

Tin Whistle & Music Theory

Week 7

1. Allow Students to Doodle

After 30 seconds, ask students to put down their whistles. Define discord and cacophony.

2. Set Standards for your classroom.

Examples: No doodling while the tutor is Teaching, tin whistles are not swords, etc. Introduce *lap position - tin whistles on laps*.

3. Identify parts of the tin whistle.

Use Tin Whistle Diagram to identify: mouthpiece, fipple, finger holes, barrel.

4. Show how to hold the tin whistle.

For Younger Students: you can use small stickers to help them find their left hand.



Introduce *chin position* - mouthpiece on chin - while teaching fingering for their first note.



5. Play the first note: B.

Demonstrate how it should sound, then instruct students to copy.



Optional: You can help students learn to blow steady, consistent air by using a stopwatch to see who can hold their B note the longest using a single breath.

6. Explain the Fingering Chart

Show how to identify notes, note names, and finger codes.

7. Put Tin Whistles Away

MUSIC THEORY

1. Display a piece of written music.

Either *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star* or *Mary Had a Little Lamb* from Foundations Guide.

2. Identify the staff.

Optional: display a blank staff.

3. Define notes and melody.

Use the sheet music displayed earlier to illustrate, or write notes onto the blank staff. A collection of notes in rhythm is called a melody.

4. Define symphony and harmonize.

Symphony: the sounds work together.

Harmonize: two sounds blending well.

5. Optional: Ear Training Game

Tutor plays two notes, students identify whether they went up (ascending), went down (descending), or stayed the same (unison).

While preparing, refer to the Week 7 appendix on pages 158-160 in the Foundations Guide

Tin Whistle & Music Theory

Week 7 – Vocabulary

Tin Whistle: the name of the instrument; a cylindrical metal tube with six finger holes and a mouthpiece.

Instrument: a musical tool which makes a unique sound

Discord: the opposite of music; noise.

Cacophony: when two or more musical sounds do not work well together.

Mouthpiece: the part of the tin whistle where air flow begins.

Fipple: a sharp edge in the mouthpiece; when air breaks against the fipple, it vibrates and creates sound.

Finger holes: holes in a tin whistle that can change pitch by being covered or uncovered.

Barrel: the metal length of a tin whistle.

Finger code: an easy way to remember fingerings. Each fingering has a separate finger code code.

Notes: a way to write a musical pitch, or sound

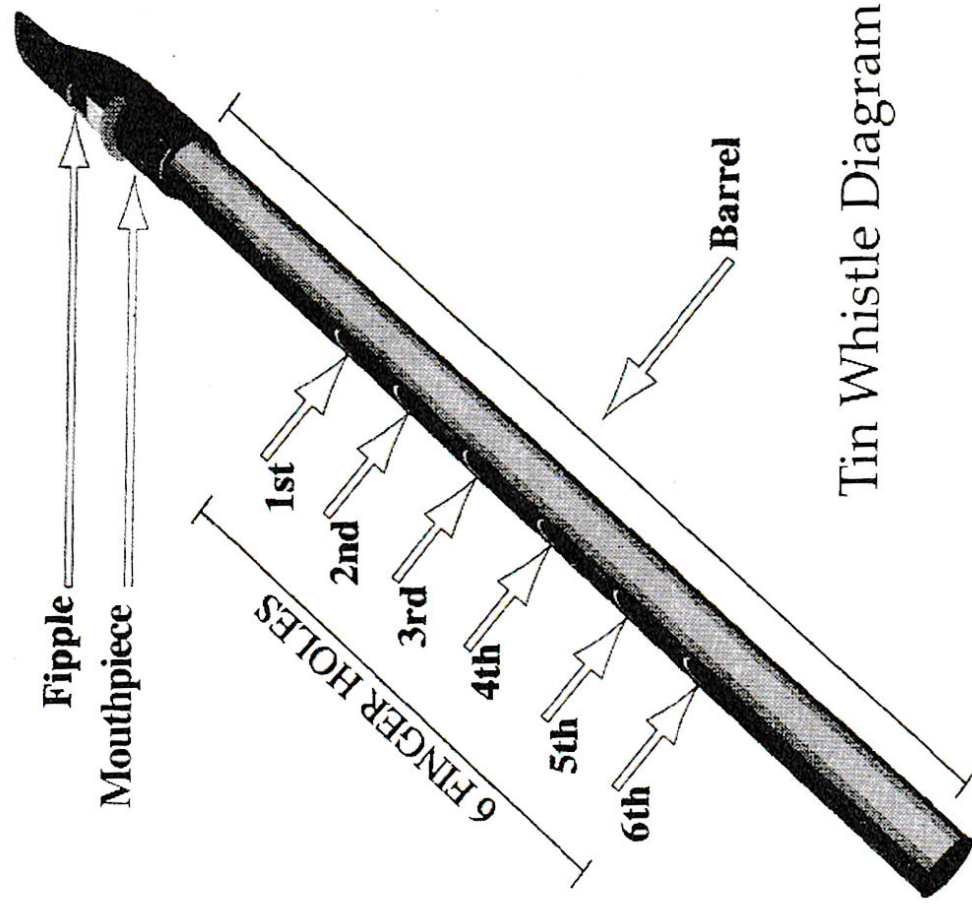
Note name: a letter (A-G) used to name a note.

Staff: a group of 5 lines used for writing the notes of a song.

Melody: a group of notes in rhythm.

Symphony: two or more sounds work together

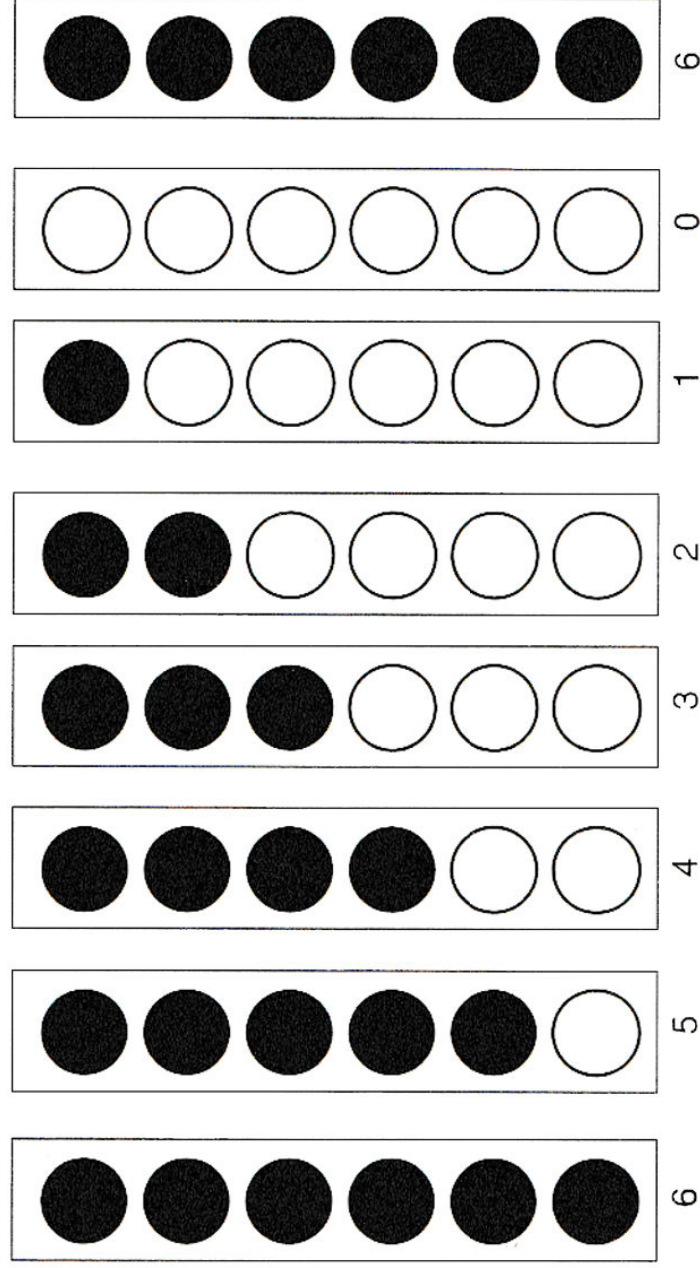
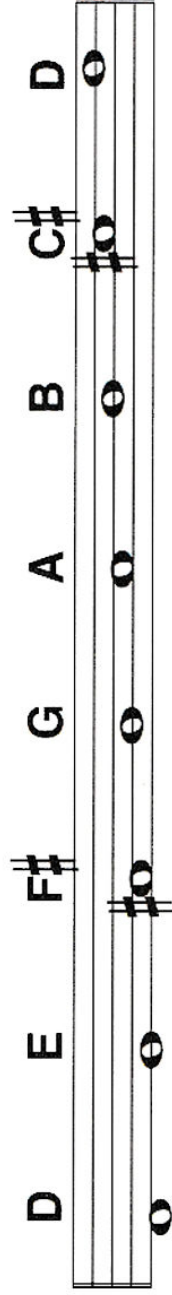
Harmonize: two or more sounds blend well with each other.



Tin Whistle Diagram

Tin Whistle Chart

PLAYING THE D SCALE



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