NOTES

Name: Abbey Vyas Date: 10/19/15 Period: 5
Assignment: Vocal Heath

Sound is produced through vibration of particles. Air particles strike one another and travel like ripples in a lake. Sound travels forward unless directed otherwise. When sound hits hard surfaces it bounces back and resounds louder
Sound - Sonic
Re-sounds - Resonates
Resonating Chamber - the hard hollow space within an instrument (or anything) where the sound waves bounce around and grow louder (amplified)

What sounds normal to you might sound very strange to someone else.

The Chinese singer sounds different than our opera sounds because ↓

Your voice works the same way an intrument does At the top of your windpipe is your voicebox or lynx, stretched are two peices of skin called the vocal cords When you breath the cords loosen and let the air go past When you sing or speak the cords pull tight. The presure of the air squeezing out between the cords, the air around them vibrates which makes the sound.

The diaphram pushes the air up out of the lungs and over the vocal cords causing them to vibrate, thus producing sound. That then resonates in your mask (The mask is the nasal cavities), throat + mouth. It comes out your mouth + nose.

Notes

Subject: Vocal **Date:** 10/20/15 **Period:** 5

Different vocal cords will look different.
(Surprano will have short, thin vocal cords)
* Vocal cords vibrate 500-800 time per second
- To take a picture of vocal cords you have to put the camera through your nose and pointed down to see the cords.
- Epiglottis - is used in a Glottal stop in words such as (Always, At, Only)
(Glottal) Stop - used to cough - when you clear your throat the Glottal stop will pop up

Vocal Cords - The nigher the pitch the skinner the vocal cord, the lower the pitch the thicker the vocal cord

Improve Your Singing

- Hearing the note in your head will help your brain send a message to your vocal muscles
- Before you sing breath and relax
- Tenion can make your throat muscles tighten up making a strangled sound
= Practicing Breath support

Vocal Health

Normal voices are made with 3 important systems
- Respiration - the power source - Lungs
- Phonation - sound generator - Vocal cords
- Resonation - sound shaper - lips, throat, tounge, soft palate

Respiratory System

Diaphragm - responsible for pushing out throw up, coughs air, gas, babies.
Diaphragm Spazam - muscles spazams can cause hiccups you have control over diaphragm (stopping hiccups)
Esophagus is a flap that aldows extra gases to escape
RiBs are attatched on both sides
When you burp the gas goes to your larynx and can damage your vocal cords.
Tounge takes up most of your mouth
↗ Voice Box is the area your larynx is located
Made of bone, cartlidge, ligament, Tendon

* Whispering is just as damaging to the vocal cords as screaming

* You Brain Controls 100% of what happens in you body also the music you make

Notes

Subject: chorus **Date:** 10/20/15 **Period:** 4th

- Glottal stop- (Always, At, Only)
- Soprano vocal chords- skinnier and shorter
- Bass vocal chords- longer and wider
- Hearing a note in your head helps your brain to send a message to your throat muscles.
- Before you sing, try to relax your throat muscles.

You have 3 important voice systems:

- Respiration - the power source - Lungs
- Phonation - sound generator - vocal Folds
- Resonation - sound shaper - Lips, throat, tongue, soft palate

- Larynx is made up with:

- Bone
- Cartalige
- Muscle
- Ligament
- Tendon

Vocally Traumatic behaviors:

- Using too much effort to speak/sing.
- Singing or speaking out of one's uncomfortable range.
- Habitual hard coughing and clearing of the throat.
- Extended periods of loud talking or singing
- Extensively using one's voice when sick.

Notes

Subject: Music/Vocal **Date:** 10/21/15 **Period:** 5

Movie ABBEY VYAS

Music can cause emotion. Music can muse people
The true power of music is stronger than we know.
Music is in coated into us and our brains
Music goes back to our ancestors when they made music
The part of the brain that the music goes to goes deep into your emotion
Our relationship with sound starts early with ruthm and vieration
All sounds come from vibrations in the air. - Sound waves seperate one sound from another
Music can be heard in different ways.
A deaf person hears the music through vibrations in different parts of her body.
Every object can [illegible] in some sort of way

Your ears send the information to yorr brain.
There are many places where music processes in your brain
When you speak to someone you are basically touching because the sound goes to your ear canal to you ear drum (pushing on it)
Music plays the body like an instument
Your brain plays the music

* Nuerocscentist are still looking at the brain and how it works with music. They experiment with scans to understand better and get the differnces

When you play a single note on the piano other notes vibrate with it.

Sound can have Musical qualities but certain things sperate the two things
- Singers use different components of music and it makes people brains move when they hear them

Music has been around for a while. 40,000 yeaes ago people made instruments
They created the flute.
Concinence - smooth, calming, intervals. tempo

The basic elements of music are, pitch, timber, harmony, tone loudness, beat
Intravals played in certain ways created harmony and melody

NOTES

Name: Abbey Vyas Date: 10/22/15 Period: 5
Assignment: Movie Notes - Day 2

People in different places think of music in different ways.

Test show that people from other places can identify what emotion the music is even though they've never heard that music

There are many different ways we can remember emotion- one is memories of the song

Musical memory- some songs stick in our heads

Whats going on in you head when you hear music -your making sense of it - your taking something from it - you feel emotion-

You have expectations of patterns in songs

In latin and African there is a sense on Unpridictability

Cerebellum - Where music is processed

There is much reaction in the brain when you hear a piece of music

Music can physically change you brain.

Cortex - outer surface of the brain is thicker with people with musical experience

Corpres Corolso - lets both sides of the brain cordonate what happend (like moving a finger)

A blind person uses the part of the brain that helps with vision to help with their musician skills

Before and After singing lessons, shows that after there is more blood moving and mor nuercogins firing. - children with muical skills or training helps children in school in certain subjects

Musical training has reprecussions on the brain

Early musical training has great impacts