

Name: _____

6th Grade Band to 7th Grade Choir Summer Packet

Welcome to Choir! This packet will catch you up on different learning targets the choir students have been working on this year.

After completing the packet go online and check your answers. This packet covers 9 concepts:

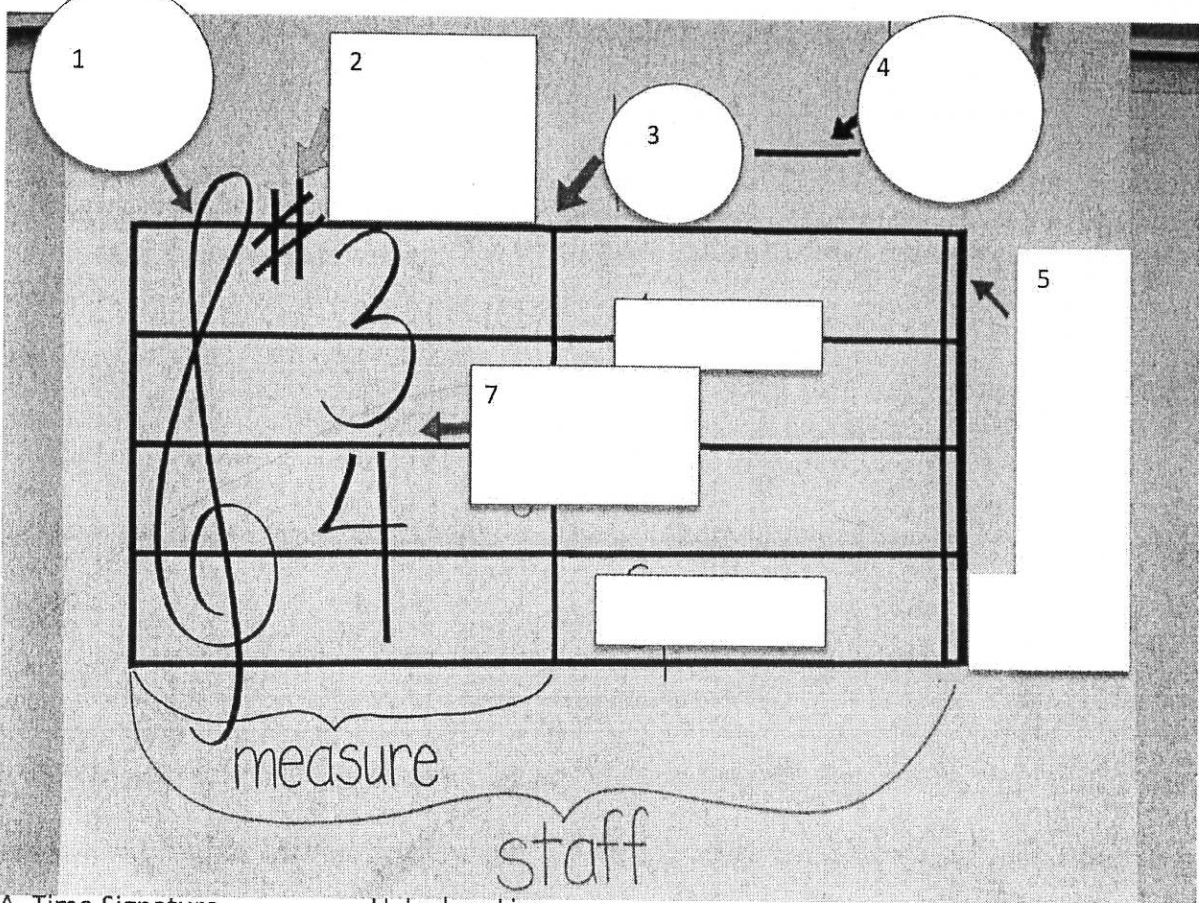
1. Parts of the Staff
2. Treble Clef Note Naming
3. Treble Clef Ledger Lines
4. Intervals
5. Dynamics
6. Articulations (Repeat sign, tie, slur, staccato, and legato)
7. Tempo
8. Solfege and Key Signatures - **The solfege scale along with hand signs need to be memorized over the summer.** Be ready to sing and clap the rhythm to “This Old Man” and “Michael Row”. All practice material can be found my on HASD Summer Practice webpage along with an answer key.
9. Vocabulary – complete quiz on my HASD Summer Practice page

PLEASE Email me with any questions: onaleddy@hasd.org

PARTS OF the Staff ①

Name: _____

Match the words with the blank square or circle below:



A. Time Signature

H. Ledger Line

B. Treble Clef

I. Line

C. Key Signature

J. Space

D. Bar Line

E. Double Bar Line

F. Measure

G. Staff

Multiple Choice:

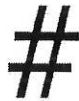
11. What is the following shape?

- a. Treble Clef
- b. Bass Clef
- c. Baritone Clef



12. What is the following shape in music?

- a. Hastag
- b. Pound Sign
- c. Sharp



13. What is the following shape in music?

- d. Flat
- e. Circle with a line
- f. Treble Clef



14. What does the following shape do to a note?

- g. Lowers the pitch by a half step
- h. Makes the pitch an octave lower
- i. Makes the pitch sound really high



15. What does the following shape do to a note?

- j. Makes the pitch an octave higher
- k. Makes the pitch sound really low
- l. Raises the pitch by a half step



Draw a line to match the following music terms to the picture:



16. Treble Clef



17. Flat



18. Sharp



19. Bass Clef

GUIDED PITCH READING ²

TREBLE CLEF

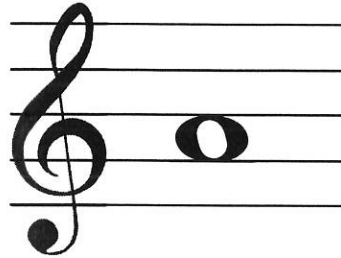
NAME: _____

DIRECTIONS: Follow these steps to identify the following pitches. Here is an example to help.

1. Is it a Line or a Space?

2. Which # Line or Space?

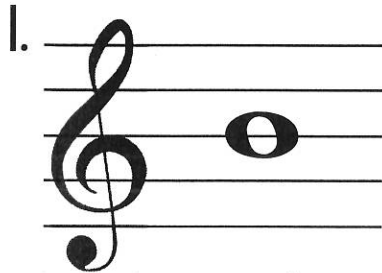
3. Identify the Pitch.



Line or Space

1 2 3 4 5

A B C D E F G



Line or Space

1 2 3 4 5

A B C D E F G



Line or Space

1 2 3 4 5

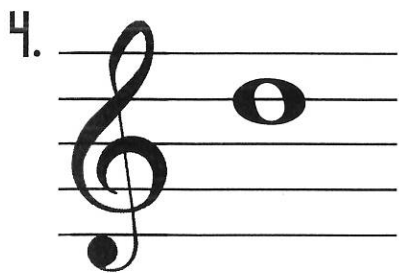
A B C D E F G



Line or Space

1 2 3 4 5

A B C D E F G



Line or Space

1 2 3 4 5

A B C D E F G



Line or Space

1 2 3 4 5


A B C D E F G

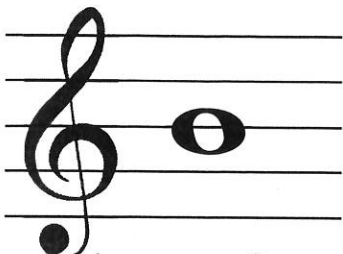


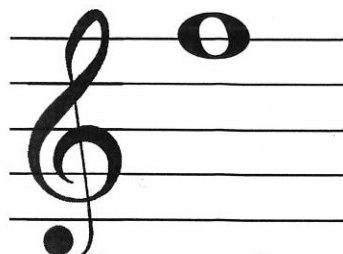
Line or Space


1 2 3 4 5


A B C D E F G

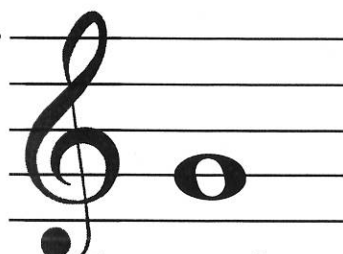
7. 
Line or Space
1 2 3 4 5
A B C D E F G

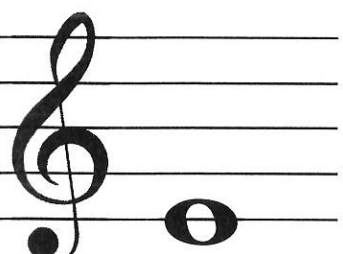
8. 
Line or Space
1 2 3 4 5
A B C D E F G


9. 
Line or Space
1 2 3 4 5
A B C D E F G


10. 
Line or Space
1 2 3 4 5
A B C D E F G

11. 
Line or Space
1 2 3 4 5
A B C D E F G

12. 
Line or Space
1 2 3 4 5
A B C D E F G

13. 
Line or Space
1 2 3 4 5
A B C D E F G

14. 
Line or Space
1 2 3 4 5
A B C D E F G

15. 
Line or Space
1 2 3 4 5
A B C D E F G

IDENTIFY THE PITCH

NAME: _____



DIRECTIONS: Identify the pitch on each treble clef staff. Circle your answer below.

1.
A B C D E F G

2.
A B C D E F G

3.
A B C D E F G

4.
A B C D E F G

5.
A B C D E F G

6.
A B C D E F G

7.
A B C D E F G

8.
A B C D E F G

9.
A B C D E F G

10.
A B C D E F G

11.
A B C D E F G

12.
A B C D E F G

TREBLE DRILLS

NAME: _____

DIRECTIONS: Identify the pitch on each treble clef staff. Write your answer in the box.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.



11.



12.



REVERSE TREBLE DRILLS



NAME: _____



DIRECTIONS: Draw the pitch on the staff as indicated by the letter in the box.



1.  


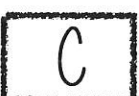
2.  


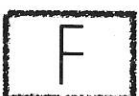
3.  



4.  



5.  



6.  



7.  

8.  

9.  

10.  

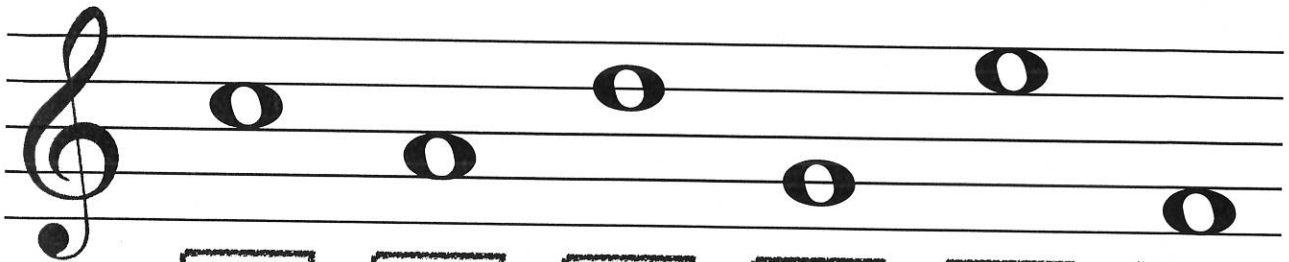
11.  

12.  

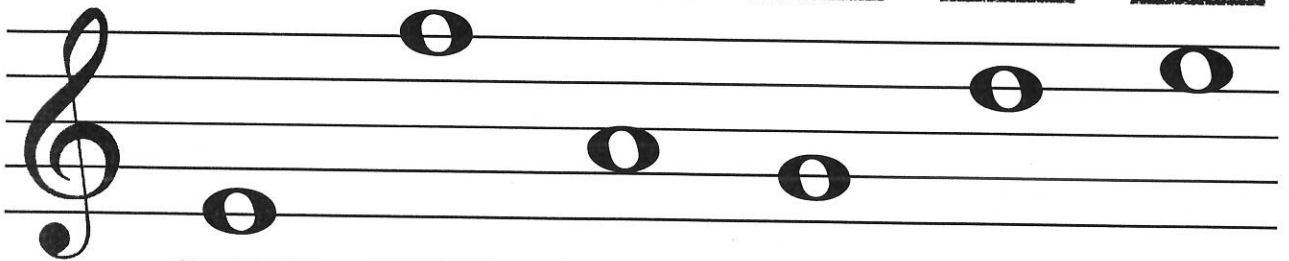
TREBLE TROUBLE

NAME: _____

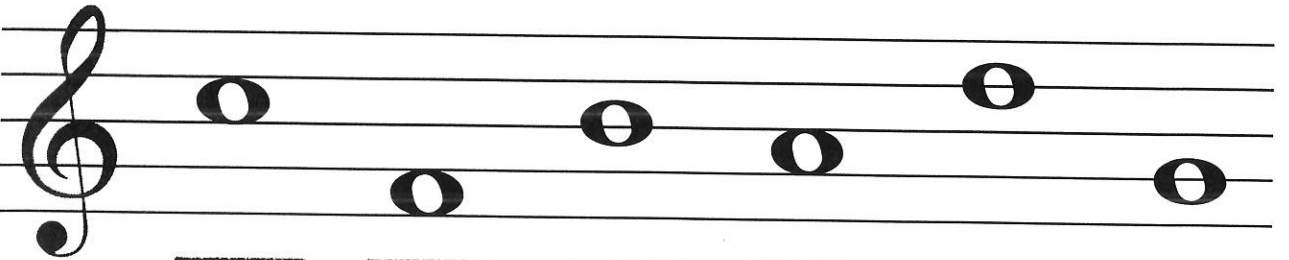
DIRECTIONS: Identify the pitches on the staff. Write your answer in the box below.



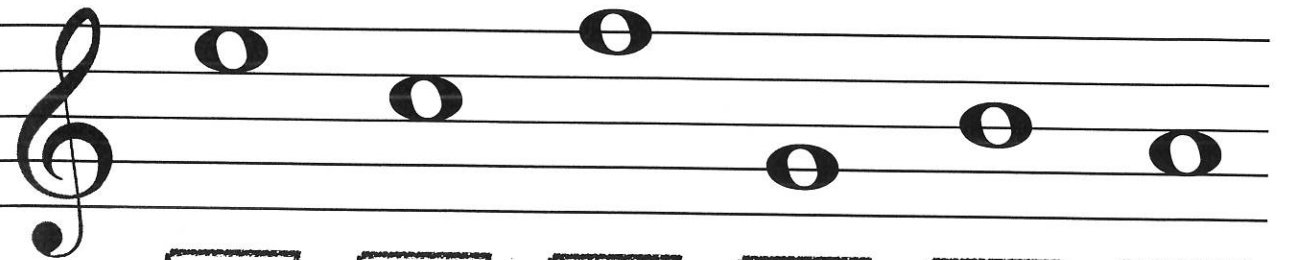
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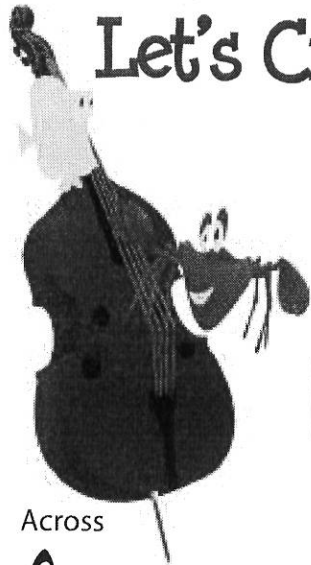
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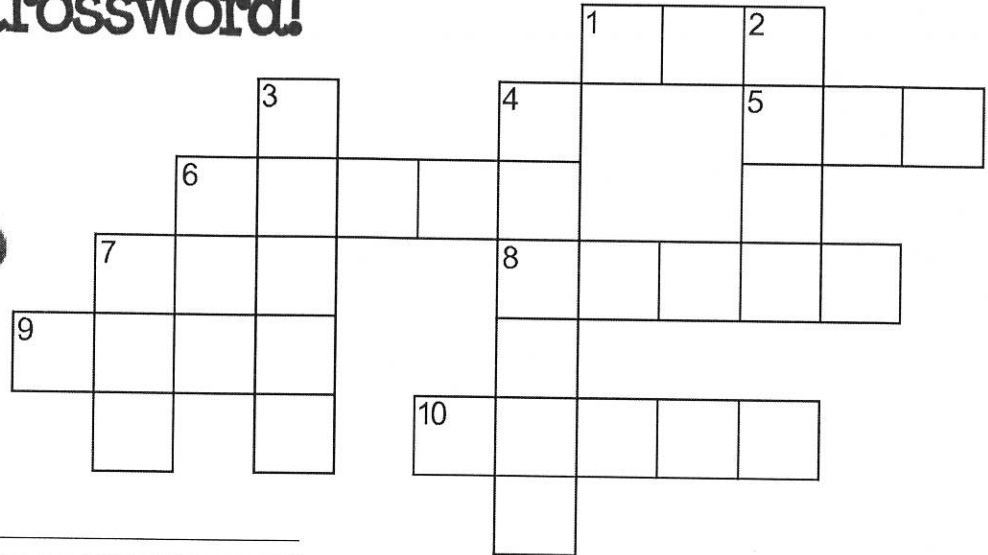
About This Activity

Let's Crossword! is ideal for the beginning and intermediate student, helping them to learn note names in fun way. Figure out what each note name is, and then write the alphabet letter in the blank below the note. Once you discover what the word is you can start solving the puzzle!



Let's Crossword!

Treble Clef



Across

10 musical staves, each with a treble clef and a single note. The notes are: 1 (G4), 5 (D5), 6 (E4), 8 (F4), 9 (A4), 10 (C4).

Down

7 musical staves, each with a treble clef and a single note. The notes are: 2 (B4), 3 (D4), 4 (E4), 7 (G3).



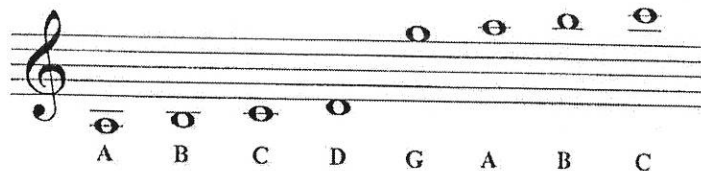
Name _____

Date _____

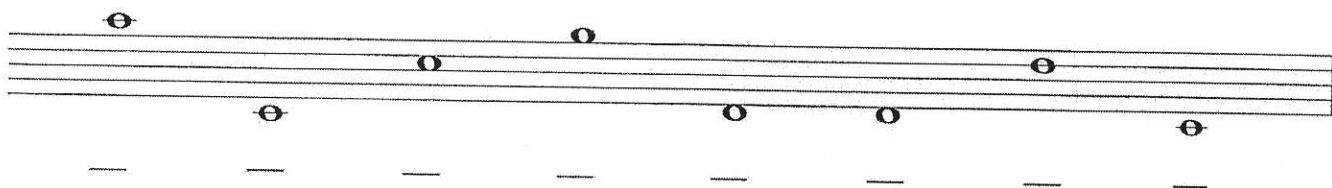
Treble Clef - Ledger Lines

Ledger lines can be used to extend the upper and lower ranges of a staff.

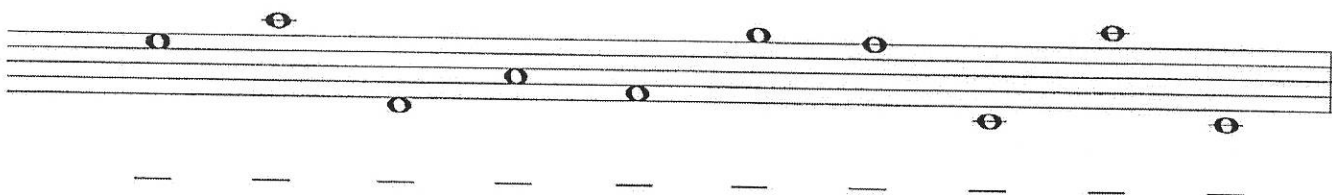
This example includes notes which can be written above and below the treble clef using ledger lines.



1. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

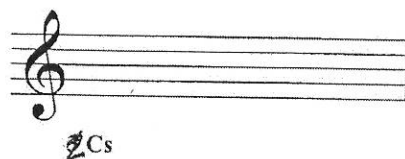
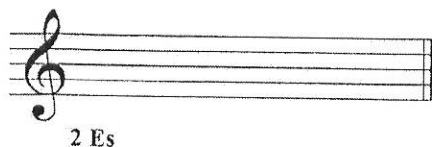
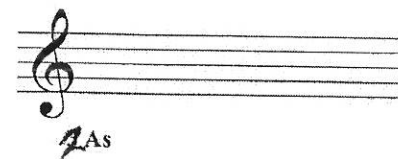
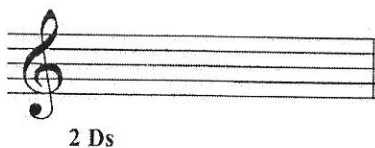
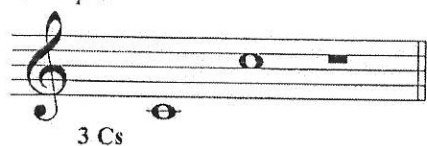


2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.



3. Draw the indicated notes. Use ledger lines to draw the specified number of pitches without duplication.

Example



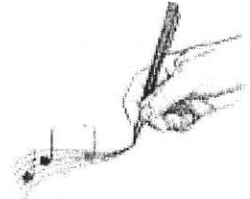
INTERVALS

Definition: an interval is the distance between two notes

Look up on line

An interval is described in two ways:

- 1. **NUMBER**: the _____ between the notes and
- 2. **QUALITY**: the tonality – _____, minor, perfect, augmented or _____.



To find the interval you need to work out the distance between the notes. All you have to do is count the letter names or lines and spaces including those of the two given notes.

The interval F-A contains **three** letter names: F, G, A.

This means that the interval between F and A is a 3rd.

G-E

Let's count. The interval between G and E contains

SIX letter names: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

This means that the interval between G and E is a _____.

NOW try naming some intervals by number your self.

Identify the distance between the following notes:

1. C-E = 3 A B C D E F G

2. C-B = 7 A B C D E F G

3. C-F = _____

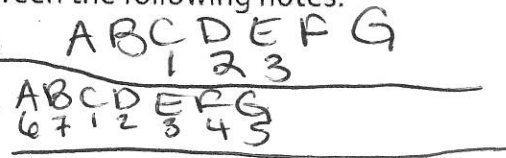
4. C-D = _____

5. F-C = _____

6. D-G = _____

7. A-D = _____

8. G-C = _____



Dynamics

5

Name: _____

Translate the following words in Italian to English:

Fortissimo - _____

Forte - _____

Mezzo Forte - _____

Mezzo Piano - _____

Piano - _____

Pianissimo - _____

Loud

↑ Fortissimo (ff): very loud

Forte (f): loud

Mezzo Forte (mf): moderately loud

Mezzo Piano (mp): moderately quiet

Piano (p): quiet

↓ Pianissimo (pp): very quiet

Quiet

Draw a line to match the dynamic with the Italian name:

ff

Piano

f

Mezzo Piano

mp

Forte

p

Pianissimo

pp

Fortissimo

Put the following dynamics in order loudest to quietest:

f pp ff p

1. _____

2. _____

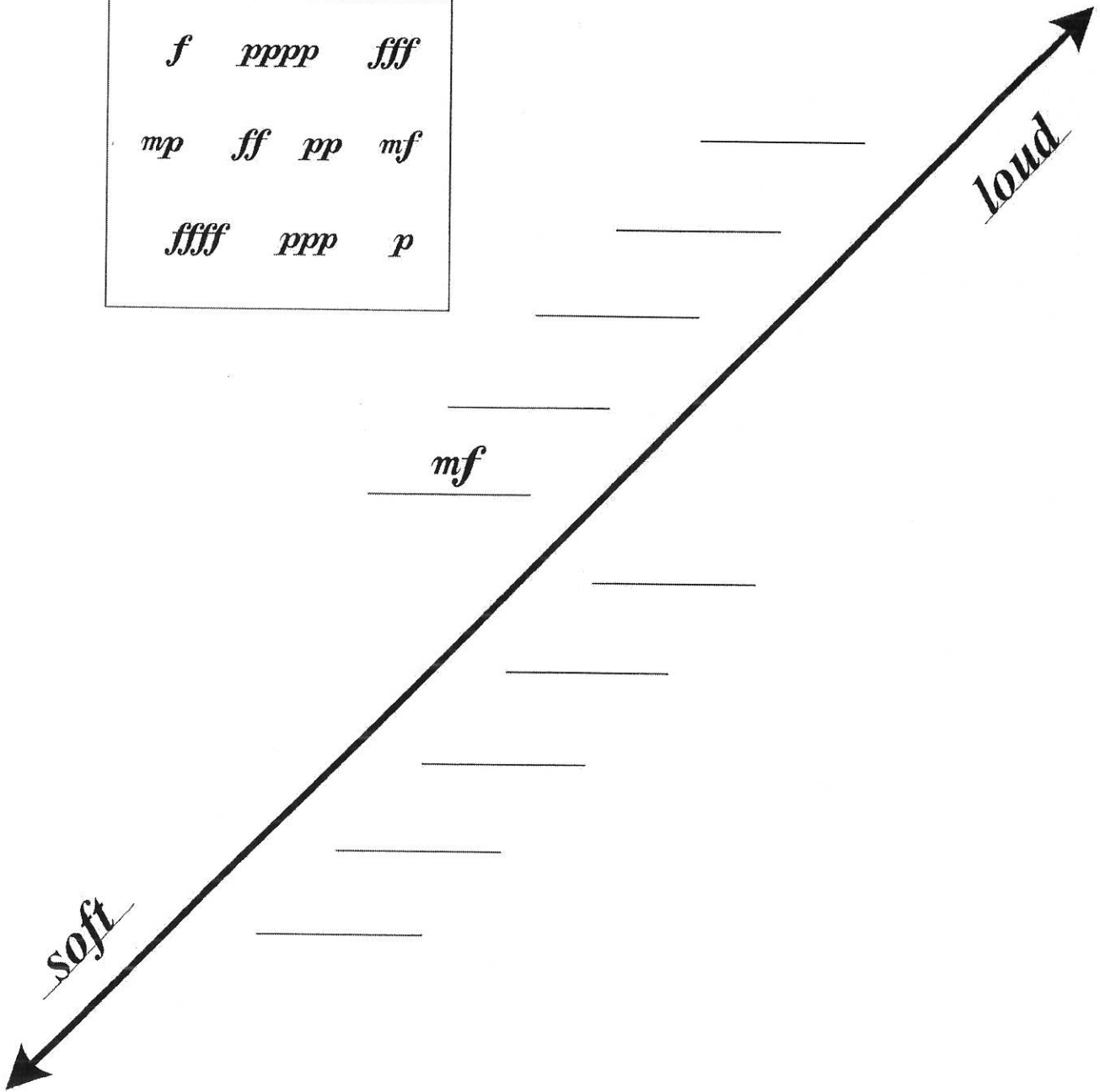
3. _____

4. _____

Dynamics - Soft to Loud

Organize the dynamic markings along the line in order from softest to loudest.

<i>f</i>	<i>pppp</i>	<i>fff</i>	
<i>mp</i>	<i>ff</i>	<i>pp</i>	<i>mf</i>
<i>ffff</i>	<i>ppp</i>	<i>p</i>	



LESSON 1
REVIEW

How Loud? How Soft?

Which **dynamic level** is louder? Circle the correct answer.

1. *p* or *mp*

3. *f* or *p*

2. *ff* or *pp*

4. *mf* or *mp*

Which **dynamic level** is softer? Circle the correct answer.

1. *p* or *f*

3. *ff* or *f*

2. *mp* or *mf*

4. *f* or *mp*

What does each **dynamic level** mean? Write the correct letter from the second column in the blank space.

1. — *p*

A. Loud

2. — *mf*

B. Very soft

3. — *ff*

C. Medium loud

4. — *mp*

D. Medium soft

5. — *f*

E. Very loud

6. — *pp*

F. Soft

Match the Italian term with each **dynamic level**.

1. — *p*

A. *pianissimo*

2. — *mf*

B. *piano*

3. — *ff*

C. *mezzo piano*

4. — *mp*

D. *mezzo forte*

5. — *f*

E. *forte*

6. — *pp*

F. *fortissimo*

LESSON 2 More About Loud and Soft

Sometimes music gradually changes from soft to loud, or from loud to soft.
The most common **dynamic** symbols to show a change in volume look like this:

A **crescendo** (creh-SHEN-doh) sign means to gradually get louder.



A **decrescendo** (deh-creh-SHEN-doh) sign means to gradually get softer. Sometimes this sign is called a **diminuendo** (dih-min-you-EHN-doh).



Sometimes **crescendo** and **decrescendo** signs are called **wedges** or **hairpins**. But music readers usually call them **crescendo** and **decrescendo** signs.

Crescendo and decrescendo signs are usually placed below the staff, like this: Circle Crescendo and put around decrescendo

Sometimes you might see the words **crescendo**, **decrescendo**, or **diminuendo** (or their abbreviations shown below) instead of the symbols.

to gradually get louder  = *crescendo* = *cresc.*

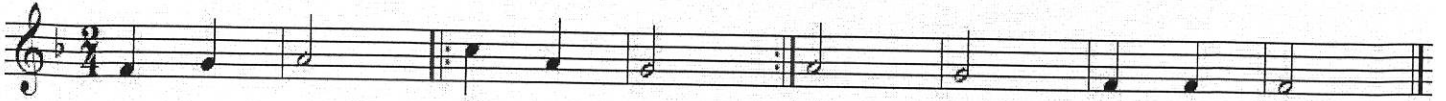
to gradually get softer  = *decrescendo* = *decresc.*
or *diminuendo* or *dim.*



REPEAT SIGNS. 6TH GRADE

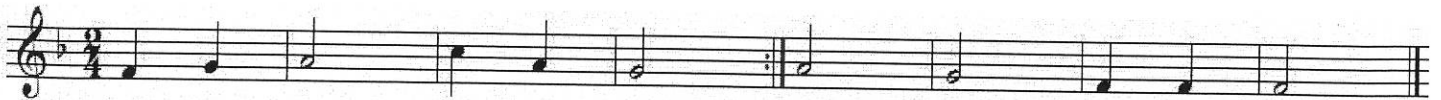
- A Repeat Sign consists of two dots placed before or after a double bar. Music enclosed by these signs is to be repeated.

1. Underline the section that is to be repeated:

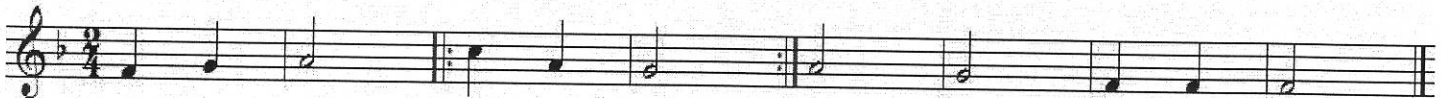


- Sometimes the Repeat Sign means to go back to the beginning of the music

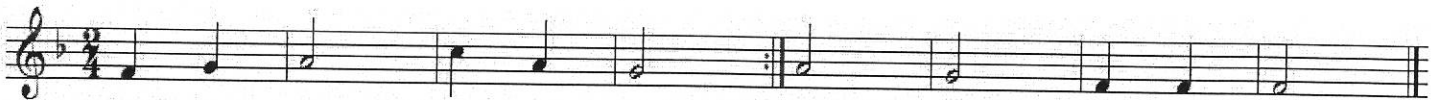
b. Underline the section that is to be repeated:



1. Underline the section that is to be repeated:



2. Underline the section that is to be repeated:



3. In the music below, draw repeat sign to show the following:

- After measure 2 is played, start the line again;
- Measures 5 and 6 are to be repeated;
- Draw forward repeat sign in measure 7.



Repeat Signs, Tie, Slur

A repeat sign tells the performer to play a specific section of music again.

Example:



A slur is a curved line that marks a phrase or musical thought. It means to play legato or connected. It is drawn over or under two or more notes. If only two notes are slurred, they must be different pitches. When the stems of the notes go up, the slur is drawn under the notes. When the stems of the notes go down, the slur is drawn above the notes.

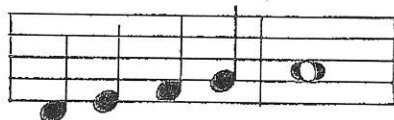
Example:



3. On the staves below:

a. Draw a slur under the notes.

b. Draw a slur above the notes.



A tie is a curved line connecting two notes that are the same pitch. It means to hold the note for the combined value of the two notes. The curved line joins note head to note head. When the stems go up, the tie is drawn underneath the notes. When the stems go down, the tie is drawn above the notes.

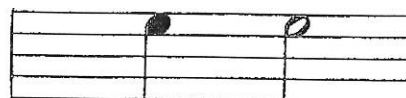
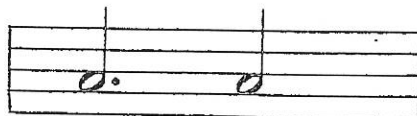
Example:



4. On the staves below:

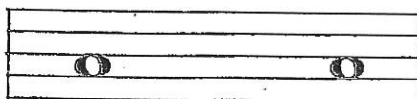
a. Draw a tie below the two notes.

b. Draw a tie above the two notes.



Total value= _____ beats

Total value= _____ beats



Total value= _____ beats

Total value= _____ beats

Date: / /

Seek out friends who recognize your goodness and who lovingly affirm your worth.

Anonymous

STACCATO is a music term that means to play or sing in a short, detached manner. It is indicated by a **DOF** placed directly above or below the notes to be affected.

Write the definition of STACCATO:

Staccato markings look like this:

Circle all staccato notes

Describe how STACCATO marks are indicated:

Date: / /

Keep away from people who try to belittle your ambitions. Small people always do that, but the really great make you feel that you, too, can become great.

Mark Twain

LEGATO is a music term that means to be played or sung in a smooth and connected manner. It is indicated by an arched line connecting two or more notes together.

Write the definition of LEGATO:

An example of LEGATO is shown below:

Circle all legato notes

Silent Night by Kathy Shaw
©1989 Kathy Shaw Music
Used with permission 2005

Describe how LEGATO marks are indicated:

TEMPO

1. **Tempo:** how _____ or how _____ the music is

2. **Metronome marking:**

3. **BPM =** _____

4. **Presto -** _____ . **BPM:** _____

5. **Adagio -** at _____ . **BPM:** _____

6. **Which tempo marking is Faster? Circle the correct answer.**

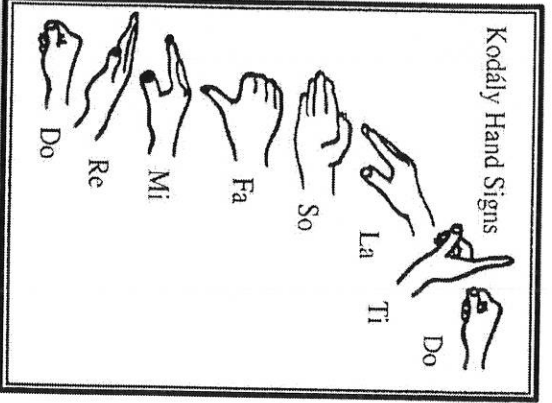
Presto	or	Adagio
140 BPM	or	80 BPM
Adagio	or	Presto
100 BPM	or	65 BPM

7. **What does each tempo marking mean? Write the correct letter from the second column in the blank space.**

_____ Presto	A. How fast or slow music is
_____ Metronome	B. Fast
_____ Adagio	C. A device used by musicians that marks time
_____ Tempo	D. Beats per minute
_____ BPM	E. Slow

1. Sing the following scale with solfège name signs (hand signs memorized)

SOLFEGE 8



D R M F S L T D T L S F M R D

Key Signatures and Solfege

D R M F S L T D

No sharps, no flats

Key of C

C is Do

D R M F S L T D

One flat is the

Key of F

F is Do

1. Write in the solfege syllables - be able to sing with hand signs
2. Write in the counting
3. Be able to clap the rhythm

Old English Song

Moderato *rhythm*

No sharps no flats Key of C

This old man, he played one, he played knick-knack on my thumb, with a knick-knack, pad-dy wack, give a dog a bone, this old man came rol-ling home.

Name _____

Date _____

Key Signature. 6th Grade

1. Circle a measure with F Major Key Signature

a. b. c. d.

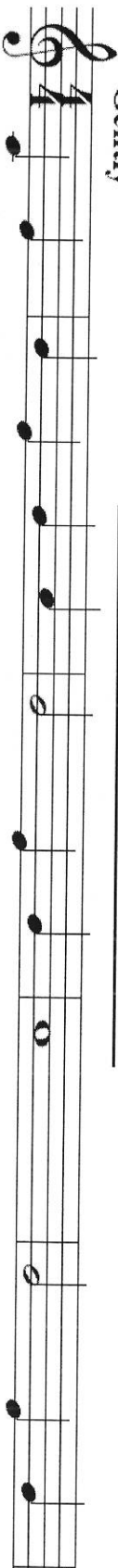
2. Circle a measure with C Major Key Signature

a. b. c. d.

Gently

Michael, Row the Boat Ashore

- 1. Write in the Solfege and counting
- 2. Practice on the solfege syllables with hand signs



Mi - chael row the boat a - shore, Al - le - lu - ia, Mi - chael

Solfege: DO MI

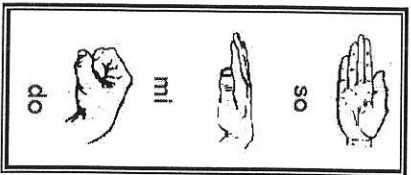
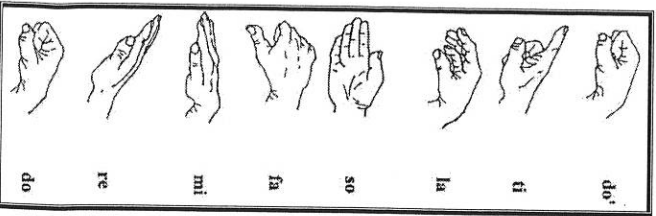
Counting: 3 4

5

row the boat a - shore, al - le - lu - ia.

S: _____

C: _____



- 1. Write in the solfège below the notes and counting above the notes for each example.
- 2. Practice the solfège, counting, and the markings in each example.
- 3. Be prepared to perform them for Mrs. Leddy in your lesson. Also be prepared to sight read an example like one of the examples below.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: quarter note D (solfège 'D'), quarter rest (solfège '3'), quarter note D (solfège 'D'), quarter note D (solfège 'D'), quarter note D (solfège 'D'), quarter note D (solfège 'D'), quarter note D (solfège 'D'), quarter note D (solfège 'D'), quarter note D (solfège 'D'), quarter note D (solfège 'D').

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It features a long slur over the first five notes. Above the staff, the word "Legato" is written in a script font, followed by a vertical line and the dynamic marking "mp". Below the staff, the solfège syllables "D", "R", and "D" are written under the first three notes.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. Above the staff, the number "2234" is written over the first four notes. Below the staff, the letters "DMS" are written under the first three notes. A long slur is drawn under the first six notes of the staff.

Vocab Quiz (on my website)

6th Grade Vocab

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Major Scale	Happy mode scale from Do to Do
Major Chord	Happy mode chord, Do-Mi-Sol
Staff	set of five lines and four spaces upon which the music is written
Treble Clef	a sign that places G on the second line of the staff
Chorus	a group of singers
Time Signature	Top number tells how many beats per measure, and bottom number tells what note gets the beat
Unison	singing the same musical notes at the same time
Measure	space between two bar-lines in a musical score
A Capella	Without Accompaniment
Key Signature	sharps or flats at the beginning of each staff
Rhythm	A pattern of sounds
Solfege Scale	A system of singing notes using syllables from Do to Do
Ledger Lines	A small line above or below the staff to extend its range
Melody	Plays the role of leading the piece forward
Harmony	The complimenting part to the melody, progression of chords
Dynamics	Volume of music How loud or quiet the music is
Canon	a way of singing the same notes starting at different times
Pitch	a height or depth of a tone or sound
Pianissimo	Very Quiet
Fortissimo	Very Loud
Legato	To sing notes smoothly, connected
Staccato	To sing notes separated, detached

6th Grade Vocab

Breath Mark	a comma mark to show singers where to take breath
SAB	Soprano – high treble voice Alto – low treble voice Baritone – men’s voice
Tempo	Speed of Music
Adagio	Slow speed
Presto	Fast speed
Major	happy mode of music
Minor	Sad mode of music
Dissonant	Disagreeing sound
Key Signature	sharps or flats at the beginning of each staff
C Major	A key signature with no sharp or flats
F Major	a key signature with a flat on fourth line (note B)
Repeat Sign	A sign to repeat a section in music
Interval	Distance between two pitches
Chord	Three or more notes played simultaneously or at the same time
P5	Perfect interval, five notes, (Ex: Do to Sol) <i>Star Wars</i> Theme
m3	minor interval, three notes, (Ex: Mi to Sol) <i>What Child is This?</i>
M3	Major interval, three notes, (Ex: Do to Mi) <i>Oh, When the Saints</i>