

Band Packet

Week of April 27-May 1, 2020

Concept	SOLS	Objectives	Assignment
Note Reading (Music Literacy)	MIB.1	The student will read and notate music, including identifying, defining, and using basic standard notation for pitch, rhythm, meter, articulation, dynamics, and other elements of music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Name that Tune" Note naming worksheet • "Pirate Note Name Challenge" worksheet
Rhythm	MIB.1	The student will read and notate music, including identifying, defining, and using basic standard notation for pitch, rhythm, meter, articulation, dynamics, and other elements of music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Standard Notation to Beat Map worksheet" • Write in the counting for the rhythm patterns on the sheets "Basic Rhythm Practice" and "Rhythm Drills." Practice clapping each of these rhythms.
Instruments	MIB.17	The student will demonstrate musicianship and personal engagement by identifying the characteristic sound of the instrument being studied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read "Hey Kids, It's a Flute!" • Read "Hey Kids, It's a Clarinet!" • Complete the "Woodwind Crossword Puzzle"
Vocabulary	MIB.9	The student will define and apply music terminology found in the music literature being studied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the band vocabulary to make flash cards for the words sharp, flat, piano, forte, tempo, slight-reading, fermata, slur, accent • Study these new words with the previous words
Composition/Creativity	MIB.8, MIB.21	<p>-The student will use music composition as a means of expression by composing a four-measure rhythmic-melodic variation.</p> <p>-The student will investigate aesthetic concepts related to music by identifying reasons for preferences among works of music and identifying ways in which music evokes sensory, emotional, and intellectual responses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the "Soundtrack to Your Life" Activity. • Use Line #3 on Rhythm Dictation Sheet to compose a 4 measure rhythm pattern. Compose the rhythm pattern in 4/4 time (4 counts per measure) using whole notes, quarter notes, quarter rests, half rests, and half notes. Use a combination of the notes/rests. Each measure must be different.

Basic Rhythm Practice

Samuel Stokes

Directions: Write in the counting below each measure. Each measure is in 4/4 time.

4/4

1234 12 34 1 2 3 4 12 34

5

5

9

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

13

13

17

17

21

21

25

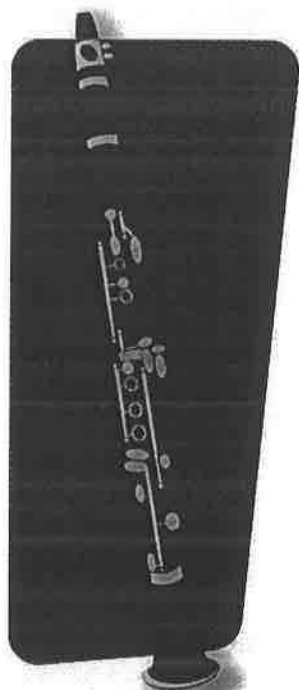
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Rhythm Drills

1. Write in the Counts
2. Tap and Count out Loud.
3. Set the metronome at _____ and practice with the metronome.



Hey Kids, It's a Clarinet



The Clarinet is the only single-reed instrument in the symphony orchestra. The tone of the clarinet is dark and hollow sounding. The clarinet player is referred to as a clarinetist.

History

The symphonic clarinet was invented by a German inventor named Johann Christoph Denner in the first part of the 18th century. Vivaldi and Handel were the first of the great composers to write music for the clarinet. Mozart and Beethoven followed with beautiful chamber works for this instrument, but Romantic Era composers like Carl Maria von Weber, Schumann, and Brahms were the ones who really showed the full potential of the clarinet as a solo instrument.

How It's Played

The clarinetist blows air into the mouthpiece causing the reed to vibrate. This vibration is what makes the sound. To play notes, the clarinetist covers various combinations of tone holes with fingers or keys. Each new note requires a different finger combination, allowing the air to travel through a different length of tubing before it escapes out of the uncovered holes and the bell.

How It's Made

The symphonic clarinet is commonly made from grenadilla wood which also is called African Blackwood. Clarinets begin as a block of wood that is shaped on a lathe into a wooden tube with a hole in the middle. Clarinets have a cylindrical bore which means that the hole is shaped like a paper towel roll - staying one size from one end to the other. Tone holes are then drilled, followed by keys, a mouthpiece, a single reed, and a ligature (the thingy that holds the reed on). Student clarinets are made from plastic resin to make the instrument more affordable.

The Clarinet Family

The most common instruments in the clarinet family include the Eb clarinet, the soprano Bb clarinet which is by far the most popular, the alto clarinet, the bass clarinet, and the contrabass clarinet.

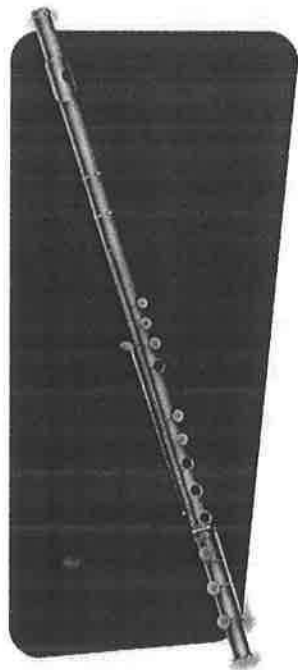
Fun Facts

One of the most popular symphonic clarinet solos is the one in George Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*. The opening for Gershwin's 'jazz concerto' features the clarinet ascending from a low note to a high note followed by a melody. During the rehearsal of the piece for the premier performance in 1924, the clarinet soloist decided it would be funny to glissando (slide) up to the high note rather than play the written chromatic scale notes. Gershwin liked it so much that it has been played that way ever since!

The clarinet sometimes is referred to a licorice whip. Next time you visit a music store give one a lick and see what you think!



Hey Kids, It's a Flute



The Flute is a member of the woodwind section of the orchestra. Only the piccolo, a member of the flute family, plays higher. The flute produces a sound that is light, clear and penetrating on its highest notes. A flute player may be referred to as a flautist or a flutist.

History

The transverse (side-blown) flutes can be seen in paintings and manuscripts that date back as far as the 14th century, though most flutes were played like the recorder, blowing air in from the end. By about the 15th century the transverse flute had become quite popular and by 1847 the modern orchestral flute had reached its present form.

How It's Played

A symphonic flute player holds the flute horizontally while blowing in the opening just like you blow across the top of a soda pop bottle to make a tone. The flute player holds the flute steady with the lower lip, the base of the left hand index finger, and the right hand thumb. To change notes, the flute player covers various combinations of tone holes. Each change to a different fingering combination determines the length of tubing through which the air will flow before it escapes out of the uncovered holes. Advanced flute-players will also add vibrato to their tone.

How It's Made

Flutes are different than all the other woodwinds in the orchestra, in that they don't have reeds. Flutes are traditionally made of a silver alloy, although some players prefer to have their flutes made of platinum, gold, or even wood. These choices will make the flute play with a brighter, darker or warmer sound. The body of the flute is a long cylinder that is divided into three sections: the headjoint, the body, and the foot joint. On these three sections you will find 16 tone holes that are covered by fingers and key pads when played.



The Flute Family

The standard symphonic flute is pitched in the key of C and has a range of 3 octaves. Other common flute family members include the alto flute and the bass flute.

Fun Fact

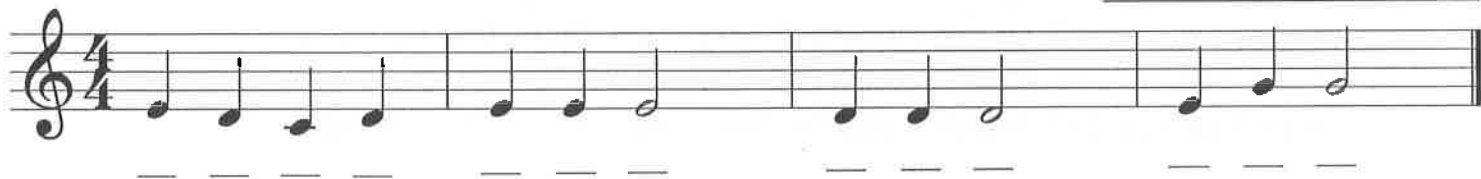
The hyperbass flute is the biggest member of the flute family. It is pitched in C, and plays four octaves lower than the standard symphonic flute. The hyperbass flute tubing is over 8 meters long. Its lowest note is one C lower than the lowest C on the piano - lower than what scientists consider the range of human hearing!



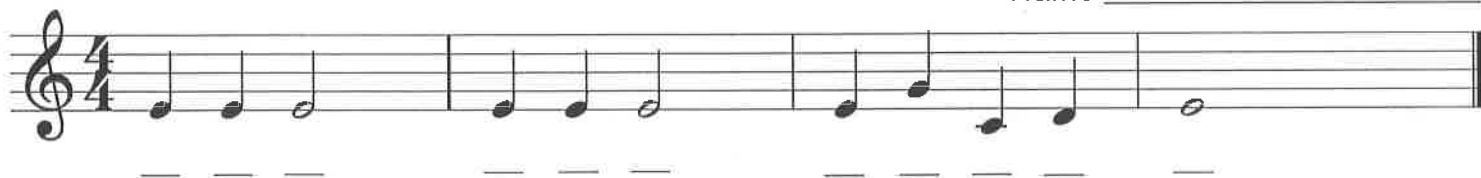


Instructions

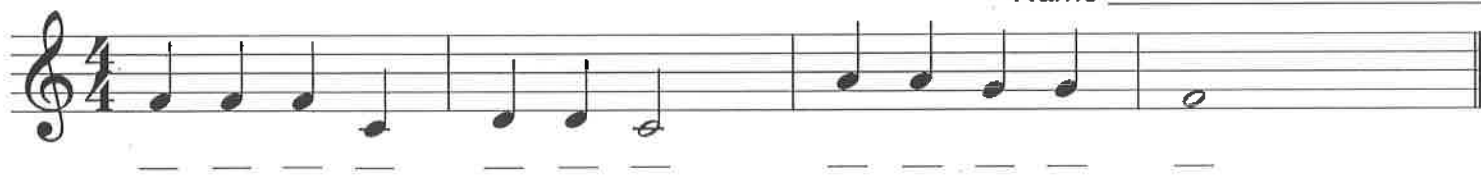
Each puzzle is a phrase from a popular children's song. Begin by writing the correct alphabet letter in the space below the note. After you've identified all the notes, play the phrase and write the name of the song in the blank above the staff.



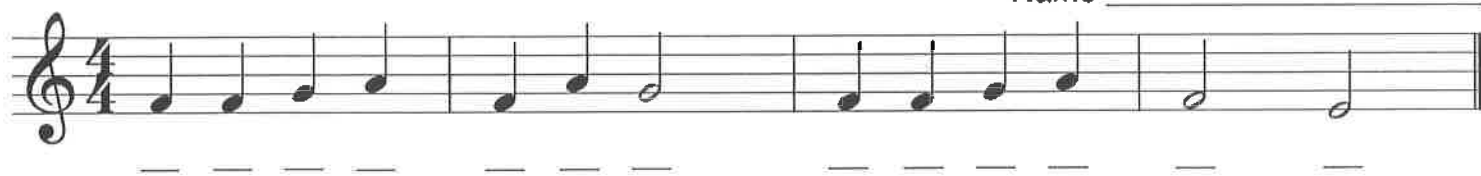
Name _____



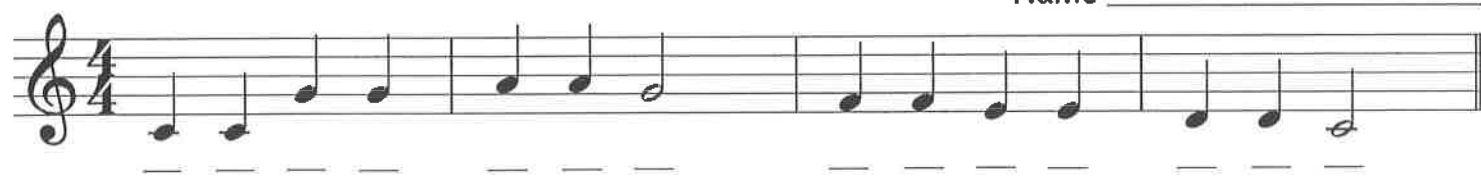
Name _____



Name _____



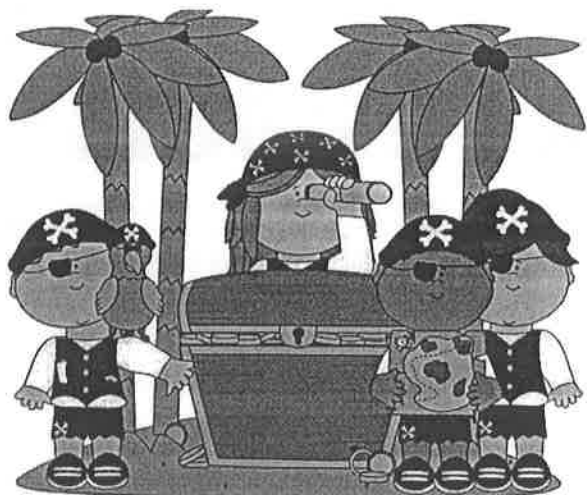
Name _____



Name _____

Possible Answers: Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star • Ode to Joy • Yankee Doodle • Jingle Bells • Jolly Old St. Nicholas • Mary Had a Little Lamb • Old MacDonald • This Old Man

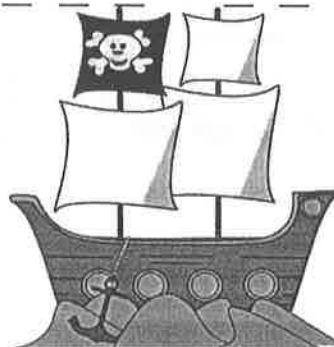
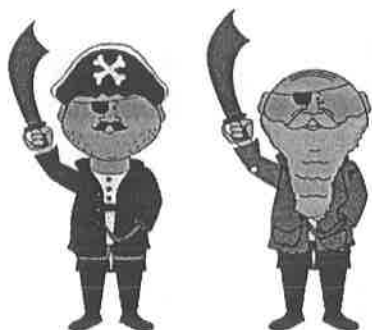




Pirate

Note Name Challenge

Ahoy matey! Can you name all these notes? Get them all right and you won't have to walk the plank!



Name(s): _____

Standard Notation To Beat Map

Write in the counts and circles under each rhythm that is written in standard notation the rhythm to beat map form and notate the attacks, sustains, releases, and rests.

Example

4/4

1+ 2+ 3+ 4 +

	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
Clap	X		X				X	X

#1 4/4

#2 4/4

	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
Clap								

	1	+	2	.
Clap				

#3 4/4

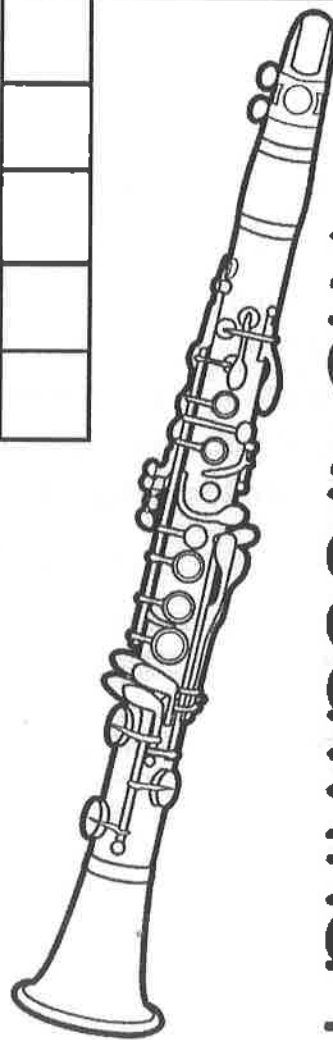
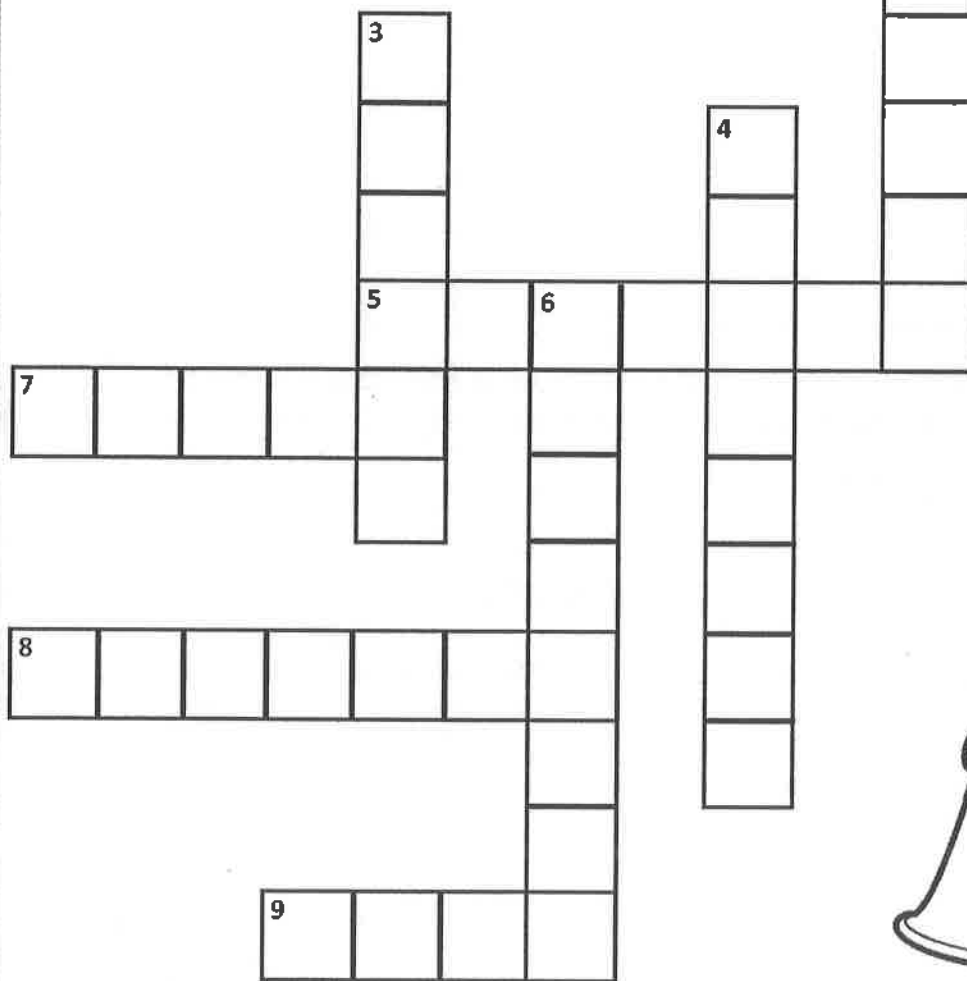
#4 4/4

	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
Clap								

	1	+	2	.
Clap				

Name:

Class: _____



The Woodwind Family

1) The more keys pushed down the (higher or lower) the instrument sounds.

5) Clarinets and Saxophones make sound when their reeds

7) A piccolo is a higher version of what other woodwind?

8) What is the highest playing woodwind?

9) Buttons on woodwinds are called ____.

2) A piccolo plays how much higher than the flute?

3) A flute is normally made of what metal?

4) The saxophone and _____ are single reed instruments.

6) Oboes and baritone saxophones use double reeds.

Soundtrack to Your Life Activity

Imagine you are making a movie about your life, and you are in charge of creating the soundtrack and CD cover art. Be creative! Using crayons, markers, colored pencils (whatever you have available), design the cover art for your soundtrack. Below the design, select 12 songs that would be on your soundtrack. Select songs that mean something to you. Maybe it's your favorite song, maybe the lyrics are similar to your own life, or perhaps the lyrics have helped you through a tough time in your life. Next, write a brief paragraph about why you selected the various songs. If possible, take a picture of your cover art and post it to Google Classroom. The template for the Soundtrack to Your Life is on the next page, just scroll down. Have fun!

CD Soundtrack Cover Art

CD Track List

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Band Packet

Week of May 4-8, 2020

Concept	SOLS	Objectives	Assignment
Note Reading (Music Literacy)	MIB.1	The student will read and notate music, including identifying, defining, and using basic standard notation for pitch, rhythm, meter, articulation, dynamics, and other elements of music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Treble Clef Note Naming Worksheet" • "Musical Spelling Bee" Worksheet • "Star Wars Color By Note" Worksheet • "Bubble Notes" Bass Clef note naming worksheet
Rhythm	MIB.1	The student will read and notate music, including identifying, defining, and using basic standard notation for pitch, rhythm, meter, articulation, dynamics, and other elements of music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write in the counting for "Rhythm Drills." Clap the patterns when you are finished. • Complete the "Writing and Reading" Rhythm Composition sheet
Instruments	MIB.17	The student will demonstrate musicianship and personal engagement by identifying the characteristic sound of the instrument being studied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read "Hey Kids, It's an Oboe" • Read "Hey Kids, It's a Bassoon" • Using the "Hey Kids" readings from last week about the flute and clarinet, complete the Woodwind Scavenger hunt sheet
Vocabulary	MIB.9	The student will define and apply music terminology found in the music literature being studied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill in the bingo board with the vocabulary from your flash cards. • Use your flash cards as the call card to play bingo
Composition	MIB.8, MIB.21	<p>-The student will use music composition as a means of expression by composing a four-measure rhythmic-melodic variation.</p> <p>-The student will investigate aesthetic concepts related to music by identifying reasons for preferences among works of music and identifying ways in which music evokes sensory, emotional, and intellectual responses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Lines #4-5 on Rhythm Dictation Sheet to compose an 8 measure rhythm pattern. Compose the rhythm pattern in 4/4 time (4 counts per measure) using whole notes, quarter notes, quarter rests, half rests, eighth notes and half notes. Use a combination of the notes/rests.

About This Activity

"Meet the Orchestra" Scavenger Hunt is a fun way to introduce kids to the instruments of the orchestra. Print the worksheet and head to the "Hey Kids, Meet the Orchestra" index to hunt for the facts.

MEET THE ORCHESTRA SCAVENGER WOODWINDS



The Basics

Which instrument is the smallest member of the woodwind family? _____

Which instrument is the largest member of the woodwind family? _____

History

Which woodwind instrument was originally made of boxwood and had only three keys?

Which woodwind instrument was created by a German inventor in the first part of the 18th century? _____

How It's Played

Which woodwind instruments are played by blowing air through a double reed?

Which woodwind instrument is played the same way that you make a sound on a soda pop bottle (Blowing across the top.)? _____

Which woodwind instrument is supported by a seat strap which is hooked to the end of the instrument and then placed over the player's chair? _____

How It's Made?

Which woodwind instrument is made of metal rather than wood?

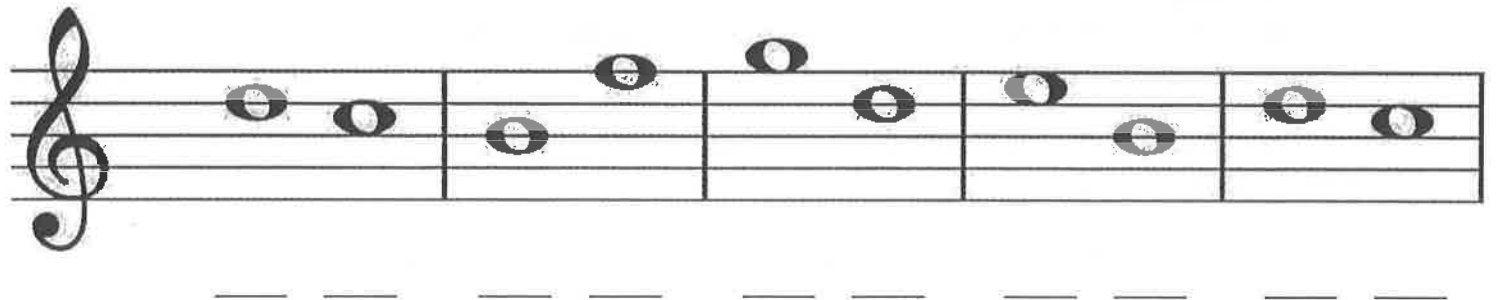
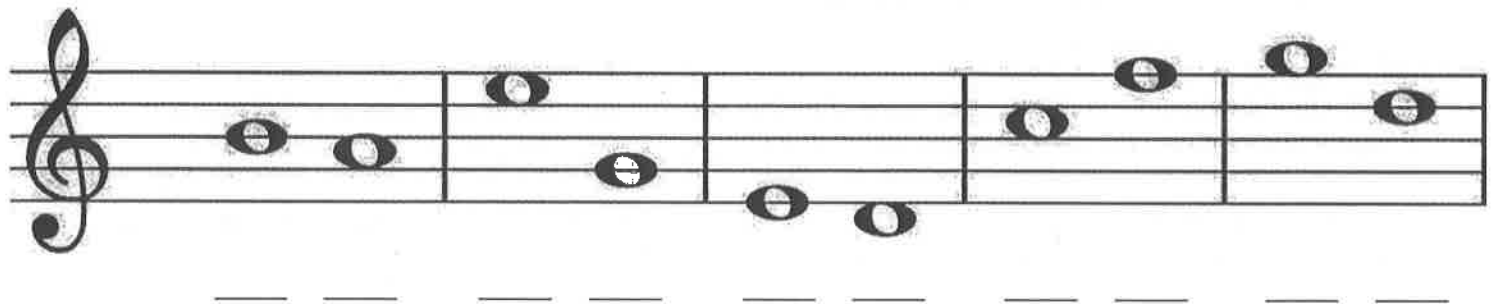
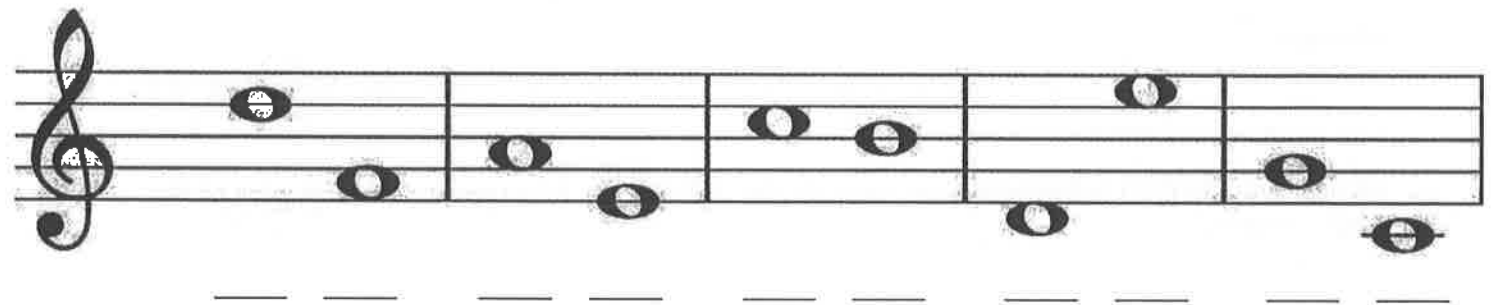
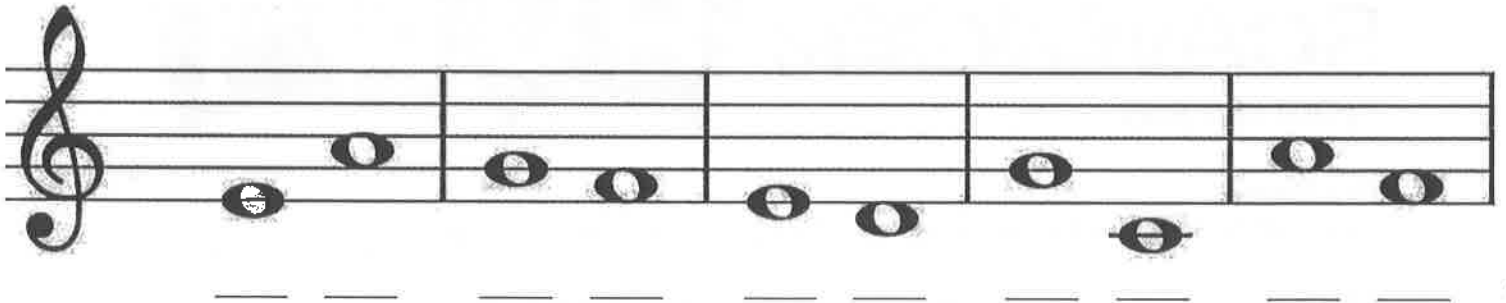
Which woodwind instrument has almost 8 feet of tubing that is bent in a "U" shape to make it easier to play? _____

Which woodwind instrument is sometimes referred to as a licorice whip? _____



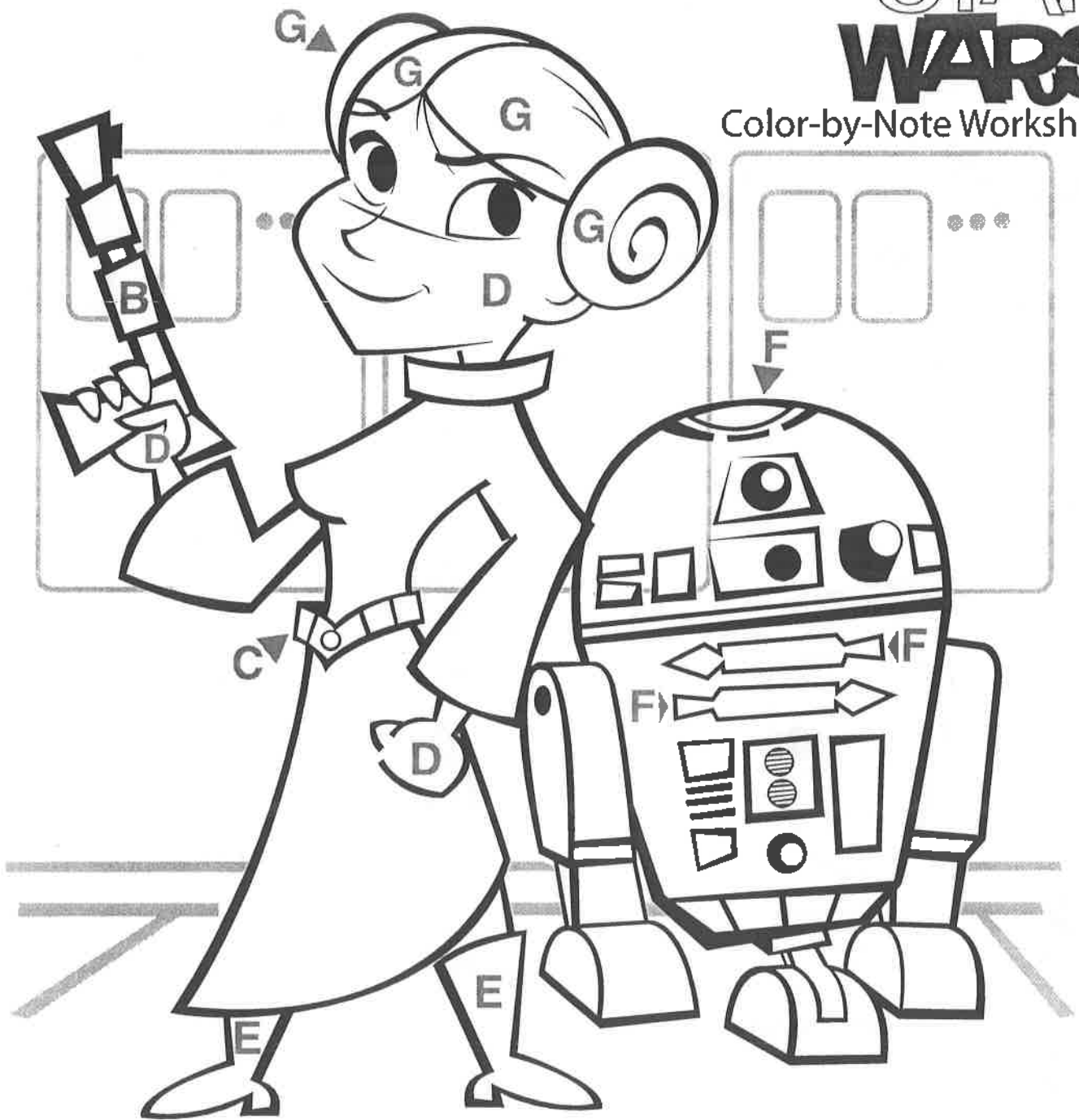
Treble Clef Worksheet

Write the name of each note on the line beneath the staff

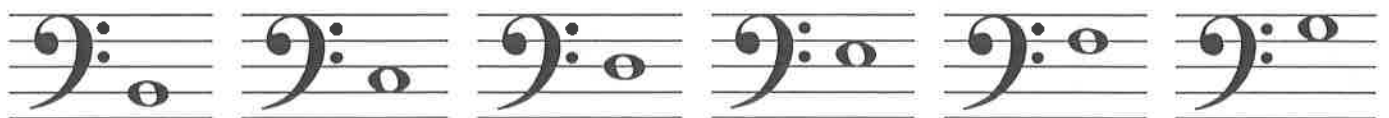


STAR WARS

Color-by-Note Worksheet



Pick a space to color, find the note that matches the letter, and select the correct crayon.



Black

Yellow

Pink

Red

Blue

Brown

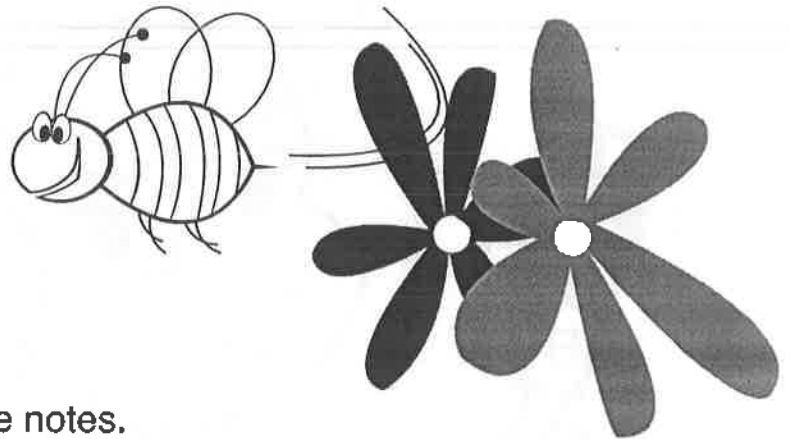


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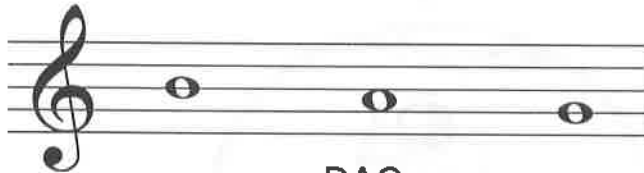
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MUSICAL SPELLING BEE

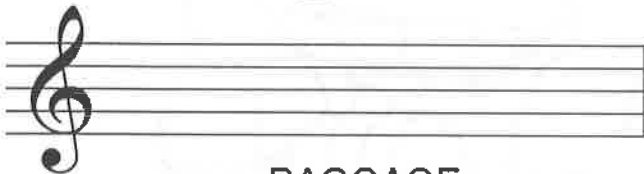
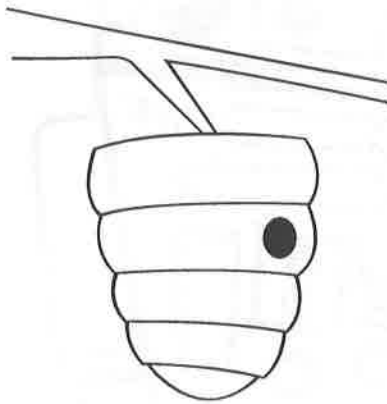
Treble Clef Note Names



Spell the word below the staff in whole notes.



BAG



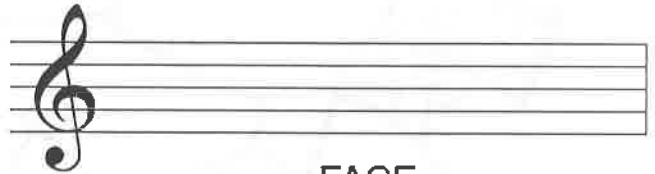
BAGGAGE



FADED



DAD



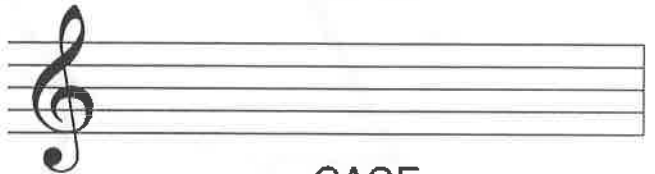
FACE



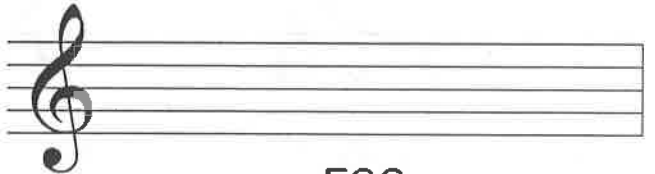
BEE



EDGE



CAGE

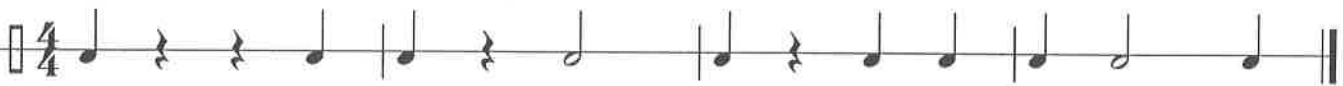
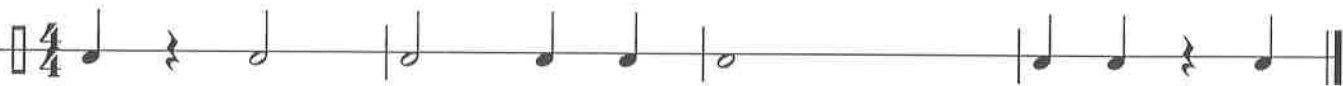
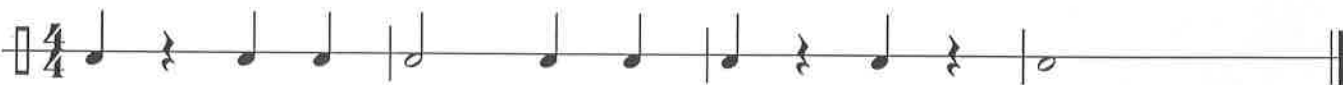


EGG

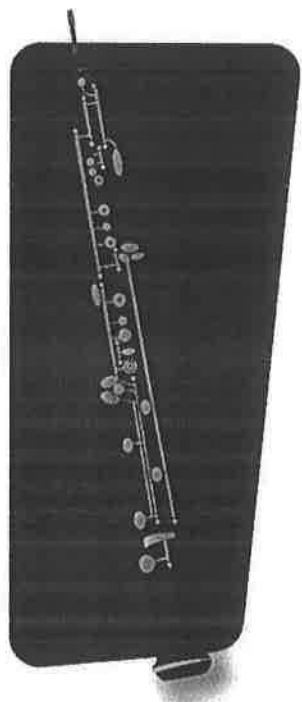


CABBAGE

Rhythm Drills



Hey Kids, It's an Oboe



The Oboe has a sound that is clear and penetrating. Its name comes from the French word *hautbois* which means 'high wood'. An oboe player may be referred to as an oboist. You might even think it sounds a little like a duck! Prokofiev thought so when he wrote his celebrated masterpiece *Peter and the Wolf* where he used the oboe to represent the duck.

History

The baroque oboe first appeared in France in the 17th century. It was usually made of boxwood and had only three keys: a "great" key and two side keys. In the classical era that followed, the oboe continued to develop, adding several new keys including a key similar to the modern octave key referred to then as a "slur key". In the 19th century, instrument builders continued to increase the complexity of the keywork of the oboe, drawing ideas from the Boehm flute. The modern symphonic oboe, with the "full conservatory" key system, has a whopping 45 pieces of keywork!

How It's Played

The oboist blows air through a double reed causing the reed to vibrate. This vibration is what makes the sound. To play notes, the oboist covers various combinations of tone holes with fingers or keys. Each new note requires a different finger combination allowing the air to travel through a different length of tubing before it escapes out of the uncovered holes and the bell.

How It's Made

The symphonic oboe is commonly made from grenadilla wood which also is called African Blackwood. Some instrument makers also build oboes from ebony, cocobolo, rosewood, and violetwood. Oboes begin as a block of wood that is shaped on a lathe into a wooden tube with a hole in the middle. Oboes have a conical bore, which means that the hole is shaped like an ice cream cone - growing gradually bigger

from one end to the other. Tone holes are drilled, and then keys and a double reed are added. The double reed is typically made by the player from cane reed that is similar to bamboo. Student oboes are made from plastic resin to make the instrument more affordable.

The Oboe Family

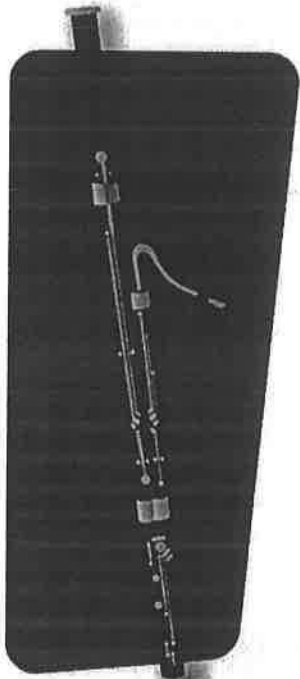
The most popular members of the oboe family include the oboe which sometimes is called the hautbois, and the English Horn which sometimes is called cor anglais. The bassoon, alas, is only a cousin because its keywork is very different from the oboe.

Fun Fact

The oboe is featured in "Across the Stars" from John Williams film score to *Star Wars Episode II: Attack of the Clones*.



Hey Kids, It's a Bassoon



The Bassoon is the largest and lowest sounding member of the woodwind family except, of course, when the contrabassoon is asked to play. This much bigger bassoon can play a whole octave lower. The sound of the bassoon is sometimes expressive like an oboe, sometimes funny, and sometimes gruff. It all depends on the music it is asked to play. Two of the most popular symphonic solos for the bassoon include the theme for grandfather in Prokofiev's *Peter and the Wolf* and the opening solo in Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*.

History

The early bassoons were called Dulcians or Curtals. The main difference between the modern bassoon and the early bassoons is that these instruments were carved from a single piece of wood and they didn't have any keys. To play these instruments, the player would cover holes with his/her fingers. It was in France, in the 17th century, that instrument builders made the first bassoon with separate joints. By the middle of the 19th century, the modern 17-key bassoon was developed.

How It's Played

The bassoon is held to the side of the player because it's way too big to hold in the middle like the other woodwind instruments. Because the bassoon is somewhat heavy, it is supported by a seat strap which is hooked to the end of the bassoon and then placed over the player's chair. To make a sound, the bassoonist blows air through a double reed, causing it to vibrate. This vibration is what makes the sound. To play notes, the bassoonist covers various combinations of tone holes with fingers or keys. Each new note requires a different fingering combination allowing the air to travel through a different length of tubing before escaping out through the uncovered holes and the bell.

How It's Made

The bassoon has almost 8 feet of tubing that is bent in a "U" shape to make it easier



to play. Like the English Horn and oboe, the bassoon has a conical bore which means that the hole in the middle is shaped like an ice cream cone - growing gradually bigger from one end to the other. The bassoon is made of several joints with a distinctive curved metal tube called a bocal, which extends from the main part of the bassoon. At the end of the bocal a double reed is added. The double reed is usually made by the player from cane reed that is similar to bamboo. Student bassoons are made from plastic resin to make the instrument more affordable.

The Bassoon Family

The bassoon family includes the bassoon and the contrabassoon. The contrabassoon is able to play lower than any other instrument in the symphony orchestra.

Fun Facts

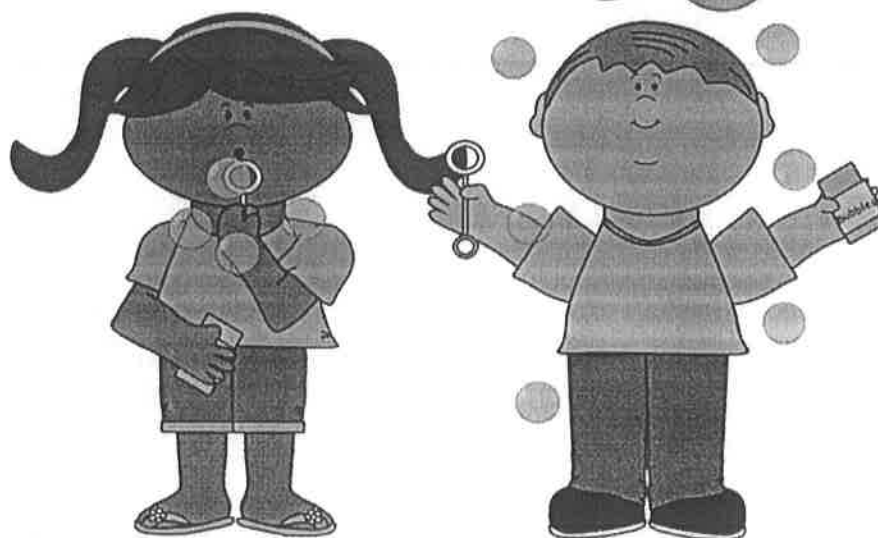
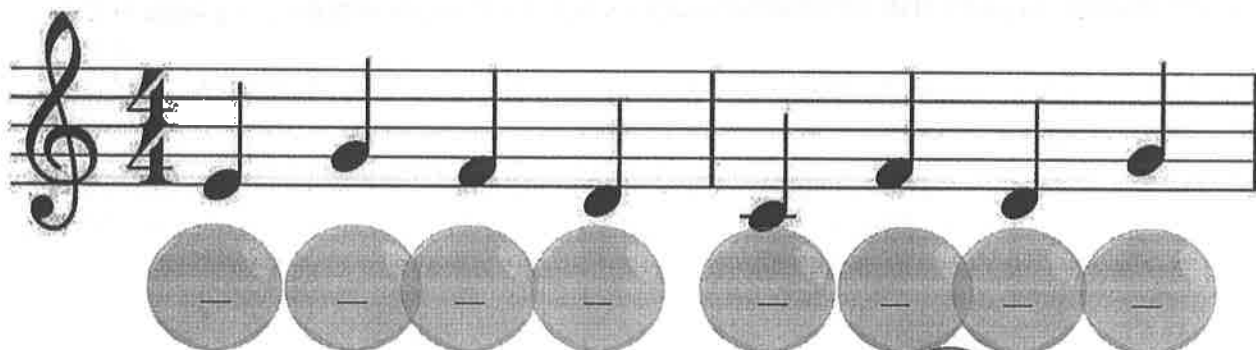
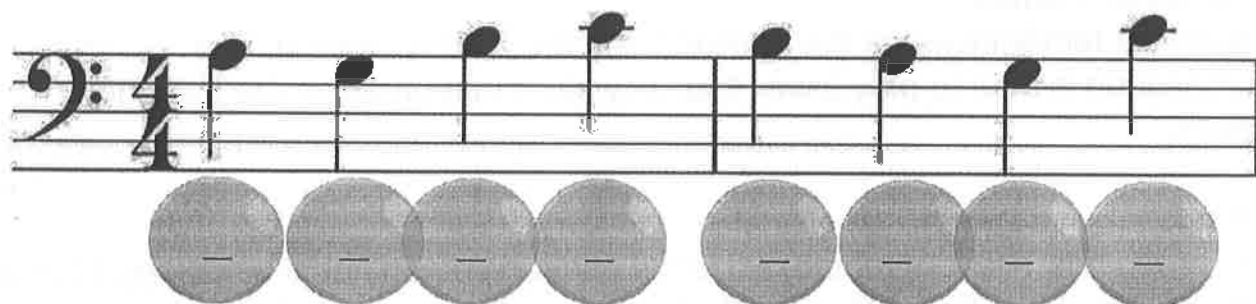
The bassoon has 7 feet of tubing, while the contrabassoon has a whopping 16 feet! If instrument builders hadn't decided to "fold" the tubing, you would have to stand on a very tall ladder to play the contrabassoon - but then how would you reach the keys?



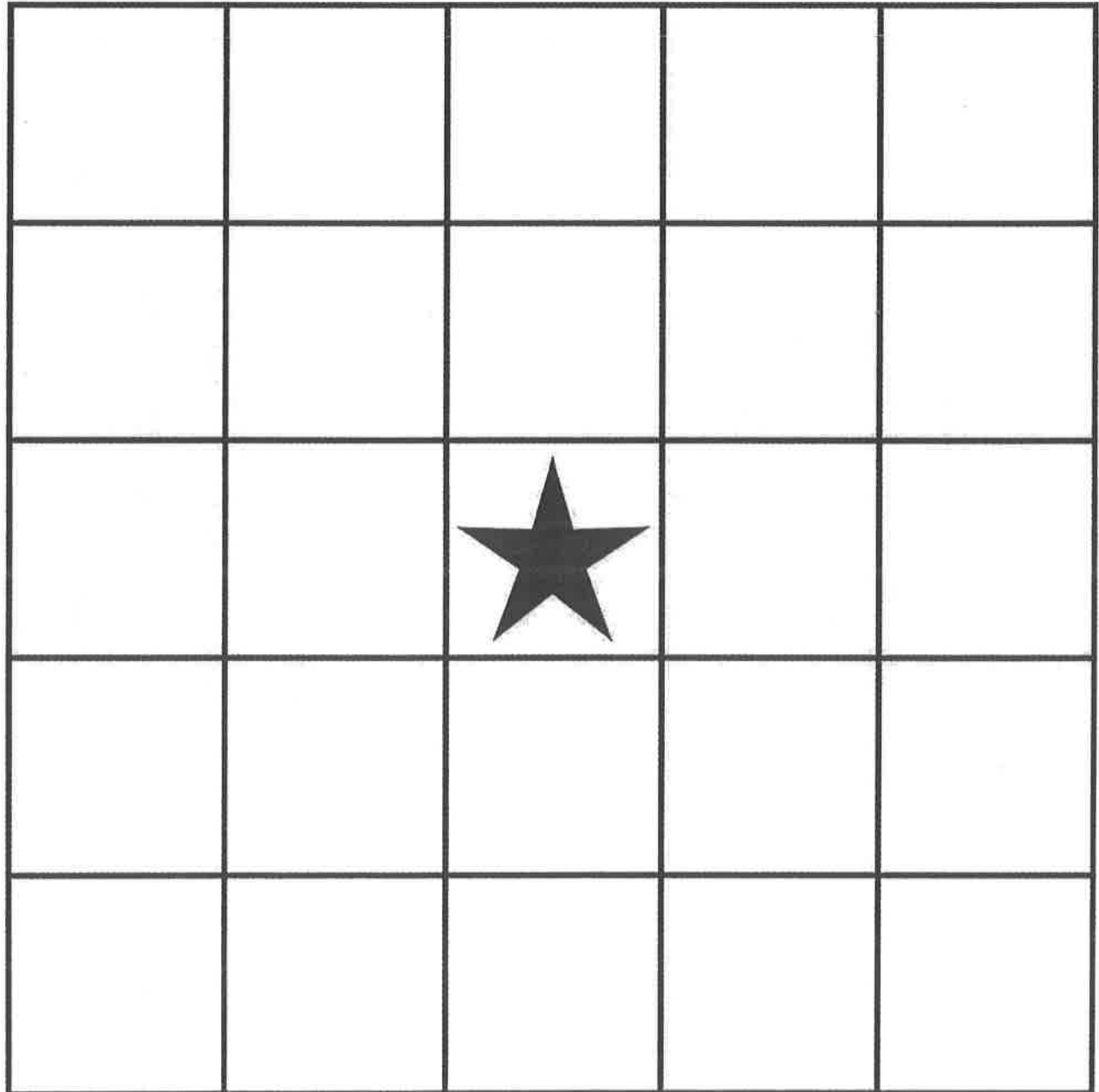


Rubblle Notes

Can you name all these notes? Write the name of each note inside the bubble.



B I N G O



Name _____
 Writing and Reading Rhythm

Write an eight-measure rhythm using all of the learned rhythms at least once. A rhythm bank is provided. Please use no more than two ♪ and ♫ and no more than one ♪♫, ♪♫♫, and ♪♫♫♫. You may use as many ♪, ♫, and ♪♫ as you want. When you have finished, see your teacher to clap or play your rhythm.

One Beat Rhythms	Two Beat Rhythms	Four Beat Rhythms
♪ ♫ ♪♫	♪♫ ♪♫	♪♫♫ ♪♫♫

4

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|

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|

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|

||