Perceptions, Participation and Applications for Students with Diverse Learning Needs in Music

Peggy Alpeter, Elementary Band Director Cheyenne Mountain District 12 Catie Holton, MM, Music Therapist – Board Certified Signature Music Therapy Services

About Us



Peggy Alpeter, Band Director
Pinon Valley and Cheyenne Mountain Elementary School
4th-6th Grade Bands
Cheyenne Mountain District 12



Catie Holton, MM, MT-BC





*Used by permission for educational purposes

RAISE OF HANDS...



Are you a parent of a diverse learner?

Are you a teacher working with diverse, differential and special needs students?

Do you have an understanding of music? Are you in leadership?

MY BELIEF

- \dots as a teacher, I am constantly redirecting my approach to teaching, always adapting to the current circumstances and uniqueness of every child.
- \dots I am capable of influencing others beyond the four walls of my classroom
- \dots that my influence on a student is just as important as the influence that the student has on me in the never complacent flow of education

February 23, 2013

White E. Cooper, Ed.D.
Supprintended:
Coleyona Novital school District.
Coleyona Novital school District.
Coleyona Novital school District.
Coleyona Springs, CD 80055

Dear Dr. Cooper,
It is with despot appreciation that we write this letter to you regarding ear deapter and participation in the district's Instrumental Music Program during the last three years. The spring of the school of the Springs of t

OUR STORY



*Used by permission for educational purpos

Overview				
Music elements				
• Why music?				
Music and neuroscience basics				
Connecting music to day to day activities				
Consultation Program Overview				
Implementation and Adaptive Ideas				
• Resources				
• Q & A				

				_	
ΜI	ICI	\boldsymbol{C}	1	0	1
IVI	1.7	Ι.		11	ı

Music Elements

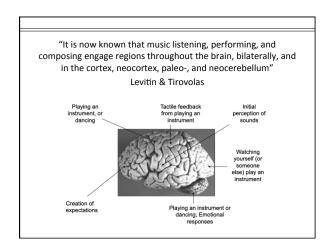
- Rhythm
- The "beat" or patterns of sounds

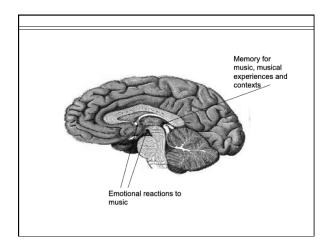
- Pitch
- High versus low sounds or the frequency of sound waves



Music Elements				
Notation Music symbols and expressions				
• Tempo – ())) • Speed				
• Instrument families				

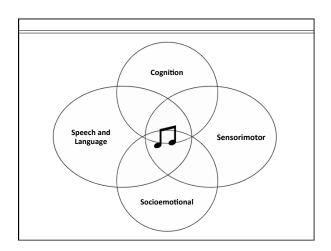
MUSIC AND NEUROSCIENCE





Why Music?

- Shared Networks
- Extended Networks
- Optimized Networks
- Engagement and motivation
- Requires less cognitive effort



Cognition

cog·ni·tion

/ˌkägˈniSH(ə)n/

noun

the mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses.

How does this relate to music?

- Attention
- As you're reading music, musical cues, individual parts
- Academic
 - Music symbols, note names, key signatures
- Music s
 Memory
- Recognition
- Mnemonics

Sensorimotor

sen·so·ri·mo·tor

/ sen(t)sərē modər/

adjective PHYSIOLOGY

(of nerves or their actions) having or involving both sensory and motor functions or pathways.

How does this relate to music?

- Gross and fine motor movements
- Playing instruments
- Coordination
- Unilateral, bilateral, crossing midline
- · Vibration and stimulation
- Rhythm



ര	Ρεσσν	Alpeter	and	Catie	Holton
\mathbf{e}	ICEEV	AIDCICI	anu	Catic	11011011

Optimizing Without rhythm → With rhythm -Thaut, M.H., Schleiffers, S., & Davis, W.B. 1991. Analysis of EMG activity in biceps and triceps muscle in a gross motor task under the influence of auditory rhythm. Journal of Music Therapy, 28, 64-88. *Used by permission for educational purposes

Speech and Language

- Insignate is made up or socially shared rules must include the tolowing.

 What words mean (e.g., "star can refer to a bright object in the night sky or a celebrity)

 How to make new words (e.g., friend, friendly, unfriendly)

 How to put words together (e.g., "Peg walked to the new store" rather than "Peg walk store new?")

 What word combinations are best in what situations ("Would you mind moving your foot?" could quickly change to "Get off my foot, please!" if the first request did not produce results)

Speech is the verbal means of communicating. Speech consists of the following:

How speech sounds are made (e.g., children must learn how to produce the "r" sound in order to say "rabbit" instead of "wabbit").

Use of the vocal folds and breathing to produce sound (e.g., the voice can be abused from overuse or misuse and can lead to hoarseness or loss of voice).

Fluency
The rhythm of speech (e.g., hesitations or stuttering can affect fluency).

Speech and Language

How does this relate to music?

- · Sound versus silence
- Controlled inhale and exhale
- Articulation
- Pitch
- · Rate of speech

© Peggy Alpeter and Cation	Holton د

Connecting 1	Music to Functional Tasks
8	
Functional Area	Speech production
What does music share	Singing, lyrics
How does music extend	Rhythm, pitch, familiarity, memory, structured priming, removal of frustration
Does music optimize intervention?	Improved speech production in repetition and response vs traditional therapies



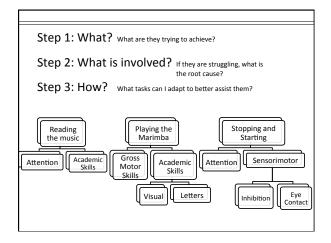
Social / Emotional

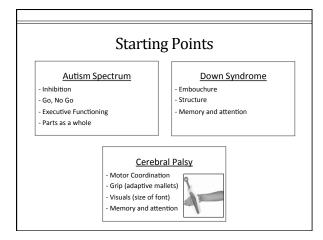
Q: How do you explain socio-emotional development?

A: Socio-emotional development is the development of a child's experience, expression, management of emotions, and ability to create relationships. According to the California Department of Education, the development of a child's socio-emotional capacity is important because it encompasses both intrapersonal and interpersonal processes.

How does this relate to music?

You tell me!





Starting Points | Dyslexia | - Visuals (size of font, color coded, transparent colored screen) | - Memory and attention difficulties | - Individual learning styles | - Perfectionism, critical of self and/or others | - Twice Exceptional | - Executive Functioning challenges | - One might mask the other | -

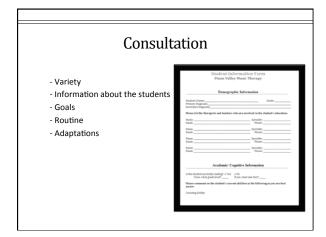
CONSULTATION PROGRAM Benefits of Music Participation • Focus • Coordination of body and brain Cognition • Sensory integrative development Socialization • Enjoyment **Observation Notes**

- Basket of instruments (hand drums, shakers) to choose from
- Marimba with a red sticker on a bar indicating which one to strike

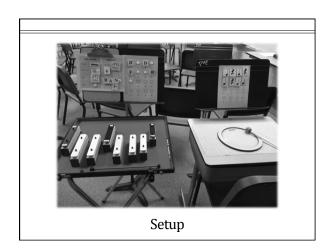
Visual aids

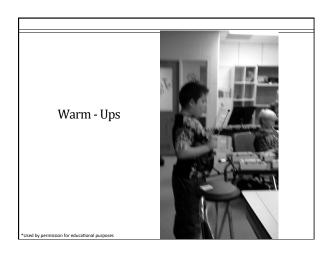
- Placed on the stand in front of them
- Indicated quarter note rhythms and rest rhythms
- Instructions to watch, listen, or play

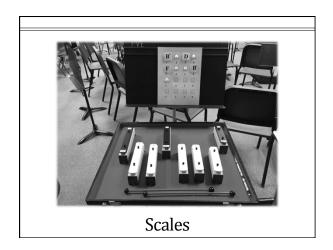
One task throughout the length of the class

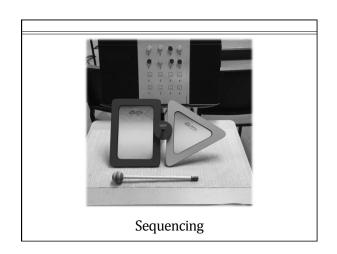


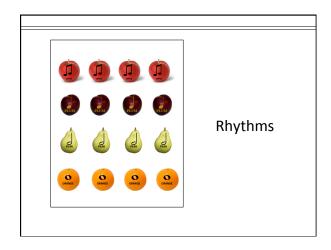
ADAPTIVE EXERCISES

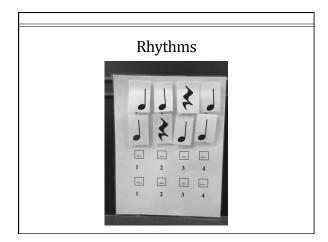


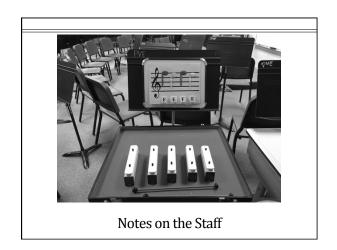


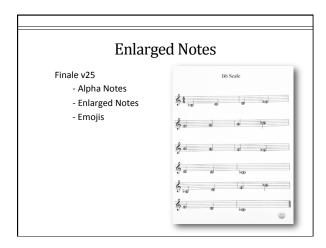


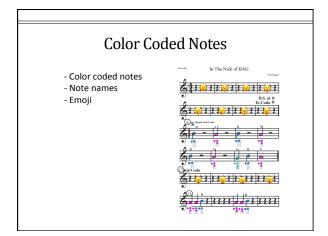


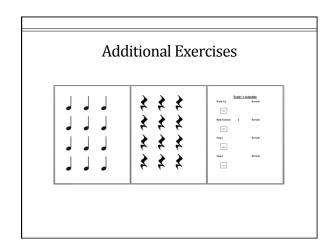






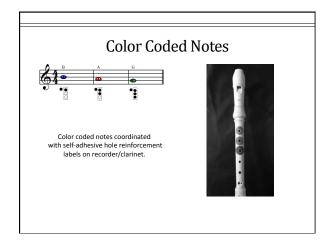


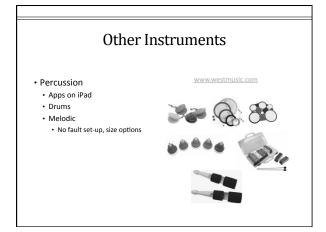












Other Instruments • Wind Instruments Positioning differences, feelings of reeds, buzz sound for brass, octave difference • String instruments • Size, positioning, vibration ${\mbox{\fontfamily find}}$ find the word for can be simple or can be complex · acoustic versus keyboard • bass and treble, right hand and left hand, individual finger movement

• Piano

Voice

Choice of Instrument	
Modifications to Music Volume consideration Type of mallet/instrument being played	
Rhythm	
Continual Adaptations	
• Safety	
TIPS AND TRICKS	
If at first you don't succeed	
Speaking "music-ese"	
Motivations and goals	
Transitioning environments	
• PARAs	

Collaboration	
Work with the entire team of school professionals	
Copy of IEP and 504	
Music Therapists (Board Certified)	
Support Staff	
 Speech Language Pathologists Many speech issues are relevant to articulation issues ("T" - tongue thrust, anchor tongue) Sometimes the speech therapist is working on the same issues, so using the same vocabulary is helpful for the child 	
Other times, one may work against the other "Mouth" puppet is helpful for tongue placement Itteracy Interventionlists	
• Learning styles	
Budget	
QUESTIONS?	
-	
Peggy Alpeter Catie Holton	
Alpeter@cmsd12.org Catie@SignatureMusicTherapy.com www.SignatureMusicTherapy.com	
	1
RESOURCES	
NEGOGINGES	

Visual Impairment

http://louis.aph.org/catalog/CategoryInfo.aspx?cid=152

- American Printing House for the Blind maintains Braille, large print, audio and other specialized format materials - including Band Method Books.
- Example: Essential Elements Book 1 and 2 large print

Virtual Music Making

- Adaptive Use Music Instruments (AUMI)
 AUMI uses the front facing camera to facilitate student music making through body motion.

AUMI

- Beamz app works on iPad with little effort, students can trigger a sound or response by touching a representation of a beam.



- A tactile music interface
- There are 5 sides on the Skoog, each side plays a different note. Press or squeeze anywhere on its sides, edges and corners to create music



Music Education

Exceptional Music Pedagogy for Children with Exceptionalities Edited by Deborah VanderLinde Blair & Kimberly A. McCord Oxford University Press

kids, music 'n' autism: Bringing out the Music in Your Child Dorita S. Berger Jessica Kingsley Publishers

> Music & Dyslexia Opening New Doors Whurr Publishers

Teaching Music to Students with Special Needs A Label-Free Approach

Alice M. Hammel & Ryan M. Hourigan Oxford University Press

Music
Therapy

Colorado Association for Music Therapy https://www.musictherapycolorado.org/

American Music Therapy Association https://www.musictherapy.org/

Signature Music Therapy Services https://www.signaturemusictherapy.com/