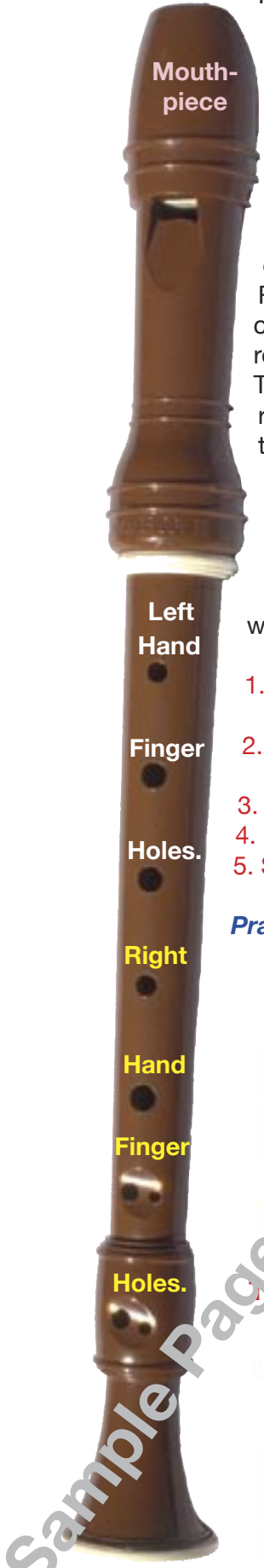
Practice the following exercises, tapping your foot to count each note.

Exercise 1

B

A

Exercise 2



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Merrily We Roll (And Stop) Along



Mixing It Up



Bill Grogan's Goat

Traditional Fun Song

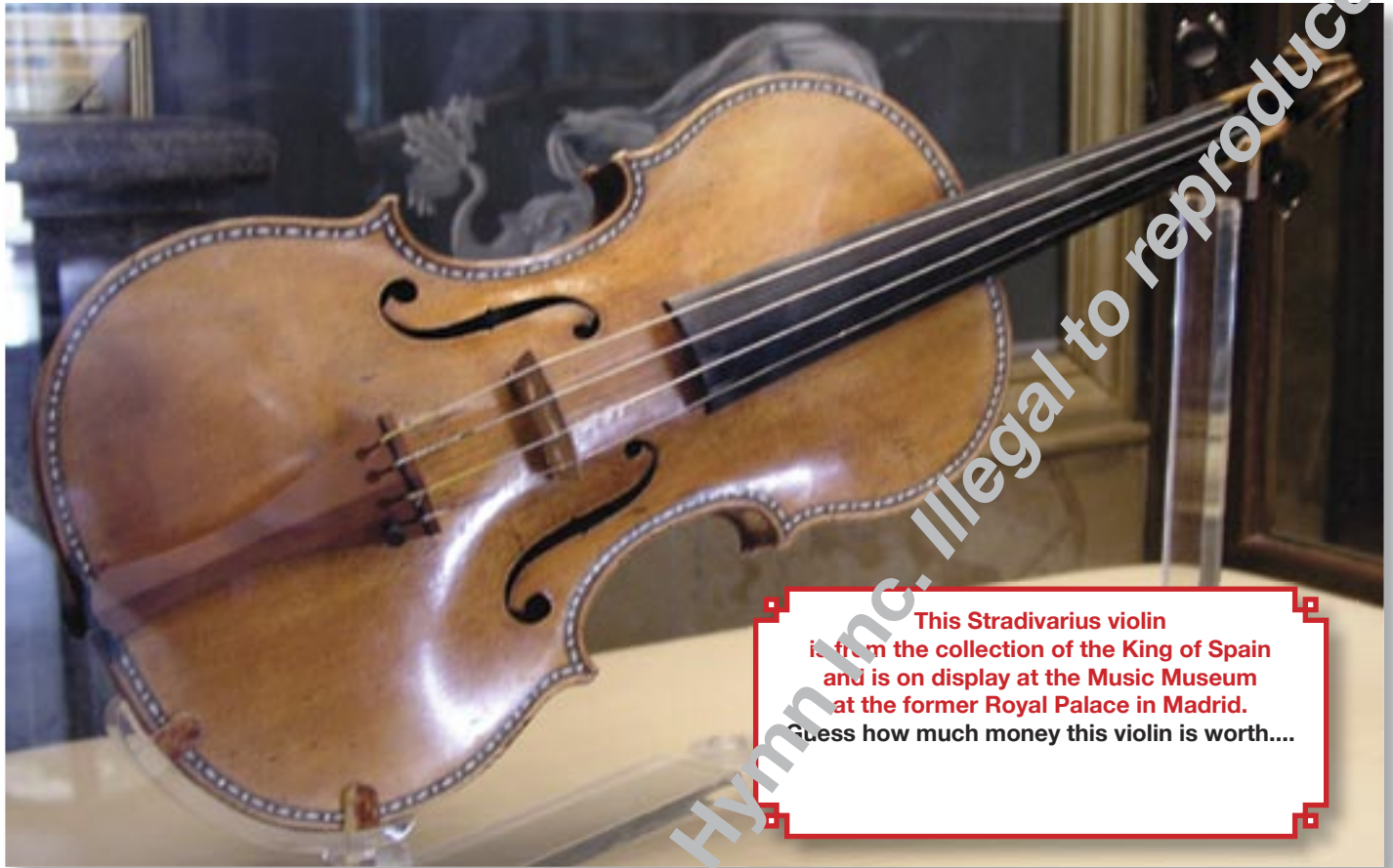


1. There was a man, Now please take note, There was a man Who had a goat.
2. One day that goat Was feel -'n fine. Ate three red shirts Right off the line.
3. Now when the train Pulled in - to sight, That goat grew pale And green with fright.



He loved that goat, In-deed he did, He loved that goat Just like a kid.
Bill Gro-gan grabbed Him by the back And tied him to The rail-road track.
He heaved a sigh As if in pain, Coughed up those shirts, And flagged the train!





This Stradivarius violin is from the collection of the King of Spain and is on display at the Music Museum at the former Royal Palace in Madrid. Guess how much money this violin is worth....

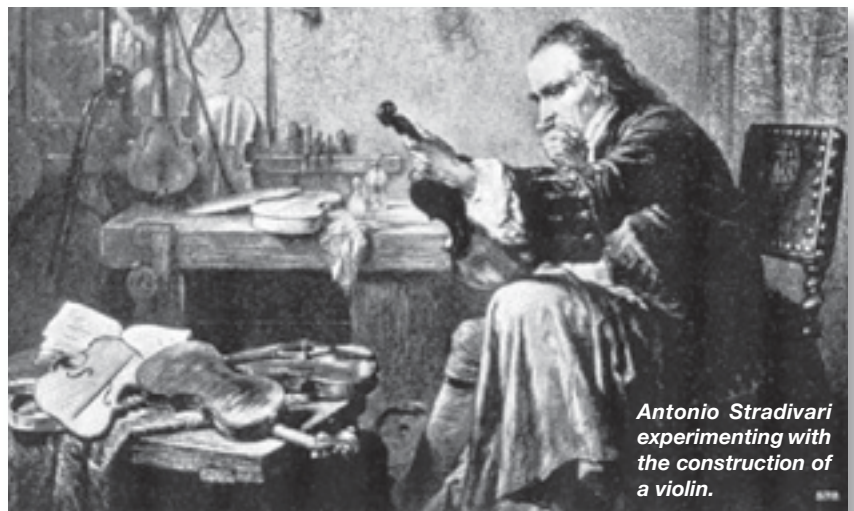
Antonio Stradivari was born in 1644. At age 22, he began making his first violins. Stradivari lived to be 93 years old, and during his lifetime, he made over 1,100 violins, harps, guitars, violas, and cellos. About 650 of his instruments are still in existence today. Stradivari's instruments are regarded as among the finest instruments ever created. They are highly prized and still played by professionals today. His instruments even have names. Famous cellist Yo-Yo Ma owns the "Davidov Strad" cello, and the great violinist Itzhak Perlman owns the "Soil Strad" violin of 1714, considered to be one of the finest of all Strads. One of Stradivari's violins (named the "Lady Tennant Violin") sold in New York for \$2,500,000...that is two and a half million dollars!

Stradivari set the standard for violin construction. He studied and experimented until he came up with the perfect shape, size, and position of parts. But his secret, which is still unknown to this day, was his varnish. Varying from orange to red in color, Stradivari's varnish contributed to the beautiful sound of the instrument.

The two largest collections of Stradivari instruments, consisting of 2 violins, 2 cellos, and a viola, belong to the King of Spain. The U.S. Library of Congress' owns 3 violins, a viola, and a cello.

Write the meaning of the following numbers.

- 22 -
- 93 -
- 650 -
- 1100 -
- 164 -
- 2,500,000 -



Antonio Stradivari experimenting with the construction of a violin.

January

Sunday

Monday







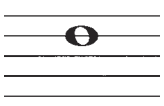


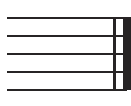




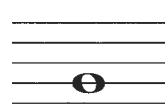

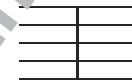
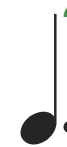
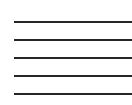

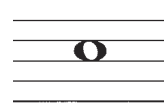



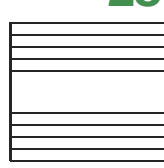
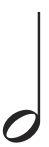


Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

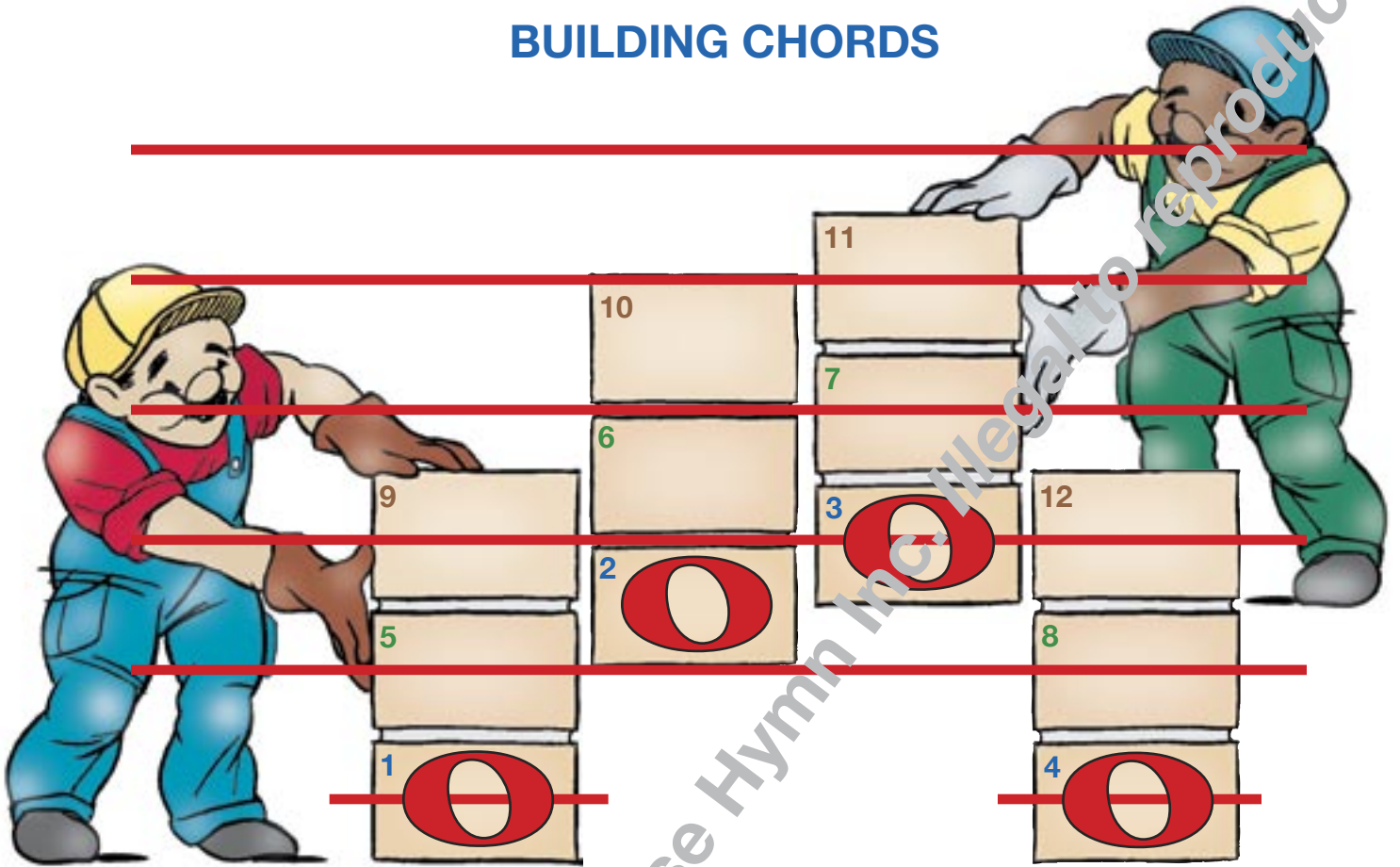
Friday

Saturday

1 	2 	3 <i>mf</i>	4 	5 	6 	7 
8 	9 	10 	11 	12 	13 	14 <i>p</i>
15 	16 	17 	18 	19 	20 	21 
22 	23 	24 	25 	26 <i>f</i>	27 	28 
29 	30 	31 				

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. January ____ | 9. January ____ | 17. January ____ | 25. January ____ |
| 2. January ____ | 10. January ____ | 18. January ____ | 26. January ____ |
| 3. January ____ | 11. January ____ | 19. January ____ | 27. January ____ |
| 4. January ____ | 12. January ____ | 20. January ____ | 28. January ____ |
| 5. January ____ | 13. January ____ | 21. January ____ | 29. January ____ |
| 6. January ____ | 14. January ____ | 22. January ____ | 30. January ____ |
| 7. January ____ | 15. January ____ | 23. January ____ | 31. January ____ |
| 8. January ____ | 16. January ____ | 24. January ____ | |

BUILDING CHORDS

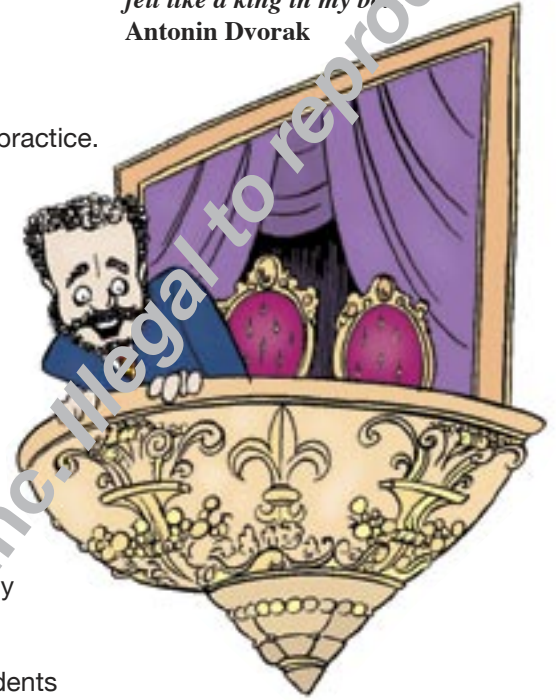


Sea Chantey

A sea chantey is a work song sung by sailors while hoisting heavy sails on old sailing ships. The rhythm of the song actually helped the sailors lift and hoist at the same time so the sails would be easier to lift. This sea chantey was a favorite in colonial America. The word "chantey" comes from the French word "chanter," (pronounced "shan-tay), meaning "to sing."

- ___ 1. Dvorak was born in Bohemia (modern Czechoslovakia) in this year.
- ___ 2. Dvorak's father wanted his son to follow in his footsteps and become one of these.
- ___ 3. At age 16 Dvorak went here to study organ.
- ___ 4. Dvorak had so little of this that he could not even rent a piano to practice.
- ___ 5. Dvorak finally gained a job as organist here.
- ___ 6. Dvorak believed that every child must learn music, and sing here.
- ___ 7. This famous composer liked Dvorak's music and helped get it performed.
- ___ 8. Writing these dances helped make Dvorak famous throughout Europe.
- ___ 9. This is how Dvorak felt in the presence of other famous people.
- ___ 10. Dvorak did not like large cities and even feared crossing these by himself.
- ___ 11. Dvorak respected Beethoven so much that he once told his students that they should do this while studying Beethoven's music.
- ___ 12. In 1885 Dvorak was asked to come to this big U.S. city to be director of the National Conservatory of Music.
- ___ 13. This was Dvorak's yearly salary as director of the National Conservatory of Music, an amount equal to hundreds of thousands of dollars today.
- ___ 14. Dvorak spent summers in this little town in Iowa which was populated by fellow Bohemians.
- ___ 15. Dvorak orchestrated this famous symphony during a summer in Iowa.
- ___ 16. The melodies of the New World Symphony were inspired by the music of these Americans.
- ___ 17. In 1901, Dvorak became homesick for Bohemia. He returned to this city to become the director of its conservatory.
- ___ 18. Dvorak died in this year at the age of 62.

"The newspapers say that never has a composer had such a triumph. The public applauded so much that I felt like a king in my boots."
Antonin Dvorak



- A. innkeeper
- B. organ school
- C. Johanne Brahms
- D. Native American Indians
- E. "Slavonic Dances"
- F. in a church choir
- G. shy and uncomfortable
- H. kneel
- I. 1841
- J. money
- K. New York
- L. 15,000
- M. Spillville
- N. New World Symphony
- O. St. Adalbert Church
- P. Prague
- Q. 1904
- R. Streets



Going Home

Melody



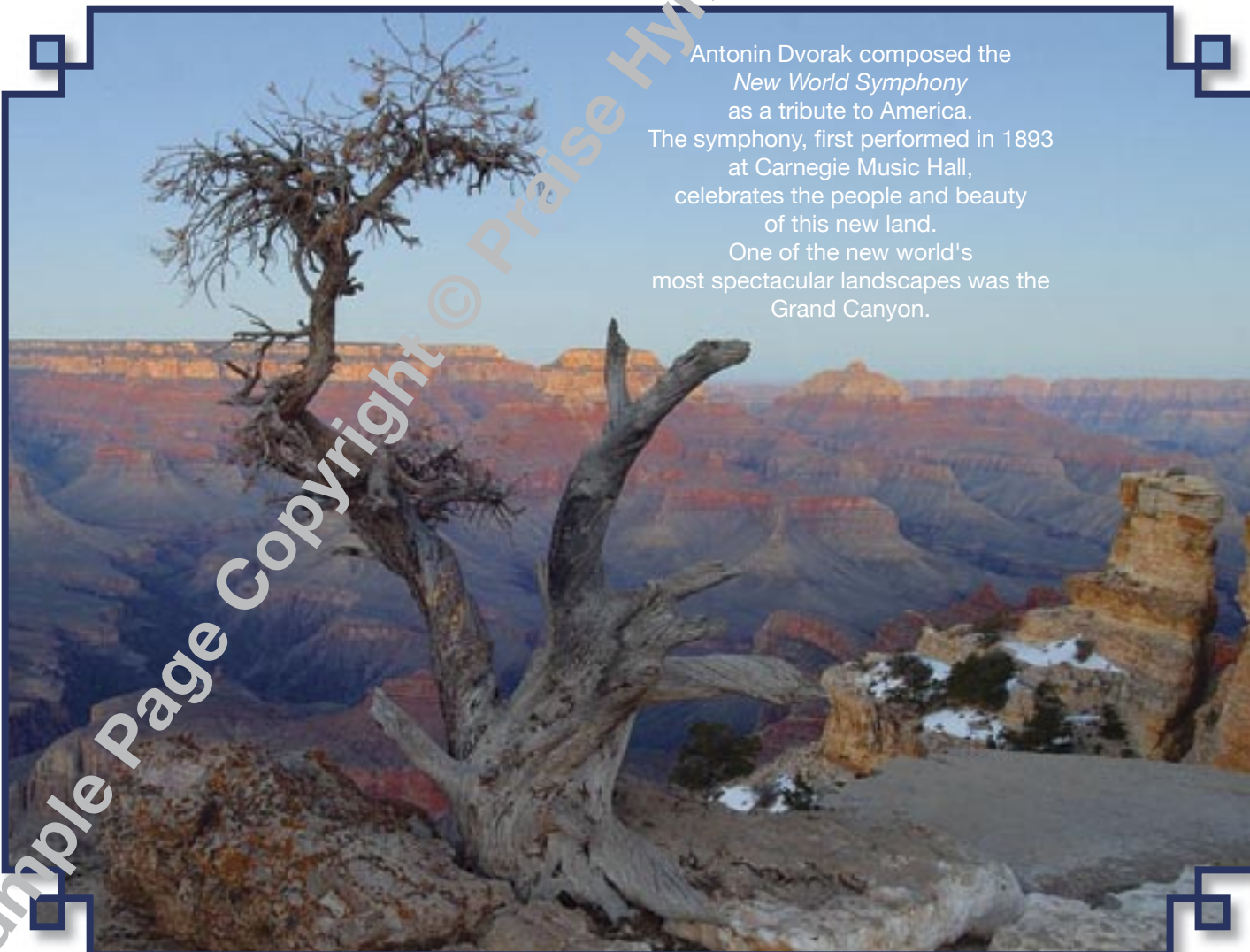
Melody



Melody



Antonin Dvorak composed the *New World Symphony* as a tribute to America. The symphony, first performed in 1893 at Carnegie Music Hall, celebrates the people and beauty of this new land. One of the new world's most spectacular landscapes was the Grand Canyon.



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Captain Jinks

A Silly Song

1. I am Cap - tain Jinks of the horse ma - rines, I feed my horse on
 2. The first time I went out to drill The bu - gle sound - ing

corn and beans, And of - ten live be - yond the means Of a cap - tain in the
 made me ill; Of bat - tle fields I've had my fill, I'm not cut out for the

ar - my. When I left home, Ma - ma, she cried, Ma - ma, she cried, Ma -
 ar - my. The of - fi - cers, they all did shout, They all did shout, they

ma, she cried, When I left home Ma - ma, she cried, "He's not cut out for the
 all did shout, The of - fi - cers, they all did shout, "Let's put him out of the

ar - my." I am Cap - tain Jinks of the horse ma - rines, I feed my horse on
 ar - my."

corn and beans, And of - ten live be - yond the means Of a cap - tain in the ar - my.