

MIDDLE SCHOOL INTERMEDIATE ORCHESTRA April 6-10 and 20-24, 2020

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 April 6-April 10
 NAME _____

Techniques: Students will focus on D,G,C Major scales two octaves; Counting and performing quarter note, Eighth note/rest and dotted quarter note

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.

Rhythm worksheets: Do 1 rhythm worksheet on one day and then review that same worksheet on the next day. Example: Monday – complete worksheet #1. Tuesday – review worksheet #1 by counting, clapping, playing each exercise. Hint: use a metronome to stay steady. Wednesday – complete worksheet #2. Thursday – review worksheet #2 by counting, clapping, playing each exercise. Etc.

Book selections: If you have Essential Elements Book 2, play through exercises on page 10-11. If you have Essential Elements Book 3, play dotted quarter note exercises on p. 38.

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.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

PARENT SIGNATURE _____

PRACTICE RECORD DATES April 20-24

Techniques: Students will focus on D,G,C Major scales two octaves; Counting and performing quarter note, Eighth note/rest and dotted quarter note AND composing a piece of music to show understanding

Scales: D,G,C – two octaves. Take a scale a day to warm up on or review names of notes. Play frog to tip bows on the first time through to improve tone and intonation. The 2nd time through the scale: play a dotted rhythm pattern on each note of the scale.

Composition worksheet: During this week, focus on composing a piece of music that uses dotted quarter notes and one of the key signatures that relates to a scale that you have been practicing.

Book selections: If you have Essential Elements Book 2, play through exercises on page 10-11. If you have Essential Elements Book 3, play dotted quarter note exercises on p. 38.

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.

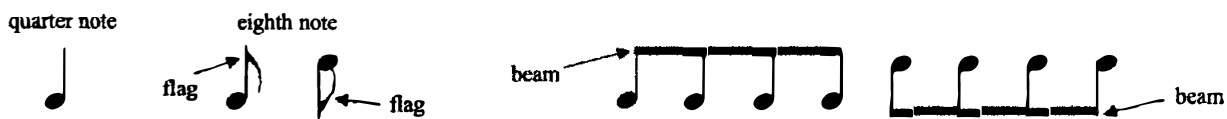
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

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#1 Eighth Notes

An eighth note looks like a quarter note with a flag. If two or more eighth notes appear in a row, the eighth notes are connected with a beam.



An eighth note has a value of half of a beat. When writing the counts, use a plus sign (+) for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



2. Write in the beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



3. Write a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

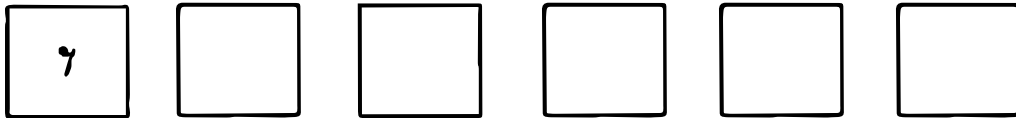


4. Write in the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.



#2 : Eighth Rests

An eighth rest is shown as follows. After the first eighth rest, practice drawing 5 more eighth rests.



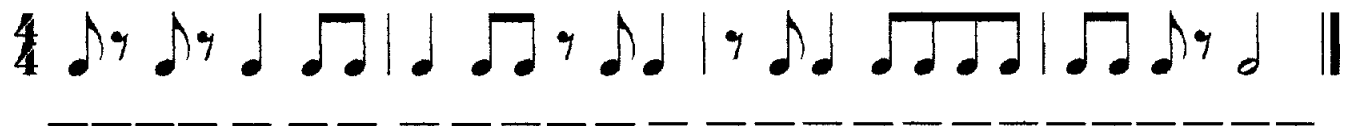
An eighth rest has a value of half of a beat. When writing the counts, use a plus sign (+) for eighth notes and eighth rests.



1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



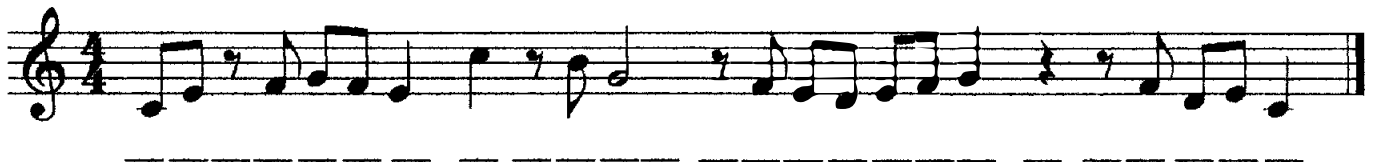
2. Write in the counts below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



3. Write the count below the notes. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Write in the count below the notes. Then add the missing barlines.



5. Draw the missing flags and beams on the eighth notes that are missing flags or beams.



#3 : Dotted Quarter Notes

A dot written after a note adds one-half of the note's value to the original note's value.

A quarter note equals one beat.

$\text{♩} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ beat ($\text{♩} \cdot$)

A dot after the quarter note adds $\frac{1}{2}$ beat ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the original value).

$\cdot = \frac{1}{2}$ beat (\cdot)

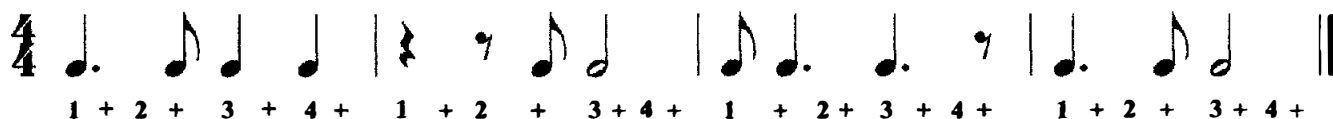
A dotted quarter note equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats.

$\text{♩} \cdot = 1\frac{1}{2}$ beats ($\text{♩} \cdot$)

Hence, the rhythmic value of a **dotted quarter note** is one and one half beats and it is equivalent to a quarter note tied to an eighth note. Count the rhythm by sub-dividing to the half beats.



1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



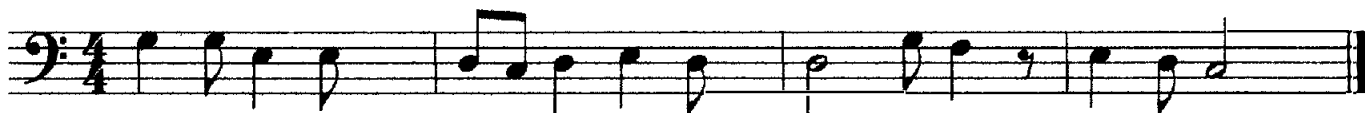
2. Write the count below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



3. Write the count below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Some dotted quarter notes are missing dots behind the quarter note. Add the missing dots.



5. The barlines are missing from the following example. Add the missing barlines.

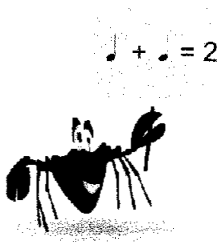


#4- Music Math

About This Activity

Drill three basic rhythmic values with this musical math fact worksheet. Provide the answers for the first column of "facts" (Example: ♪ + ♪ = 2). Then try to beat your score with more correct answers, or by racing the clock to complete the second and third columns in record time. This activity is great fun for the music classroom, as kids work together in pairs racing to be the first to complete the worksheet!

Worksheet Four/Dotted Quarter, Quarter, and Eighth Notes



It All Adds Up!

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

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$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

Score: _____ of 10

Score: _____ of 10

Score: _____ of 10

Bonus Question:

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$



Scales

Viola

- You will write the letter names below the ascending 2 octave scale.
- Then you will draw the notes for the descending part of the scale.
- You will write in finger numbers above all notes

↑

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notes of the D major scale are written in quarter notes, ascending from D4 to D6. An upward-pointing arrow is on the left. Below the staff, a dashed line is drawn. A box containing the letter 'D' is on the left, and an 'X' is on the right.

↓

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notes of the D major scale are written in quarter notes, descending from D6 to D4. A downward-pointing arrow is on the left. Below the staff, a dashed line is drawn. A box containing the letter 'D' is on the left, and an 'X' is on the right.

D D C# B A G F# E D C# B A G F# E D X

↑

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes of the G major scale are written in quarter notes, ascending from G4 to G6. An upward-pointing arrow is on the left. Below the staff, a dashed line is drawn. A box containing the letter 'G' is on the left, and an 'X' is on the right.

↓

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes of the G major scale are written in quarter notes, descending from G6 to G4. A downward-pointing arrow is on the left. Below the staff, a dashed line is drawn. A box containing the letter 'G' is on the left, and an 'X' is on the right.

G G F# E D C B A G F# E D C B A G X

↑

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of no sharps or flats. The notes of the C major scale are written in quarter notes, ascending from C4 to C6. An upward-pointing arrow is on the left. Below the staff, a dashed line is drawn. A box containing the letter 'C' is on the left, and an 'X' is on the right.

↓

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of no sharps or flats. The notes of the C major scale are written in quarter notes, descending from C6 to C4. A downward-pointing arrow is on the left. Below the staff, a dashed line is drawn. A box containing the letter 'C' is on the left, and an 'X' is on the right.

C C B A G F E D C B A G F E D C X

Cello/Bass Scales

- You will write the letter names below the ascending 2 octave scale.
- Then you will draw the notes for the descending part of the scale.
- You will write in finger numbers above all notes

↑ Bass

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notes of the D major scale are written in quarter notes, ascending from D4 to D6. The word "Bass" is written above the staff with an arrow pointing to the first note. Below the staff, a dashed line contains a box with the letter "D" on the left and an "X" on the right.

↓

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notes of the D major scale are written in quarter notes, descending from D6 to D4. Below the staff, a dashed line contains the following letter names: D, D, C#, B, A, G, F#, E, D, C#, B, A, G, F#, E, D, X.

↑

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes of the G major scale are written in quarter notes, ascending from G4 to G6. Below the staff, a dashed line contains a box with the letter "G" on the left and an "X" on the right.

↓

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes of the G major scale are written in quarter notes, descending from G6 to G4. Below the staff, a dashed line contains the following letter names: G, G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G, X.

↑ Bass

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of no sharps or flats. The notes of the C major scale are written in quarter notes, ascending from C4 to C6. The word "Bass" is written above the staff with an arrow pointing to the first note. Below the staff, a dashed line contains a box with the letter "C" on the left and an "X" on the right.

↓

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of no sharps or flats. The notes of the C major scale are written in quarter notes, descending from C6 to C4. Below the staff, a dashed line contains the following letter names: C, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C, X.

Fourth Quarter Composition Project – Dotted Quarter Notes

OBJECTIVE: to show understanding of dotted quarter notes and key signatures.

Students will compose a piece of music that is at least 8 measures long that uses specific rhythm patterns and key signatures. Compositions can be longer than 8 measures and can use repeat signs, first and 2nd endings, D.C. al coda, etc...

Rhythm patterns: Students must show proper use of dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note at least twice within the piece. Students may also use whole notes and rests, half notes and rests, quarter notes and rests; eighth notes and rests.

Key Signatures: Students may use the following key signatures and must be displayed at the beginning of every line: C, G, D. Check book or online sources to notate the key signature correctly.

Time Signature: Students may use the following time signatures: 2/4; 3/4; or 4/4. As you compose, make sure that you have the correct number of beats in each measure based on the time signature that you choose.

Follow the steps for setting up your composition:

- 1) Use staff paper for your composition or an online music writing program such as “Noteflight” or “Finale Notepad”
- 2) Use a pencil so that you can edit your work.
- 3) Draw your clef sign on every line that you are using for your composition
- 4) Choose and then draw your key signature on every line that you are using for your composition right next to your clef sign
- 5) Choose and then draw your time signature **on the first line of your composition only.**
- 6) Start composing either by playing through something first and then writing it down or write notes and rhythms down first and then see how it sounds. Make sure that you use bar lines to separate measures.

Helpful hint: Compose something that YOU CAN PLAY! If you can't read it or play it, no one else can 😊



