

MS ORCHESTRA- ADVANCED * 8TH

*Read about J.S. Bach and complete word search. Pages 1-2

Find your instrument/ scales on page(s): 3-Violin, 4- Viola, 5- Cello 6- Bass . Practice!

Pages 7-10 are Theory to keep you "Sharp". Contact your Orchestra Director via email if you have questions!

Johann Sebastian Bach

German Baroque Era Composer (1685-1750)



Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Eisenach, Germany in 1685. As a child Bach's father taught him to play violin and harpsichord. His uncles were all musicians, serving as church organists and court chamber musicians. One of his uncles, Johann Christoph Bach, introduced him to the art of organ playing.

In 1707 Bach married his second cousin Maria Bar-bara Bach. They had seven children. In 1720 Maria died, and Bach married Anna Magdalena Wilcke in 1721. Bach had 13 more children with Anna Magdalena. He was a father to 20 children in all.

In 1723 Bach became the cantor, organist, and music composer for St. Thomas Lutheran Church in Leipzig, Germany. Bach remained there for the rest of his life.

Some of Bach's most famous works include the Brandenburg Concertos, the Well-Tempered Clavier, and the celebrated organ work Toccata and Fugue in D Minor.

Johann Sebastian Bach died in 1750. Bach was not appreciated during his own lifetime and was considered an "old-fashioned" composer. Today, Bach is considered to be one of the most influential composers of all time. In fact, he is now such an important composer that the year of his death is a defining point in music history. It marks the end of the Baroque Era.

Johann Sebastian Bach

Composer Word Search

Instructions: Read Bio to help you figure out what the words are.

N A G R O E R S J P V C M S K X
K D U B K D E B O T E T W Q Y F
H H A R P S I C H O R D W T N G
J C V C I E V D A F N O G X J E
T O C C A T A A N D F U G U E R
Q S W P O B L E N E Y N X D I M
R L V Q S A C V S L G E T B V A
J K Q T Y R D V E I B R G I R N
S I J V A O E N B S D D O K R C
Q O V L J Q R M A A F L D F V O
E P Y M X U E L S R I I S Y G M
T N W Q E E P N T N K H V Q L P
X Y P W C E M G I K I C X B E O
P X H I Y R E L A X X Y H R Z S
S V F V A A T R N P G T J C N E
J O H T I C L R B W O N T U Q R
F H B J P R L M A P H E H R G F
P A M V Y K E L C E Q W R V I E
A Y W C X T W D H K V T M V C X



9 Words/Phrases

8th Grade Violin Scales - Jr. District

♩ = 92

C Major

Handwritten fingerings: 2, 2, 1 2^h 3 4 1 2^h 3, 4, 4, 4. String positions: 6-string, D, A, E. Fingering III, III.

G Major

Handwritten fingerings: 2, 4, 4, 4. String positions: G, D, A, E.

D Major

Handwritten fingerings: 1 2^h 3^h 4 1 2^h 3^h 4, 4, 4. String positions: D, A, E. Fingering III, III.

A Major

Handwritten fingerings: 3^h, 3^h, 2^h, 4, 4, 4. String positions: G, D, A, E.

g Melodic Minor

Handwritten fingerings: 2, 2, 2, 1 4 2 1 4, 2 1 4, 2. String positions: G, D, A, E, A, D, G.

d Melodic Minor

Handwritten fingerings: 2, 1 2^h 3^h 4 1 2^h 3^h 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 1 4 2. String positions: D, A, E, A, D.

8th Grade Viola Scales - Jr. District

♩ = 92

C Major

G Major

6

D Major

11

F Major

16

g Melodic Minor

21

d Melodic Minor

26

H = High
L = Low

= 1/2 step (-) before number means to shift

8th Grade Cello Scales - Jr. District

♩ = 92

C major

C — G — D — A — D — G — C

G Major

G — D — A — D — G

D Major

C — G — D — A — D — G — C

F Major

C — G — D — A — D — G — C

g Melodic Minor

G — D — A — D — G

d Melodic Minor

C — G — D — A — D — G — C

8th Grade Bass Scales - Jr. District

♩ = 92

C Major (or use 4)

2 2 1 2

E A D G

1/2

G Major Harmonic

2 1 4 3

G A D G

1/2

D Major

2 2 2

D E A D G

1/2

F Major

1 4 0 2 2 1 4 2 4

E A D G

1/2 I

g Melodic Minor harmonic

4 1 4 2 1 4 1 4 3 4 1 4 1 2 4 1

G A D G

1/2 I

1/2 0 4 1 0 4

d Melodic Minor

1 4 2 2 1 2 2 4 1 4 1

D E A D G









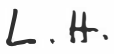








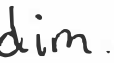


1/2 I

1/2 = Half position
I = 1st position

Name: _____

8th Grade Theory I

- 1) _____ Dotted Eighth/Sixteenth
- 2) _____ Eighth Note/2 Sixteenths
- 3) _____ Whole Rest
- 4) _____ Half Rest
- 5) _____ Eighth Note
- 6) _____ Sixteenth Rest
- 7) _____ Whole Bow
- 8) _____ Flat
- 9) _____ Gradually Softer
- 10) _____ Decrescendo
- 11) _____ Lower Half
- 12) _____ Accent
- 13) _____ Fortissimo
- 14) _____ Crescendo
- 15) _____ Staccato
- 16) _____ Fermata
- 17) _____ 2nd Ending
- 18) _____ Cesura
- 19) _____ Natural
- 20) _____ Gradually Slower

- A) 
- B) 
- C) 
- D) 
- E) 
- F) 
- G) 
- H) 
- I) 
- J) 
- K) 
- L) 
- M) 
- N) 
- O) 
- P) 
- Q) 
- R) 
- S) 
- T) 

Name: _____

8th Grade Theory II

1) _____ D.C.

2) _____ rit.

3) _____ D.S.

4) _____ Flat

5) _____ sim.

6) _____ dim.

7) _____ a tempo

8) _____ divisi

9) _____ Andante

10) _____ Rallentando

11) _____ mf

12) _____ al fine

13) _____ Largo

14) _____ Allegro

15) _____ Fermata

16) _____ Adagio

17) _____ Natural

18) _____ Legato

19) _____ Sharp

20) _____ pp

A) Go to the sign

B) Raises notes $\frac{1}{2}$ step

C) Walking Tempo

D) To the end

E) Return to the beginning

F) Medium Loud

G) Lowers note $\frac{1}{2}$ step

H) Very slow tempo

I) Hold the note or rest

J) Continue in the same style

K) Cancels sharps or flats

L) Gradually Softer

M) Gradually Slower

N) Gradually Slower

O) Fast Tempo

P) Slow Tempo

Q) Return to original tempo

R) Very Soft

S) Divide the parts

T) Smooth and connected

Match the word with the definition. Put the correct LETTER in front of the corresponding TERM.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Piano | A. Indicates sharps or flats in a piece |
| 2. _____ Fortissimo | B. Connects the same note |
| 3. _____ Slur | C. Stop (railroad tracks) |
| 4. _____ Tie | D. Soft |
| 5. _____ Time Signature | E. Medium loud |
| 6. _____ Key Signature | F. Indicates number of beats in a measure |
| 7. _____ Mezzo Forte | G. Very loud |
| 8. _____ Fermata | H. 2 or more notes played on one bow |
| 9. _____ Cesura | I. Hold the note |

Circle the best answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. A flat _____
a. Cancels a sharp or flat
b. Lowers a note by one half step
c. Raises the note by one half step | 16. No sharps or flats in the key signature is _____
a. C Major
b. G Major
c. F Major
d. D Major |
| 12. Which scale has Bb?
a. C Major
b. G Major
c. F Major
d. D Major | 17. Ode to Joy was written by _____
a. Mozart
b. Bach
c. Dvorak
d. Beethoven |
| 13. 16. To play soft _____
a. Start at the frog
b. Tilt the hair
c. Play near the bridge | 18. Staccato means _____
a. Fast
b. Separated
c. Loud
d. Emphasize the note. |
| 14. On the A string, 3 rd position (4 th position for basses) begins on which note?
a. B
b. D
c. A
d. C | 19. Accent means _____
a. Emphasize the note.
b. Short
c. Loud
d. Separated |
| 15. On the G string, Bb is fingered _____
a. 1 finger
b. 2 fingers
c. 2 fingers touching
d. 3 fingers | 20. Hooked bowing is _____
a. The same as a slur.
b. Played on one bow with a space between the notes.
c. Played on separate bows. |

Name: _____

Key Signatures - Work on Memorizing Them!

Order of Sharps: F[#] C[#] G[#] D[#] A[#] E[#] B[#]

If the key has 1 sharp it is F[#]. If it has 2 sharps they are F[#] and C[#].

If a key has 3 sharps they are _____, _____, and _____.

Order of Flats: B^b E^b A^b D^b G^b C^b F^b

If a key has 1 flat it is B^b. If it has 2 flats they are _____ and _____.

D Major Scale: D E F[#] G A B C[#] D

The D Major Scale has _____[#] and _____[#].

How many sharps are in the key of D Major? _____

F Major Scale: F G A B^b C D E F

The F Major Scale has no sharps and _____^b.

In the Key of F Major you have _____.

C Major Scale _____

The C Major Scale has _____ sharps and _____ flats.

The Key of C Major is _____.

Key	Number of Sharps or Flats	Name the Sharps or Flats
A Major	3	F [#] C [#] G [#]
D Major	_____	_____
G Major	_____	_____
C Major	_____	_____
F Major	_____	_____
B ^b Major	2	_____