

Blizzard Bag Assignments

BAND (6,7,8)

MR. GORRETTA

Assignment 1: Theory 7.3.1

Assignment 2: Composition 7.3.3

Assignment 3: Tones and Pauses
 Musical Notation
 Rhythm and Tempo
 Melody and Harmony
 Tone Color and Dynamics
 Music Terms
 Uncover the Clue

All Assignment are Due No Later Than Tuesday May 6th!!!

Name _____

Theory 7.3.1

DIRECTIONS: Carefully write the counting under the notes and rests as shown in the example. Be sure to check the time signatures!

EXAMPLE

4/4

1+ 2+ 3 e+ a 4+ 1+ a 2+ 3 e+ 4+ 1+ 2 e+ a 3+ 4+ 1 e+ a 2+ 3 e+ a 4+

① 4/4

② 3/4

③ 2/4

④ COMPLETE THE COUNTING 4/4

1+2 + a 3+ 4+

⑤ 4/4

1 e+ a 2+ 3 e+ a 4+

⑥ 4/4

1+ 2 T.L. 3+ 4+

⑦ 3/4

⑧ 2/4

Name _____

Composition 7.3.3

Mechanics of Creating Music

Step One: Write your concert Bb scale in whole notes on the staff below.

Include the correct key signature.

Look at warm up #2 if you need help.

Step Two: Circle the first, third and fifth notes of the scale. These are chord tones

10 points notation, 10 points note, chord accuracy __/20

Step Three: Compose a 2 measure melody using chord tones from the Bb concert scale.

You must include your clef sign, key signature, and time signature.

You must at least use the following note/rest rhythms:

quarter, eighth, sixteenth (you may use more)

Total beats must equal your time signature.

Refer to theory 7.2.3 to review stem direction and on the correct side of the note.

You will be graded on correct notation.

10 points rhythm, 10 points chord tones, 10 points notation __/30

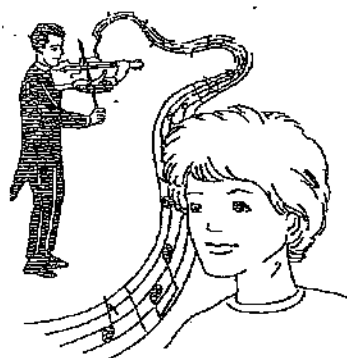
Following the steps from above, write your concert Eb scale, circle chord tones

10 points notation, 10 points note, chord accuracy __/20

Following the same steps above, compose a two measure melody using concert Eb chord tones

10 points rhythm, 10 points chord tones, 10 points notation __/30

Total Correct __/100



Music is sound and silence. The sound part is made up of a series of tones. The tones we hear are produced by things that vibrate. The vocal chords of a person singing vibrate. The strings of a violin being played vibrate. These vibrations cause vibrations in the air. Vibrations moving through the air are sound waves. Sound waves cause our eardrums to vibrate. We hear sound when nerves from our eardrums carry a signal to our brains.

Not all sounds are tones. Some sounds are noise. A tone is a sound with a certain pitch. Pitch refers to the position of a tone in the musical scale: how high or how deep the tone is. The reason that a sound has a certain pitch is that the sound waves vibrate at a particular rate. That rate is called frequency. The faster the vibration, the greater the frequency, and the higher the pitch. The pitch of a tone — how high or how deep it is on the musical scale — is shown by its position on a musical staff.

Each tone lasts a certain length of time. In music, a tone is expressed as a whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note, sixteenth note, thirty-second note, or sixty-fourth note. A whole note lasts twice as long as a half note, four times as long as a quarter note, and so forth.

A pause between tones (when there is no sound) is called a rest. There are whole, half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second, and sixty-fourth rests. A whole rest is a period of silence that lasts twice as long as a half rest, four times as long as a quarter rest, and so forth.

Directions: Unscramble the words below. A clue is given to help you figure out each scrambled word. Then place the numbered letters on the blanks at the bottom. Be sure to place every numbered letter on the blank with the matching number.

1. CHIPT (A tone is a sound with a certain ____.)

____ 1 ____ 2 ____

2. NERFQUECY (rate at which sound waves vibrate)

____ 3 ____ 4 ____

3. STARVINOB (Sound waves are ____ moving through the air.)

____ 5 ____

4. MARSRUDE (what vibrate when sound waves reach them)

____ 6 ____ 7 ____

5. HELOW (note that lasts four times as long as a quarter note)

____ 8 ____

6. TERS (a pause between tones)

____ 9 ____

Music is ____ 9 ____ 5 ____ 7 ____ 4 ____ 6 ____ and ____ 9 ____ 1 ____ 8 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____



Long ago, musicians realized that they needed a way to write music. They invented "notation" to express tones and how long each was supposed to last. There is a different symbol for a note depending on whether it is a whole, half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second, or sixty-fourth note.

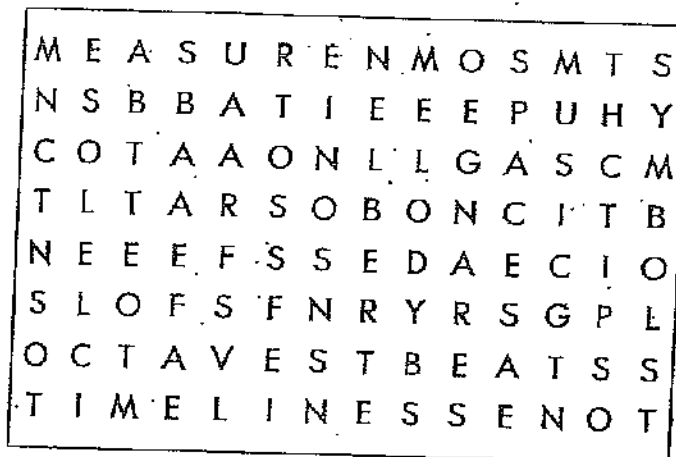
Musical notes are written on a staff. A staff is made up of five horizontal lines and the four spaces between the lines. Each move upward, to the next line or space, represents a move to the next higher note. The lines and spaces are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet: A B C D E F G. From one C to the next is what is called an "octave." The pattern of notes up and down the staff is what determines the sound of melody.

The clef is a sign placed on the staff to indicate the pitch of the notes. The treble clef indicates that the second line is G above middle C. A staff that has a treble clef is used in music for instruments with a higher range, like a violin or flute. A staff that has a bass clef, which indicates the line on which the F note is located, is used in music for instruments with a lower range, like a trombone or a cello.

The vertical lines on the staff are called "bars." The space between two bar lines is called a "measure." All music is divided into measures. If a piece of music is written in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, there are three beats to a measure, and a quarter note gets one beat. In musical notation, double bars mean "the end."

Directions: Find the words listed below in the word search puzzle. Words may be spelled left to right, right to left, top to bottom, bottom to top, and slanted in all directions. Use a pencil to darken each letter in every word. Then place the unused letters in the blanks at the bottom. Be sure to bring the letters down in order, left to right, line by line, from top to bottom.

MEASURE	TREBLE	MUSIC	NOTES	LINES	TIME
OCTAVES	SPACES	STAFF	BEATS	TONES	BARS
SYMBOLS	MELODY	RANGE	PITCH	BASS	CLEF



_____ is a system that expresses _____ and how
_____ each should last.

All music, fast or slow, has rhythm. Rhythm is the steady flow of music in time. Place the index and middle fingers of one hand on the underside of the opposite wrist. Find your pulse. That steady beat you feel is a basic form of rhythm. As a matter of fact, rhythm is the element in music most like the physical action of the human body. Not surprisingly, rhythm has been called the "heartbeat" of music.



Human beings tend to hear sounds in patterns of strong and weak beats. When we tap our feet to music, we are tapping to the beat. An accented beat, usually the first beat of a measure, is played slightly louder. Accented beats make a rhythm more interesting. When the accent comes on some other beat of the measure, the rhythm is called "syncopated." Much jazz music is syncopated.

Tempo refers to how fast or slow the rhythm is. A tempo that is "largo" is very slow, while a tempo that is "presto" is very fast. In between largo and presto are "adagio" (slow), "andante" (moderately slow), "moderato" (medium), "allegretto" (a little faster than moderato), and "allegro" (fast but not as fast as presto). A composer uses tempo to indicate mood. Music with an adagio tempo is usually gentle. Music with an allegro tempo often is happy and cheerful. Music with a presto tempo gives the listener a sense of lively action.

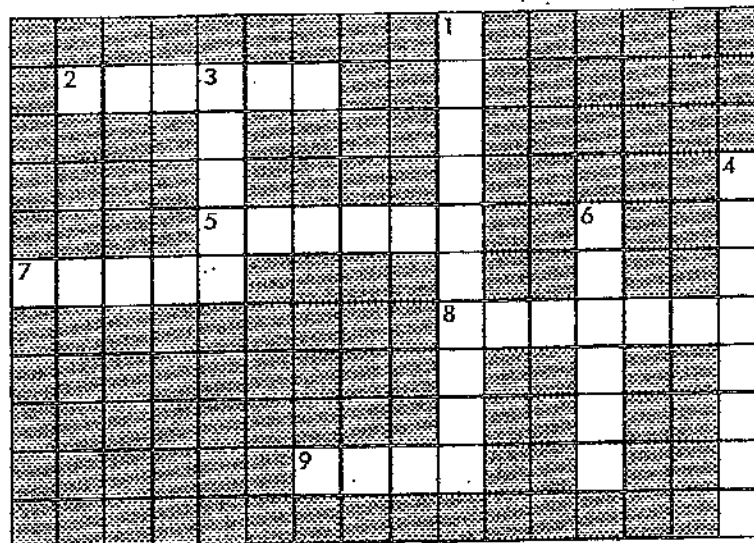
Directions: Use facts about rhythm and tempo to fill in the crossword puzzle below.

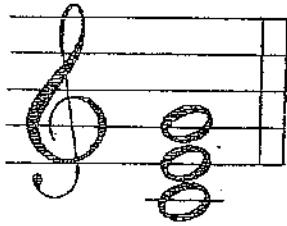
Across

2. Heartbeat of music
5. Very fast tempo
7. Very slow tempo
8. Moderately slow tempo
9. A composer uses tempo to indicate

Down

1. When accent is not on first beat
3. How fast or how slow a rhythm is
4. Slightly louder beat
6. Between largo and presto





At its most basic, a melody is simply several notes played one after the other. What we usually mean when talking about melody, however, is a "good melody." A good melody is a series of notes that is highly memorable and that feels complete when we listen to it from start to finish. A good melody must be pleasing and interesting, and it must come to a logical conclusion. Often a good melody can produce a strong emotional response in a listener. It may seem to ask a question and then to answer it.

Harmony is what you hear when two or more musical notes are played at the same time. Usually the harmony provides a background for the melody. It gives greater depth to the music. One basic difference between the music of Europe and America (Western music) and the music of Asia (Oriental music) is that Western music uses harmony while Oriental music relies on melody.

A series of notes played at the same time produce a chord. A musical notation, a chord is written with notes one on top of the other on the musical staff. The most common chord in music is known as a "triad" because it is a combination of three notes.

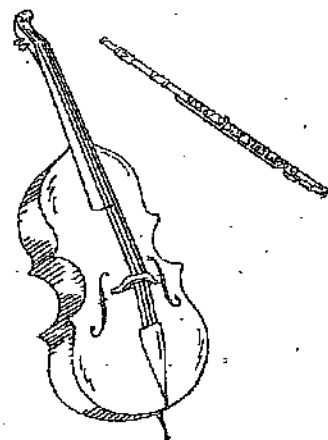
Counterpoint is a way of producing harmony by playing or singing one or more extra melodies that create harmony with the main melody. One of the simplest forms of counterpoint is the round. In a round, people sing the same melody, but they start the song at different times. Classical music makes use of more complicated counterpoint.

Directions: The word "melody" can help you fill in some facts about how notes form music.

1. Gives greater depth to music _____ M _____
2. A triad is a combination of _____ notes. _____ E _____
3. A good melody feels _____ _____ L _____
4. Simple form of counterpoint _____ O _____
5. Produced by a series of notes played at same time _____ D _____
6. Oriental music relies on _____ _____ Y _____

Each musical instrument has its own tone color, sometimes called "timbre." An instrument's tone color gives a particular feeling to a piece of music. For example, a flute gives a sense of brightness while a double bass darkens the mood of the music.

Think about one of your favorite songs. Imagine someone playing the song on an electric guitar. Then think about someone else playing the song on the violin, and yet another person playing it on the trumpet. All three instruments will play exactly the same notes, but your song will sound different in each case because each instrument has its own tone color.



Anyone who writes music has to keep tone color in mind. Composers must select the instruments to play at any given moment. This process of selecting instruments and combining them in a musical composition is called "orchestration." The right orchestration gives a piece of music the tone color it should have to express the composer's meaning.

Composers must also think about how loudly or softly each instrument should be played. "Dynamics" is the term for describing different levels of loudness. Composers use the following Italian words to indicate the dynamics they want.

Pianissimo (very soft)

Piano (soft)

Mezzopiano (medium soft)

Mezzoforte (medium loud)

Forte (loud)

Fortissimo (very loud)

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo (gradually softer)

Directions: The word "timbre" can help you fill in some facts about tone color and dynamics.

1. Gives a sense of brightness to music _____ T _____
2. Soft _____ I _____
3. Different levels of loudness _____ M _____
4. Double _____ darkens mood of music B _____
5. Loud _____ R _____
6. Gradually louder _____ E _____

MUSIC TERMS

6

There are many terms used in music. You have already learned a few. Here is a brief dictionary of other common music terms.

accompaniment: instrument or voice that supports the soloist

air: a tune or melody

aria: a long vocal solo in an opera

ballet: musical performance in which dancers, through their movements, tell a story or express a mood

chamber music: instrumental music for a small group of musicians

coda: music at the end of a movement or composition that brings the piece to an end

concerto: a composition for solo instrument

duet: a composition for two instruments or voices

flat: a half tone lower than the pitch of a note

libretto: the words sung in an opera

measure: a unit of rhythm, indicated by bars

movement: a distinct part of a composition

opera: a play set to music in which singers perform in costume and with scenery

opus: a musical work or composition

program music: instrumental music that tells a story or creates an image

refrain: lines that are repeated at the end of each stanza in a poem

semitone: half of a whole note

sharp: a half tone higher than the pitch of a note

theme: an idea or subject expressed in music

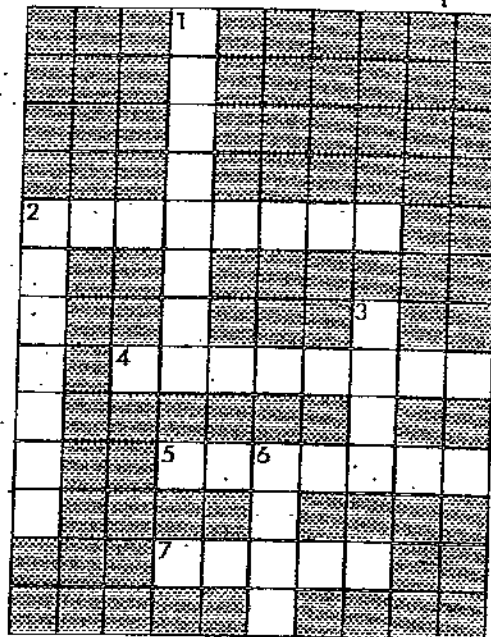
Directions: Use facts about music terms to fill in the crossword puzzle below.

Across

2. Distinct part of a composition
4. Composition for solo instrument
5. Lines repeated at end of each stanza in a poem
7. Half tone higher than the pitch of a note

Down

1. Words sung in a opera
2. Unit of rhythm, indicated by bars
3. Long vocal solo in an opera
6. Half tone lower than the pitch of a note



Name _____

Score _____

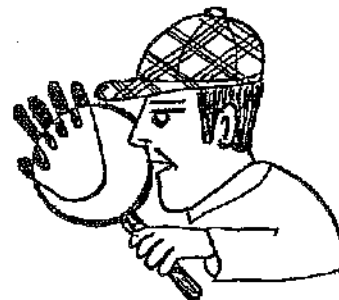
Date _____

Class _____

1. UNCOVER THE CLUE

(VIII-1)

See what a good detective you are by using the clues at the left to complete the missing letters at the right.



- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. It contains five lines and four spaces on which music is written. | S _____ |
| 2. Symbols used to show pitch. | N _____ |
| 3. The highness or lowness of a tone. | P _____ |
| 4. Another name for the G Clef. | T _____ C _____ |
| 5. Short lines used to extend the staff. | L _____ L _____ |
| 6. The rate of speed at which a musical work is played or sung. | T _____ |
| 7. The rhythm to which you count in time to music. | B _____ |
| 8. A note with a line going through it. | L _____ N _____ |
| 9. Notes that don't have lines going through them. | S _____ N _____ |
| 10. What the letter names of the spaces spell. | F _____ |
| 11. A filled-in note with a stem. | Q _____ N _____ |
| 12. An "open" note that has no stem. | W _____ N _____ |
| 13. A symbol that raises the sound of a note. | S _____ |
| 14. The difference between two pitches. | I _____ |
| 15. A silent beat in music. | R _____ |
| 16. A symbol that lowers the sound of a note. | F _____ |
| 17. A word meaning the same as "tonic." | K _____ |
| 18. I, IV and V are the most important Scale _____ | D _____ |
| 19. A sign that cancels Sharps and Flats. | N _____ |
| 20. Another name for Time Signature. | M _____ |