

FORM

The Organization of the Elements of Music

The way a composer organizes melody, harmony, rhythm, tone color, and texture in a musical composition determines its shape or *form*.

A composer gives shape to a composition through Repetition of a musical idea and through Contrast introducing a new or different idea.

The repetition of an idea creates a pattern and results in Unity.

The introduction of a new, contrasting idea results in **Variety**. A composer needs to know just how much repetition and contrast to use in order to come up with the right balance for an interesting musical composition. A composer can also **vary** a basic idea or he or she can **develop** it.



72 Form: The Organization of the Elements of Man

Development
A short musical idea that repeats over and over is called an **ostinato** (oh sto NASS toh). This idea can be either melodic or rhythmic. Ostinato is an Italian word that means "obstinate" or "stubborn." An ostinato is

"stubborn" pattern because it goes on and on, refusing to let up. Repetition and variation can be found in "Rocio." Listen to "Rocio" and discover which two of the four norte-rhythms, saxophone, bass, or saxiflakes—use exact repetition throughout, and which two use variation. How is contrast achieved?

lans, or sandflucks—use exact repetition throughout, and which two use variation. How is contrast achieved?

[illegible]

From: The Organization of the Elements of Music (19)

OSTINATO PATTERNS

is "Austin Auto-Ostinato" you will hear four ostinato recited over a jazy hazy part. Study the ostinato in the score below. What brings unity to this composition? What brings variety?

**AUSTIN AUTO
OSTINATOS**

Words and Music by Lawrence Brown

Figure 1 illustrates the experimental design for two groups: Control and Experimental. The Control group receives a stimulus (a car diagram) and a question (e.g., "What is the name of this car?") and provides a response. The Experimental group receives the same stimulus and question, but the question is repeated, and the response is also repeated. The sequence of events is as follows:

- Control group:** Presentation of the stimulus (car diagram) → Presentation of the question (text box) → Response (text box).
- Experimental group:** Presentation of the stimulus (car diagram) → Presentation of the question (text box) → Response (text box) → Presentation of the question (text box) → Response (text box).

The stimulus set includes various car models, and the questions are repeated for each car in the set.

Listen to the recording to hear how the density of the music changes as each octave is added. It becomes thicker. After mathematicians the choiced

estimates with the recorded accompaniment, experiment to find out what happens to the sound when parts are deleted.

 Delmar Publishers

JAZZ OSTENATO

Do you know what a riff is in jazz, an ornate is often called a riff. Sometimes jazz musicians will have several riffs going together, as in "Auntie Auntie Contraption."

in *Reflections* (Bountiful Way), a composition inspired by the qualities of his mother, jazz musician Chuck Marguere unites his music through the repetition of

— 10 —

Mangione uses the online in a number of ways. It doesn't always stay the same. Sometimes he varies it. As you listen and follow the Gulf Stream, you'll hear

Mangione brings unity and variety to his music. Listen for the repetition and variation of the oboists and the contrast of new material.

CALL CHART

LISTENING SKILLS

Dellasia (excerpt)_____Mangione

- 1 Ostinato
- 2 Ostinato, flute melody
- 3 Interlude, ostinato is simplified
- 4 Ostinato harmonized by violins, leads
- 5 Ostinato is more complex; B melody; thicker texture, louder
- 6 Same as 2
- 7 Same as 3
- 8 Ostinato

Gallinate Patterns 

ABA FORM

What do you notice about the pictures below? Each picture consists of two like subjects separated by an unlike subject. If we call the like subjects A and the unlike subjects B, then each group can be labeled ABA . Like and unlike sections of music can also be identified by letters. The resulting series of letters represents the form of the piece. One of the most common musical forms is ABA .



Many songs repeat the first A section, making the form actually AA1A. The principle of the form is still the same, however—two like sections separated by an unlike section.

Here is a song in **ABA** form. The sections are clearly labeled. After you have sung the song, think of other songs that are in ABA form.

MY LORD
WHAT A MORNIN'

Revised by Alan Brown

THE SOUND OF SILENCE
 SIMON & GARFUNKEL

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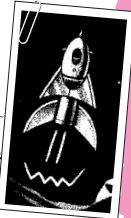
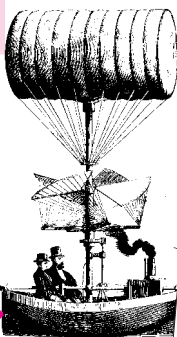
PART
4

TRAVEL

BY ANY MEANS

People are always on the go, moving in every direction.

Whether it be on land, in the air, on the sea, or somewhere else, the ways people use to get where they want to go are almost limitless. So read about the power of the human mind/body, and about some inventions that have made the going easy and fun. There are also inventions that are not yet part of today's world, but may be part of the world of the future! Don't stop now. You've got some traveling to do!



People use toy balloons for parties and parades. However, big balloons—hot-air or gas-filled balloons—provide a whole other kind of excitement and fun. Check about to find out about them!



UP, UP, AND AWAY!

You don't blow up this kind of balloon like a toy balloon. You fill it with gas (helium, hydrogen, or natural gas) or hot air. Why? So that it rises and floats in the air. The balloon rises because the gas or heated air inside the bag is lighter and less dense than the surrounding air. Now that the bag is filled, the joy of ballooning begins!

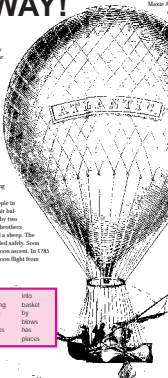
How do you travel in a balloon? The balloon has a basket attached beneath the bag to carry a pilot and passengers. The basket is usually made of wicker or wicker—a strong, lightweight material—or sometimes aluminum. The pilot really can't steer a balloon. A free-floating balloon travels in whatever direction the wind blows. However, the pilot can control the vertical, or up and down, movement of a balloon. Then the pilot can control the course of a balloon flight to some degree. By making the balloon rise or descend to find a wind blowing in the desired direction.

Did you know that balloons have been carrying people in the air since 1783? Then planes have? The first hot air balloon was sent up at a public gathering in France in 1783 by two brothers, Montgolfier. Three months later the brothers launched a balloon that carried a duck, a rooster, and a sheep. The flight lasted about eight minutes, and the animals landed safely. Soon after that the first person, also a Frenchman, made a balloon ascent. In 1785 a French balloonist and an American doctor made a balloon flight from England to France across the English Channel.

It was not until 1978 that three American balloonists—Ben Abruzzo, Maciej Gonsky, and Larry Norment—made the first crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon. They traveled

3,223 miles from Maine to France in 127 hours 6 minutes. In 1981, Abruzzo, Norment, Ricki Aoki, and Ben Clark crossed the Pacific from Japan to California—5,200 miles in 84 hours, 31 minutes. Of course, by then a jet would get you across the ocean much faster—but without the thrills.

Balloons have not always been used for pleasure or sport. They were first used in warfare by France in 1794. The French used balloons as observation platforms to learn the location of enemy troops and to direct the movement of French troops. During the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) an American balloonist named Thaddeus Lowe organized and directed a balloon corps in the Union Army.



WORD LIST

Frenchman	wind	traveled	not	into
balloon	fasten	sport	morning	basket
longer	use	side	troops	by
with	used	drift	air	blows
pilot	named	until	leaves	has
watching	carried	animals	to	places

FANTASTIC FACTS

MOE BERG:

SCHOLAR, LAWYER, ATHLETE,
BUSINESSMAN, AND ... SPY

Most people have
one career, or
maybe two,
throughout their
lives. But Moe Berg
had an astonishing
five careers. Five
of them, however,
was secret.

H _____, twelve languages and loved opera. He practiced law and directed two corporations. He authored scholarly works and _____ article about baseball pitchers and catchers. He played baseball with Babe Ruth, _____, Lou Gehrig. And for much of _____, _____ during the 1930s, World War II, and the Cold War—he was a spy for the U.S. Government! Who was this _____ of many faces? His _____ was Moe Berg. Morris (Moe) Berg was born in 1902 in New York City. His early years _____ _____ not out of the ordinary. Neither were his _____ at Princeton University, although he was an exceptional student who graduated with honors. It was after his _____ from Princeton in 1923 that his life began to take some interesting twists.

During the summer of 1923, Berg signed to _____ baseball as a shortstop for the Brooklyn Dodgers. He needed money for a trip to Europe that fall to study languages and other scholarly subjects. _____, _____ the Sorbonne in Paris. Over the next three years, Berg played _____ baseball in the summers for some minor league teams and studied during the winters—first at the Sorbonne and then, in 1926, at Columbia Law School. At this time he also returned to a major league _____ —the Chicago White Sox.

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▲ FANTASTIC FACTS

Berg graduated from Columbia Law in 1927 and, from then _____, began his many careers. He became a lawyer and businessman. He continued his scholarly _____ . He also became a catcher in 1927 and later a coach. In addition to playing for the White Sox, he played _____ and the Washington Senators, and, for the longest time, for the Boston Red Sox.

Although not among the top hitters, Berg knew a lot about baseball. In fact, he knew a lot _____, so many subjects that he delighted his teammates with stories of all kinds. He never intimidated his _____ with his brilliance, and good naturedly accepted the dagger joke that "He can speak 12 languages but can't hit in _____ of them."

In 1923, the American All-Star baseball team was invited to Japan. Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, two of the best and most famous baseball _____, were on it. So was Moe Berg, although he had been invited more for his ability to speak different _____ . After a welcome speech was given _____, a representative of the Japanese government, Berg delivered the reply to Japanese. What most people didn't know about that trip was _____, Berg also had begun working for the U.S. Government as a spy. He had his many cameras to take not only photographs _____, but also to document secret scientific work being done by the Japanese.



MOE BERG

SCHOLAR, LAWYER,
ATHLETE,
BUSINESSMAN
AND ... SPY

Throughout the 1920s and into the 1940s, Berg made many spy missions to Nazi-occupied Europe on behalf _____, _____ the OSS (Office of Strategic Services), the forerunner of the CIA, Central Intelligence Agency. He gathered information on Germany's nuclear weapons research and their plans for an atomic _____, _____ . He was also sent on _____, involving possible assassinations. On these trips he sometimes posed as a businessman from Switzerland. On a particularly dangerous assignment in Germany, Berg _____, _____ as a German-speaking machine operator. His language ability and his past knowledge allowed _____ to be anything he needed to.

Berg finally quit baseball in 1942. He became a grateful ambassador to Mexico and South America, and he also continued to do _____ work into the 1950s and 1960s. Most of this work was classified as Top Secret until as recently as 1981 when the files were finally _____ . Some of Berg's work will never be known, however, because some secrets were buried _____ him when he died in 1972.

Moe Berg was certainly a unique man. For all of his intellectual talents and exciting work as a spy, it seems that _____ still preferred baseball. "I'd rather be a ballplayer than a justice on the U.S. Supreme Court," he once said. And he meant it.



THINK ABOUT IT

Which form of narration is this—an article, an autobiography, or a biography? _____

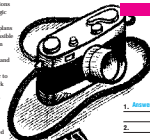
How do you know? It is the story of someone's life told by another person.

Moe Berg did many things in his life. List four of them. Use five lines clues in the selection to put them in the correct order.

- Answers will vary.
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MORE TO EXPLORE

Moe Berg may be the only baseball player/spy, but there are many famous ball players and a few famous spies, such as Mata Hari, Nathan Hale, John Andrew, and Belle Boyd. Choose a baseball player or a spy to do research on, and then write a short biography of that person.



▲

FOURLEGS

A sea creature that's even older than the Texas pterosaur and the coelacanth (off-limb-banish). It's a whole other kind of fish story!

The date: December 12, 1938. The place: off the southeast coast of South Africa. The crew on the fishing boat *Norio* is pulling in its day's haul. One and half tons of _____. **But** _____ a typical catch for the season. But wait! What's that fish around _____ the net? It's about five feet long, weighs _____ about 125 pounds, and is blue. What's more, it has two tails and _____ four feet. Two of the fish are on its back. Most fish, except for sharks, have only one dorsal fin. Is it really a shark? None of the crew had ever _____ a fish like it. Perhaps nobody in the world. _____ ever seen one. As far as most scientists knew, that fish, the coelacanth, disappeared _____ one planet 70 million years ago. Or did it?

The discovery of a living coelacanth created a great deal of excitement. Humans have known _____ south for about 50 thousand years. But the coelacanth has a history that goes back 300 million _____ it has seen dinosaurs and dinosaurs come and go!

Most surprising of all, fossils show that the coelacanth hasn't changed in all these millions of _____ years. Its jaws are still large, its teeth are powerful. Its scales are like fish scales, and some to walk on its clubby paired fins that look almost like legs. Some scientists have affectionately named the _____ "Old Fossil Fish."

This 1938 discovery of a living fossil was quite a fortunate moment. It was barely alive when Marjorie Latimer, the curator of a small museum in Cape Province, South Africa, was able to see it. She was the person _____ realized that this might be a coelacanth. She made notes and drew _____ pictures. Then she wrote to a retired scientist and friend, J.B. Smith. Timing complications prevented him from coming to see the fish before _____ died. In his last and other complications kept Country Latimer from preserving the fish were there out, and it _____ stuffed and placed in the museum. The discovery, however, was made known to the world.

If there was one coelacanth, was there _____ another? Or was the 1938 catch a pure fluke? A search began.

Finally, in 1938, more coelacanths were found off the Comoros Islands, not far from Africa. It seemed that this was the area where _____ had made their home all these years.

Although living the coelacanth's home was now in the scientific community it was not new to the Comoros Islanders. They had _____ catching a few every year. To _____ Old Fossil was just another fish—something else to eat!

What _____ so special about coelacanths? Why are scientists so eager to study these creatures? By _____ living, scientists hope to unlock the secrets of early life. All land animals began life in the earth's sea and swam. Old Fossil might have belonged to the group of water creatures that developed into _____ content that animals.

As far as anyone knows, Old Fossil lives down to _____ a world record. Or perhaps the oldest kind of living on Earth—the great "mother citizen" of all!

Think About It

You might want to tell your friends about the coelacanth. A good way to remember the information from this article is to summarize it. Think about the three or four main points of the article. What is it coelacanths? When and where to summarize? Write your summary in a few sentences on the lines below.

Directions: Use only full-phrase notes.

More to Explore

Do more research to find out more about the coelacanth. If a local library has some of magazines dating back several years, try to locate an article written about it. Or you might research the water first they are killed. Write down the names of the places where coelacanths live. Write some captions for your pictures.

WORD LIST

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FANTASTIC FACTS



AND NOW FEATURING, "THE POTATO"

The potato is a very old plant. It is also one of the most important food plants in the world. Yet parts of it are poisonous!

Baked potatoes, boiled potatoes, mashed potatoes, hash brown potatoes, French fries, _____, potato chips, potato knishes, potato dumplings, potato pancakes, potato pie. . . How many ways _____ you eat potatoes? More than likely, you have consumed potatoes to _____ least four different forms.

No doubt you enjoyed all of _____! Because your taste interest in the potato is as a food, you may not _____ aware that the potato has other uses as well. It is also food _____ livestock. Starch and alcohol are _____ from potatoes, and from these products many useful chemicals are created.

So how did we get this wonderful vegetable? The focus of the high-Andes Mountains in Peru were raised almost 250 different _____ of potatoes at the time the Spanish conquistador _____ in 16th century. _____ potatoes and little ones—some as small as a Ping-Pong ball. There was also mention _____ various colored potatoes—white, pink, purple, black, spotted, and streaked.

The Incas preserved their potatoes in many ways. One that _____ would always have a food supply. One way took five to complete. They first left the potatoes overnight to freeze. The next _____ when the potatoes thawed out, the farmers began trampling them with their feet to separate _____ the water. They repeated this process for five days, until the potatoes were very dehydrated. In this condition, the potatoes would keep for years without spoiling.

The Spaniards were so fascinated by the potato that they brought it _____ South America to Europe. At first, people were afraid of potatoes and thought they caused disease. So for a long _____ the potato was only grown as a curiosity. It wasn't until the mid-17th that Europeans _____ to look at the potato seriously and plant it as a food crop.

The part of the potato we _____ is called the tuber. Although the tuber looks like a swollen root, it is not a _____ at all. It is a special type of stem that grows underground. The plant stores food in the stems in the form of starch.

The tuber also has "eyes" on its skin. The eyes are organs that are just starting to form. They are actually bud buds that will sprout into leafy stems and _____ new potato plants. In fact, the main way of _____ potatoes is to use pieces of potato, each with an eye, in the ground.

The potato is a healthy _____ for people. However, if green spots appear on the potato, it should not be eaten. Potato sprouts _____ and are not to be eaten either. Both are poisonous! Once they are cut out of a potato (and thrown away), the potato is fine to eat _____ and eat. So, don't waste a minute. Go and enjoy some potatoes made _____ your favorite way!



More to Explore

There are some wonderful potato recipes. Look in cookbooks to find one that interests you. Or you may wish to create your own unique recipe! Make a recipe card for it. Combine your card with your illustration. Stick it inside a Potato Cookbook. If possible, find more or more of the recipes in home.

Think About It

An author's **purpose** and **viewpoint**, or attitude toward the subject she or he is writing about, is usually conveyed in the way the information is presented and through specific choices of words.

What do you think was the author's purpose and viewpoint about potatoes? Did the author like them? Hate them? Think they're wonderful? Give reasons to support your answer.

Directions: Write the author's purpose to know facts about it and its history. The author seems to be very interested in it. She calls her potato "a wonderful vegetable" and "very healthy." She says it is a "wonderful" and "very healthy" vegetable. She says it is a "wonderful" and "very healthy" vegetable. She says it is a "wonderful" and "very healthy" vegetable.

WORD LIST

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FANTASTIC FACTS

RESEARCHABLE PLANTS

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THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1876

ONE NATION MANY PEOPLE

VOLUME TWO

ONE NATION MANY PEOPLE
THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1876

GLOBE
FEARON



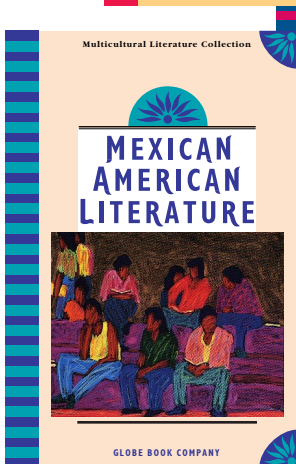
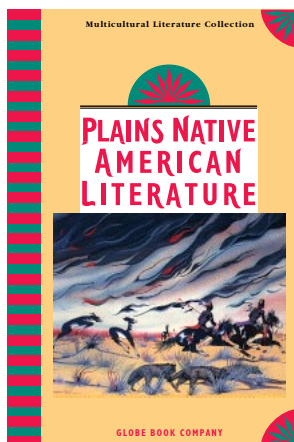
GLOBE FEARON

ECOSYSTEMS

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE



G L O B E F E A R O N



Writing to Explain

SUCCESS IN WRITING



GLOBE FEARON

Writing
to
Describe

SUCCESS IN WRITING



GLOBE FEARON

Writing
to
Tell a Story

SUCCESS IN WRITING



GLOBE FEARON

Writing
to
Persuade

SUCCESS IN WRITING



GLOBE FEARON

