

M.S. Intermediate Orchestra Learning in Place #4: May 18 – June 5 Suggested Pacing Guide:

Monday 5/18/2020	Tuesday 5/19/2020	Wednesday 5/20/2020	Thursday 5/21/2020	Friday 5/22/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log
<input type="checkbox"/> WS: BOWING W/ Dynamic Contasts	<input type="checkbox"/> WS: Tuning Basics	<input type="checkbox"/> WS: Good Performance Practice/ Brainstorm	<input type="checkbox"/> WS: Good Performance Practice: Create Outline	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance of instrument- create video to explain to someone how to care for instrument
Monday 5/25/2020	Tuesday 5/26/2020	Wednesday 5/27/2020	Thursday 5/28/2020	Friday 5/29/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> HOLIDAY- MEMORIAL DAY	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log
	<input type="checkbox"/> The 20th Century READ	<input type="checkbox"/> The 20th Century LISTEN and fill in characteristics chart	<input type="checkbox"/> The 20th Century - Take Quiz	
Monday 6/1/2020	Tuesday 6/2/2020	Wednesday 6/3/2020	Thursday 6/4/2020	Friday 6/5/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> WS: Rhythm Drills	<input type="checkbox"/> Clean Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> Return Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> Return Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> Return Instrument

Email your Orchestra Teacher to verify when / how to turn in your instrument. Thank you for all of your hard work in keeping up with your studies!

MIDDLE SCHOOL INTERMEDIATE ORCHESTRA

Practice is essential for the development of skills required for good playing ability. We are encouraging students to practice 30 minutes or longer, 5 times a week. After practicing each day, the student marks the number of minutes practiced in the box for that day. Please set aside a consistent time everyday for practice and stick with it! You will be AMAZED at how much will be accomplished. If you do not have your instrument, you can do the worksheets and imagine playing the exercises.

Please check with your orchestra teacher for specific assignments for your class/school. Follow the plan on this practice record and pace yourself as listed below for completing the worksheets.

PRACTICE RECORD DATES May 18- May 22

Scales: Find the scale sheet for your instrument and write the notes and fingerings for one scale per day (D,G,C – two octaves). Practice the scale. Take a scale a day to warm up on and/or review notes and key signature.

Book selections: Play through book selections that you have done through the year to review rhythm and new notes.

Concert pieces: Play through music that is in your folder. Find music online to practice. If you don't have your instrument, clap and count rhythm and sing the names of the notes.

Learning in place packet: Good Performance practice worksheets: dynamics, tuning, proper maintenance

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

PARENT SIGNATURE _____

PRACTICE RECORD DATES May 25-May 29

Scales: Find the scale sheet for your instrument and write the notes and fingerings for one scale per day (D,G,C – two octaves). Practice the scale. Take a scale a day to warm up on and/or review notes and key signature.

Book selections: Play through book selections that you have done through the year to review rhythm and new notes.

Concert pieces: Play through music that is in your folder. Find music online to practice. If you don't have your instrument, clap and count rhythm and sing the names of the notes.

Learning in place packet: The 20th Century Music, Rhythm Drills, Cleaning your instrument

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
HOLIDAY						

PARENT SIGNATURE _____

Bowing with dynamic contrasts

Essential Question: How do you perform different dynamic levels with your bow?

Name three ways that you can change dynamics with the bow

1)

2)

3)

Describe how you would bow if you saw the following terms and symbols:

Piano

Forte

crescendo

decrescendo

staccato

legato

marcato

accent

hooked bow

Tuning Basics

Describe how to tune your instrument before you play?

1. What do you use for a reference pitch?
2. Should you play arco or pizzicato - or both? Why?
3. When can you use fine tuners and when do you use pegs?
4. If your string is too low, what direction do you turn the fine tuner or peg?
5. If your string is too high, what direction do you turn the fine tuner or peg?
6. How can you avoid breaking a string?
7. List some helpful you-tube videos or apps that could be used as reference.

Good Performance Practices (MII.9)

Objective: Students will describe the proper care and maintenance of stringed instruments

Proper Maintenance: Pretend that you must teach the next group of 5th or 6th grade string players how to properly care and maintain a stringed instrument. First, make a list of what you think is most important. Then, describe why each step is important and how to properly care for the instrument and the accessories. If you need help remembering, check out the following websites. Produce a comprehensive lesson for the new recruits to orchestra either by creating an outline or by video taping yourself teaching the lesson.

Helpful websites:

<https://www.sharmusic.com/Pages/How-To/Instrument-Care-and-Maintenance/>

<https://www.simplyforstrings.com.au/blogs/news/string-instrument-care-maintenance>

Use this outline to help organize your presentation

Proper Maintenance for instrument

- I. (Describe main topic, ex: Bow, Case, bridge, etc.)
 - A. (Describe parts and importance)
 - B. (Describe proper procedure on how to care for part of instrument)
 - C. (Helpful hints – troubleshooting)
- II. (Describe 2nd main topic, ex: Bow, Case, bridge, etc.)
 - A. (Describe parts and importance)
 - B. (Describe proper procedure on how to care for part of instrument)
 - C. (Helpful hints – troubleshooting)

THE 20th CENTURY

1900

1925

1950

1975

2000

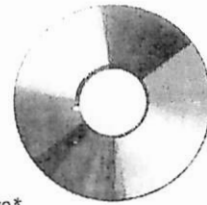
MUSIC

The 20th century was a diverse era of new ideas that "broke the rules" of traditional music. Styles of music moved in many different directions.

Impressionist composers Debussy and Ravel wrote music that seems more vague and blurred than the Romantics. New slightly-dissonant chords were used, and like Impressionist paintings, much of their music describes an impression of nature.

Composer Arnold Schoenberg devised a way to throw away all the old ideas of harmony by creating *12-tone* music. All 12 tones of the chromatic scale were used equally, with no single pitch forming a "key center."

- Claude Debussy (1862–1918), *Qu'il la fait bon regarder!**, *Beau Soir**
- J. Rosamond Johnson (1873-1954), *Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing**
- Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873–1943), *Ave Maria**
- W.C. Handy (1873–1958), *St. Louis Blues**
- Norman Dello Joio (1913-), *Of Crows and Clusters**
- Cecil Effinger (1914-1990), *Basket from Four Pastorales**
- Vincent Persichetti (1915-1987) *Sam was a man**
- Houston Bright (1916-1970) *Lament of the Enchantress**, *Never Tell Thy Love**
- Daniel Pinkham (1923-)
- Leonard Bernstein (1918–1990), *West Side Story*
 - *Thea Musgrave* (1928-)
 - *Pauline Oliveros* (1932-)
- Libby Larson (1950-)
- Augusta Read Thomas (1964-)



Some of the music of Stravinsky and others was written in a *Neo-Classical* style (or "new" classical). This was a return to the Classical principals of balance and form, and to music that did *not* describe any scene or emotion.

Composers have experimented with many ideas: some music is based on the laws of chance, some is drawn on graph paper, some lets the performers decide when or what to play, and some is combined with electronic or other sounds.

Popular music like jazz, country, folk, and rock & roll has had a significant impact on 20th century life and has influenced great composers like Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein. And the new technology of computers and electronic instruments has had a major effect on the ways music is composed, performed and recorded.

1900

1925

1950

1975

2000

ART & LITERATURE

- Robert Frost, author (*Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*)
- Pablo Picasso, artist (*Three Musicians*)
- J.R.R. Tolkien, author (*The Lord of the Rings*)
- F. Scott Fitzgerald, author (*The Great Gatsby*)
- Andy Warhol, artist (*Pop art*)
- Salvador Dali, artist (*Soft Watches*)
- Norman Mailer, author (*The Executioner's Song*)
- John Steinbeck, author (*The Grapes of Wrath*)
- Ernest Hemingway, author (*For Whom the Bell Tolls*)
- Andrew Wyeth, artist (*Christina's World*)
- George Orwell, author (*1984*)

1900

1925

1950

1975

2000

WORLD EVENTS

- First airplane flight (1903)
- Television invented (1927)
- Berlin Wall built (1961)
- Destruction of Berlin Wall (1989)
- Titanic Sinks (1912)
- World War I (1914–1918)
- World War II (1939–1945)
- John F. Kennedy assassinated (1963)
- First radio program (1920)
- Civil rights march in Alabama (1965)
- 19th Amendment passes, Women gain right to vote (1920)
- First satellite launched (1957)
- First walk on the moon (1969)
- Vietnam War ends (1975)
- Personal computers (1975)



TWENTIETH CENTURY 1900-2000



NAME _____

DATE _____

Typical Characteristics of Twentieth Century Music

- Variety is the norm.
- Many composers write in styles that had not existed before.
- Many composers continue to write in all previous styles.
- Composers revert back to ancient styles and combine them with newer styles.
- Composers combine popular styles with serious styles (jazz with symphonic works for example).
- Much rhythmic variety is popular.
- Mixed meter (changing from triple to duple in all combinations) becomes common.
- Rhythmic emphasis (jazz and world music influences) is prevalent.
- Dissonant harmonies become more typical.
- Instead of using consonant thirds (combining C and E or F and A for example), dissonant chords are common (chords containing notes half steps or whole steps apart).
- Aleatoric music (sections performed by chance) begins. For example, each singer repeats a phrase over and over, but enters whenever and at whatever tempo he or she sees fit. Thus each performance is always different.
- Spoken as well as sung words are used for specific effects.
- A cappella singing continues; but choirs with piano remain the norm.
- Accompaniments vary widely with much use of different accompanying instruments.

Listening selections:

Claude Debussy *Voiles*

Arnold Schoenberg: *5 pieces for orchestra: Vorgefuhle*

Gershwin *Rhapsody in Blue*

Directions: Listen to the recordings as many times as necessary to determine the characteristics of each piece. Check the appropriate boxes below

Characteristics	Debussy	Schoenberg	Gershwin
Uses dissonant harmonies			
Uses mixed meters (time signature changes)			
Uses full orchestra (strings, winds, brass percussion)			
Includes syncopated rhythms (like jazz)			
Atonality- is the absence of any key center			
Piano solo			

20th Century Music explanation: <https://prezi.com/z80fadoc9yhp/characteristics-of-20th-century-music/>

Debussy: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FVV0jkZC4jI>

Schoenberg: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eh44fnjc_bc

Gershwin: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7-MJZjJs4A&list=TLPQMjgwNDIwMjDYEWbc_tjRQg&index=2

TWENTIETH CENTURY QUIZ



NAME _____

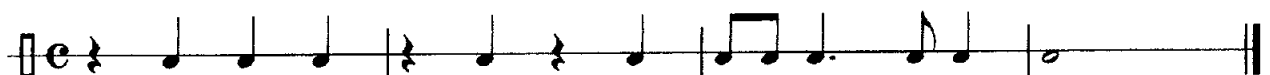
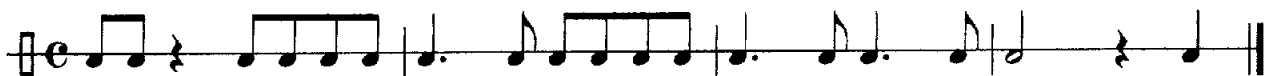
DATE _____

1. Twentieth Century music was written during the
 - A. 1900s
 - B. 1600s
 - C. 1800s
2. Impressionistic music was written by
 - A. Ravel and Debussy
 - B. Bach and Beethoven
 - C. Schoenberg and Stravinsky
3. Neo-classical music returned to the principles of balance and form that prevailed during the
 - A. Baroque Era
 - B. Romantic Era
 - C. Classical Era
4. Twelve-tone music was written so that it used
 - A. 12 different key signatures
 - B. 12 different tones of the chromatic scale
 - C. 12 different rhythms
5. The way music was composed, performed and recorded was greatly influenced by
 - A. technique
 - B. technicality
 - C. technology
6. Match the following books with the name of the author.

_____ <i>The Great Gatsby</i>	A. Ernest Hemingway
_____ <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	B. F. Scott Fitzgerald
_____ <i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i>	C. John Steinbach
7. Name two famous visual artists of the Twentieth Century.
 -
 -
8. Name three world events that occurred during the Twentieth Century.
 -
 -
 -
9. Select one event from Question 8 and write a paragraph on how it has influenced life today.

Rhythm Drills

1. Write in the Counts
2. Tap and Count out Loud
3. Set the metronome at **100** and practice with the metronome.



Cleaning String Instruments

Supplies

- Dry cloth or rag
- Damp cloth or rag (squeeze out as much water as possible)
- Furniture polish or violin polish
- Optional: Clorox Wipe (for plastic cases only)

1) Clean the case

- Take **everything** out of the case
- Place case upside down and pat outside to remove debris
- Use **DRY** cloth to wipe out inside of case
- Use Clorox wipe or wet cloth to clean outside of plastic cases only

2) Clean the bow

- Tighten bow
- Wipe **stick** only with **DRY** cloth
- Loosen bow (until hair touches stick)
- Return bow to case

3) Clean the Instrument

- Wipe off instrument and strings with damp cloth (the purpose is to remove dirt not to get the instrument wet!)
- Make sure you wipe off sides, back of neck, scroll and under fingerboard
- Put a small amount of furniture polish or violin polish on instrument and rub gently with **DRY** cloth
- Keep polishing until instrument is shiny and dry
- Wait about 15 minutes to make sure instrument is dry, then put in case