



Contact details

DreamBIG Teaching and Learning Companion Department for Education

Manager, Arts Projects (including DreamBIG Children's Festival) Tel: 8463 5994 Email: Education.DreamBIG@sa.gov.au

DreamBIG Children's Festival

Tel: 8216 8600

adelaidefestivalcentre.com.au

Booking enquiries

Contact DreamBIG's Ticketing Coordinator at dreambig.ticketing@adelaidefestivalcentre.com.au

or scan the QR code: •





Follow DreamBIG to keep up to date with all the latest news about the 2025 event. Share your Festival experience using the hashtag #DreamBIGfest.



@adelaidefescent



@dreambigchildrensfestival

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge that the 2025 DreamBIG Children's Festival and associated activities are held on the lands of the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout South Australia and that we respect their spiritual relationship with their country.

We also acknowledge the cultural and heritage beliefs that continue to be important to the living Traditional Custodians of Country throughout South Australia today.

We also pay respects to the cultural authority of Aboriginal people from other areas of Australia participating in DreamBIG activities.

DreamBIG Children's Festival 2025 Poster Competition - Winner



South Australian Reception to year 12 students were invited to enter the DreamBIG poster competition to depict the 50th anniversary theme 'I was, I am, I will be'. The winning design, chosen by a panel of judges has been incorporated into Festival publicity materials.

Congratulations to Fidak Zahra, a year 5 student from Blair Athol North B-6 School, who created the 2025 winning entry 'Funky Emotions'! Fidak's artwork has a sense of fun and colour which links beautifully to the celebratory aspect of the festival turning 50 in 2025. Using a combination of paint and markers, Fidak imagined bubbles and rainbow colours for the design. She dedicated extra time during her lunch breaks to perfect the finer details of her artwork. 'I made funky bubbles, to remind people to be funny and funky and not to be sad. I made this painting because I wanted to represent the theme.'

Fidak and her family moved from Pakistan to Adelaide in 2021. Chantelle, one of Fidak's first teachers in Australia, ignited Fidak's passion for arts and crafts. Fidak could not believe her name was called out as the winner of the 2025 poster competition. Her advice for anyone interested in entering a competition is 'to try your best every time and try not to worry about what might happen. It's always good to step out of your comfort zone. It's not about winning; it's about having fun.'

Fidak's teacher, Michelle, commented that the poster competition enabled students in years 2 to 6 to showcase their visual arts skills and creativity. They enjoyed seeing each other's ideas develop in response to the theme and sharing feedback with their peers. Teachers and students were involved in the selection process. It was very special to present Fidak with her winner's certificate and celebrate her achievement with the school community.



Key websites

View the Adelaide Festival Centre DreamBIG website for:

- performance, workshop and exhibition information
- the Access Guide and **Visual Stories**
- registration, booking, evaluation information and forms.

The Department for Education **DreamBIG** webpage provides basic information about DreamBIG including:

- professional learning workshops for educators
- the poster competition
- current and previous festival resources
- becoming an Arts Ambassador.

Permissions

A small number of DreamBIG events require participants to submit a DreamBIG consent form to DreamBIG. This includes the poster competition, the opening parade and any event where students submit their own work to be displayed at the festival, such as the virtual parade. Once educators register for the relevant events, DreamBIG will provide the 2025 DreamBIG consent form and instructions about gathering and submitting the consent forms.

Department for Education policy and guidelines about the use of student or child images or work are available on the Department's intranet. Included is information about taking photographs of students or children, identifying them online, publishing photos and geotagging. Follow this link for information and consent forms (including versions in various languages). Note: Department staff access to the intranet is required to access the link.

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Introduction

The 2025 DreamBIG Teaching and Learning Resource Companion (Companion) is the accompanying resource to the 2025 DreamBIG Teaching and Learning Resource (T&LR).

The Companion supports teachers' planning to enhance students' DreamBIG experience when exploring the Festival theme 'I was, I am, I will be'. Download the <u>T&LR and Companion</u> for use in years to come.

The T&LR provides information about the 2025 DreamBIG theme 'I was, I am, I will be', Arts education, the Strategy for Public Education, the SA Curriculum: The Arts, the Early Years Learning Framework, Statewide Projects including the Birthday Parade, and Professional Learning.

The T&LR includes 4 learning sequences:

- Dance preschool to year 4: Dancing Journey
- Drama years 3 to 10: Sliding Moments
- Media Arts years 3 to 8: Future Me
- Visual Arts years 5 to 10: Transforming the Everyday

The Companion includes the following:

- The Music learning sequence for years 1 to 6: Museum of Sounds
- The 'How to run a parade' resource
- Detailed resource lists and additional materials for all learning sequences
- A complete list of references for the resources used in the T&LR and Companion



Register as a DreamBIG preschool or school

We know that educators and sites embrace DreamBIG in their own unique ways, which may not involve booking into festival events. <u>Register</u> as a DreamBIG preschool or school and tell us your DreamBIG plans so we can connect and support your DreamBIG 2025 experience.



Department for Education preschools and schools that register by **15 November 2024** will be in the running to select from a range of free Arts teacher professional association memberships or Arts resources to support Arts teaching and learning.

DreamBIG participation stories

All South Australian preschools and schools are invited to submit a DreamBIG Participation Story to celebrate the impact of your engagement with DreamBIG. Department for Education preschools and schools are eligible to win a \$500 prize.

The entry form will be available mid-term 2 and is due **Monday 28 July 2025** (week 2, term 3). It will be circulated via the Arts Ambassadors eNews and to all sites and teachers who registered for DreamBIG involvement. The winner will be announced via the Arts Ambassadors eNews during term 4, 2025. To subscribe to the eNews, email Education. DreamBIG@sa.gov.au.

Please note: Every attempt has been made to ensure publications, programs and resources identified in this document are appropriate for use in Department for Education sites. However, the department is not responsible for the content of externally produced material, nor does it necessarily endorse those materials. Information contained in this booklet was correct at the time of writing.

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander viewers are warned that this resource and resources identified in the booklet include images, voices and the names of deceased persons.

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Guidelines for choosing resources

When using any of the recommended resources in the T&LR and Companion that are linked to third parties such as music, websites, applications, multimedia or video hosting sites, it is important to assess and mitigate the potential risk to students. Advertising, in-app purchases, video recommendations and other products marketed at potential consumers are not always appropriate to show in classrooms.

Always carefully review external content prior to use with students and regularly check both free apps and commercially available resources to make sure inappropriate or harmful material is not made available to children or young people.

To mitigate the risks:

- Where possible, use audio rather than video.
- If using video:
 - preview and cue before the session
 - embed them in slide presentations or use third-party applications for safe video sharing such as <u>SafeShare</u>. SafeShare creates an alternative link for the video that allows teachers to share and play the video to students ad-free. Always use thirdparty applications with caution.











How to run your own parade

DreamBIG is turning 50 and you are invited to celebrate with us! We want young people across South Australia to unite for a grand, statewide birthday celebration!

The on-site DreamBIG Birthday Parade will officially open the 10-day Festival on 7 May 2025 (week 2, of term 2). You can host a local parade on that day or choose another day or time during the festival period.

How to be involved

A range of free opportunities and interactive resources are available to support you in the lead-up to your event. DreamBIG has partnered with Australian Dance Theatre and the Heathfield Renegades to provide virtual dance and drumming workshops for your students to learn and create their own dancing parade and a simple body percussion or junkyard percussion drumline for your parade. These online resources will be available from week 0, term 1, 2025.

Host your own parade All ages

Register as a DreamBIG preschool or school and let us know that you are hosting your own parade. You will receive a 'how-to' pack, including free access to virtual visual arts, dance and drumming workshops and resources to help you create an amazing parade in your community.

Host an artist to support your own parade

Reception to year 6

Eligible regional schools can apply for a DreamBIG artist to facilitate workshops to create amazing parade paraphernalia with your students for your parade. These free residences are available to a limited number of Department for Education Category 1 to 4 schools located more than one hour's drive from metropolitan Adelaide.

Apply by 15 November 2024.

Host a music ensemble at your event parade

Department for Education sites

Email <u>Education.DreamBIG@sa.gov.au</u> by 5 February 2025 to request a Department for Education music ensemble to perform at your event (subject to location and availability).

Collaborative bunting All ages

Get parade and celebration ready by creating collaborative bunting. <u>Download</u> the materials from the DreamBIG website to decorate your site or send in for display around the Festival.

Left: Children at Come Out Parade 95, 1995, image courtesy of State Library of South Australia, SRG 867/19/12
Centre: Drummer at Takeover 97 Parade, 1997, photograph by Rick Martin, image courtesy of State Library of South Australia, SRG 867/19/24
Right: Come Out Pageant 77, 1977, copyright unknown







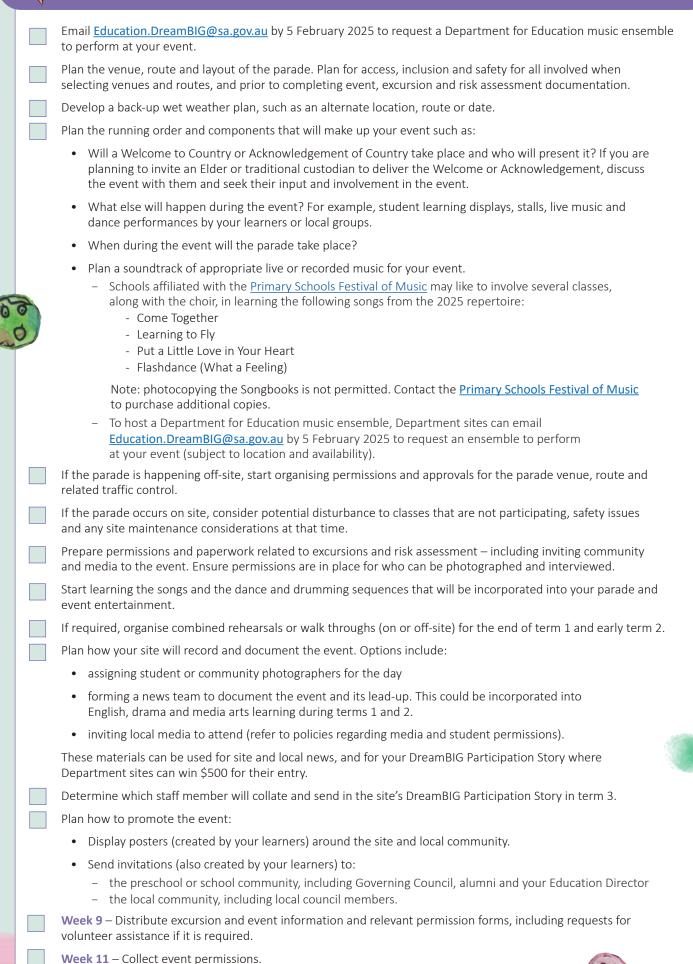
Suggested checklist and timeline

Like all big events, parade planning needs to begin early. Use the prompts below as a guide for event planning and learner engagement. Cross out anything not relevant or transfer the contents to tailor make your own planning document.

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TOMBO		-		
Term	4.			
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	Mark the Festival dates in your site's 2025 calendar: 7 to 17 May 2025.
	Determine preliminary interest in hosting a parade and get a working group together. This could comprise of teachers, site leaders, families and community members.
	Explore the possibility of combining with other preschools and schools in your area and determine their interest.
	Register as a DreamBIG 2025 preschool or school to get your 'how-to' pack and access to parade resources.
	Apply to host artist-led parade workshops by Friday 15 November (regional schools only).
	Sign up to the Arts Ambassadors eNews to get regular Arts and DreamBIG updates.
	Consult with your site (and partnering sites) to determine a suitable date, time and location of your parade. Plan for access, inclusion and safety for all involved when selecting venues and routes.
	Once the date is set, inform staff and add the parade to your 2025 site calendar.
	Prior to the end of the school year, encourage staff to download the <u>T&LR and Companion</u> to inspire their 2025 planning.
	Request DreamBIG planning time in the 2025 week 0 staff schedule and term 1 staff meetings.
	Week 0, Term 1, 2025
	Catch up on the 2024 tasks that still need attention and reconvene your working group.
l .	As a staff or in learning teams, explore the Festival theme and learning sequences. Map ideas for DreamBIG learning across the curriculum. Use the ideas and information on pages 4 to 11 of the <u>T&LR</u> to get started.
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	learning across the curriculum. Use the ideas and information on pages 4 to 11 of the T&LR to get started. Consider how to present DreamBIG student learning and engagement in the lead-up and during the Festival at your site. For example: • presenting a Museum of Sounds exhibition (music learning sequence) • hanging bunting created by students in communal areas (either from the Collaborative Bunting Project or the postcard bunting made in the visual arts learning sequence) • exhibiting classroom learning from the learning sequences • sharing images or footage of parade preparations in the lead-up to the event to build excitement. Consider how all learners can play a part in the parade event; before, during and after. Read on for ideas. Brainstorm what role the local community can play in the event. Connect with people in the community and alumni who have participated in Come Out or DreamBIG parades and festivals in the past to attend or get

Term 1, 2025

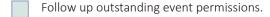






Term 2, 2025

Week 1



Finalise an 'on the day' schedule (including backup and emergency plans and contacts) and allocate roles for the day prior and the day of the event including pack up.

Communicate with staff and volunteers to confirm their roles.

Week 2

A few days prior to the event, go over the final details with the key people involved.

Week 2 or 3

DreamBIG is held from 7 to 17 May, your parade can take place on any day during this time.

Weeks 3 to 5

In the days and weeks after your event, you may need to:

- · hold a staff debrief
- thank people who supported and attended the event
- pay invoices
- provide editorial stories and images for your site's communications (newsletters, social media) and, with appropriate permissions, to local media.

Weeks 5 to 6

All registered sites will receive staff and student survey links. Please encourage your staff to provide their feedback and to support their learners to reflect on their DreamBIG experience via the surveys.

Term 3, 2025

Week 1

Encourage relevant staff to provide learning sequence feedback by Monday 28 July 2025 (week 2, term 3) via the QR code at the end of each sequence.











Dance

Drama

Media Arts

Music

Visual Arts

One staff member collates and sends in your DreamBIG Participation Story by Monday 28 July 2025 (week 2, term 3). Include documentation of your event and other ways your site engaged with the Festival and resources. See page 72 of the T&LR for more information. Department for Education sites are eligible to win \$500 for their entry.











Dancing Journey

(Adaptable for preschool and years 1 through to 4)

For the chance to receive copies of a selection of the books featured in this learning sequence, <u>register</u> as a DreamBIG preschool or school by 15 November 2024. The books are:

- Imagine by Alison Lester
- Coming Home to Country by Bronwyn Bancroft
- Shapes of Australia by Bronwyn Bancroft

- Little Bird's Day by Sally Morgan and illustrations by Johnny Warrkatja Malibirr
- Circle by Jeannie Bake
- Are we there yet? by Alison Lester

Teacher preparation resources

Department, The Arts:

- Dance Reception Unit 1: GR02 Elements of dance posters R to 10 (Department for Education 2022)
- Dance Reception Unit 1: GR03 Elements of dance slides R to 10 (Department for Education 2022)
- Dance Reception Unit 1: GR04 Dance glossary R to 10 (Department for Education 2022)
- Dance Year 5 Unit 1: GR09 Dance warm-ups and activities (Department for Education 2021)

Familiarise yourself with:

- the suggested texts for each session; they have been selected to support engagement with the main concept for each session. Select alternatives as appropriate for your learners.
- the warm-ups and transitions for each session.
- pages 2 to 4 of GR09 Dance warm-ups and activities which outline safe dance principles.

Before session 2, prepare large images or projections from the book to use in the 'Stationary statues' activity. Images of geometric shapes such as diamonds and organic shapes such as rainbows can also be used.

Session	Resource list
1	 Device and screen for showing video (if using read aloud videos) Device and speakers for playing music Playlist Print or video version of <i>Imagine</i> by Alison Lester Imagine by Alison Lester, read by Ms Tillot (Stage One BBPS 2021)
2	 Device and screen for showing video Device and speakers for playing music Playlist Print or video version of Coming Home to Country by Bronwyn Bancroft Coming Home to Country by Bronwyn Bancroft (The Story Chair 2024) Print or video version of Shapes of Australia by Bronwyn Bancroft Shapes of Australia – Playgroup (Deadly Kindies 2020) Acknowledgement of Country Caring for Country (early learning) (narragunnawali.org.au) Statement of Acknowledgement and Welcome to Country, Attorney-General's Department (agd.sa.gov.au)

- Concepts in the Country/Place organising idea from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Histories and Cultures cross-curriculum priority <u>A_TSICP1</u>
 Pages 25 to 28 of the <u>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Histories and Cultures cross-curriculum priority</u> (ACARA 2019)
 Articles listed under <u>Caring for Country</u> (Australian Museum 2024)
 - Listening to Country (Judge 2024)
 - Climate change: how can I care for Country? (Judge 2024)
 - Who is Country? (Judge 2024)

Springboard opportunity: Visual Arts

- Use prompts from the Visual Arts examples of knowledge and skills (ACARA 2022)
- Device and screen for showing video
- Device and speakers for playing music
- Playlist
- Print or video version of Little Bird's Day by Sally Morgan, illustrated by Johnny Warrkatja Malibirr
 - Little Bird's Day by Sally Morgan and Johnny Warrkatja Malibirr (Hello Art Lab 2020)
- Video about Johnny Malibirr's artmaking process and his Yolnu culture
 - Johnny Malibirr and his Little Bird's Day book (Gapuwiyak Arts 2019)
- Print or video version of *Circle* by Jeannie Baker
 - It's story time online Circle book by Jeannie Baker (Storyteller Fox 2020)

Springboard opportunities: Visual Arts

- A guide to using works of art as a starting point, blank flow chart, AGSA
- The essential introduction to Aboriginal art (25 facts) (Andrews et al n.d.)
- Curiosity cards, AGSA (available for purchase from the AGSA online shop or at the gallery)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander art in the classroom volume 2 AGSA (Volume 2 includes volume 1 content and additional material)
- Device and screen for showing video
- Device and speakers for playing music
- Playlist
- Print or video version of Are we there yet? by Alison Lester
 - Are we there yet? By Alison Lester (GeekyAusTeacher 2017)
- Large or projected images for sculpture making
- 3 floor markers, such as masking tape or removable dots
- <u>Pathway template</u> teacher sample and student template

Ideas for adapting this learning sequence

• Mapping your World learning sequence from the 2023 DreamBIG Teaching and Learning Resource and Companion, sessions 2 to 5

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Dancing Journey learning sequence playlist

Introduction

- The music suggestions in the Playlist match each dance activity and are suitable for use in the classroom. The film clips should not be shown, even in the background.
- If choosing your own music, educators are advised to refer to the Guidelines for choosing resources listed on the contents page and to preview lyrics before playing the music in class.
- It is not essential to play music during all dance activities. Many suggestions are 'optional' background music, which need only be loud enough for movement inspiration.
- Most of the music is instrumental, making it easier for educators to talk over the music and for learners to hear instructions or feedback.
- The music is listed in order of the activities, then alphabetically.
- This icon [14] indicates music created or performed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists.

Playlist			
Session	Activity	Suggested music	
	Moving like animals	This tropical jungle example is in order of low to high movements, gentle to more strenuous, demonstrating safe dance principles.	
		Slow moving tortoises:	
		• Saint-Saens: Carnival of the animals – tortues (tortoises) (RoyalDukeJam 2010)	
		• <u>Yimenda Papaguneray – Emily Wurramurra</u> (Rising Star – Early Childhood Program 2021)	
		Slithering snakes:	
		• <u>Spirit animal – Snake – Native American music – Niall</u> (use from 0:00 to 1:00) (Where We Belong 2017)	
		• <u>The snake song / Snake slither and shake</u> (Press Play Picture House – Topic 2019)	
		Prowling jaguars:	
		• <u>Cinematic action music – The chase</u> (Antti Martikainen Music 2013)	
		• <u>Intense background music</u> (Sound effects films 2018)	
1		• Suspense background music / Suspenseful background music (Alec Koff Label 2020)	
		Swinging monkeys:	
		• <u>The Jungle Book – I wanna be like you – Karaoke version</u> (Zoom Karaoke Official 2020)	
		Flying butterflies and birds:	
		• <u>Carnival of the animals, Camille Saint-Saëns: Aviary</u> (Student Symphony Orchestra of USC 2020)	
	• Flute music ringtone Himalayan flute music (Akash Devganiya 2023)		
	Bring the pages	These environments are featured in the book.	
	to life	A tropical jungle:	
		• <u>Jungle music (royalty free)</u> (Dar Golan 2022)	
		• <u>Upbeat jungle music for media</u> <u>Cheerful tribal theme</u> (Pinegroove Production Music 2023)	

		The ocean:
		• Sea and water background music (Bassrange productions 2020)
		• The carnival of the animals – Aquarium (WROrchestra 2008)
		Antarctica:
		• Theme from Antarctica (remastered) (Vangelis – Topic 2018)
		The countryside:
		• A walk in the black forest (Horst Jankowski – Topic 2018)
		• Breath of nature – Free adventure background music (Vens Adams 2021)
Land of the dinosaurs:		
		• <u>Jungle music – Land of the dinosaurs</u> (Brandon Fiechter's Music 2014)
		<u>Warrior strife – Jingle punks</u> (Freeify Music 2014)
		African wilderness:
		• <u>African safari</u> (Derek Fiechter – Topic 2016)
		• Epic documentary upbeat tribal Africa inspiring instrumental background music (Eitan Epstein Music 2021)
		Australian bushland:
		• <u>Lioness eye</u> (Xavier Rudd 2018)
		Wayne John Bradley – Australia (FMB – Free Music Background 2022)
	Relaxation	• At my own pace (Relaxdaily 2021)
	imagination	<u>Dinosaur main theme extended</u> (FranBunnyFFXII 2016)
		• <u>Jungle fantasy music – Mysterious rainforest</u> (Phantawalker 2016)
		• Maanyung – Bilwaali (home) (Maanyung 2024)
	Moving through	Rolling hills:
	the landscape	• A walk in the black forest (Horst Jankowski – Topic 2018)
		• Breath of nature – Free adventure background music (Vens Adams 2021)
		Flowing creek:
		• The carnival of the animals – Aquarium (WROrchestra 2008)
2		• The life of birds soundtrack – Ian Butcher and Steven Faux (use from 3:47 to 5:46) (Jasper Bunschoten 2017)
2		Floating, swirling clouds:
		• Bardju (footprints) (Ensemble Offspring – Topic 2021) composed by Brenda Gifford
		• Starry night (piano) (Jordan Critz 2021)
		Rolling rainy thunderous storm:
		• Africa and Rainstorm by the Kearsney College choir (use from 0:00 to 0:48) (Rashing99 2009)
		• Suspense background music / Suspenseful background music (use from 0:30 to 2:13) (Alec Koff Label 2020)

Playlist (continued)			
Session	Activity	Suggested music	
2	Stationary statues	 <u>Clang</u> (Propellerheads – Topic 2018) <u>Technology background music / Science presentation music</u> (Music for Video Library 2018) 	
	Body circles	 Can't stop the feeling (instrumental) (Wicker Hans – Topic 2018) Madagascar Escape 2 Africa – I like to move it instrumental (Campeon River 2020) One milkali (one blood) – Tseba remix (Electric Fields 2024) 	
3	Little Bird's Day or Circle	 5-minute timer with cozy relaxing music (Mrs. Countdown 2023) Bo and wing (official audio) (Maya Jane Coles 2017) Oxygene – The ocean (Cape Tranquillity 2012) 	
	Active ABC's	 Can't stop the feeling (instrumental) (Wicker Hans – Topic 2018) One milkali (one blood) – Tseba remix (Electric Fields 2024) 	
4	Group sculptures	 3-minute timer – Relaxing music (Timerino 2020) 5-minute countdown timer with music for kids (Mr. Timer 2018) Clang (Propellerheads – Topic 2018) Maanyung – Bilwaali (home) (Maanyung 2024) 	
	Dancing journey	 5-minute timer with music rainbow (Mrs. Countdown 2023) Bo and wing (official audio) (Maya Jane Coles 2017) Happy upbeat background music – 5 minutes of happy upbeat background music (Music By AI 2022) 	

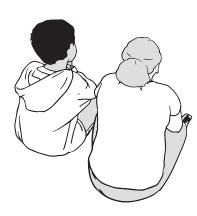
1. Fly around the circle Dancing Journey session 4: Pathway template – teacher sample 2. Jumps weaving through people 3. Spinning to the centre 4. Form the sculpture in the centre 1.

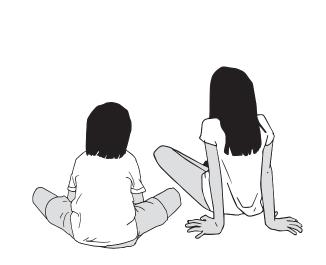
Print A3













Dancing Journey

Reference list

- ACARA (Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority) 2019, *Australian Curriculum: Science Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Histories and Cultures cross-curriculum priority*, ACARA, viewed 22 July 2024, https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/media/5653/ccp-tbi-f-6-ver5-online.pdf
- ACARA (Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority) 2022, *Learning area downloads*, ACARA, viewed 22 July 2024, https://v9.australiancurriculum.edu.au/downloads/learning-areas#accordion-ee214a7dbe-item-f954304321
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Dancing Journey

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Sliding Moments

(Adaptable for years 3 to 4 and 7 to 10)

Teacher preparation resources

Department, The Arts:

- Drama Year 5 Unit 2: GR07 Grouping strategies (Department for Education 2021)
- Drama Year 5 Unit 2: GR02 Elements of drama posters (Department for Education 2021)
- Drama Year 8 Unit 2: GR04 Drama glossary R to 10 (Department for Education 2023)

Teacher tips for student devised group work

Session	Resource list		
2	 Department, The Arts: Drama Year 5 Unit 2: GR07 – Grouping strategies (Department for Education 2021) Warm-up: You (pages 2 to 4) from Resource 1 – Teacher resource: Activity Instructions (Department for Education 2021) Devising drama worksheet Explanations of drama terminology 		
3	 Department, The Arts: Drama Year 8 Unit 2: <u>GR05 – Audience and performance etiquette</u> (Department for Education 2021) Devising drama worksheet 		
4 to 6	Devising drama worksheet		

Explanations of drama terminology

- Exposition: this part of the drama introduces the story idea, characters and the current situation.
- Rising action: incidents in the plot that create interest and tension.
- Climax: the most significant or intense moment in the plot.
- Resolution: where the problem is solved or the conflict dealt with.
- Windows, mirrors and sliding doors are drama and literacy techniques. A window offers a view into someone else's experience, a mirror is a story that reflects your experience or culture, and a sliding door allows you to enter the story and become part of the world of the drama. In this learning sequence, the sliding doors concept is used to switch the setting and character of group skits.

Teacher tips for student devised group work

Group work in drama is all about collaboration. In this learning sequence, students will work collaboratively to 'devise' or work out how to communicate their ideas as a drama. Everyone in the group needs to:

- be involved in the process of devising the drama
- play one or more characters in the drama that is created.

Consider the following strategies to support and encourage students as they work on their group devised drama:

- Organise the classroom space to give each group a designated work area. This may or may not include furniture and chairs. Establish safe ways for students to arrange furniture as required.
- Support students to get started in a way that works best for them. Some groups may wish to sit and talk through their ideas, whereas others may prefer to get straight into trying out ideas for characterisation or creating 'dramatic moments' (significant story moments) in the space.
- Use strategies that students are familiar with to build ownership and have them 'buy in' to the drama. For example, use strategies that ensure:
 - everyone gets a turn and ideas are respected
 - responsibilities are shared.

Drama Year 5 Unit 2: GR07 – Grouping strategies provides additional advice and strategies.

- Use open-ended guiding questions to encourage students as they develop ideas and devise their drama. For example, questions such as 'What makes ...' or 'Why is ...' encourage exploration of ideas and thinking.
- Use prompts to support students as they structure their drama ideas. Prompts can also be used to encourage collaboration, for example, by asking:
 - How might you combine two ideas or work together to create a complex shape (for example, a windmill)?
 - Who are the characters?
 - How will you let the audience know about the setting of your drama (the exposition)?
 - How do we know about the roles the characters are playing in the drama? Talk with students about who or what might be a character. For example, non-human objects like trees can be a character. Human or animal characters might be a stereotype (such as a young child or loyal dog) rather than a named character. Questions about characters and their roles can be used to get students thinking about the characters they are developing. For example, is it a very old tree that has been part of the landscape for hundreds of years? Or is it a new tree in a landscape starting to recover from fire or flood?
 - How will the audience recognise the significant moment? What actions, facial expressions, gestures and movements will be happening at that time? Encourage students to rely on more than dialogue to communicate the importance of the moment (actions speak louder than words).
 - What happened after the moment (the resolution)? What happens to each character? How will the characters share their response to the climax with the audience?

The following resources from the Primary English Teaching Association Australia (PETAA) may be useful:

- 10 steps in planning for drama (petaa.edu.au)
- Beyond the Script Take 3: Drama in the English and literacy classroom by Robyn Ewing and Jennifer Simons, with Margery Hertzberg and Victoria Campbell.

Devising Drama worksheet – teacher sample

Questions and prompts	Example of group responses
What is the 'significant moment'?	Fred grabs his dog just in time to stop it from eating a poisonous mushroom.
Who are the characters in the drama? Identify the characters in the situation. Each group member must be at least one character.	Identify and name each character: For example, Fred or 'the old tree'.
 Describe each character's: role age relationships to other characters involvement in the significant moment personality way of speaking and moving. 	 Fred – a 10-year-old who loves to skateboard in the park after school with his dog. At the significant moment, he's speeding down a pathway towards the tree. The old tree – about 400 years old, it stands alone in the park. The park is usually quiet, except when the park-keeper comes with the lawn mower and leaf-blower. The birds who live in the tree dislike the noises the machines make. On hot days children and dogs sit in the shade of the tree. Dog – visits the park with Fred and loves to sniff amongst the leaves under the old tree hoping to find food. At the significant moment, the dog is about to eat a poisonous mushroom. The park-keeper – loves noisy machines and gets annoyed by trees that drop leaves. At the significant moment, the park-keeper is getting another rubbish bag from their cart.
Cast each character – decide who will play which character or characters.	 Who will play each character? Student 1: Fred Student 2: The old tree Students 3 and 4: Birds who live in the tree, children and dogs who sit under the tree Student 5: The park-keeper
Describe the setting—the place where the significant moment occurs.	• The park.
Describe the time when the significant moment occurs.	After school.
 Devise movement and speech for the characters. Decide what each character will be doing: at the beginning of the drama in the lead-up to the significant moment at the significant moment after the significant moment. 	 Character name: Fred At the beginning, Fred speeds into the park on his skateboard. He practises a few tricks, falling over as often as he is successful. In the lead-up to the significant moment he has not noticed that there are new mushrooms under the old tree. At the significant moment, he crashes by the tree and notices the mushrooms. After the significant moment, Fred gives the dog a big hug and sets off to complain to the park-keeper about the poisonous mushrooms.
How will you make the significant moment the focus of the action?	At the significant moment, all the characters will form a freeze frame in the centre of the performance space.
How will you make the impact of the significant moment clear to the audience?	 The dog will break from the freeze frame and explain that Fred actually stopped him from being poisoned. Fred explains that this moment sparked his career as a botanist researching future, safe food sources.

Devising Drama worksheet



Group names:

Use this sheet to plan your drama. Including detail in your description will help you to remember your drama ideas from one session to the next.

Hints:

- Write or draw in pencil so that changes can be made easily.
- Keep the focus on the 'significant moment'.



 Reep the focus on the significant moment. Use movement, facial expressions and words to communication. 	nicate clearly to the audience the characters, plot and impact of the 'significant moment'.	
Questions and prompts	Write responses to plan your group's drama	
What is the 'significant moment'?		
Who are the characters in the drama?		
Identify the characters in the situation. Each group member must be at least one character.		
Describe each character's:		
roleage		
• relationships to other characters		
involvement in the significant moment		
personalityway of speaking and moving.		
Cast each character – decide who will play which character or characters.		()







Devising Drama worksheet



Questions and prompts	Write responses to plan your group's drama
Describe the setting – the place where the significant moment occurs.	
Describe the time when the significant moment occurs.	
 Devise movement and speech for the characters. Decide what each character will be doing: at the beginning of the drama in the lead-up to the significant moment at the significant moment after the significant moment. 	
How will you make the significant moment the focus of the action?	
How will you make the impact of the significant moment clear to the audience?	

Sliding Moments

Reference list

- Department for Education 2023, 'General resource 04 Drama glossary R to 10', *The Arts Drama Year 8 Unit 2: Modern comedy*, Government of South Australia, viewed 19 June 2024 https://www.plink.sa.edu.au/ils/goto_clix.jsp?clixEvent=view-content&id=12932681&languageId=en-GB&clientId=1
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Drama: Years 5 to 6 (Adaptable for years 3 to 4 and 7 to 10)

Future Me

(Adaptable for years 3 to 4 and 7 to 8)

DreamBIG Pixilation Parade

As an extension activity, students can create a 'Pixilation Parade' using the skills developed in this learning sequence. Each school entry will be compiled into a statewide virtual parade animation displayed in the Festival Theatre Gallery during the Festival. Go to the DreamBIG Pixilation Parade webpage for important participation information.

An additional resource to create your Pixilation Parade will be provided by week 1, term 1, 2025. Animations must be received by 10 April 2025 to be included in the virtual parade.

Teacher preparation resources

A class set of tablets and stands are required for this learning sequence. Make sure an animation app such as Stop Motion Studio is loaded onto the tablets.

Before session 1:

- Familiarise yourself with how to use animation apps using Slides 02 Stop Motion Studio instructions (Department for Education 2022).
- Practise making an animation. Make a stop-motion animation (acmi.net.au) contains useful information.
- Practise making a flipbook. See How to make a flip book animation (Mr. Otter Art Studio 2014) for an example.

Before session 2, gather the construction materials required, including:

- large, shallow boxes such as A3 paper boxes that stand upright (landscape) for the animation 'set'. One box is needed per group.
- copies of geometric net templates to create 3D shapes.

Session	Resource list		
1	 A cleared open space for the first half of the session Sticky notes Masking tape Thick black markers How to make a flip book animation (Mr. Otter Art Studio 2014) 		
2 and 3	 Tablets and tablet stands Animation app Paper, cardboard and scissors Pencils and erasers Sticky tack or split pins and sticky tape 	 Storyboard templates – enough for 2 per student Printable geometric nets (available free online) A3 shallow boxes, 1 per group Storyboards (acmi.net.au) 	
4 and 5	 Tablets and tablet stands Animation app Paper, cardboard and scissors Cardboard cylinders	 A3 shallow boxes, 1 per group Media Arts Year 4 Unit 3: <u>Slides 02 – Stop Motion Studio</u> <u>instructions</u> (Department for Education 2022) 	

- Constructed items from previous session
- Pencils and erasers
- Sticky tack or split pins and sticky tape
- Completed storyboards
- Printable geometric nets (available free online)
- <u>Pixilation animation exercise</u> (Grant Stephens 2015)
- The Electric Hotel 1908 silent film Segundo de Chomón (Silentfilmhouse 2011), (Shaving scene 6:00 to 6:30)
- Pixar lamp animations from 2011-2019 (Zach Bitner 2021)
- Make a stop-motion animation (acmi.net.au)

6

- Film festival host costume and props (optional)
- Equipment to display the films

Ideas for adapting this learning sequence

• 12 principles of animation (Entertainment 2015)

Future Me

Reference list

- ACMI n.d., Make a stop-motion animation, viewed 23 July 2024, https://www.acmi.net.au/education/school-program-and-resources/make-stop-motion-animation/
- ACMI n.d., Storyboards, viewed 23 July 2024, https://www.acmi.net.au/education/school-program-and-resources/film-it-storyboards/
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Museum of Sounds

(Adaptable for years 1 to 2 and 5 to 6)

In **Museum of Sounds**, students will go on a sonic adventure through time. They will experience, play with, and describe features and characteristics of sounds. Students will ponder how they experience sounds, the sounds that are part of their everyday lives and sounds that matter to them. They will collect and curate these audible treasures and create a composition they can share with others in their Museum of Sounds exhibition. In this sequence students will use digital tools to record, combine and share musical compositions.

Festival theme link – exploring the past, present and future through sound.

Schools program links:

- The Museum of the Everyday by Amber Cronin asks young people to think about the passage of time and celebrate small milestones from their lives.
- The Plants by Playable Streets uses bespoke digital sensors and plants to create experimental musical instruments ready for people to play and create their own music.

To access the **Department for Education curriculum resources** below, you need to be logged into Plink:

- The Arts Music Reception Unit 1: Let's make music
 - GR22 Teaching beat and rhythm (Department for Education 2023)
- The Arts Music Year 3 Unit 1: Play it again
 - GR01 Tips and tricks for teaching music R to 6 (Department for Education 2021)
 - GR02 Elements of music posters (Department for Education 2020)
- The Arts Music Year 7 Unit 4: Curious classics
 - GR06 Music pedagogy strategies 7 to 10 (Department for Education 2022)
 - Resource 6 GarageBand how-to guide (Department for Education 2021)
- Technologies Digital technologies Year 4 Unit 3 and 4: The safety code (Department for Education 2023)
- <u>Technologies Digital Technologies Year 6 Unit 2: Mountains of data</u> (Sequence 1 Sounds amazing) (Department for Education 2021)

A full reference list is provided at the end of this learning sequence.

Learning intentions

Museum of Sounds gives students opportunities to:

- think about the importance and value of sounds in their life and a variety of environments
- listen purposefully to sounds and share what they notice
- explore the potential of everyday or found sounds for making music.

Success criteria

To what extent can students:

- recognise, describe and imagine sounds?
- use instruments, voices and found sounds to recreate sounds from the past and present and to create imagined future sounds?
- use digital tools to record, combine and share musical compositions?

?

Inquiry questions

- How do sounds help us to understand where we are or who we are?
- What sounds did, do and might exist?
- How do we experience sound?

- What past, present and futures sounds do we want to preserve (keep or store)? Why do we want to preserve these sounds? How can we share our ideas about these sounds with others?
- How can we use found sounds, instruments and voices to create a new musical composition?



SA Curriculum: The Arts - Essential learning (prototype as of term 3 2024, learn more at sacurriculum.sa.edu.au)

Dispositions	Capabilities	Knowledge
Creative: recreate sounds and compose using percussion, found objects and voices	n, found objects and voices to respond to the possibilities for recreating sounds from the past and imagining new	Creativity and communication: Musicians experiment with and manipulate elements to create music that communicates meaning.
Respectful: listen to ideas and feedback		They consider the effectiveness of their music practice.
in the composing sessions and class discussions Confident: perform with others, demonstrating attention to elements such as dynamics, tempo, rhythm and articulation	Personal and social: collaborate to compose and perform with others	Context and culture: Music is created and shared across contexts, raising awareness and respect for diversity within their communities.
	Skills and practices: be aware of tempo, beat and rhythm, describing the use of elements of music using words, images or movement, manipulating elements of music to create a composition for the Museum of Sounds	Performance and presentation: Performing and presenting music builds confidence and awareness of others.
		Musicians consider and reflect on processes and outcomes individually and with others as they share their music.
		Supporting content descriptions: AC9AMU4E01, AC9AMU4D01, AC9AMU4C01, AC9AMU4P01

Cross-curriculum priorities:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Histories and Cultures: Country/Place: A_TSICP1, Culture: A_TSIC3, People: A_TSIP3 Asia and Australia's Engagement with Asia: Knowing Asia and its diversity: AAK1 Sustainability: Futures: SF1, SF2
Links to other learning areas:	These questions from the <u>Year 3 and Year 4 HASS inquiry questions</u> can be explored through this learning sequence: • Year 3 – how do people contribute to their communities, past and present? • Year 4 – how have diverse individuals and groups, past and present, contributed to the Australian community?

Resources

Spaces:

- Standard classroom sessions 1 to 3
- If possible, large indoor or outdoor space sessions 4 to 6
- Exhibition space session 7 and additional exhibition time slots

Classroom materials:

- A complete list of classroom materials is provided <u>here</u>.
- Email <u>Education.DreamBIG@sa.gov.au</u> for the 'Museum of Sounds' audio file.

Approximate teaching time:

- 6 x 50-minute sessions plus the exhibition event.
- Two options for shortening this sequence are provided. Concepts and skills that are scaffolded through sessions 2 to 4 will need to be included in your modification.
 - Select 1 or 2 rather than all 3 timeframes; past (session 3), present (session 2) and future (session 4) and adapt accordingly.
 - If teaching this sequence to multiple classes, each class could focus on one timeframe, all contributing to the exhibition.

Museum of Sounds

Prior student experience

Before beginning this learning sequence, students need:

- an understanding about how they experience and express beat. GR22 Teaching beat and rhythm (Department for Education 2023) provides ideas for developing these skills.
- experience in organising sound to communicate ideas: improvising or composing.

It would be helpful if students are familiar with the following:

- Using a count-in to know what the tempo of a piece of music or rhythm pattern will be.
- Music terminology such as pitch, dynamics, duration and timbre (tone-colour).
- Using a digital tool to record and manipulate sounds such as the GarageBand app. They also need to know how to use the microphone function on a digital device, for example, the microphone on a tablet.

Two options are provided for the composing task in sessions 4 and 5. Option 1 is ideal if time is limited.

- Option 1 Students record and save their work using GarageBand, create an audio file and use a QR code generator to upload the recording (audio file) to the Museum of Sounds.
- Option 2 Follow option 1 and also create a notation score (graphic or staff) of their composition.

These options can be further adapted to cater for students' learning needs.

Teacher preparation

The Teaching for belonging (T4B) icon signals when consideration of individual learning needs may be needed. See page 8 of the Teaching and Learning Resource for information about inclusive learning in the Arts. In this learning sequence the word 'experience' is used in place of 'hear' to signal that there are different ways sound can be experienced. Consider the suitability of sounds and noise levels during this learning sequence for all your learners.



Refer to the Session preparation section and the Exhibition advice and technical support document for the following:

- Session planning and preparation advice
- Teacher planning and preparation
- Student involvement in presenting an exhibition
- Technical support (QR codes, file management and step-by-step instructions)

Evidence of learning

In this learning sequence, this icon signals when the following activities and tasks offer opportunities to collect evidence of learning:

- Be creative and imaginative when exploring ways to produce and combine sounds using voice, body, found sounds and percussion instruments.
- Demonstrate music skills such as awareness of tempo, beat and rhythm.
- Describe use of elements of music using words, images or movement.

Co-design, student voice and agency

The following learning experiences offer opportunities for co-design, student voice and agency:

- Creating a unique class chorus for the Museum of Sounds rhyme.
- Deciding how to present the Museum of Sounds composition.
- Planning the exhibition.



Session 1 - Exploring sounds

Resources

- Device for recording sound (for example, a tablet, phone or laptop with a builtin or external microphone)
- App for recording (for example, GarageBand)
- QR code generator
- A drum or tambour to tap the beat

Additional materials:

Exhibition advice and technical support document

Department, The Arts:

• Music Year 7 Unit 4: Resource 6 – GarageBand how-to guide

Warm-up: Body percussion sounds

All stand in a circle. Explain to students that they are going to use their body as an instrument. Ask them to listen, watch and then echo as you demonstrate the clapping rhythm. Use body percussion (thigh tap, foot stomp) to do a 4-beat count-in followed by a 4-beat rhythm such as:















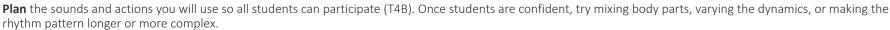


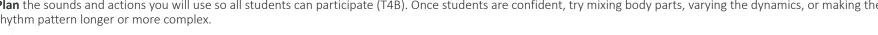
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Using body percussion for the count-in will focus students' attention on the body as an instrument.

Repeat the rhythm a few times using the same body percussion sound. When students can echo the rhythm accurately (in time), start to vary the body percussion sounds by using a different body part or a combination of body parts. Body percussion possibilities include:

- Arm taps (with folded arms, left hand taps right arm, right hand taps left arm together or alternating)
- Shoulder, head, hip, thigh or knee taps
- Finger clicks, claps
- Hand, arm, stomach or thigh rubs
- Hand sliding down arms, torso or thighs







To begin, try:























Variations: loud, soft, using fingers only, using the heel of the hand

Variations: using alternating feet, loud, soft

Museum of Sounds

Session 1 - Exploring sounds (continued)

Creating body percussion rhythm patterns - part 1

Organise the students into pairs or groups of 3. **Allow** groups a few minutes to decide on a rhythm pattern and experiment with ways they can present the pattern using body percussion. **Encourage** them to look, listen and get ideas from each other to prepare 3 to 5 body-part variations of a rhythm. Groups can prepare for group sharing via live presentation or a video they prepare.



Teacher tip – Always use a 4-beat count-in for this activity.

Bring the class back together. Ask each group to present 1 to 2 versions of their body percussion rhythm. Use a format such as:

- 1. Teacher counts-in 4 beats, then keeps a steady beat, that is, on an untuned percussion instrument such as a tambour. This will help students keep in time with each other.
- 2. Group 1 presents a rhythm.
- 3. Teacher taps 4 beats.
- 4. Class echoes group 1 rhythm (using body percussion).
- 5. Repeat the process for each group.

After all groups have presented their rhythm, discuss how they demonstrated their skills. Focus on the skills students needed to present their rhythms such as:

- Staying in-time: the group sounded as if they were playing in unison all the sounds happened together. Or, if it was planned that each student would play on a different beat, the group kept a steady beat, still sounding as if only one person was playing continuously. To help students develop their sense of beat, when they are listening to another group, they can tap on their thighs, in-time with the teacher or student beat-keeper's taps on the tambour.
- Dynamics: did the group make a decision about playing softly, loudly or varying from soft to loud as they played their rhythm? If they did not plan which dynamics they would use, is this an opportunity to improve their work? Could they make their rhythms sound more interesting by varying the dynamics?

Body percussion - part 2

Groups **present** their rhythm patterns again, this time in one or more of the following ways:

- In the same format as above.
- With all groups playing at the same time. (T4B)
- With specific dynamics, for example, loudly or softly.
- One group after another, counting 4 beats in-between each group to maintain the beat.

Extension: invite individual students to present a 4-beat rhythm body percussion pattern to be echoed by the class.

Recording and sharing sounds

- Introduce a digital recording tool, such as a tablet with the GarageBand app or a microphone connected to a phone or laptop (Resource 6 GarageBand how-to guide).
- **Demonstrate** how to record a rhythm pattern using the digital tool.
- Allow time for each group to present and record.
- **Introduce** a QR code generator tool and demonstrate how to upload a recording to generate a QR code.

 This will enable students to share their rhythms with other people. (Exhibition advice and technical support document)
- Allow time for each group to **upload** one or two versions of each their body percussion rhythms.



Reflection: What is a sound?

Ask students to sit in a circle. **Congratulate** them on creating and recording so many patterns and storing them using QR codes. Then, ask them to **develop** a definition of a 'sound' based on their experiences in this session.

Prompt questions could include:

- How can sound be experienced?
- Can you give an example of a sound?
- Is 'sound' the same as 'noise'?
- Are some sounds more pleasant than others? Does everyone agree about which sounds are pleasant? Give examples.

Allow time for students to share their ideas and then develop a class definition. For example, a sound is something our senses experience (feel, see, hear) through vibrations.

Session 2 - Found object sounds

Resources

- A drum or tambour for keeping the beat
- Device for recording sound (for example, a tablet, phone or laptop with a built-in or external microphone)
- App for recording (for example, GarageBand)
- QR code generator

Department, The Arts:

- Music Year 7 Unit 4: <u>GR06 Music</u> <u>pedagogy strategies 7 to 10</u> (discussion section)
- Music Year 7 Unit 4:
 Resource 6 GarageBand how-to guide

Additional materials:

- Classroom sounds worksheet
- Class list of sounds worksheet
- Sounds of the past worksheet
- Exploring found sounds worksheet
- Exhibition advice and technical support document

Warm-up: Body percussion sounds

Run through a shorter version of the session 1 warm-up. If students are confident with the original rhythms and body percussion patterns, increase the level of challenge. For example, use more complicated body percussion patterns or ask students to lead the activity (the class echoes students instead of the teacher modelling).

Teacher prompts	Student activities
Sound conversation Facilitate think, pair, share conversations about sounds. See GR06 for a detailed description of this strategy.	
 Use prompts such as: What sounds do you find interesting or memorable in your everyday life? Where or when might you experience that sound? Name a place where you would not experience that sound. Who or what makes that sound? 	Pairs discuss sounds they have experienced at any time in their lives. These might be sounds they experience every day, or rare sounds they have only heard once or twice, or on special occasions.
How do different sounds make you feel?	Each pair is invited to share 1 or 2 responses with the class.

Museum of Sounds

Session 2 - Found object sounds (continued)	
Teacher prompts	Student activities
Experimenting with found objects Refer to the Exploring found sounds worksheet which outlines how to model this activity in the classroom. Explain to the class that they will be using objects they can find in the classroom to make sounds. Remind students to be safe and respectful of classroom items and each other.	 In groups, students: find 3 to 5 objects that can be used to make sounds write the name of each object on the worksheet (for example, books, a pencil case or chairs) experiment with ways to make sounds with each object prepare to demonstrate their sounds to the class.
Organise students into pairs or groups of 3. Distribute 1 copy of the Classroom sounds worksheet per group.	

Bring the class back together and share what they created live or via a pre-prepared video. (T4B)

Listen to the sounds that each pair makes from the objects they have selected.

After each sound, groups tick the words that best describe the sounds on the worksheet or write other words to describe the sounds.

Discuss the sounds the students created. Ask guestions such as:

- What were some of the objects you used to make sounds?
- Did you find any objects that surprised you with the sounds they made? Which ones? How did they surprise you?
- How did you feel when experimenting with making sounds?
- What new things did you learn about how sounds can be made?

Class list of sounds

Use ideas from the completed worksheets and discussion to create a class list of sounds (on a whiteboard, poster dialogue or sticky notes).

Discuss the list using prompts such as:

- How many different sounds were made using 1 object (or more than 1 object)?
- What objects were used as beaters?
- Were any sounds made by blowing?
- What were the loudest, softest, longest, shortest, brightest and most muffled sounds?
- How did the size or materials of the objects affect the sounds they produced?

Having heard all these sounds, what other objects do you think would make interesting sounds?		
Teacher prompts	Student activities	
Recording and sharing sounds	Pairs:	
Revise the instructions for using the digital tool selected for this task. For example, use Resource 6 – GarageBand how-to guide for instructions on	• select and create 1 or 2 sounds to represent <i>present time</i> . They might choose sounds they have already created, or sounds inspired by other groups.	
how to record using a tablet and GarageBand.	 record the sounds using a digital device with a microphone upload to the chosen storage space for the exhibition 	
Store recordings for use in session 5.	• upload to the chosen storage space for the exhibition	
	• copy the URL into a QR code generator tool.	

Reflection and homework task

Tell students that in the next session they will be exploring sounds from the past. Prompt their thinking with questions, such as:

- Can you think of any sounds from the past that we do not hear anymore or only hear occasionally?
- How and why do you think the sounds we hear every day have changed over time?

Distribute the <u>Sounds of the past worksheet</u> or **display** the worksheet via an electronic whiteboard and ask students to enter the task in their homework diary or journal. Explain that their task before the next session is to do the following:

- **Talk** with people at home or in the community about sounds that were familiar in the past or are rarely heard these days. These might be the sounds of 'things' such as steam trains or sounds of games such as the sound of a skipping rope.
- Write down the name of the sound and add a short description or drawing of the sounds they find out about.
- **Be prepared** to share their findings during the next session.



Session 3 - Almost forgotten sounds

Resources

- A drum or tambour for keeping the beat
- Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (at least 1 per student)
- Recording devices
- QR code generator

Additional materials:

- Students' research about <u>Sounds of the past</u> (session 2 homework task)
- · Class list of sounds worksheet
- Future sounds worksheet
- Museum of Sounds rhyme audio file (email <u>Education.DreamBIG@sa.gov.au</u> to obtain a copy of the audio file)
- Exhibition advice and technical support document

Warm-up: 4-beat rhythm patterns

Using short 4-beat rhythm patterns that students are familiar with, **introduce** the idea of vocal rhythm patterns. For example:

- Ask students to **experiment** with making a bell or alarm with their voices. First **prompt** them to use syllables and words such as 'ding' or 'buzz'.
- If there is time (or as an extension activity), **try** a slightly more complicated rhythm such as 4 Use the same word or syllable. **Ask** students if this pattern was easier or harder to perform using the word or syllable. They will probably find beat two (a pair of quavers) more complicated.
- **Ask** students to think of how to solve the problem by using similar vocal sounds. For example, 'ding d d ding ding' or 'ding di-ng ding ding'.

 Or, using words and body percussion: 'ding ding' ding ding'.
- At all times, use a count-in and focus on keeping a steady beat.

Museum of Sounds

Session 3 - Almost forgotten sounds (continued)

Introducing the Museum of Sounds exhibition

Recap the different sounds that students have created and recorded so far:

- Session 1 Body percussion rhythm patterns recorded using QR codes
- Session 2 Found object sounds (sounds of the present)

Explain that these sounds and more will be part of the class' Museum of Sounds exhibition.

Teacher notes:

- If the class will be attending *The Museum of the Everyday* during DreamBIG Festival, shape this activity to reflect the program description.
- If students have not been to a museum, use videos on the South Australian Museum website <u>samuseum.sa.gov.au</u> at an appropriate time during this session.

Setting up a Museum of Sounds

Introduce the idea of creating a special place to store and exhibit the sounds created by the class from the past, the present and what might be heard in the future. **Talk** about this place as a 'museum' that is not just a place for storing sounds but also a place for sharing ideas. Use prompts such as:

- Do you know a place where our community keeps things that are important?
- What do people keep and pass on from one generation to the next?
- Are buildings the only places that remind us of the past, of who we are now and give us ideas about the future? Use this opportunity to talk about Aboriginal Peoples' connections to Country. Refer to information about Caring for Country in the <u>Dancing Journey Companion session 2 resources section</u>.
- What is a museum? Have you been to a museum? What did you see and do at the museum?
- What kinds of things might you see in a museum?
- How do we learn about the past, present and future?
- If we could create our own Museum of Sounds, what might we put in our museum, and how might we display our exhibits?
- How could we use sounds to share our ideas, tell stories or communicate emotions to our visitors?

Naming the exhibition (optional)

Ask students to suggest possible names for their museum. Prompts could include place-based (name of school location), personalised (5X's Space of Sound), informative (Sounds of yesterday, today and tomorrow brought to you by 6Z), or imaginative (Sonic Adventure).

Museum of Sounds rhyme

Have students sit in a circle. Explain that the class is going to learn a rhyme that will be used to welcome visitors to their 'Museum of Sounds' exhibition.

• Say the rhyme, as students keep a beat on their knees. Email Education.DreamBIG@sa.gov.au to obtain a copy of the audio file.

Note that $\mbox{\ensuremath{$\stackrel{\triangleright}{\bullet}$}}$ is the music symbol for 1 beat of silence (a rest).



What can you hear? Trea-sures a-bound. Wel-come to our mu-se-um of sounds!

- Count in using body percussion and continue to keep the beat as students chant the rhyme.
- Begin by asking students to echo the first phrase (What can you hear? ?). Practise the pattern 2 to 3 times. Then add the second phrase (Treasures abound ?).

- Ask students what they notice about the rhythm of the two phrases (they are the same).
- Next, **demonstrate** the third phrase (Welcome to our Museum of Sounds! ?). **Ask** students to echo the phrase. Focus on the natural rhythm of 'mu-se-UM'). **Practise** this phrase 2 to 3 times.
- Now **ask** students to stand and repeat the complete rhyme 2 to 3 times. If students are feeling confident, **change** the body percussion (body parts) on each repeat. **Always** tap the beat on a tambour or clap to keep the beat.

One instrument, many sounds

Ask students to sit in a circle.

- **Model** ways of creating different sounds using untuned percussion instruments. For example, with a pair of claves (wooden sticks, 2 pieces of plastic pipe or 2 pieces of dowel), tap the sticks together, tap them on the floor, tap one on the floor and other on a tabletop, roll them against each other, rub one between your hands, rub both sticks between your hands, drop one and then the other, and so on.
- Encourage creativity, for example, striking the instrument in different ways (fingers, hands, sticks) using beater heads and sticks, using their hands or arms, or rolling the instrument on the floor.
- Distribute an untuned percussion instrument to each student and prompt them to spread out throughout the space.
- Allow time for students to individually **explore** ways to **produce** 3 to 5 different sounds with their instrument.
- Bring the class back to a circle. Invite some, or each student to **demonstrate** 1 or 2 sounds on their instrument.

Memories of forgotten sounds

Ask students to **share** what they learnt when they asked people at home or in the community about sounds which were familiar parts of everyday life but are not heard very often these days.

Add these sounds to the list of sounds the class made in session 2. Add other sounds that students think of during the conversation.

Ask students to recreate the past sounds from the discussion using their voices and body percussion. Or, use online sources to play examples of the sounds. For example, <u>FX LuMu cellphone ringtone</u> (Pixabay 2022) is a digitised version of an analogue phone bell-sound. More examples can be found in the <u>Mystery sounds audio files</u>.

Teacher prompts	Student activities
Creating sounds Organise the class into pairs or groups of 3.	 Each pair or group: chooses 2 to 3 sounds from the Class list of sounds uses voices, body percussion, found objects and untuned percussion instruments to recreate the sounds they have chosen uses the sounds they have created to present short rhythm patterns (these can be patterns they know, or they can invent their own) records the sounds using a digital device with a microphone uploads to the chosen storage space for the exhibition
 Ask each pair or group to present their: sounds rhythm pattern. Store the recordings for use in session 5. 	 copies the URL into a QR code generator tool. Extension Students choose or draw a graphic symbol for each sound they have created and use those symbols to notate their rhythm pattern.

Session 3 - Almost forgotten sounds (continued)

Homework task: Whatever next?

Distribute the **Future sounds worksheet**. **Ask** students to:

- think about new sounds that will be common in 50 years, sounds that will be almost forgotten and sounds that will have changed significantly
- list their ideas on the Future sounds worksheet.

Explain the following tasks to students:

- Right now, choose one sound from the <u>Class list of sounds</u>. List their sound on the <u>Future sounds worksheet</u> or in their diary or journal for the home task.
- At home, before the next session, they are to imagine changes that will happen over time to this sound. For example, if cars hovered, what sound might they make? List their ideas on the Future sounds worksheet or in their diary or journal.

Session 4 - Sounds of the future

Resources

- Sticky notes
- A drum or tambour for keeping the beat
- Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (at least 1 per student)
- Recording devices
- QR code generator

Department, Technologies:

Digital Technologies – Year 6
 Unit 2: Mountains of data

Additional materials:

- Mystery sounds audio files
- Sound categories worksheet
- Future sounds worksheet
- Exhibition advice and technical support document

Warm-up: Guess that sound!

- Play a selection of 5 to 10 sounds from the Mystery sounds audio files.
- As each sound is correctly identified, write the name of the sound on a sticky note (ready for the Categorising sounds activity below).

Sounds of the future

Facilitate a class discussion about sounds of the future. Ask students about the sounds they have described on the Future sounds worksheet. Ask questions such as:

- What sounds do you think will be heard in schools, homes or the world in the future?
- How might technology change the sounds we hear every day?
- How might different environments, such as towns, cities or forests sound?
- How might music and musical instruments sound?
- What emotions could be communicated through futuristic sounds?
- What sounds will be missing in 50 years?
- What new sounds will exist in 50 years?
- With technology, might we discover new ways to hear what the human ear cannot hear today?
- With technology, might we discover new ways to experience sound?
- What technology exists to support hearing? For example, cochlear implants.

Feeling the music through your skin (Secret Science 2024) shows how a music experiencing tool enables sound vibrations to be enhanced. This clip is from episode 4 of the ABC show Secret Science (from 20:02 onwards). For an explanation on how sound is digitised, refer to Digital Technologies — Year 6 Unit 2: Mountains of data (Department for Education 2021). Sequence 1 involves an experiment that demonstrates sound as vibrations and how it travels in waves which can be digitised or mapped and turned into digital sound using binary processing.

Practice: Museum of Sounds rhyme (See session 3).

Categorising sounds

- **Draw** a table on the whiteboard or project: Sound categories worksheet.
- Choose 'class choice' categories, for example, happy, scary, sad, squishy, sharp, dull, and so on.
- Using the 5 to 10 sticky notes made from the warm-up, listen again to the sounds (Mystery sounds audio files). After hearing each sound once or twice, give the class time to decide which categories it fits into and place the sticky note on the whiteboard. Use a combination of familiar and unfamiliar sounds. Explain to students that sounds might fit into more than one category (make repeat sticky notes) and that different people perceive sounds differently.

For older students, the teacher can **model** this activity first, then small groups can complete the activity as the teacher plays the sounds.

Teacher prompts	Student activities	
Imagining and creating future sounds	Each pair or group:	
Organise students into new pairs or groups of 3.	• imagines 3 to 5 sounds they will hear in the future	
Talk with each pair or group, encouraging and prompting.	 uses prompts on the <u>Future sounds worksheet</u> to write a short description of the sounds they imagine 	
	 uses their voices, untuned percussion and found objects to create the sounds the sounds they have imagined 	Sh
	records the sounds using a digital device with a microphone	
	 uploads to the chosen storage space for the exhibition 	
Bring the class back together. Ask each pair or group to share the sounds they have created.	copies the URL into a QR code generator tool.	
Ask other students to describe the sounds being presented. Allow time for the composing pair or group to add descriptive words used by the class to their own description of the sound on the <u>Future sounds worksheet</u> .		
Store recordings for use in session 5.		

Reflection

Allow students some time to:

- think individually, and then as a pair or group, about the differences in the way they described the sounds they created and the way that others in the class described the sounds
- rewrite their description of the sounds using their original words and contributions from the class
- name their sounds, for example, 'Moon Rover woosh'.

Collect the completed <u>Future sounds worksheets</u> and **store** the recordings for use in the next session.



Session 5 - Composing with sounds

Resources

- A drum or tambour for keeping the beat
- Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (at least 1 per student)
- Recording devices
- QR code generator
- Access to the students' sound files created so far

Additional materials:

- Composition template
- Exhibition advice and technical support document

Warm-up: Practise the Museum of Sounds rhyme (See session 3)

Small group composition task

Congratulate students on collecting, creating and recording so many sounds from the past, present and future.

Explain that the next task is to use the past, present and future sounds they have collected and created to create a piece of music.

Remind students that the sounds they have recorded and uploaded using the QR code generator will be displayed in the Museum of Sounds exhibition.

Stick the ideas about sounds that students have collected and discussed (worksheets from the previous sessions) on the wall or a display board.

Organise the class into groups of 3 or 4. Talk through the instructions on the Museum of Sounds composition template.



Teacher note: two options are provided below. In option 1, students create, record and upload their composition as an audio file. In option 2 (steps 2a and 4a), they also create a graphic or notated score. Students will need devices to access the sounds they have recorded and stored for steps 1, 2, 2a, 4 and 4a.

- Step 1: Review the past, present and future sounds that have been collected for the Museum of Sounds.
- Step 2: Each group selects 1 sound from the past, 1 from the present, and 1 from the future that they would like to display in the Museum of Sounds.
- Step 2a: Groups who will be creating a score design a symbol for each sound; for example, a foot for stomps, a bell for ringing sounds.
- Step 3: All groups, softly (T4B), **rehearse** how they will create the 3 sounds they have chosen. They might be using their voices for one sound, a found object for another and a percussion instrument for the third. Alternatively, 2 sound sources might be needed for 1 sound. There are many possibilities.
- Step 4: All groups use the 3 sounds they have chosen and rehearsed to **compose** a pattern (no more than 16 beats) that can be performed with the Museum of Sounds rhyme. After groups have rehearsed their pattern, they **make a recording** as a reference. The recording can be used to evaluate if the pattern sounds the way they want it to. It is also a reminder of what their pattern sounds like.
- Step 4a: Use the symbols to **create a score** for their work. Start by drawing symbols onto sticky notes (multiple copies of each symbol). Place the sticky notes in order onto an A3 sheet. Rehearse to check accuracy and move the sticky notes around if needed. When the score is correct, secure the sticky notes into place.
- Step 5: Ask groups to **choose dynamics** for their pattern. For example, variations of loud and soft throughout. Encourage students to trial a few options and choose a favourite.
- Step 6: Use a device with a microphone and GarageBand or a similar app to **record** their final version of the composition.
- Step 7: Use a QR code generator to **upload** to the location of their recording and score (if relevant).

Exhibition planning

Discuss with the class what is required to **prepare** for their exhibition. Refer to the start of session 7 for ideas.





Session 6 - Sharing, rehearsing and recording

Resources

- A drum or tambour for keeping the beat
- Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (at least 1 per student)

Additional materials:

- Composition templates from previous session
- Exhibition advice and technical support document

Warm-up

Allow time for each group to rehearse their pattern. Use the session 5 recordings and composition templates as a reminder.

Sharing, rehearsing and recording

Bring the class together, sitting in a circle. Explain that now they will combine their patterns with the Museum of Sounds rhyme.

Ask each group to **present** their pattern so that the whole class can hear the music they have created. **Use** a count-in – the teacher claps or taps 4 beats on a tambour, then the group presents their rhythm.

Practise joining the students' rhythms after the Museum of Sounds rhyme. Assign each group with a letter 'B', 'C', 'D', and so on. The rhyme will be 'A', which everyone joins in.

Decide on a sequence for presenting the students' rhythms. Always include the 4-beat count-in before 'A' and before each group's presentation.

Sequence examples:

Example 1: Part 1 – A B C D A (break) Part 2 – A E F G A (Each part begins and ends with the whole class, 3 groups present in the middle section.)

Example 2: Rondo form – **A** B **A** C **A** D **A** E **A** (and so on).

Begin with a count-in and keep tapping the beat throughout. When students are not presenting their pattern, they can softly tap the beat on their knees.

Allow groups time to **rehearse** individually before each run-through. A few rehearsals of the whole class sequence will be needed to achieve the best possible presentation. For example:

- Run-through 1 focus on getting the sequence right
- Run-through 2 focus on their group maintaining the same tempo
- Run-through 3 focus on the dynamics of their pattern

During the final rehearsal, the teacher **records** a complete run-through.

The class **listens** back to the performance. Using sticky notes, ask students to **write** or **draw**:

- one thing that worked very well
- one thing that needs more rehearsal.

Discuss students' comments and allow time for groups to rehearse again, focusing on their suggestions for improvement.

Perform and record the complete performance.

Upload the recording to be played at the exhibition using the QR code generator. This recording can be part of the ongoing exhibition and if possible, a live performance presented to an audience at the opening of the exhibition.

Exhibition planning

Continue exhibition preparations. Refer to the start of session 7 for ideas.

Session 7 - The Museum of Sounds exhibition

Resources

- Completed worksheets
- QR code display sheets
- Graphic scores (if created)
- A drum or tambour for keeping the beat
- Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (if performing live)

Additional materials:

• Exhibition advice and technical support document

Planning and presenting the Museum of Sounds exhibition

Allow as much lead-in time as possible for exhibition preparation to provide opportunities for student voice, agency, co-design and collaboration (T4B).

Depending on time available, students might want to do the following:

- **Develop** invitations and posters for the exhibition.
- Plan, write and practise presenting a welcome for the audience.
- Create QR code backgrounds (for example, coloured A4 sheets) which provide information about the sounds and who created them.
- Assist in placing the QR code display in the exhibition space.
- Write, draw or record short reflections about their role in creating the Museum of Sounds. These could be recorded as audio files files (refer to safety considerations listed in the Exhibition advice and technical support document or printed and displayed in the exhibition space. Videos of the class working on different tasks could also be included.
- **Create** a display of the instruments and found objects they have used to create the sounds in the museum. Additional exhibition preparation information is listed in the **Exhibition advice and technical support document**.

Presentation and museum launch

Welcome the audience.

- Explain the Museum of Sounds concept to the audience. Share a few of the sounds from the past, present and future.
- Demonstrate to the audience how the exhibition works, what is in it and how to access the QR codes.
- If applicable, **perform** the complete composition using the format from session 5.
- If possible, **make** a recording of the performance and exhibition.
- Students chaperone the audience, talking about their learning experiences and providing technical support.

Reflection (this could occur after the audience has left or in a follow up session):

- Use a reflection process that students are familiar with to recap the learning and skills developed in this learning sequence.
- Talk about other places the Museum of Sounds exhibition could be presented such as the local library, supermarket, and so on.





Ideas for adapting this learning sequence

This learning sequence is written for years 3 to 4. It can be adapted for years 1 to 2 or years 5 to 6 using the ideas detailed below. The level of music skills required can be adapted to cater for students' confidence and experience.

For younger students:

- Spend more time explicitly modelling warm-up rhythm patterns and the Museum of Sounds rhyme, building in knowledge and skill acquisition activities such as differentiating between beat and rhythm.
- Use smaller sets of sounds. For example, ask students to identify 3 rather than 5 'present' sounds in the classroom.
- Select 1 or 2 rather than all 3 timeframes; past (session 3), present (session 2) and future (session 4) and adapt accordingly. Concepts and skills that are scaffolded through sessions 2 to 4 will need to be included in your modification.
- Give the class practice in transforming existing sounds into future sounds through a guided improvisation. In this activity, the teacher would model how an existing sound could be modified by changing the way the sound is produced, for example, rubbing two claves (rhythm sticks) together instead of hitting them or combining vocal and percussion sounds.

For older students:

Incorporate these activities into a 'work of the future' unit. Students could do the following:

- Investigate what sound designers do.
- Think about the dispositions and digital tools that a sound designer might utilise in their work, for example, observation, imagination, music creation tools (DAWs Digital Audio Workstations), and digital options such as presets, algorithms and filters.
- Sample (record) sounds from their environment and transform them (edit) using GarageBand filters.

Inclusive approaches:

In this learning sequence, the Teaching for belonging icon (T4B) signals when consideration of individual learning needs may be needed. See page 8 of the Teaching and Learning Resource for information about inclusive learning in the Arts.



Scan the QR code to provide feedback by 28 July 2025



Session preparation

Before session 1

Essential:

- Familiarise yourself with the technology used a tablet with an app for recording and playing back audio such as GarageBand or a microphone connected to a phone or laptop. See <u>Resource 6 GarageBand how-to guide</u> (Department for Education 2021) for instructions on how to use a range of apps. Other programs that work with Android devices include Chrome Music Lab and BandLab (internet access required).
- Choose a QR code generator app and familiarise yourself with using it.
- See the Exhibition advice and technical support document for:
 - QR code generation instructions
 - advice about using QR code generators safely in the classroom.
- Decide where you will store the recordings that the QR codes will link to.

Optional:

- Review <u>GR01: Tips and tricks for teaching music R to 6</u> (Department for Education 2021).
- Display <u>GR02: Elements of music posters</u> (Department for Education 2020) in your classroom. They include images and vocabulary that students can use when describing the qualities of sounds they hear.

Sessions 2 and 4 to 7

Untuned percussion instruments and found objects

- Gather a collection of untuned percussion instruments and found objects that meet the needs of your students. Include found objects of varied materials, weights, densities and sizes such as containers, cardboard, paper, saucepans, boxes, food storage containers, buckets, lengths of wood (or piping) and metal (or hard plastic) spoons.
- Gather drumsticks, beaters or objects that can be used as beaters of different sizes and materials.
- Check the safety and durability of items ensure that there are no sharp edges and no glass.

Session 4

Audio files for the quiz

- Decide if you will use the provided <u>Mystery sounds audio files</u> for the 'What sound is that?' quiz. Alternatively, you or the students can use a device to record sounds from around the school or local environment.
- If developing your own playlist, include familiar and unfamiliar sounds with a variety of pitches (high, low), dynamics (loud, soft), durations, (long, short) timbres and tone colours (such as crisp, muffled, screechy, warm or squishy).
- Sounds can be sourced and downloaded from sites such as <u>Pixabay</u> or <u>Freesound</u>. Check any attribution requirements for sounds you download and include this information in the slideshow or other document you use to store the sounds.

Sessions 4 to 6

Spaces for composing, sharing and displaying the Museum of Sounds exhibition

• If possible, organise a large enough space so that groups can set up their instruments to compose and rehearse. For example, a hall, a multi-purpose room or a covered outdoor space that is not too close to other classrooms to cause noise interference.

Session 7 and all exhibitions

The Museum of Sounds exhibition

• The exhibition space needs to be large enough for the whole class to share their composition to an audience and have space to display the QR codes and instruments they have used in their recordings. PA equipment such as a microphone and speaker may be required for both the presentation and the Museum of Sounds exhibition (QR codes and recordings).

Session	Resource list	
1	 Device for recording sound (for example, a tablet, phone or laptop with a built-in or external microphone) App for recording (for example, GarageBand) 	 QR code generator A drum or tambour to tap the beat
2	 Music Year 7 Unit 4: <u>GR06 – Music Pedagogy strategies 7 to 10</u> (discussion section) Music Year 7 Unit 4: <u>Resource 6 – GarageBand how-to guide</u> <u>Classroom sounds worksheet</u> – one per group <u>Class list of sounds worksheet</u> <u>Sounds of the past worksheet</u> – homework prompt sheet 	 Exploring found sounds worksheet A drum or tambour for keeping the beat Device for recording sound (for example, a tablet, phone or laptop with a built-in or external microphone) App for recording (for example, GarageBand) QR code generator
3	 Audio file for Museum of Sounds rhyme (email <u>Education.DreamBIG@sa.gov.au</u> for this file) Students' research about <u>Sounds of the past</u> (session 2 homework task) <u>Class list of sounds worksheet</u> <u>Future sounds worksheet</u> – homework prompt sheet 	 Rhythm pattern graphic score template – one per group A drum or tambour for keeping the beat Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (at least one per student) Recording devices QR code generator
4	 A larger teaching space (if possible) Sound categories worksheet Future sounds worksheet Mystery sounds audio files – audio files for the 'What sound is that?' quiz (adapt as required by adding your own sound recordings or choosing others from sound effects or sample databases) 	 A drum or tambour for keeping the beat Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (at least one per student) Recording devices QR code generator
5	 A larger teaching space (if possible) Access to the students' sound files created so far Museum of sounds rhyme group composition template – groups that notate a score can use this worksheet 	 A drum or tambour for keeping the beat Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (at least one per student) Recording devices QR code generatoror
6	 A larger teaching space (if possible) Composition templates from previous session A drum or tambour for keeping the beat 	 Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (at least one per student) Recording devices QR code generator (if needed)
7 and additional exhibitions	 Completed worksheets QR code display sheets Graphic scores (if created) A drum or tambour for keeping the beat 	 Untuned percussion instruments or found sound objects (for performing live or display) Exhibition space Signage for attendees PA equipment such as a microphone and speaker (if needed)

Exhibition advice and technical support

Disclaimer

- The advice in this document takes e-safety into account and is relevant for Department for Education sites. Other sites should follow their relevant policies and procedures.
- Some QR codes have been linked to scams. It is important to explain to students not to scan public QR codes without first speaking with an adult or checking the URL. The codes they will create in this learning sequence are safe because they have used secure methods. Once the gallery exhibit is finished it is recommended to destroy the codes either physically or by putting a thick line through them. This is because free codes expire and can be used by other people for different purposes.

This document covers the following:

- Teacher planning and preparation
- Student involvement in presenting an exhibition
- Technical support:
- 1. Preparing the exhibition
- 2. Creating and managing files

Teacher planning and preparation

- Consider how you will maximise lead-in time to the exhibition and provide opportunities for student voice, agency, co-design and collaboration.
- Decide if you will follow the full learning sequence or focus on past, present or future sounds.
- Consider what students will do as part of their learning (as much as possible) and what you will do. For example, teachers may need to:
 - seek assistance in preparing equipment for the sessions, storing sounds and deciding on technology requirements for the exhibition space
 - book class sets of tablets or other equipment such as microphones
 - download apps onto tablets
 - complete required processes such as booking spaces and following your school's events and e-safety policies
 - alert colleagues to timetable changes or opportunities for their classes to engage with the exhibition
 - work with colleagues as appropriate to collaborate, such as students developing exhibition invitations and posters during Visual Arts.

Student involvement in presenting an exhibition

Depending on the time available, students may contribute in the following ways:

- **Develop** invitations and posters promoting the exhibition.
- Plan, write and practise presenting a welcome for the audience.
- Write, draw or record short reflections about their role in creating the Museum of Sounds. These could be recorded as audio files (refer to the safety considerations listed here) or printed and displayed in the exhibition space. Videos of the class working on different tasks could also be included.
- Create QR code backgrounds (for example, coloured A4 sheets) which provide information about the sounds and who created them.

- Assist in preparing the exhibition space by:
 - preparing a welcome area and equipment area
 - making signage to assist attendees to find the exhibition
 - displaying the QR codes in a gallery format
 - creating a display of the instruments and found objects used to create the sounds in the museum.
- For the exhibition event. **take on roles** such as:
 - setting up and packing up the exhibition, including charging tablets
 - meeting attendees at the front office
 - welcoming the audience
 - chaperoning audience members and assisting with technology.

Technical support (QR codes, file management and step-by-step instructions)

1. Preparing the exhibition

- Storing files securely
- Planning device availability

2. Creating and managing files

- Creating audio files
- Storing audio files
- Generating QR codes (Canva, Chrome browser, free QR code generators and URL shorteners)

Storing files securely

It is strongly recommended that audio files are saved online in a space accessible only through your site's internal network. This option will require exhibition attendees to use school-based devices, such as tablets, to scan the QR codes and experience the recordings. The alternative approaches suggested below carry a greater element of risk. As the files are saved, use file-naming protocols that will be meaningful for all users.

Planning device availability

Having devices available for exhibition attendees to use is a key factor in making this event a great experience for everyone involved. Use the following steps as a guide:

- Consider how many devices can be available for exhibition attendees at any one time. You may wish to hold one or two in reserve in case of technical issues. For example, one visiting class at a time might experience the exhibition with 1 tablet between 2 students. For external visitors, such as families and community, consider allocating 1 tablet per person.
- Book the equipment you require so it is available for the times and days of your exhibition (including charging time).
- Consider a timeslot booking system to ensure there is enough equipment available for the number of attendees at any one time.

Additional considerations:

- Allow changeover time before the next group arrives to clean and reset the equipment.
- Factor in the time needed to charge the equipment before and during the breaks.
- Plan to have the students who have created the exhibition guide the attendees and assist with using the technology. Have a practice run of this process before hosting external visitors.

Creating audio files

There are many applications that allow you to create music. The following information is a guide to some of the possibilities.

For Apple devices (iOS) <u>GarageBand</u> is pre-installed on most devices. Files created with GarageBand are best saved as a WAV file. A WAV file can be played by most devices. Information about saving WAV files is provided below. For all devices with Google Chrome installed – The Chrome Music Lab <u>Song Maker</u> app is a good choice, particularly for younger learners. The app includes a publicly accessible link.

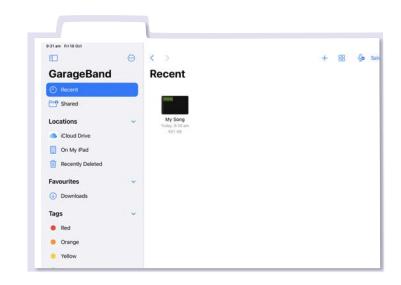
<u>BandLab</u> is a free music studio for older learners, only accessible online. You will need to make an education account which is free. Students can join classes with a code you generate.

Audacity can be downloaded to local devices but may be blocked by Department for Education filtering. You will need to fill in a request for non-standard software.

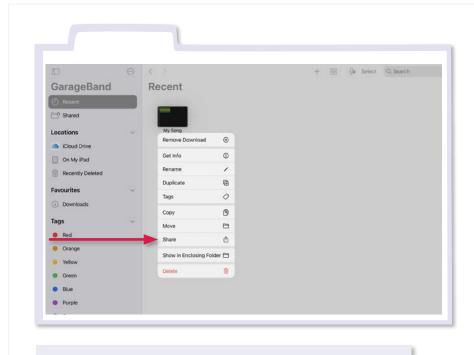
Saving GarageBand files as a WAV file:

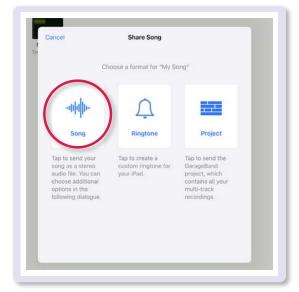


1. After you have created your track in GarageBand, select the file icon.



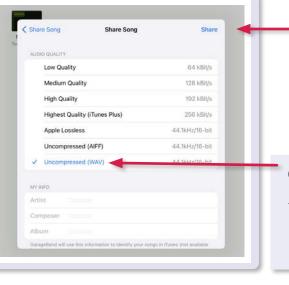
2. Save the file to the iCloud drive.





5. Choose 'Song' from the menu.

- 3. Hold your finger down on the file you want to share.
- 4. Select 'Share'.



- 6. Select 'Uncompressed (WAV)' and then click 'Share'.
- 7. Select a location from the menu, for example, the class folder on the school's secure internal network.

Storing audio files

Before generating a QR code, the students' audio files must be stored online in a space accessible only through your site's internal network. This might be on iCloud, Google Drive or OneDrive. Many school accounts will require the person accessing the QR code link to be Department for Education staff or students. This is why sites need to provide exhibition attendees with site-based devices.

Consult your IT support person and ask their advice about the most accessible place the files can be securely stored **before** beginning to store the files.

Safety note: make sure that student files are de-identified. This means they must name and save the audio files **without any identifying information**. For example, foundsound1.wav or voicesandmetalcontainer.mp3.

Do not permit students to save the file with their name or school site included in the text. Files can be organised in folders that are named with students' first names, but make sure that the QR code is linked directly to the audio file and not to the folder.

After the audio files are stored, copy the URL link. You will need this link to make the QR code.

The following options to store files online can be used after security risks are evaluated:

- Music streaming services such as SoundCloud or YouTube will work, but these sites will need an account. Note that sometimes these sites advertise inappropriate material.
- Learner management system files shared with parents. Caution is advised and settings should be set to restricted mode.

If sites do not have enough devices to allow reasonable audience access, the files could be:

- stored on a dedicated page on the school website (any security risks should be carefully considered before using this option)
- made available through the school's public facing social media. Before using this option, files must be de-identified.

Generating QR codes

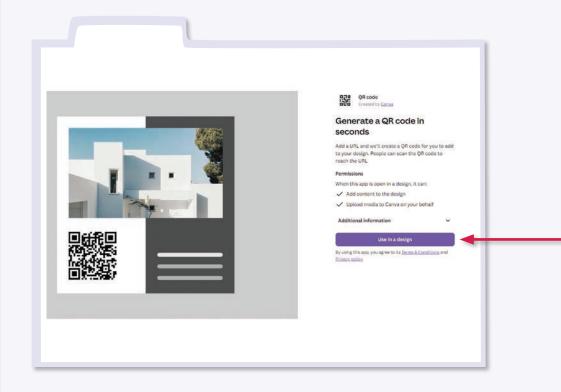
There are many ways to create a QR code. If you are interested in teaching students about QR codes, <u>Digital Technologies – Year 4 Unit 3</u> (Department for Education 2023) has a section called 'Cracking the code' which explains how QR codes work.

Canva

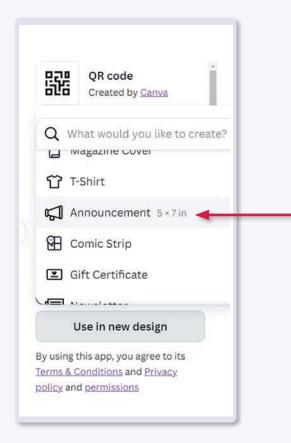
All Department for Education schools have single sign on access to **Canva**.

- <u>Detailed instructions</u> for generating a QR code using Canva are provided in the app. This quick guide will get you started.
- Navigate to https://www.canva.com/apps/QRCode/gr-code

Canva



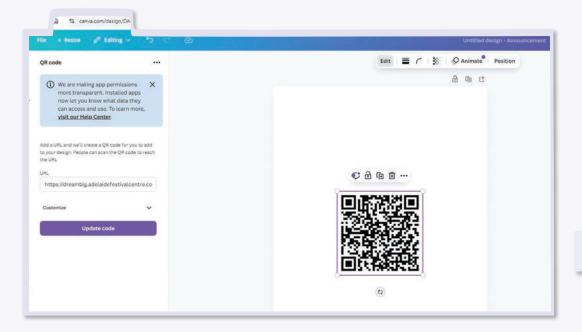
1. Choose an existing design or start from scratch with 'Use in new design'.



2. If you select 'Use in new design' you will have several options to choose from – each will produce a blank template. For simplicity, select 'Announcement'.

Canva

3. Copy and paste the URL with the location of the audio file into the left panel and Canva will generate a QR code. Students can decorate around the code with text or design elements.



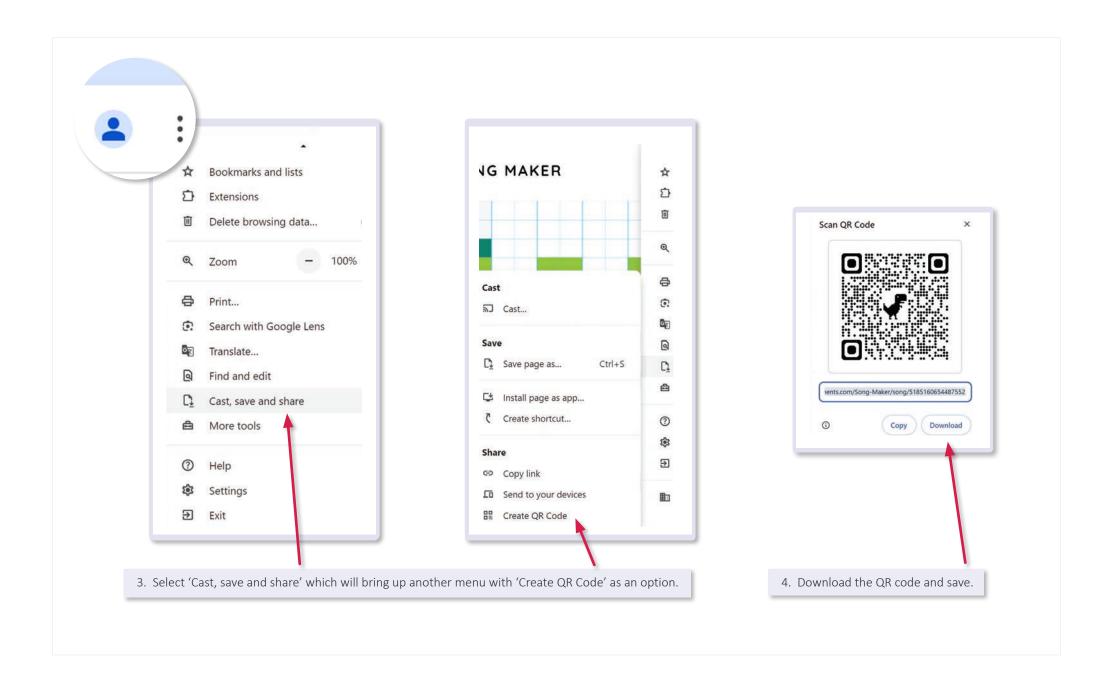
4. Save the QR code using a suitable file name and print.

Chrome browser

1. Navigate to the URL of the audio file in the browser window.



 Select the three dots on the top right of the window. This will bring up a menu.



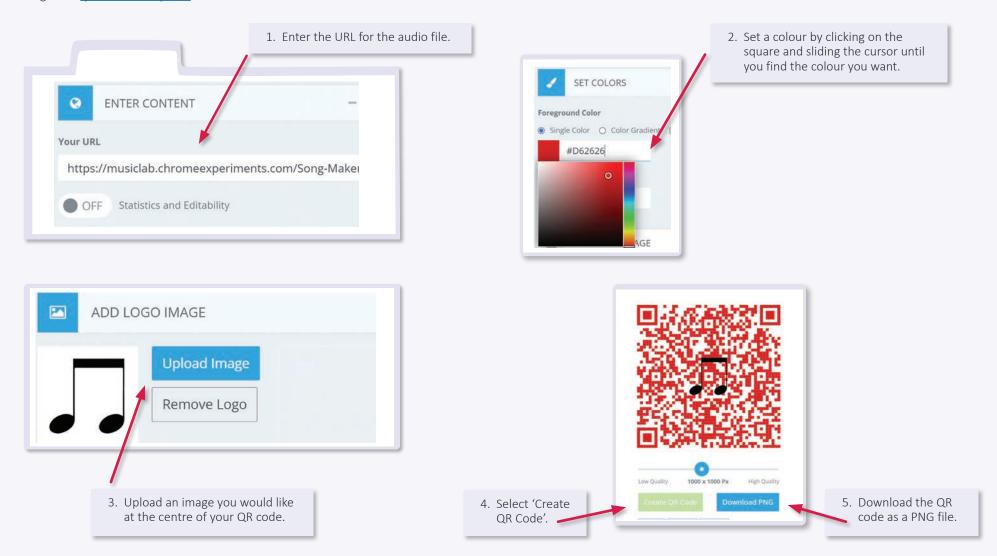
Free QR code generators

There are a number of free options you can use to generate a QR code. Be aware that free QR codes generally expire after an extended period of time (for example, 12 months). See the disclaimer section for recommendations regarding QR codes.

Most QR code generators will generate a basic QR code for free. Adding design elements or custom features often comes at a cost.

One option is QRCode Monkey which allows codes to be coloured and images embedded in the centre using the add logo image option.

• Navigate to grcode-monkey.com.

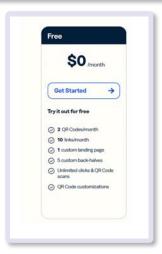


URL shorteners

URL shortening services also have QR code options. <u>Bitly</u> and <u>TinyURL</u> are two that are commonly used. They offer free and paid accounts.

Bitly allows users to create five free links or codes each month using a free account.

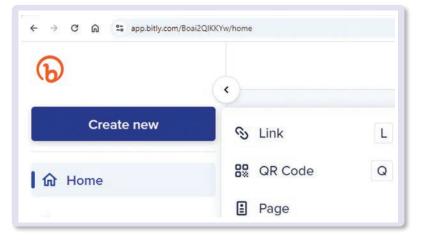
1. Sign up with your school's email account or a Google email address.



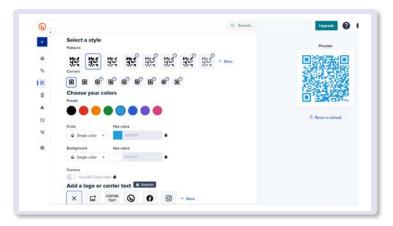
3. You can customise the back half of your short URL. If people attending the exhibition do not have access to a QR code reader they can type in the short URL into their browser.



2. Select 'Create new' and then select 'QR Code'.



4. Set your colours and create your code. Images require an upgrade to a paid account.





Exploring found sounds

In this learning sequence, students use their voices, percussion instruments and 'found sounds' – sounds created by objects that are not usually regarded as instruments. Found sounds can be sourced from almost anywhere. They might be basic or complex. Some may not make an obvious 'note' or 'pitch'.

The following suggestions can be used to scaffold activities in session 2 where students are talking about sounds and experimenting with sounds that can be made with objects found in the classroom.

Experimenting with sound

These activities all require an imaginative, creative and persistent mindset. Before students start exploring, perform a safety check on each object. Make sure there are no sharp edges or easily broken materials.

Encourage students to do the following when exploring the sonic possibilities of each object:

- Try all the possibilities with your found objects, obvious and imaginative, so long as no damage is caused.
- Use their beat and rhythm knowledge and skills.
- Explore links between music and science.
- Combine materials such as plastic, metal, paper, and so on.
- Use different body parts as beaters.
- Go outside to find sounds natural sounds and sounds made by humans.
- Discuss the potential of each object as an instrument and record their findings on the <u>Classroom sounds worksheet</u>. For example, ask questions such as:
 - How many different sounds can it make?
 - Can it make long (continuous) and short sounds?
 - How can you vary the dynamics (loud, soft)?
- Create patterns with the sounds they discover.

Guiding prompt

What sounds are possible that fit with the idea (past, present or future) for a music composition or performance?

Activity (example)

Organise pairs or groups of 3 to explore the concept that everyday items have musical potential.

- Find an object to model experimenting with found objects. A drink bottle will do. Make sure that it has some water inside and that it is securely sealed. Start making some sounds:
 - Tap it one finger, lots of fingers, the palm of your hand
 - Shake it quickly, slowly
 - Roll it between your hands, on the floor or a tabletop
 - Blow into a recessed space
 - Hit it with a percussion beater soft top or hard top
 - Hit it against a similar object
- Try a combination of objects such as a lunchbox with pencils inside.
- Discuss the findings and model on the whiteboard how to fill out the <u>Classroom sounds worksheet</u>. An example is provided on the following page.









Name or drawing of the object	How the object produces sound	Discussion only – description of the sound
Soft plastic water bottle		
1	Finger tap	Short, soft to very soft
	Multi-finger tap	Short, sort of loud to very soft
	Hard-top beater	Muffled
Y	Rolling on a hard surface	Random sounds from attachments
	Blowing into the flip-top straw	Whistle sound
Metal water bottle		
	Finger tap	Muffled, short, louder with fingernail tap, softer with fingertip
	Tap the removable lid against the body of the bottle	Check out the sound differences above and below the water line
Lunchbox with pencils		
	Rolling pencils around a lunchbox: • with and without the lid • with one pencil • with lots of pencils Shaking the box instead of rolling the pencils	
Lunchbox with masking tape		
	Using a pen as a beater Change the sound by adding some masking tape on the lunchbox	

The following resource may also be useful:

• How to make upcycled musical instruments (BBC Bitesize n.d.)



Classroom sounds

Task

- 1. Individually and silently, look around the classroom and identify 5 objects that could make a sound.
- 2. After 2 minutes, share your ideas with the other people in your group. Together, choose 3 to 5 sound sources (objects that can make sounds). Write the name or draw each object you choose in the table below.
- 3. For each object, experiment to find ways that it can make a sound by:
 - shaking
 - hitting with a hand or another object such as a beater
 - blowing onto or across the top of the object
 - strumming by hand or with another object.
- 4. Write or draw a description of how the object can produce sound.

Name or drawing of the object	How the object produces sound (Hint: there might be more than one possibility)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

5. Practise making sounds with objects you have chosen so you are ready to demonstrate them to the class.







Class list of sounds

Found object name	How the object produces sound



-			
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IV	~		е.



Sounds of the past

Some sounds from the past aren't heard anymore. Or, they might only be heard in a particular place or at a particular time.

- 1. Talk to people you know about 'Sounds of the past'. Ask them about sounds they used to hear that aren't heard much (or at all) these days.
- 2. Make a list of the sounds you discuss. Add information about the person who told you about the sound and how they described the sound.
- 3. Bring your list of 'Sounds of the past' to the next Museum of Sounds session on

Sound	Who told me about the sound	Memories of the sound
Example: Ship horns	My neighbour	On foggy winter mornings we used to hear ship horns blowing in the bay near our house. The horns sounded deep, loud and spooky. Even if you stood on the beach, you couldn't see the ships.







Sounds of the future

How will the sounds we hear today sound in the future? This is your chance to imagine and invent.

Task

- 1. Choose a sound from the class list of sounds. Write the name of the sound into the box below.
- 2. Imagine how the sound might change over the next 50 years.
- 3. Write a description of the 'future sound' you imagine. Add a picture or diagram to show how the object will make the future sound.
- 4. Bring your list of 'Sounds of the future' ideas to the next Museum of Sounds session on

Sound o	of today
---------	----------

Sound of tomorrow description



Sound of tomorrow illustration









Rhythm pattern graphic score

Task

Create a graphic score to show how the sounds are organised in your rhythm pattern.

1. Draw a symbol for each sound in the pattern. For example, if a pattern uses the word buzz, hand claps and pencil shakes you will need one word and two symbols:

Buzz,





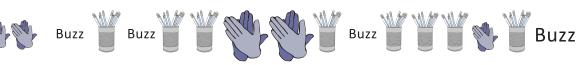
- 2. Rehearse your rhythm pattern.
- 3. In the box below, create a graphic score that shows the order in which the sounds happen in your pattern. Alter the size of the symbol to reflect the volume so that larger symbols represent louder sounds. Stack sounds that happen together as shown at the end of the example below.















Group pattern









Mystery sounds audio files

Click on each sound file link and play them for students. Do not display this page.

Sound 1	Sound 8
Sound 2	Sound 9
Sound 3	Sound 10
Sound 4	<u>Sound 11</u>
Sound 5	Sound 12
Sound 6	Sound 13
Sound 7	Sound 14

Reference list

Sound 1: Freesound 2020, Galley-bacon-frying-and-skillet-clunks.wav, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/4billboards/sounds/512122/

Sound 2: Freesound 2012, Dog Pitiful Howl and Bark, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/Jace/sounds/155317/>

Sound 3: Freesound 2014, creaking-door-open01.flac, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/Aiyumi/sounds/244425/

Sound 4: Freesound 2012, Wave on Shore 1, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/rbirdwise/sounds/157183/>

Sound 5: Freesound 2019, FX_Eating_Toast.WAV, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/PeteBarry/sounds/493901/

Sound 6: Freesound 2019, Harp Glissando Descending Long, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/SergeQuadrado/sounds/476711/>

Sound 7: Freesound 2010, 20100614Thunderstorm02.mp3, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/csengeri/sounds/99079/>

Sound 8: Freesound 2011, Computer startup.wav, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/juskiddink/sounds/122683/

Sound 9: Freesound 2021, *Train Passing By 137 with Bell*, Engine, Steam Hissing, Outside Ambiance.mp3, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/FunWithSound/sounds/592746/

Sound 10: Freesound 2018, basketball ext dribble bounce hard surface.flac, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/kyles/sounds/453757/>

Sound 11: Freesound 2017, Typewriter loop 4 94 bpm.wav, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/Owl/sounds/387907/>

Sound 12: Freesound 2024, Aircraft Taking Off, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/naturenotesuk/sounds/754984/>

Sound 13: Freesound 2019, Crowd Cheering - Full Recording.wav, viewed 1 October 2024, https://freesound.org/people/GregorQuendel/sounds/481773/>

Sound 14: Freesound 2018, Chess pieces rolling on the chess board.wav, viewed 1 October 2024, < https://freesound.org/people/BiancaBothaPure/sounds/437487/>



Sound categories

Sound	Loud	Soft	High	Low	Class choice 1	Class choice 2
						6 •



Museum of Sounds rhyme group composition template

Task

Create a graphic score to show how the sounds are organised in your group's rhythm pattern for the Museum of Sounds rhyme.

1. Draw a symbol for each sound in the pattern. Stack sounds that happen together. For example, the future sound of a 'carship' might be created by saying 'swoosh' and stomping feet.

Swoosh +





Ol





- 2. Rehearse your rhythm pattern.
- 3. In the box below and overside, create a graphic score that shows the order in which the sounds happen in your pattern. Vary the symbol size to reflect the volume and stack sounds that happen together.

Group pattern





Museum of Sounds session 5 Group pattern

Reference list

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- Pixabay 2022, FX LuMu cellphone ringtone Huawei Y6 fx old phone, viewed 12 June 2024, https://pixabay.com/sound-effects/fx-lumu-cellphone-ringtone-huawei-y6-fx-old-phone-68532/



Transforming the Everyday

(Adaptable for years 5 to 6 and 9 to 10)

Teacher preparation resources

Department, The Arts:

- GR01 Teaching the visual arts (Department for Education 2022)
- GR02 Elements of visual arts posters 7 to 10 (Department for Education 2021)
- <u>GR04 Visual arts glossary R to 10</u> (Department for Education 2022)
- GR05 Audience and viewing etiquette (Department for Education 2022)
- GR06 Pedagogy strategies (Department for Education 2022)

Preparing classroom space

Collaborative Bunting Project information

Session	Resource list			
1	 Preparing classroom space Triangular piece of black card approximately 20 cm wide A4 and A3 paper 	Lead pencilsErasersPencil sharpeners	 Fine point pens (0.4 and 0.6) Sticky notes An assortment of everyday objects 	
2	 Preparing classroom space (session 2 notes for the gallery display) One-minute 'quick draw' activities A4 and A3 paper 	Lead pencilsErasersPencil sharpeners	 Fine point pens (0.4 and 0.6) Sticky notes An assortment of everyday objects 	
3	A4 and A3 paperLead pencils	 Erasers Pencil sharpeners	Fine point pens (0.4 and 0.6)Sticky notes	
4	 Preparing classroom space (session 4 notes) Postcard detective questions worksheet 5 vintage postcards from the same decade, each cut into 5 pieces (ensure enough pieces for the number of students) 	 Speaker and device to play music Vintage music selection Projector and screen Butchers' paper (for the postcard criteria list) 	Pins or tapeA4 paperLead pencilsMarker pens	
5	 Postcard criteria list from previous session A4 paper Lead pencils Erasers 	Pencil sharpenersRulersColoured markers and pencilsGlue sticks	 Assorted coloured paper Assorted craft materials (teacher's choice) Collaborative Bunting Project information Template for the final artwork 	
6	Glue sticks	Stapler and staples	Lengths of string, rope or ribbon to hang the bunting	

Preparing classroom space

In this learning sequence, students work as a whole class, in small groups and individually. Organising the room to create discrete spaces for each grouping will support students to focus and participate. If there is not enough space for 3 work areas, consider how to reorganise the space quickly for each activity. Use the following points as a guide:

- Whole class warm-ups: students are best seated in a circle for the 'This is not a triangle' activity. Make sure there is open space in the middle of the circle to allow students to move and expressively demonstrate what the triangle has become.
- **Groups of 2 to 3:** for example, in sessions 1 and 2 (redesigning an object). For these activities, each group of students can sit around a table or bench that has enough space for the materials they are using such as the object they are reimagining.
- Individual activities such as 'one-minute quick draws'. Allow students to find a space in the room where they feel relaxed and comfortable. This may be at a table or bench, on the floor or on beanbags (with a clipboard to keep the paper or card stable).

Session 1 - preparation of materials and classroom space

- Organise a diverse collection of everyday objects. Choose objects with a variety of shapes, parts, sizes and textures. Examples include a water bottle, a desk lamp and an egg carton. Optional: prior to session 1, encourage students to bring a familiar and unbreakable object with the parameters above.
- Become familiar with the 'This is not a ...' warm-up activity. An explanation and demonstration video are available here.
- Prepare a visual analysis of an everyday object to model analysis and demonstrate the use of visual arts language and terminology. An example is provided in session 1.

Sessions 2 and 4 - preparation of the classroom space

- In session 2, students display their redesigned objects. Groups need space for the gallery walk, and to view and discuss each display.
- In session 4, a wall or display board space is needed to hang butchers' paper.

Session 4 - preparation of materials and classroom space

Before the session:

• Decide on a decade from the past and source at least 5 vintage postcards that feature the look and lifestyle of that time. Select postcards that have strong visual aesthetics and provide inspiration through interesting use of images, fonts and design elements. For example, these postcards present different views of 'surf culture':

<u>Postcard 1</u> <u>Postcard 2</u> <u>Postcard 3</u> <u>Postcard 4</u> <u>Postcard 5</u>

- Make copies of the postcards and cut each into approximately 5 pieces (ensure there are enough pieces for the total number of students).
- Prepare images of the postcards to display on an IWB or large screen to the class.
- Prepare a playlist (1 to 5 songs) from the era or style of the vintage postcards. If possible, select the instrumental versions. For example, the following tracks set the mood to discuss the surf culture postcards:

<u>The Denvermen – Surfside</u> (Malabu2 2008)

<u>The Delltones – Hangin' five</u> (The Rockabillie 2019)

<u>The Atlantics – Bombora</u> (Jenipete 2013)

<u>Little Pattie – Stompin' at</u> <u>Maroubra</u> (Sallie6 2011) <u>The Echomen – Strangers when</u> <u>we met (</u>Yellowitom61 2016)

On the day, prior to the session:

- Arrange 5 large table groupings, each with 5 chairs around (enough for all students). Allow plenty of space for students to walk around the tables.
- Set up a speaker to play the music from the era of the postcards on loop. Play the music as students enter.
- Set up images of all 5 postcards ready to display on an IWB or large screen to show later in the session.
- On each table grouping, place a copy of the <u>Postcard detective questions worksheet</u> and a pen or pencil.
- On a wall, pin up a large piece of butchers' paper.

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One-minute 'quick draw' activities

When you only have a minute to sketch something, there is no time to overthink. In quick draw activities, you respond to the prompt intuitively. It is a warm-up for your eyes, hands and brain. Quick draw responses might not be perfect, but if practised over time they will build drawing skills and confidence. You can use them to practise observing shapes and lines or to hone technical skills. One tip is to focus on the outline of the shape you are drawing.

Ideas for quick draw prompts

- Use a prompt generator such as MegaPencil (megapencil.co/art-prompt-generator).
- Ask participants to suggest a prompt.
- Select 3 of the following:

a bowl of cereal	stars in the night sky	an ice-cream holding a hotdog
a lunch box	a mythical creature with a great hair style	a bunch of grapes
a toothbrush	a flowering plant	pizza dough being tossed and stretched
a thoughtful face	circles with stripes and dots	swirly lines
a penguin eating a sandwich	a drink bottle	a body of water
the seaside	the first letter of your name	trees with no leaves
a fish wearing a baseball cap	a kite on a windy day	the furniture in front of you
tangled noodles	your favourite food	a book
a cat with a twitchy tail	a building	a shoe
a child wearing shoes that are too big	a mode of transport	a sleeping dog

Postcard detective questions

POST CARD

What do you see?

(images, text, shapes, colours, a stamp, a postmark, and so on)

Postcard side 1 – front (give a detailed description)

Postcard side 2 – back (give a detailed description)



What do you deduce?

- Who is it from? How do you know?
- Who is it for? How do you know?
- Where is it from and where is it going? How do you know?
- What year is it from?

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Collaborative Bunting Project information

Students can contribute the postcards they create in sessions 4 to 6 to the Collaborative Bunting Project. Information about submitting contributions is available here.

If participating in the DreamBIG Collaborative Bunting Project, make colour photocopies of the students' artworks before session 6 begins. One set of artworks will be sent to DreamBIG and one will stay at the school. Students take on the role of curating the bunting displayed at the school.

Assembling your bunting for school display

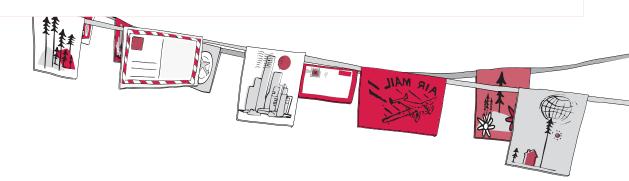
- 1. Complete the design on the A3 template prior to cutting.
- 2. Cut along the outline. Do not cut along the dotted 'fold' line.
- 3. Fold in half along the dotted line and place over the string.
- 4. Work out how long each string needs to be. Factor in:
 - how many postcards will hang per string and if they are portrait or landscape
 - how much space to allow between each postcard and from the hanging points
 - some extra length for attaching to the hanging points.
- 5. Cut the string to the desired length.
- 6. Attach the postcard by placing the fold over the string.
- 7. Staple across the fold 2 to 3 times, ensuring that the string is caught in the staple so that the bunting will not slip along the string.
- 8. Glue or staple along the remaining edges so that the 2 surfaces are stuck together.
- 9. Repeat with all the postcards until you have a string of bunting to hang in your classroom!

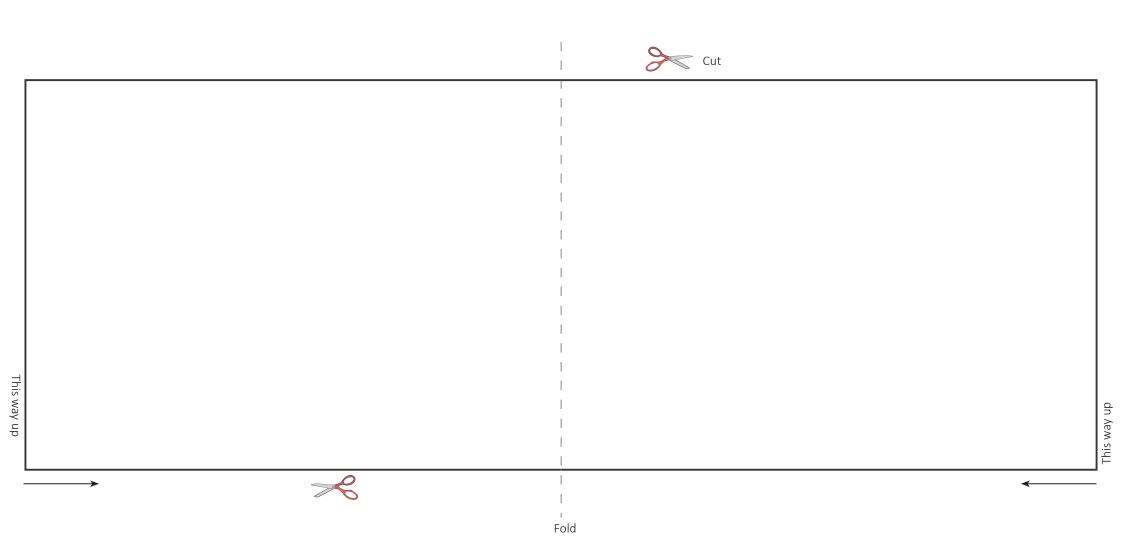
Sending in your bunting

- 1. Follow steps 1 and 2 above.
- 2. Send the postcards into DreamBIG by Friday 11 April 2025 with the accompanying teacher paperwork verifying the permissions to display student artwork.

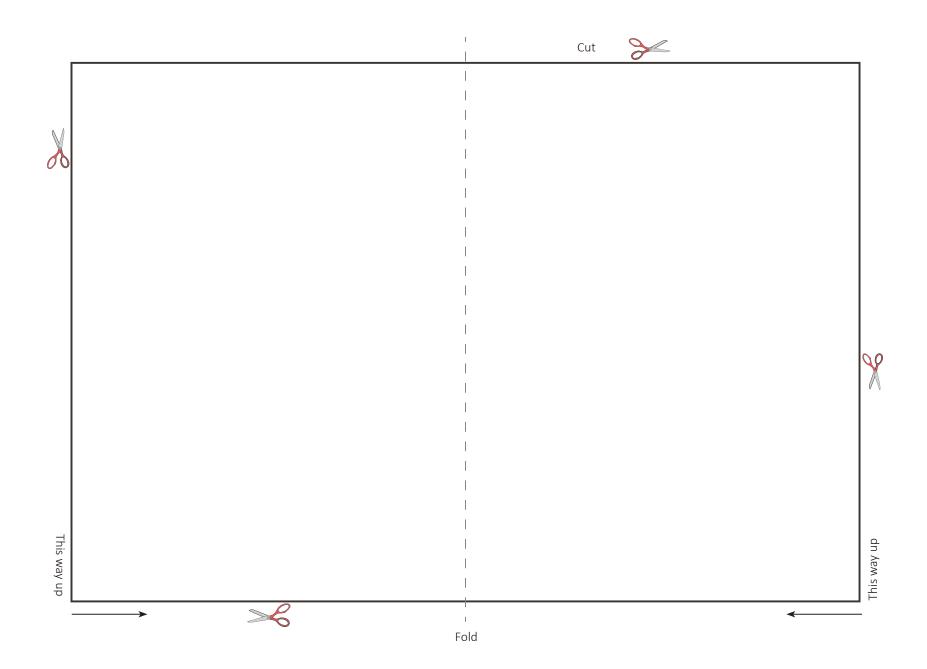
Postal address – DreamBIG, Adelaide Festival Centre, GPO Box 1269, Adelaide 5001

 $Email\ address-\underline{dreamBIG@adelaidefestivalcentre.com.au}$





Print A3



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Reference list

- Department for Education 2021, 'General resource 02 Elements of visual arts posters 7 to 10', The Arts Visual Arts Year 7 Unit 4: Functional objects, Government of South Australia, viewed 10 July 2024 https://www.plink.sa.edu.au/ils/goto_clix.jsp?clixEvent=view-content&id=15556701&languageId=en-GB&clientId=1
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- Malabu 2008, The Denvermen Surfside, YouTube, 7 September, viewed 8 October 2024, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fmLl-gkjwWk
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Notes



Acknowledgements

Established in 1973, the Adelaide Festival Centre is Australia's first capital city arts venue and hosts more than one million people annually. As well as presenting theatre, dance, music and exhibitions, Adelaide Festival Centre creates diverse festivals to inspire, challenge, educate and entertain. Its management and staff welcome audiences of all ages, experiences and cultures. To discover more, visit adelaidefestivalcentre.com.au.

Adelaide Festival Centre is at the heart of the arts in South Australia



Adelaide Festival Centre and DreamBIG Festival Staff

Douglas Gautier AM CEO and Artistic Director, Adelaide Festival Centre Georgi Paech Creative Producer, DreamBIG Children's Festival

Maddy Warren Producer

Kellie Nicol Special Events Producer **Kylie Thane Outdoor Events Producer Britt Plummer** Festival Coordinator **Bianka Kennedy** Festival Designer

Renee Gibson centrED Education Manager

Ioanna Salmanidis Learning and Engagement, Program Coordinator

Charissa Davies Senior Exhibitions Curator **Polly Dance** Curator, Children's Artspace Sarah Northcott Curator, 50 years of Dreaming Big Jane Baird Lead Production Coordinator

Monika Stevens Marketing Executive **Danielle Sherman** Marketing Executive **Daphna Torres** Marketing Coordinator Tayla Farlie Marketing Coordinator Joshua Osis Graphic Designer

2025 DreamBIG Teaching and Learning **Resource and Companion production team:**

Resource manager and developer: Cherie Broad, Manager Arts Projects (including DreamBIG Children's Festival) Department for Education

Resource developer: Helen Champion

Editing, graphic design and online publishing: Curriculum Development

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