Students Rationale:: Students will understand African poetry for the talking drum.(Dun Dun) Students will write a simple two line couplet. Students will find a simple form to write original music and be successful.		

kee incr perc how rhy pert shar eval of p Stu	ctice playing in ensemble and ping a steady beat. Students will ease their knowledge and ceptions of pitch differences and sounds can rhyme in pitch and thm. Students will practice their formance skills. Students will re a common performance erience. Students will self- luate and describe the experience performing an original work of art. dents will listen and discriminate		
sour	nds, pitches and timbre.		
 Procedure: (African drum music playing when students enter the room) 1. Students take out their World music journals and grab a pencil. Students listen to an example of the talking drum playing poetry. No explanation yet. 2. Students describe in single words what musical things they heard. 3. I will read a simple two line couplet poem. 			
Here I stand in the heat, Don't I wish I had bare feet.			
I'll repeat the couplet several times and then ask the kids to: a. count how many syllables the poem has in each line/ how many beats in the line			
 b. listen to the inflexion of my voice as it goes up and down in pitch. c. draw in their journals two lines representing the pitch changes of my voice for each line of the couplet. 			
Here I stand in the heat,			
Don't I wish I had bare feet.			
4. Show my own example of how I think the pitch and rhythm sound and then play the talking drum to imitate the rhythm and the inflexion of my voice in the poem. Describe and discuss the African poetry of the talking drum, as well as the techniques in playing it.			
	5. The students will play a simple ostinato pattern in 5/4 time with body percussion. I will read my poem, I will play my poem on the drum.		

6. Students will be asked to write their own simple two line rhyming couplet about something they <u>wish for</u> in their journal. They may have great freedom of topics and the subject may be serious or funny. I will spontaneously make up couplets for them as examples, using topics they suggest. Four to five minutes to finish, they may help each other or work alone. They must listen to themselves recite the poem and draw lines in their journal to describe the pitch and rhythm

7. Students will be broken into two groups and form two small circles, each group will get a talking drum to translate their poem into drumming. The drum will be passed around and each student will recite their poem for the class and then try to play it on the drum.

8. After every student has had a turn to practice, I will solicit several students to say and play their couplet for the whole class.

9 Students will form a large drum circle and learn a simple ostinato on the tubanos and rattles. We will alternate between playing the ostinato and students reading their poems with words and playing them on the drum. We will tape record our performance.

special notes
Follow-up lessons. We will revisit
this topic in a nineteen minute video
called <u>Music of Africa</u> , from the
National Heritage Society. Students
will get a chance to perform their
poem at an evening performance of
music later in the spring.

Assessment: Teacher observation of students poems and interpretation. Class discussion of the pitch, rhythm and tempo of the poems in word and the poems in sound.

Students will listen to the recordings at the next class meeting and discuss how well their pitch and rhythm reflected the poem they wrote.

Students will commend other students on parts of the poem they understood on the drum.