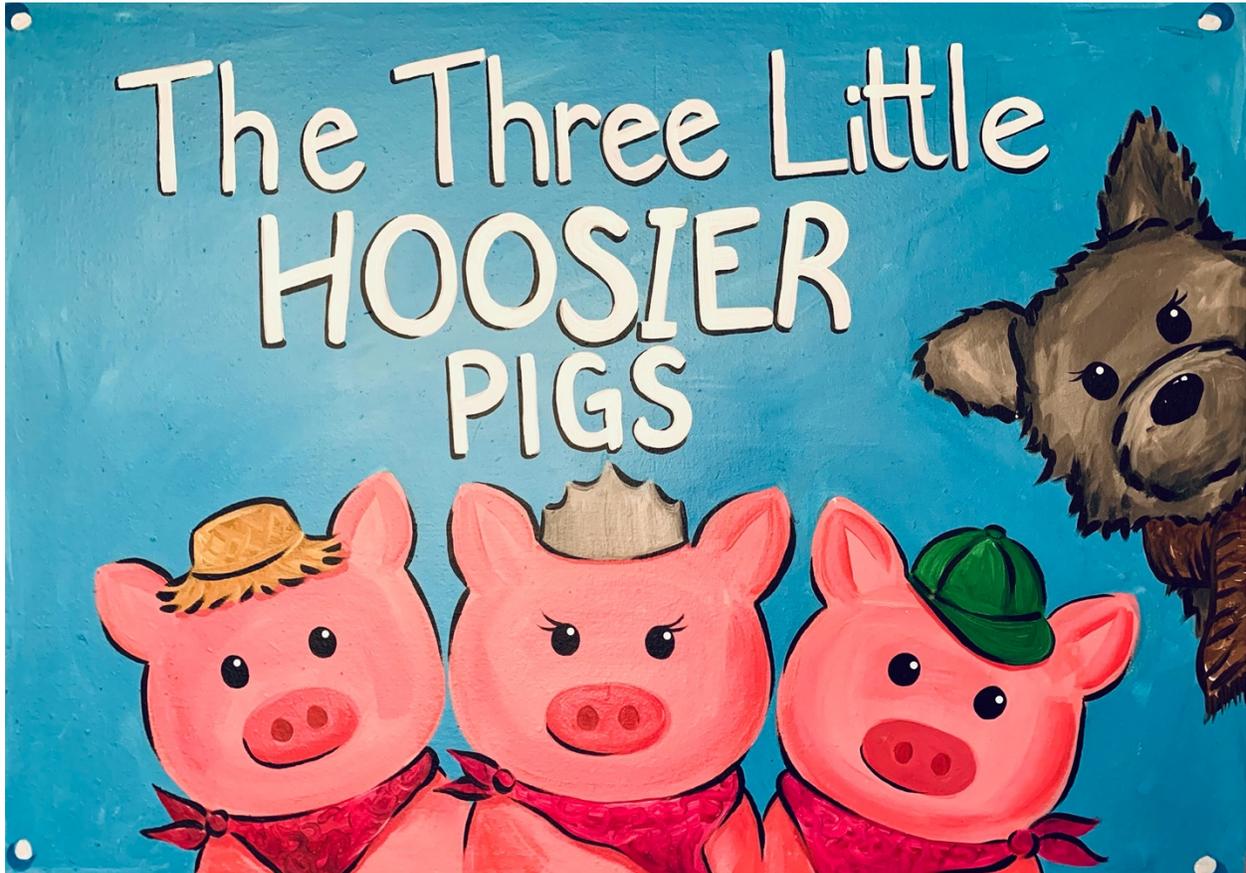


A Curriculum Guide
to accompany



by
Dr. Briana Sosenheimer

Intended for Use in Classrooms of Children, Grades K-5
with Instructor's Guidance

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About the Opera

This may be read directly to students or used as teaching material.

A. What is opera?

Opera is an art form that tells a story through singing and instrumental music. The instrumental music that pairs with the voice is the **accompaniment**. The accompaniment can consist of one piano, a small group of different instruments called a **chamber ensemble**, or a full orchestra. The text of an opera is called the **libretto**. The libretto can be in any language! Popular operas have been written in German, Italian, French, English, Czech, Russian, and Spanish. The libretto of the opera appears in the **musical score**. The score contains the printed musical notes that represent **pitches** or certain sounds. Opera singers train for years to have the ability to healthily sing very loudly without a microphone. Most opera singers use vibrato when they sing. **Vibrato** is the product of healthy vocal production where the sound pulsates between two pitches.

Opera singers are also **actors** who pretend to be different characters to tell a story. A **story** can be something that truly happened, or it can be a pretend event. Many stories exist in movies, books, and plays including comedies where we laugh, tragedies where we cry, dramas that are serious, love stories, action stories full of adventure, and fairytales with magic. Opera has different and exciting stories too! Opera has been telling the world stories since around the year 1600. That is over 400 years of stories and operas!!

Operas are categorized by different types, or genres, and terms. In Italy, older operas that had comic characters and humorous plots are called **opera buffa**. The translation for **opera buffa** in English is *comic opera*. The opera *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs* is most like

this genre of opera! An ***opera seria*** is another Italian term that refers to *serious opera*. *Opera seria* could have comic scenes but mostly told serious stories from mythology. An opera that has speaking and singing is called a Singspiel. Singspiel is a German word meaning sing-play. This kind of opera can be funny and sometimes includes elements of magic.

About the Opera

B. Meet the Characters

Frederic Pig: Frederic Pig is a *tenor* and is happy and proud to be a farmer. He believes in working hard to reach his goals.

Susie Pig: Susie Pig is a *soprano* and loves Show Choir! She loves to dance and sing every day! Her favorite color is pink!

Bird Pig: Bird Pig is a *baritone* and his dream is to become a professional basketball player. He does not like to work and would rather play all day!

Big Bad Wolf: The Big Bad Wolf is a *mezzo-soprano* and is extremely big and bad! She will huff and puff and blow your house down!

About the Opera

C. Experience the Story

Once upon a time in a beautiful city in Indiana there lived three little pigs. Each pig was special in their own way. Bird Pig loved playing basketball and dreamed of becoming a professional basketball player. Frederic Pig was a farmer and loved tending to the fields of corn and wheat and feeding the goats and cows. Susie Pig loved show choir and wanted to dance and sing all day. These three siblings loved each other very much but were all frightened of the Big Bad Wolf. The Big Bad Wolf wanted nothing more than to catch the three pigs and have a warm meal.

One day, Frederic decides he needs to build a house to protect himself from the Big Bad Wolf. Frederic believes in hard work and achieving his goals so he builds a strong house out of brick. Susie Pig starts wondering if she should also start preparing for the Big Bad Wolf and build a house too. Bird Pig assures her that she does not need to worry about the Big Bad Wolf and should play with him. Susie decides to play with Bird when suddenly the Big Bad Wolf finds them and tries to attack! Susie and Bird barely escape from the Big Bad Wolf's advances!

Susie decides to build a pretty house out of shoes and fabric out of her favorite color pink! Bird decides to make a quick and easy house out of a box and decorates it with pictures of his favorite basketball players. As all three pigs finish their houses, the wolf returns ready to huff, puff, and blow their houses down! Will the pigs be safe in their houses? Will the Big Bad Wolf capture the pigs? Find out when you watch *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs!*

About the Opera

D. Elements of a Production

An opera has many elements that are important. Listed below are terms that define elements of an opera. See if you can recognize these elements when you see live performances of an opera!

Props: “Props,” a short word for “properties,” means any object that can be used and transported onstage. Examples of props include a genie’s magic lamp, a witch’s flying broomstick, a princess’s crown, and a pirate’s sword.

Backdrop: A backdrop is the scenery or background usually at the back of the stage. Examples of a backdrop include a painted cloth or a curtain.

Set: The set, or setting, is the theatrical scenery used in a production. Props and the backdrop are part of the set.

Makeup: Applying makeup is the act of putting cosmetics on a performer’s face or body to change his/her appearance. Makeup can be used to enhance or transform a person’s features. Makeup can be used to apply color in order for accentuated features to be seen under stage lights. Examples of makeup include lipstick, foundation, eye shadow, and mascara.

Costumes: Costumes are the clothing an actor or singer wears on stage. Costume pieces can include wigs, jewelry, hats, and capes.

Pianist: A pianist is a person who plays the piano. Pianists can accompany or play with singers, instrumentalists, actors, or on their own. Examples of music productions with pianists include musical theatre, opera, and orchestras.

Lights: Stage lighting refers to the lights that are used during a performance. Usually the lights for a production on a stage are prepared by lighting technicians. The lights for a production can be different colors, patterns, and strengths.

Director: The director is the person who makes decisions about the production. The director may set the movement on the stage and run music rehearsals. Sometimes there is more than one director, in which case there might be a stage director for movement and a music director for music rehearsals.

Singing Actors: The singers in an opera who perform the music are also actors who portray a character.

About the Opera

E. The Process

Have you ever wondered what goes into making an opera? There are many processes that take place before an opera is performed on stage. In a professional opera company, the audition opportunity is posted online for singers to submit their audition materials and auditions are held. During auditions, singers perform and the director decides what person would be a good fit for each role. After the director has decided which role each person will play, the singer is contacted. Making this decision is called casting. Then, rehearsals begin for singers to learn music and blocking. During music rehearsals, singers work on phrasing, tempo, dynamics, diction, and character with the pianist and director. Blocking rehearsals are held to determine the movement that will happen onstage.

When the production begins to come together, dress rehearsals are held where the whole opera is run with costumes, props, a backdrop, and accompaniment. Normally, before opera performances, travel plans are organized. When an opera travels to perform at a school, the singers, pianist, and set must all fit into vehicles to be transported. Everyone arrives about a half hour before the production begins, assembles the set, and gets ready to perform. However, this year was a little different, so we put everything together for you on film!

The Three Little Hoosier Pigs began rehearsals and filming in September and is performed by the Indianapolis Opera Resident Artists. The cast met regularly every day for two weeks for about three to six hours of rehearsal and filming each day. And now this fun show will be available for anyone to see whenever they want!

About the Opera

F. Musical Periods

Music can be categorized into musical periods. This is a way to organize music chronologically. When someone says a composer is Classical or Romantic, they are referring to the dates and style characteristics associated with that period of music. Although general musical periods are listed here, more specific periods can stem from each. Many composers have been influential during more than one musical period. Ludwig van Beethoven is referred to as a Classical and Romantic composer because of his innovation in both periods in his works. Although the 21st century of music is just starting, a few influential composers have been listed.

<u>Musical Periods</u>	<u>Approximate Dates</u>	<u>Examples of Composers Associated with this Period</u>
Medieval	476-1420 CE	Hildegard of Bingen Guillaume de Machaut Philippe de Vitry
Renaissance	1420-1600 CE	Giovanni Palestrina Roland de Lassus William Byrd
Baroque	1600-1750 CE	Johann Sebastian Bach George Frederic Handel Antonio Vivaldi
Classical	1750-1820 CE	Joseph Haydn Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart Luigi Rodolfo Boccherini
Romantic	1820-1900 CE	Giuseppe Verdi Georges Bizet Johannes Brahms
20th Century	1900-2000 CE	Igor Stravinsky George Gershwin Aaron Copland
21st Century	2000-present CE	Eric Whitacre Jake Heggie Jennifer Higdon

About the Opera

G. Meet the Composers

Listed below are the composers of the music in *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs*. You will hear at least one piece from each of these composers when the opera comes to your school!

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria and wrote music for voice and instruments. He lived from 1756 to 1791. Mozart is considered a Classical composer. He was famous for his operas, symphonies, choral works, concertos, and chamber works.

Georges Bizet: Bizet was a French composer who lived from 1838 to 1875. He composed in the Romantic period. He played piano and won many awards during his lifetime. Although his works were not famous then, he later gained large amounts of recognition for his opera, *Carmen*.

Gioachino Rossini: Rossini lived from 1792-1868. He was born in Italy and composed thirty-nine operas. Rossini is considered a late-Classical and Romantic composer. Rossini played the piano, cello, and horn while growing up. He wrote his first opera when he was a teenager. A few of his operas include *The Barber of Seville* and *Cinderella*. You might recognize the Overture from *The Barber of Seville* in the beginning of *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs* with the appearance of the Big Bad Wolf.

Giacomo Puccini: Puccini was born in Lucca, Italy to a musical family. He lived from 1858-1924. Puccini is considered a Romantic composer and is associated with a style called *verismo* meaning 'true'. This style focused on stories that could or did take place.

George Frederic Handel: Handel lived from 1685 to 1759. He was a German born composer and musician who in 1727 became a naturalized British subject. He was well known for his forty-two operas and later in life, twenty-nine oratorio works.

Johann Strauss: Strauss was an Austrian born composer who lived from 1825 to 1899. He was known as “The Waltz King” because of his well-known waltz compositions. He was also well known for his polkas, dance music, and operettas.

Gaetano Donizetti: Donizetti was an Italian composer who lived from 1797-1848. He composed in the 18th century style of *bel canto* meaning beautiful singing. *Bel canto* can be described as Italian *legato* singing with beautiful phrasing.

W.S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan: Theatrical partners of the Victorian era, dramatist Gilbert and composer Sullivan collaborated on fourteen comic *operettas* (shorter, lighter operas), like *H.M.S Pinafore* and *The Pirates of Penzance*, between 1871 and 1896, which paved the way for modern musical theatre.

About the Opera

H. What is Pastiche?

A **pastiche** or *pasticcio* is a work where the material is pieced together from other sources. In a pastiche opera, the music has been collected and assembled together from pre-existing works of other composers. The words to the opera have been changed to tell a new story. Pastiche works were often referred to as 'patchworks' or 'puddings' because of the broad use of pieces. Pastiche works were created as early as the 1700s when composers experimented with forms and genres of opera that could be prepared quickly for performance. Famous composers known for taking part in pastiche works include Handel, Vivaldi, Rossini, Gluck, Mozart, and Haydn.

A pastiche or *pasticcio* work is not the same as a parody or collaborative medley. A **parody** imitates or mocks the style or music of another composer in a humorous or sarcastic way. The librettist and composer collaborators Gilbert and Sullivan often wrote parodies in their Savoy Operas that are still performed today. A collaborative medley consists of multiple composers sharing text but each composing music for only their portion, creating one complete work. Although collaborative medleys are uncommon, the genre has been around since the mid-1600s.

The Three Little Hoosier Pigs is a pastiche opera. The new story and text have been fit into pre-existing music by famous composers. The pastiche genre was chosen so that classical music could be shared but with a new and creative story for children. You will hear music from Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Georges Bizet, Gioachino Rossini, Giacomo Puccini, George Frederic

Handel, Johann Strauss, and Gaetano Donizetti. You might recognize the music or have the chance to experience and enjoy these pieces for the first time!

About the Opera

I. The Audience

How should I behave as an audience member when watching an opera or live performance?

Being a member of the audience is a big responsibility! The performers onstage are performing just for you and are doing their best! To be respectful, sit quietly in your seat without talking to your neighbor and enjoy watching the opera. Opera isn't ONLY about sitting quietly though! There will be times after songs where the audience can clap to show appreciation for what was just seen and heard. Feel free to clap after the music has finished to let the performers know you really liked it! There are moments to laugh at comedy on the stage, gasp at a surprise in the story, or interact with the performance when performers onstage encourage you to clap in rhythm or even dance. Opera is about experiencing great music while having fun! Be a respectful audience member by paying attention and listening but also thinking about the person beside you to make sure they have a great time too!

Now, this year, we can't be with you in person, but we would still love to know if you enjoyed the performance, so be sure to tell your teacher about your favorite part!

ACTIVITIES

Activity 1

What is a Story?

(A lesson in storytelling and plot development)

A story has five basic elements: characters, setting, plot, conflict, theme, and resolution.

CHARACTERS: A character is someone in a story. *Who* is in the story?

SETTING: The setting is where the story takes place. *Where* are the characters?

PLOT: The plot describes what happens in a story. The story should have a beginning, middle, and end. *What* is the conflict in the story?

RESOLUTION: The resolution is how the story ends. *How* do the characters solve the problem?

THEME: The characters change and learn throughout the story. *What* is the main idea of the story?

Let's finish the story! In "About the Opera" you experienced the story of *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs*. The story has characters, a setting, a plot, and a theme but no resolution. When we last left our characters, Fred Pig, Susie Pig, and Bird Pig had just finished their houses when the Big Bad Wolf arrives. What happens next?

DIRECTIONS: Decide how the story of *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs* ends. Draw a picture of how the story ends and write the ending of the story on worksheet 1. Then, fold the piece of paper on the dotted line and share just the picture with a classmate. Ask him/her to tell you the end of the story from the picture you drew. Next, share your story with your classmates!

WORKSHEET 1

ACTIVITY 1-What is a story?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

This is a picture of how *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs* ends:

Fred Pig, Susie Pig, and Bird Pig just finished their houses when the Big Bad Wolf arrives. What happens next? **Write what happens next on the lines below.**

ACTIVITIES

Activity 2

Learn to Sing

(A lesson in singing and vocal health)

Let's sing! The singing voice is much like your speaking voice. If you can speak, you can sing! In opera, singers are like vocal athletes who train for years to produce a specific sound that is healthy. Today, let's do a few fun exercises to learn basic elements of healthy singing!

Breathing: *Singers breathe in large amounts of air to support the sound they make. Without breath, there is no sound.*

Exercise A: The Singer's Breath (You will need a book for this exercise)

Lie on the ground with your back on the floor, feet extended, and arms at your sides. Place the book flat side down on your torso right below your belly button. Lightly balance the book there and take a deep breath in and let the air out. When you breathe in, allow the book to move towards the ceiling. When you exhale, let the book fall back towards the floor. This is a singer's breath!

Singing: *Singing is much like speaking, except the duration of the sound is longer.*

Exercise B: Singing Sirens

Say the word 'sung' several times and hold the 'ng' sound. Take a good singer's breath and use the 'ng' sound. Start in low range while sliding the voice to a high range and back to a low range. This should take three to four seconds and should sound just like a fire truck! Try the exercise on different words such as paw, wow, and loop!

Dynamics: *Dynamics are how loud and quiet the voice is. A crescendo starts quieter and gradually becomes louder. A decrescendo starts louder and gradually becomes quieter.*

Exercise C: SSSSSS like in Snake

For this exercise, use a hiss as in the word "snake" using a sustained 's.' Take a singer's breath and start the hiss as quietly as possible. Over the duration of eight counts allow the hiss to become louder (*crescendo*). Take another singer's breath and start the hiss loudly. Over the duration of eight counts, allow the hiss to become quieter (*decrescendo*).

Tempo: *The tempo in music refers to pacing. The tempo of a piece can have a range that varies from fast to slow.*

Exercise D: Slow Motion, Fast Pace

Choose a familiar song that everyone participating in the exercise will know. Suggestions include "Row, Row, Row Your Boat," "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," and "Happy Birthday." First, sing the song in a moderate tempo. Next, sing the song as fast as you can. Then, sing the song as slowly as you can. End by singing the song in a moderate tempo. Notice how the tempo affects the song and the way you sing it!

Phrasing: *Emphasizing certain words in a phrase can change the interpretation of the phrase.*

Exercise E: Change the Phrase

Let's use two suggested songs from Exercise D: "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" and "Row, Row, Row Your Boat." In this exercise, sing the song in a moderate tempo. Next, sing the song in a moderate tempo and emphasize the underlined words. You will notice changes in the word stress can change the phrase.

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star
How I wonder what you are
Up above the world so high
Like a diamond in the sky
Twinkle Twinkle Little Star
How I wonder what you are

Row Row Row Your Boat
Gently Down the Stream
Merrily Merrily Merrily Merrily
Life is but a dream

Acting: *Singers are actors who get to pretend.*

Exercise F: Pretend

The instructor should print or photocopy and cut out the cards on the following two pages. Sing through any of the suggested songs with the class that everyone knows. While singing, hold up different cards at different times. Have students act out what is on the card while singing. After the class has done this once, divide the class into two groups. Have one group watch while the other group sings. You should notice a change in the performance with the addition of cards.

Happy

Confused

Sad

Excited

Mad

Surprised

Lonely

Curious

Afraid

Bored

ACTIVITIES

Activity 3

Write a Scene

(A lesson in dialogue)

Conversations exist between characters in an opera. Conversations take place in dialogues. There are many scenes with dialogue in *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs*.

Directions: You are now a composer and librettist for a new opera!!! Two of the characters are onstage and are having a conversation. Decide who the two characters are and what the characters are talking about! First, name and describe the characters. Then, fill in the conversation in the blanks below.

EXAMPLE:

Character Descriptions

Character A's name is Joshua.

Character A could be described as a raccoon who loves to play baseball.

Character B's name is Pete.

Character B could be described as a lemur who also loves to play baseball.

.....

Conversation:

Character A: Hi Pete! I am so happy that we won the baseball game today and are having a pizza party! What kind of pizza do you think we will have?

Character B: Wooooooooooo! I hope we have broccoli pizza! It's my favorite!

Character A: Yuck! Gross! Ewwwww! You like broccoli pizza!? What about pepperoni, sausage, or extra cheese?

Character B: Hahahahaha! I'm just kidding! My favorite pizza topping is of course pepperoni!

Character Descriptions

Character A's name is _____.

Character A could be described as _____.

Character B's name is _____.

Character B could be described as _____.

.....
Conversation:

Character A: _____

Character B: _____

ACTIVITIES

Activity 4

Everyone has a voice!

(A lesson in voice types and classification)

Everyone has a voice that is special and one-of-a-kind. No one else has your voice! In opera, voices are classified by voice type. Here are a list of common voice types.

VOICE TYPE	QUALITY
Soprano	Highest female voice
Mezzo-Soprano	Second highest female voice
Tenor	Highest male voice
Baritone	Second highest male voice
Bass	Lowest male voice

Directions: Fold the paper in half on the dotted line. Study the voice types above for highest and lowest male and female voices. Then flip the paper and answer the question on the other side.

Directions: The voice types in the left column are out of order. Put the voice types in order from highest to lowest voices in the right column after the .

Tenor

Bass

Soprano

Baritone

Mezzo-soprano

Highest female voice:

Second highest female voice:

Highest male voice:

Second highest male voice:

Lowest male voice:

ACTIVITIES

Activity 5

What is rhythm?

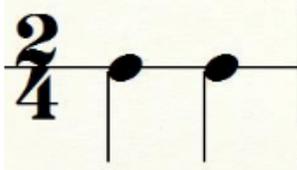
(A review of basic rhythm)

Rhythm is a regular pattern of sound. The rhythm usually has a steady beat or pulse of strong and weak accents.

Layering Rhythms

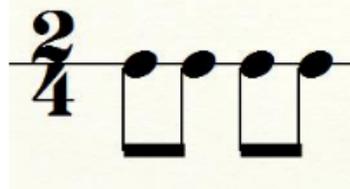
Instructor Directions: Teach the group as a whole the four different rhythms listed below of quarter notes, eighth notes, quarter rests, and eighth rests. Divide the students into five groups and assign a rhythm to each group. Every eight counts add another group to layer the rhythms. Use different sounds and words to change the sound of the rhythm!

Rhythm 1 - With Hands



Clap Clap

Rhythm 2 - With Fingers



Snap Snap Snap Snap

Rhythm 3 - Spoken Words



Squish! Squish!

Rhythm 4 - High-Pitched Spoken Words



Beep! Beep!

ACTIVITIES

Activity 6

What is Melody and Accompaniment?

(A review of melody and accompaniment in music)

A **melody** is a single line of music that is heard as one idea. **Harmony** is a combination of notes into chords that support the melody. In the opera *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs*, the singers provide the melody while the pianist plays the harmony. An **accompaniment** partners with the melody.

Directions: Let's make music with melody and accompaniment! Earlier we learned how to clap rhythms. Let's sing a melody and clap/snap an accompaniment. In the rhythm, quarter notes are claps and eighth notes are snaps!

Melody:



A B C D E F G H I J K LMNO P

Rhythm:



Q R S T U V Double UX Y and Z



Now I know my A B C's Next time won't you sing along with me



HARDER VERSION:

EXTRA, EXTRA, READ ALL ABOUT IT!!!!

_____ wins the lottery of _____ dollars!!!!
CLASSMATE'S NAME NUMBER

People begin to refer to this person as the _____
ADJECTIVE ANIMAL

in the local _____ newspapers.
CITY

Although this person may not be _____,
ADJECTIVE ADJECTIVE

or _____, this person does have a big _____ and heart.
ADJECTIVE NOUN

To everyone's _____, this person decided to give all of the _____
EMOTION NOUN

and money to the _____ foundation for _____
NOUN ADJECTIVE

_____ and _____.
NOUN NOUN

“Even if I had to _____ all day, I would still support good causes like
VERB

_____!”
NOUN

THEME: Generostiy

ACTIVITIES

Activity 8 Look at those Costumes!

Costumes and makeup are used in an opera to change a person's appearance and add to the character.

Directions: You are now a costume designer!!! Design and draw the costumes that you think each of these characters in *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs* will wear.

<p>Frederic Pig</p>	<p>Susie Pig</p>
<p>Bird Pig</p>	<p>Big Bad Wolf</p>

ACTIVITIES

Activity 9

Be a set designer!

The **set**, or setting, is the theatrical scenery used in a production. Props and the backdrop are part of the set.

Directions: You are now a set designer!!! Design and draw the set that you think the characters in *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs* will have onstage. This can include the three houses each pig (Fred, Bird, and Susie) will make during the opera!

ACTIVITIES

Activity 10

Blocking

(A lesson in stage direction)

In opera, the stage director decides the movement that takes place during each scene. The movement that takes place is called the blocking. There are four terms commonly used during blocking by stage directors.

Stage Right - the actor's right side of the stage

Stage Left - the actor's left side of the stage

Down-Stage - the front of the stage towards the audience

Up-Stage - the back of the stage towards the backdrop

COPYCAT THAT!

Directions: Everyone begins by sitting on the floor. This is played just like "Simon Says" but in this version, it is "Director Says!" How well can you follow a director's instructions? The person who is 'it' is the director. Anything that the "Director says" you must do in order to win the game. In order to win the game, if the person who is 'it' says to do something without saying "Director says" you must NOT do it to win the game. The last person left wins and becomes the director in the next round. Try using the terms above in your directions.

Example: Here is the first round of directions to get started!

Ready! Let's begin by standing up.... (If they stand up, they are out!)

Director says jump Stage Right.

Director says jump Stage Left.

Stop! (Anyone who stops is out!)

Director says put your hands on your hips.

Touch your knees. (Anyone who touches their knees is out)

Director says take three steps Down-Stage.

Director says take two steps Up-Stage.

Director says look Stage Right.

Look Left. (Anyone who looks left is out)

ACTIVITIES

Activity 11

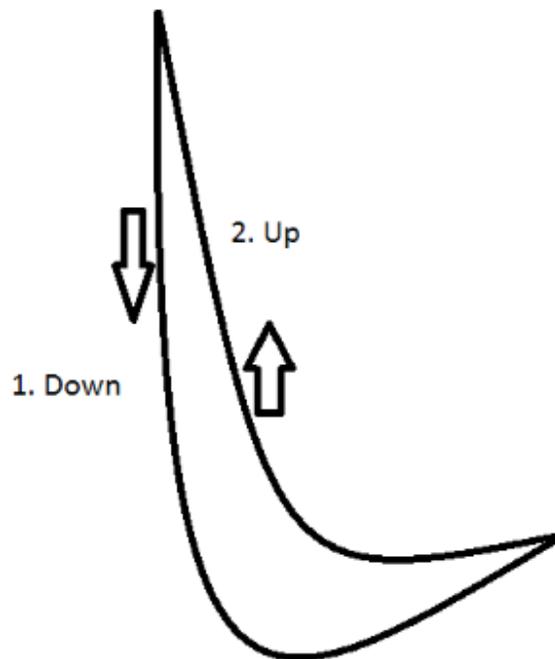
What can you do with music?

(A lesson in instruments and conducting)

Opera is just one kind of music you can participate in! There are many instruments to play including flute, saxophone, trumpet, trombone, horn, tuba, violin, viola, cello, bass, harp, ukulele, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and piano. Instruments in an orchestra are led by a conductor. Conductors use a baton and make specific patterns with it and their hands and arms to lead the orchestra.

Directions: You are now a conductor! Here is a conducting pattern in duple time (2 count rhythm). Hold a pencil as your baton in your dominant hand and follow the pattern. Mirror this with your non-dominant hand. Have one student stand in front of the class as a conductor. Have the rest of the class sing a song in duple meter such as “Jingle Bells” or “Hush Little Baby” following the tempo and non-verbal directions of the conductor. Have the conductor speed up and slow down so the students must watch carefully to react.

Here is the pattern for conducting in duple time:



After the Opera

Answering Questions - Worksheet 1

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

1. Who was your favorite character in the opera and why?

2. Who was your least favorite character in the opera and why?

3. What was your favorite scene in the opera?

4. If the story continued, what would happen next?

After the Opera

It is picture time! - Worksheet 2

Directions: Draw a picture of your favorite scene from the opera *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs!*

After the Opera

Pigs Word Search! - Worksheet 3

Directions: Find and circle the words. They can be found forwards, backwards, diagonal, up, and down.

C I S U M L E A B K W P T L J
V R F S F B H C I C O R H V N
U E Y T T R C C R I L O R R H
H S B O U E I O D R F D E C D
J O B R V G T M Q B E U E O M
C P L Y Z N S P O X I C T S H
H M T L H I A A P F S T P T T
A O D I A S P N H A U I I U Y
R C H T O B K I B A S O A M H
A M O T B S T M L M R N N E R
C E O L L H C E G I S M O S A
T L S E D P O N K P G W O R F
E O I H E I R T O S O H E N H
R D E Q R G N R E C A P T G Y
S Y R X F S P T Z Z O B F S L

Word List

THREE
LITTLE
HOOSIER
PIGS
OPERA
SINGER
PIANO
CORN
COW

PRODUCTION
PASTICHE
SET
PROPS
SUSIE
BIRD
WOLF
COMPOSER

LIGHTS
CHARACTERS
STORY MELODY
HARMONY
RHYTHM
BASKETBALL
COSTUMES
ACCOMPANIMENT

Dear Educators!

My name is Lyndsay Moy, the Education Director for Indianapolis Opera and good friend of Briana Sosenheimer, who wrote *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs* pastiche opera and curriculum guide for elementary school students and teachers. We would love to hear your (and your students') feedback about the opera and this curriculum guide. We are always striving to create educational, valuable, and fun operas for children that they enjoy and learn from, and we would like to keep improving curriculum guides to accompany the operas!

If you have any feedback, please feel free to e-mail me at moy@indyopera.org!

Thank you for having *The Three Little Hoosier Pigs* come to your school!!!

Keep making music,
Lyndsay