

Saddlebrook Elementary At Home Band Activity #2 for Week of April 6th – 10th, 2020 Instructions for 5th Grade Band Students

Hello Saddlebrook Band Students and Parents!

As we all get used to our "routine" of being at home every day, I want to encourage you to take a little time to play your instrument. Not only does playing an instrument activate both halves of your brain at the same time, it has been proven to relieve the effects of stress in your life... and being stuck in your house or apartment with your entire family can definitely be stressful sometimes!

So please- take 20 minutes each day to play your instrument. The At Home Band Activity #1 from last week is still on Flipgrid. If you are practicing and think something is sounding pretty awesome, send me a recording using Flipgrid. I would love to listen to you play and will always give you feedback so you know what is going well and what you need to work on at home.

For your At Home Band Activity #2 for the Week of April 6-10, you will need to follow the links below to learn about intervals in music. You may remember learning the definition of the word interval before in band class. Well, now it is time to learn how to mathematically explain the exact distance between two notes when you see them in music. Follow the steps below to get started:

- Step #1: Open a browser on your computer. (Chrome or Firefox works best).
Step #2: In your browser, go to this webpage:
<https://www.musictheory.net/lessons/30>
Step #3: Read the sentences carefully. Use your mouse to move to the next slide when you are ready. If you need to go back you can use your mouse to do so at any time- there is no time limit for this "lesson" so take your time and think about everything you read! You will need this information for the next part of this activity...
Step #4: Now that you have learned the basics about intervals, read the next sentences to learn the 6 most important facts about naming intervals mathematically. Remember- take your time, there is no hurry:

Fact 1: An interval is the distance in pitch between two notes.

Fact 2: If two notes are played at the same time the interval is harmonic.

Fact 3: If two notes are played one after the other the interval is melodic.

Fact 4: The SIZE of an interval is measured by the number of letter names contained in the interval, including both the bottom and top notes. Below are examples:

A musical staff in treble clef showing seven examples of intervals. Each example consists of two notes on the staff with their letter names written above and below them. Below the staff, the size of each interval is indicated by a number. The intervals and their sizes are: 1. A (above) and G (below) with size 3; 2. F (below) and G (above) with size 3; 3. F (above), D (middle), and B (below) with size 5; 4. E (below) and D (below) with size 2; 5. C (above), D (above), B (below), and G (below) with size 6; 6. B (above), C (above), A (below), and G (below) with size 4; 7. F (above), G (above), D (middle), E (middle), C (below), A (below), and F (below) with size 8; 8. A (above) with size 1. The word "size:" is written to the left of the numbers. The word "or" is written to the right of the last number.

Fact 5: Some "short cuts" to figuring out intervals that come in handy sometimes:

- a. 1s or unisons are the exact same note twice.
- b. 2nds are typically a line note and a space note right next door to each other.
- c. 3rds are typically two line notes or two space notes. 3rds are not right next to each other on the staff.
- d. 4ths are typically a line note and a space note that have an extra space or line in between.
- e. 5ths are typically two line notes or two space notes with an extra line or space in between.
- f. 8ths or octaves are the same note names, just far apart.

Fact 6: You not only need to be able to figure out intervals when reading music, but you also need to learn to hear intervals when listening to music. There are "short cuts" you can use to train your ear to hear intervals:

- a. 1s or unisons are the same note.
- b. 2nds are the first two notes in "Happy Birthday" or "Silent Night."
- c. 3rds are the first two notes in the arpeggio. Or, they are the first two notes in the tune "When the Saints Go Marching In."
- d. 4ths are the first two notes in "Hear Comes the Bride."
- e. 5ths are the first two notes in "Twinkle, Twinkle."

Step #5: Now that you have learned about intervals and how to recognize them in music it is time to test your skills! Don't worry- not a real test, but just a fun challenge to see how much you have learned. Go to this link to start your online challenge:

<https://www.musictheory.net/exercises/generic-interval/dgtyryxnnynfy>

Your goal is to get 100% correct in less than 2 minutes. This will not be as easy as you think so re-try this challenge as many times as you want. If you get 100% correct, the next goal is to see how fast you can get 100% correct. If you think you are doing awesome then send me an email at thomas.cosby@ops.org telling me how you are doing- I would love to hear how much you are learning about intervals this week!

If you have any questions about intervals or anything else band related feel free to email. Or, we can set up a time to chat using TEAMS.

Best wishes for an interval-filled week! ~Mr. Cosby