



The Sine of Music

for language learning - 9-10 November 2017, Florence (Italy)

**Unravelling the mystery of music:
presentare le funzioni circolari
l'istituto tecnico in modalità CLIL**

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Plan of the talk

Why

Context

Planning

Realization

Results and Conclusion



Why

European Indications

Council Resolution of 31 March 1995 on improving and diversifying language learning and teaching within the education systems of the European Union . (95/C 207/01)

Comunicazione della Commissione al Consiglio, al Parlamento europeo, al Comitato economico e sociale e al Comitato delle regioni – Promuovere l'apprendimento delle lingue e la diversità linguistica: Piano d'azione 2004 -2006

Council Resolution of 21 November 2008 on a European strategy for multilingualism. (2008/C 320/01)

Why

Italian Regulations

Norma Gelmini

D.PP.RR. N. 88 del 2010 Regolamento recante norme per il riordino degli Istituti tecnici “l'insegnamento, in lingua inglese, di una disciplina non linguistica compresa nell'ambito del quinto anno, da attivare in ogni caso nei limiti degli organici determinati a legislazione vigente”.

Direttiva n. 4 del 2012 – Linee guida per gli Istituti Tecnici
Si tratta, semplicemente, dell'insegnamento di una disciplina ‘in inglese’ o di una varietà della glottodidattica a materiale linguistico settoriale. Il CLLL si concretizza in un “laboratorio cognitivo” di saperi e procedure che tengono ai due ambiti disciplinari e si sviluppa in un percorso contestualizzato all'indirizzo di studio per integrare le parti del curriculum, migliorare la motivazione e attivare competenze progettuali, collaborative e cooperative verso una dimensione professionale”.

Context

Training course @ my school-
Istituto Tecnico Industriale

Planning and realization of a
10-hours module

Other competences in CLIL
the subject
Linguistic
Methodological

cella



... nota Miur 4969 del 25 luglio 2014

ICT4ALL, 9-10 Novem

Context

CLIL

S ...

a methodology

learner-centered

uses a authentic material

promotes *scaffolding*

uses tools that are commonly used in
language learning

→ CALP

framework(Content, Communication,
Cognition, Culture)

cella

It is not...

A technical module in a foreign language

Just a typical lesson in English

Exercises and notes in a different language

It does not reduce the content

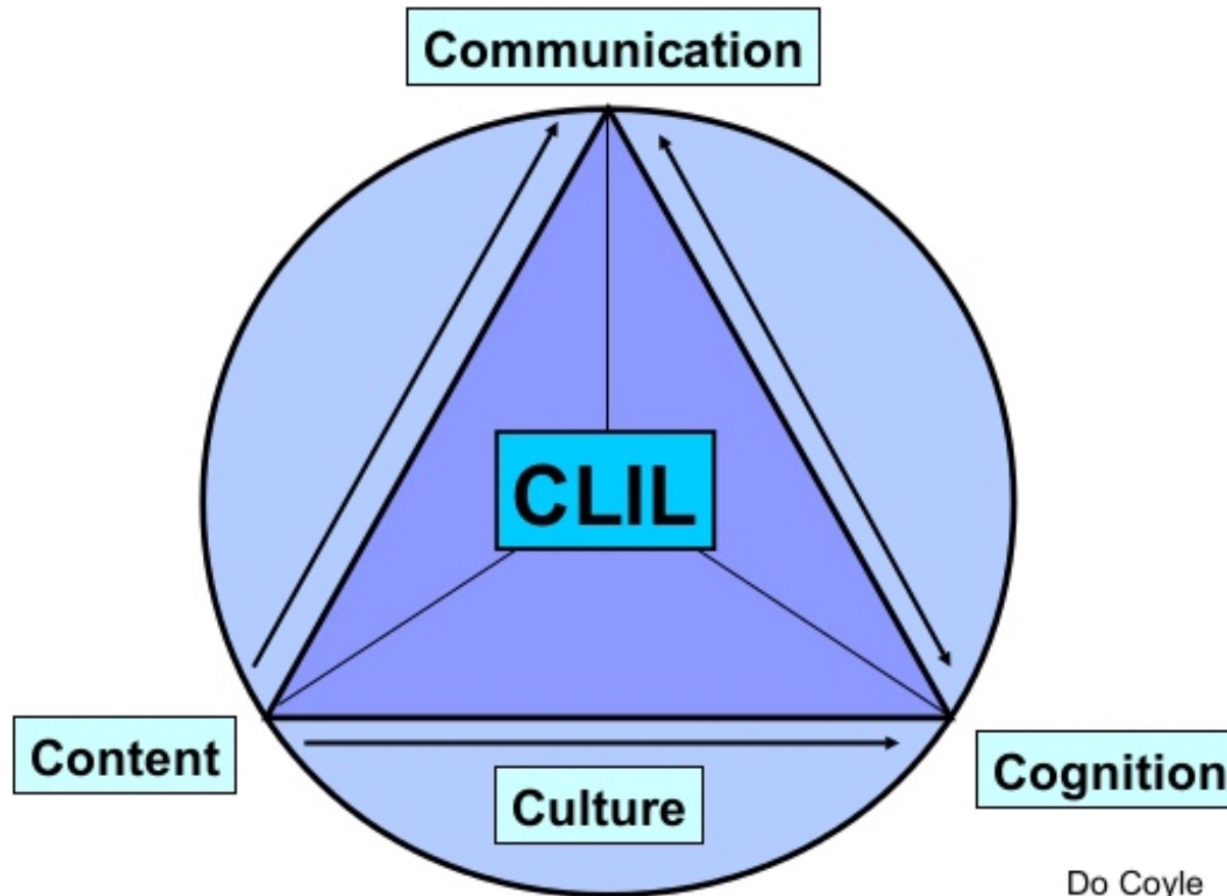
It's not just the translation of what the
student already knows

4Cs Framework

Language Tryptich



Coyle D. 2005
Developing CLIL
Towards a Theory
Practice, Barcel
APAC



Learning
LOTS & HO

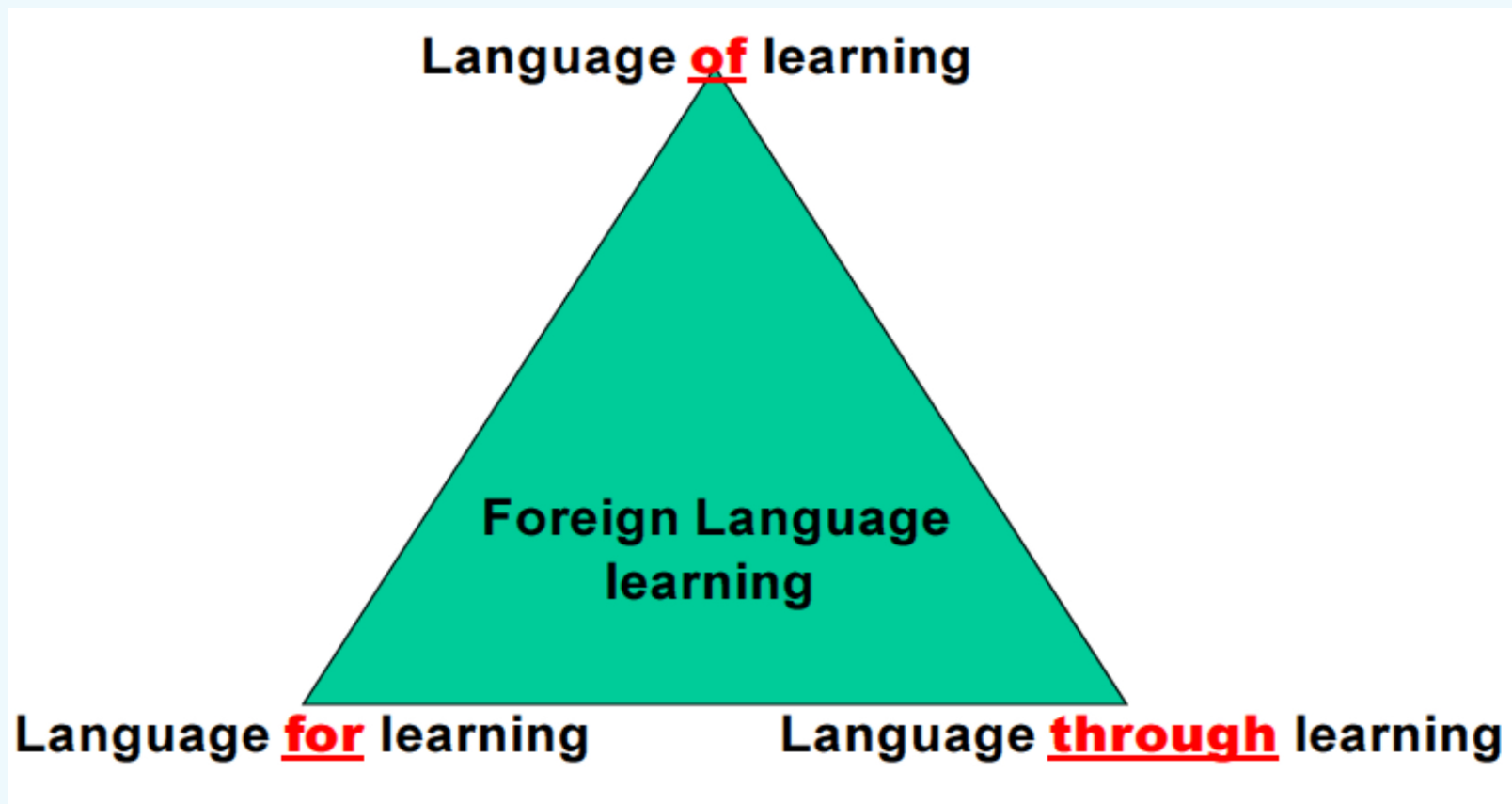
Cotizenship

Language Tryptich

Acquisizione e uso della lingua
Language Tryptich



Coyle D. et al.
CLIL, Conte
Language
Integrated
Learning
Cambridge Un
Press: Cambri



LIL Module. Unravelling the mystery of music

Trigonometric functions and sound waves			
Lesson	Time	Topic	Teacher
1	2 hours	Trigonometric function and music: video from Khan + comprehension activities The sine of music	Maths
2	2 hours	From trigonometry in right triangles to the Unit Circle definition. Production, practice. Video from Khan Unit Circle Definitions	Maths
3	2 hours	Flipped lesson about graphing sine, cosine and tangent functions.	Maths
4	1 hour	Listening and practice activities about properties of sinusoids from graphs. (period, amplitude, frequency, midline, phase shift) Video from Khan: Midline-Amplitude-Period	Maths
5	1 hour	Flipped lesson about determining properties of trigonometric functions from equation. Reading and practice activities.	Maths
6	2 hours	Final test and assessment	Maths

hours)

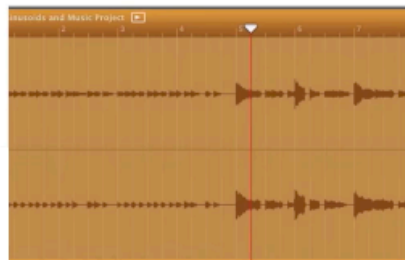
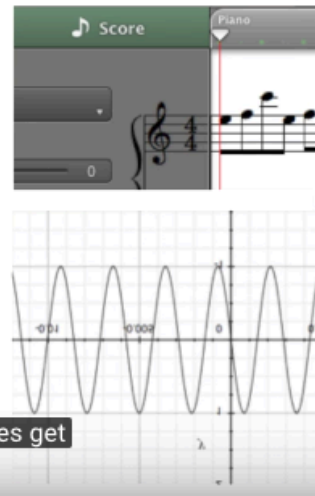
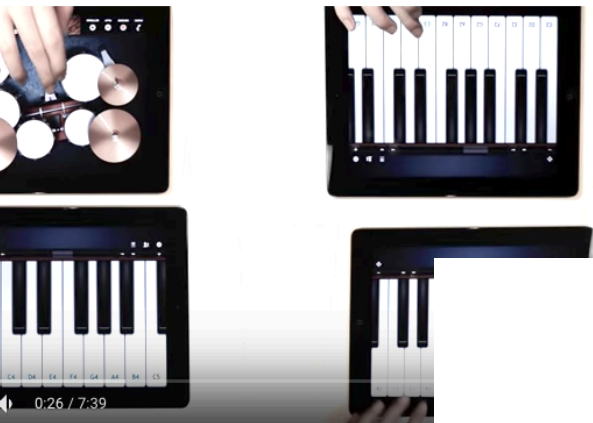
Time	Type of Activity	Description of activity	Grouping	Material/Tools
0-15 mins	Warm up: contextualising	The students discuss on the relation between music and mathematics. They will make a list of the math tools needed to play music and to listen to it. They will write the list in their exercise books and then share it with the whole class.	group	Students' exercise books
0-15 mins	Pre-watching : focusing on the meaning of common-use terms	The students will discuss on the mathematical formulation of music by answering questions	Pairwork	Worksheet 1
25-30 mins	While-watching/listening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before listening/reading, they will read the text with blanks to make predictions about the missing words (in a text on the mathematical representation of sound) • Then the students will watch at the video and fill the blanks 	Pairwork	worksheet 1 (the students will read the written text and watch at it on youtube)
5 mins	Post-reading/listening	The students will answer true/false questions on text on the mathematical representation of sound and correct the false ones.	Pairwork	Worksheet 1
mins	Production: information gap activity	In pairs, students are given words or definitions and should correctly associate all of them by asking the other student the missing information.	Pairwork	Worksheet 1
mins	K-W-L activity	The students fill in a K-W-L chart by brainstorming their ideas on the Unit they are going to study.	group	Worksheet 1
mins	Assigning homework	At home, the students will watch at a video. Moreover the students are asked to practice with trigonometric ratio in right triangles. The material is shared with Classroom (Flipped lesson to recall and strengthen the requirements)	solo work	Khan Academy Soh-Cah-Toa
cella				

- Authentic materials
- Typical tools of English teaching
- Accuracy in time and content planning
- Tutoring and group activities
- Scaffolding

The sine of music

Cerca

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uucab_r9BRs



melody and it's score the notes get higher from E to F

Music

azioni

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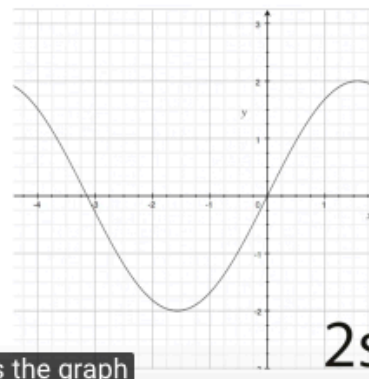
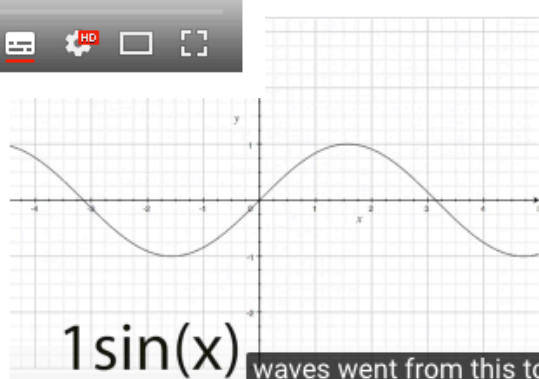
1



music

$$f(x) = a \sin(x)$$

$\vec{p} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$; $F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$
 $\rho = 8\pi T^{M^2}$; $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi$
 $h\nu$; $\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k}$; $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$
 $dQ + dW$; $S = k \ln W$
 $\vec{E} = s/g$; $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ | $pV = nRT$
 $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$; $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$
 $m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2$
 $(\partial_x^2 - m^2) \psi = 0$



waves went from this to this the graph experience is an increase in amplitude

what you just heard can be explained using maths the sinusoidal

ICP FALL, 9-10 November

Tools and material



PRE-WATCHING ACTIVITY

Discuss in pairs the following questions and write down the answers in your exercise book.

1. What is the function that represents a sound wave?
2. Could you describe what is the sound amplitude?

WATCHING ACTIVITY

Fill in the blanks according to the information in the video. You can choose among the following words.

Intersects	phase shift	taller	shorter	reciprocal	ratio	
period	sinusoid	absolute value	frequency	noise	pitch	oscillates

A sinusoidal function is a function whose graph (1).....infinitely and can be described as a sine function.

POST-WATCHING ACTIVITY

Sound is made up of sound waves and these

In pairs, answer true/false questions and correct the false ones. Copy the correct sentences in your exercise book.

Strumenti caratteristici

INFORMATION-GAP ACTIVITY

Student A read first list and ask student B to associate a definition to each term. Student B does the same with second list. Both write down the definition in their books.

K-W-L Chart

KNOWN	WANT-to-KNOW	LEARNED

A:
ave:

B:

C:

A sinusoidal function is a function whose graph oscillates infinitely and can be expressed as a sine function. Music is made up of sound waves and sound waves are sinusoidal functions. Let's watch the tune and look at sound waves that are created by the music. The graph of the sound wave becomes taller every time a chord is played. What the graph shows is an increase in amplitude. Graphically, amplitude 'A' is half the height of the wave. So if you increase the value of 'A', the wave gets taller; this is called a vertical stretch. If you decrease the value of 'a', the wave gets shorter; this is called a vertical shrink. When talking about music amplitude means volume. The louder the music is the greater the amplitude and the higher the sound waves.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

These are some useful expressions we are using during this activity. If necessary, look up the meaning and write down in your exercise book. You will need it!

Music	Maths
Note	Sinusoidal function
Chord	Graph
Sound wave	Absolute value
Amplitude	Amplitude
Frequency	Frequency
Pitch	Period
Volume	Zero of a function
Consonant	Intersection
Octave	Phase

Tools and material

READING ACTIVITY:

Read the text below and reproduce the picture in your exercise book. Choose a letter for each function mentioned in the text and rewrite the sine, cosine and tangent definition in terms of the unit circle segment.

What is the unit circle definition of the trigonometric functions?

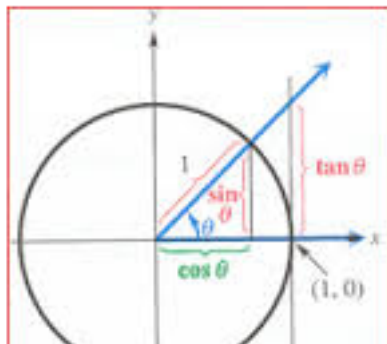
The unit circle definition allows us to extend the domain of sine and cosine to all real numbers. The process for determining the sine/cosine of any angle is as follows:

1. Starting from (1,0), move along the unit circle until the angle that is formed between your position, the origin, and the positive x-axis is equal to θ .

2. The y-coordinate of your point is equal to the sine of θ .

3. The x-coordinate of your point is equal to the cosine of θ .

4. The slope of the line tangent to the circle at the point A (a line that touches the circle at exactly one point without entering the circle's interior) and the slope of the radius to that point is equal to the tangent of θ .

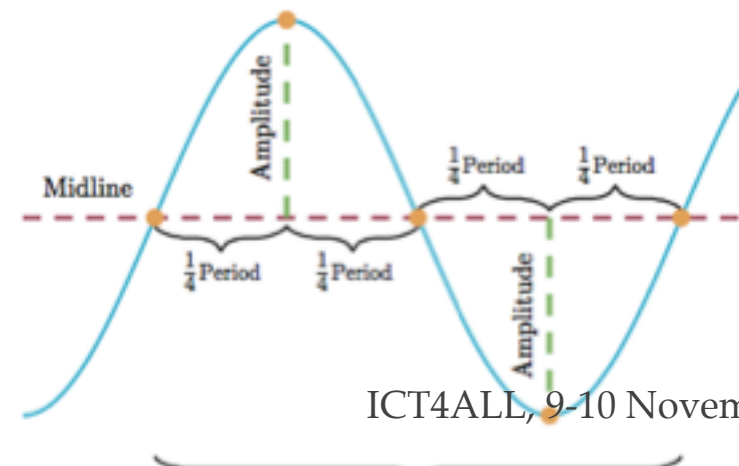


Properties of trigonometric functions derived from equations

PRE-READING ACTIVITY/PRACTICE

In pairs, read and correct the following sentences. After the correction, copy the correct version of the sentences in your exercise book.

- The amplitude of a periodic function is just the difference between its minimum and the maximum value it takes on.
- The amplitude of $y = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(3x)$ is $-\frac{1}{2}$.
- Given a generic sinusoid function, the amplitude is the absolute value of the coefficient of the argument of the function.
- The period of a cyclic function refers to the length of the largest interval that contains exactly one copy of that cyclic function.
- The period represents a length on y-axis.
- The period P of $y = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(3x)$ is $P = \pi/3$.
- The period of a sinusoid function can be calculated by dividing 2π by the coefficient of the argument.
- The phase shift is equal to $-c/b$.



Final assessment

FINAL TEST

Check ✓

1. Complete this statement: Graphs of sine and cosine functions are called ?.

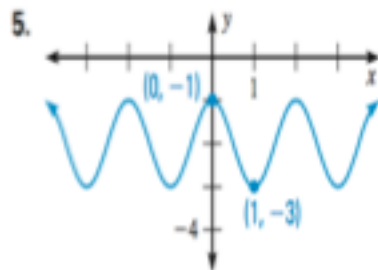
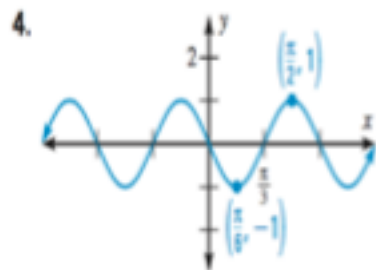
Check ✓

2. Which two points are most useful when writing a sinusoidal model for a given graph or set of data? Explain.

3. Describe a characteristic of a sinusoidal graph that you would model with a cosine function rather than a sine function.

Check ✓

Write a function for the sinusoid.



Write a function for the sinusoid with maximum at A and minimum at B.

6. $A(0, 8), B(\pi, -2)$

7. $A(\pi, 10), B(3\pi, 4)$

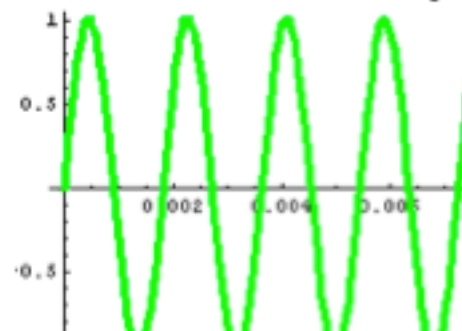
8. $A(6, 5), B(2, 1)$

9. Here are the graphs of three music notes.

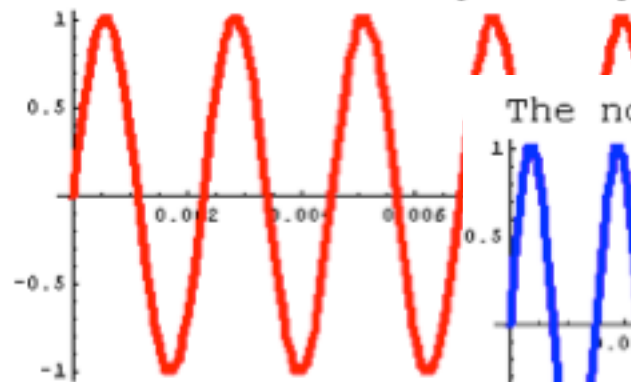
For each, determine

- Amplitude;
- Frequency;
- Period;

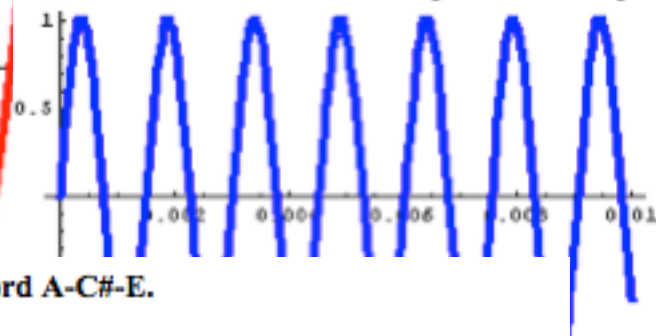
The note C#: $\sin[1100\pi x]$



The note A: $\sin[880\pi x]$



The note E: $\sin[1320\pi x]$



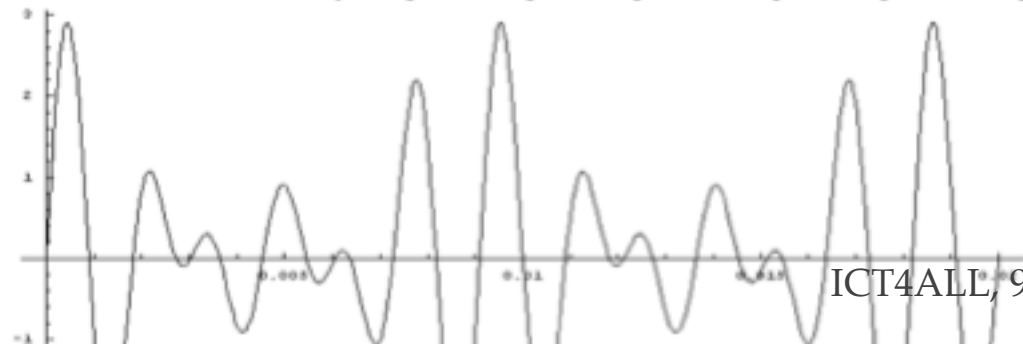
10. Finally, here is the graph of the chord A-C#-E.

10.a Is it a sinusoid?

10.b Is it a periodic function?

10.c What is the period (suppose that on the x-axis time in seconds is represented)?

The chord A-C#-E: $(\sin[880\pi x] + \sin[1100\pi x] + \sin[1320\pi x])$



Results and conclusions

strong motivation

Good results both for their realization and in the final assessment

suspicion by the best students

it would be necessary an accurate time-scheduling

it would be more collaboration with language colleagues