

Studies at Psychologist Sandra Trehub's lab, at the University of Toronto at Mississauga, for the past 25 years researched babies reactions to singing and music. 2 month olds can distinguish the difference between melodies and 4 month olds can detect rhythmic changes. Discover, August 2001



After less than a year of piano lessons, preschoolers tested higher in spatial temporal and proportional math tests than students who received no special musical instruction.

Keeping Mozart in Mind,  
Academic Press by Gordon L. Shaw

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According to Sally J. Rogers, Ph.D. assistant professor of Psychiatry, University of Colorado, Health Science Center, giving young children music training in singing and playing a musical instrument assists them in learning language skills, independent mastery, large and small muscle control, and overall body coordination.



After learning eighth, quarter, half and whole notes, second and third graders scored higher when tested on fractions than their peers who had no musical instruction.

Neurological Research, March 15, 1999

# Why Study Music

June 14, 1998 Parade Magazine by Vadim Prokhowr, "Will Piano Lessons Make My Child Smarter?", New studies suggest that music playing or just listening – will improve memory, logic, creativity, academics, and behavior. What has become known as the "Mozart effect" started as an experiment in the 1990's when 2 researchers at UCI, Irvine found the brain in a sense makes it's own music and therefore music itself will will make neurons in the brain functon.

Every human has musical aptitude- With an inborn ability to respond to musical sounds and control bodily movement in order to create music. Recent findings report properly timed and sequenced early experiences with music actually raise a child's musical aptitude. Preschool years are the optimal time for developing musical abilities. Young children have just learned to walk and talk and are perfectly adapted at that age to learning through repetition and practice.

"The nature and description of developmental and stablized music aptitude: Implimentations for music learning" Edwin E. Gordon, Ph.D., Cal E. Senshore, Professor of Research in Music Education, Temple Univrsity Phil, Penn

In "Music in the Organization of Childhood experience" by Peter Ostwald M.D., Professor VACA, S.F., points out that early musical activities between infant and parent supports the enrichment of bonding between parent and child. Young children employ nursery rhymes to reduce anxiety of separation from parents even when they seek independence.

German researchers discovered the area in the brain used to analyze musical pitch is larger by 25% in musicians than those who do not play a musical instrument. Nature, April 23, 1998

All around the world, scientific studies have shown early stimulation, pariticularly music, starting in the womb, and continuing after birth is important to early brain development. Newsweek "Your Childs Brain", Feb 19, 1996

Sandra Trehub has been studing infant's reaction to changes in pitch, tempo, and melodic contour of music for over 25 years. Her research finds that babies detect changes in all three. Newsweek "Music on the Mind" July 2000

August 2001 Discover: "Does a Mother's Lullaby give an Infant a Better Chance for Survival"? By Josie Glausius and Therapist David Ramsey of the New York Beth Abraham Health Center in the Bronx, home of the institute for Music and Neurologic Function, host stroke patients who can no longer speak, but can sing.

Martin Gardiner, research director at The Music School in Providence, R.I. quoted a report given in London with findings music training can improve basic acadimec learning.

April 1998 "Were You Born That Way?" by Ann Hollister: Scientists are saying genes and genetic traits can determine potential skills in music and academics.

February 3, 1997 Time by Madaline Nash "The first three years of human brain development are critical to develop further potential. Tests lead to the method of "wiring" skills at certain periods of age and potential. Exposure to musical experiences can lead to future musical skills and enhancement of mental ability.

Newsweek April 20, 1992 "Mapping the Brain" Neurologist use powerful new devices that take a picture of the brain in just 45 milliseconds and can see the brain at work by pinpointing neural activity so precisely structures as small as a millimeter can be detected. New studies suggest that the cerebellum may also house the memory of movements....as violin fingering.

Newsweek September 29, 1986 "Memory" In the brain the hippocampas processes memories and then stores them in the cerebellum...where studies have shown movement such as skills needed in playing a musical instrument. There is a correlation to "muscle memory" and playing a musical instrument.

February 19, 1996 Newsweek by Sharon Begley: Before words, a fetus experiences sounds in the womb. Musical sounds are among the first stimuli an infant responds to. Researchers in the University of Konstanz, Germany reported exposure to music rewires neural circuits. The younger the child studing a musical instrument, the more cortex area developed in the brain devoted to playing it.

April 1996 "Learning" by J. Meyers and H. Armstrong Roberts "Music Experience for the brain": at two months infants can match pitch, and rhythm at 4 months. When infants hear music they learn all types and kinds of nuances of hearing enabling them to learn to understand and speak a language.

July/August 1992 "Having Children Having Choices" by Carl Schafer, PhD: Involvement in the arts is creating....learning to be creative...developing an aesthetic value towards the appreciation of beauty.

June 1993, Parenting Magazine by Christy Taylor Jones, "Brain Boosters": A Pediatric Neurologist at U.C,L,A States "You can Actually Boost A Child's brain power with activity such as musical experiences at critical periods in the brain development.