

7th Grade Band 3 Week Lesson Plans

April 13- May 1st, 2020

MUSIC TEACHER: Mr. Jones

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This is a list of lesson Topics, resources that will be posted on Google Classroom in PDF, and the quizzes that will accompany each lesson to check for understanding.

The lessons, worksheets, and quizzes are really short and compact. You should be able to get each week's quizzes done in 20-30 minutes.

We will go through the Lessons/worksheets together during our Wednesday Mandatory Meeting times. You don't need to do anything with them beforehand.

The Quizzes will be posted in Google Classroom following the meeting times to check for understanding. You will have until our next Wednesday meeting to complete and submit the quizzes.

Continue with the Leadership Academy as they are posted, and the playing assignments in SmartMusic

Week of April 13-17

Lesson Topic: Unit 2- Rhythm

Resources:

"Ready To Read Music" Resource Book

- Lesson 1: Rests; pg. 20-21
- Lesson 2: Whole & Half Rests; pg. 23
- Lesson 3: Quarter Rest & Eighth Rest; pg. 24-25
- Lesson 4: Barlines and Measures; pg. 26-27
- Lesson 5: Beats; pg. 28-29
- Lesson 6: Time Signatures; pg. 30-31

"60 Music Quizzes for Theory & Reading" resource Book

- Quiz 12: How Many Quarter Note Beats in a Measure?; pg. 20
- Quiz 13: How Many Half & Eighth Note Beats in a Measure?; pg. 21
- Quiz 14: Barlines & Measures- Quarter Note Beat; pg. 22

- Quiz 15: Barlines & Measures- Half & Eighth Note Beats; pg. 23

Week of April 20-24

Lesson Topic: Unit 2 (continued) & Unit 3: Pitch

Resources:

“Ready To Read Music” Resource Book

- Lesson 7: Dots; pg. 32-33
- Lesson 8: Ties; pg. 34-35
- Lesson 1: Note Names in the Treble Clef; pg. 39-41
- Lesson 2: Note Names in the Bass Clef; pg. 42-43
- Lesson 3: Ledger Lines; pg. 44-45
- Lesson 4: Grand Staff; pg. 46-47

“60 Music Quizzes for Theory & Reading” resource Book

- Quiz 16: Dotted Notes; pg. 24
- Quiz 17: Counting Beats in a Measure 1; pg. 25
- Quiz 18: Counting Beats in a Measure 2; pg. 26
- Quiz 19: Add the Missing Note; pg. 27
- Quiz 20: Add the Missing Rest; pg. 28
- Quiz 21: Ties; pg. 29
- Quiz 22: Musical Equations; pg. 30
- Quiz 23: Note Names- Treble Clef; pg. 34
- Quiz 24: Note Names- Bass Clef; pg. 35
- Quiz 25: Ledger Lines; pg. 36

Week of April 27- May 1

Lesson Topic: Unit 3: Pitch (continued)

Resources:

“Ready To Read Music” Resource Book

- Lesson 5: Sharps & Flats; pg. 48-50
- Lesson 6: Key Signatures; pg. 51-53
- Lesson 7: Naming Key Signatures; pg. 54-55
- Lesson 8: Natural Sign & Accidentals; pg. 56-57

“60 Music Quizzes for Theory & Reading” resource Book

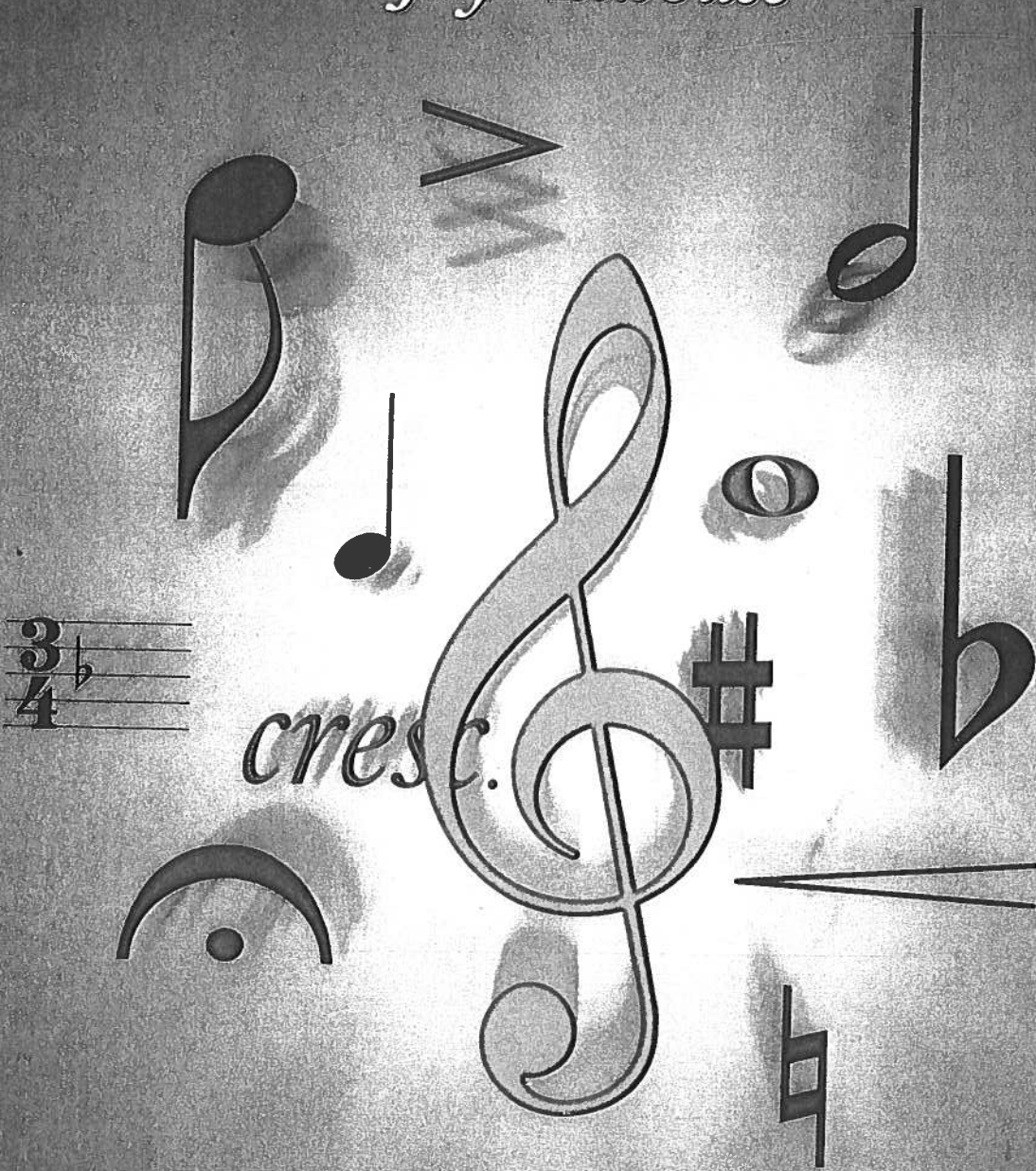
- Quiz 26: Sharps & Flats- Treble Clef; pg. 37

- Quiz 27: Sharps & Flats- Bass Clef; pg. 38
- Quiz 28: Sharps & Flats- Two Clefs; pg. 39
- Quiz 29: Identifying Notes in the Treble Clef; pg. 40
- Quiz 30: Identifying Notes in the Bass Clef; pg. 41
- Quiz 31: Match the Notes- Treble Clef; pg. 42
- Quiz 32: Match the Notes- Bass Clef; pg. 43
- Quiz 33: Note Names - treble & Bass Clef; pg. 44
- Quiz 35: Major Key Signatures in the Treble Clef; pg. 48
- Quiz 36: Major Key Signatures in the Bass Clef; pg. 49

READY TO READ MUSIC

SEQUENTIAL LESSONS IN MUSIC READING READINESS

Jay Althouse



AN ALFRED REPRODUCIBLE BOOK



LESSON 1 *Rests*

Music is more than just one **note** or musical sound after another. Sometimes there is silence in the music. The musical symbol for silence is called a **rest**. For every type of note (**whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note**) there is a **rest**.



Whole note Whole rest



Half note Half rest



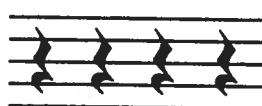
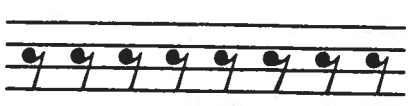


Quarter note Quarter rest



Eighth note Eighth rest

MusicMath

 =
  =
  =
 
 1 whole rest 2 half rests 4 quarter rests 8 eighth rests

 =
  =
 
 1 half rest 2 quarter rests 4 eighth rests

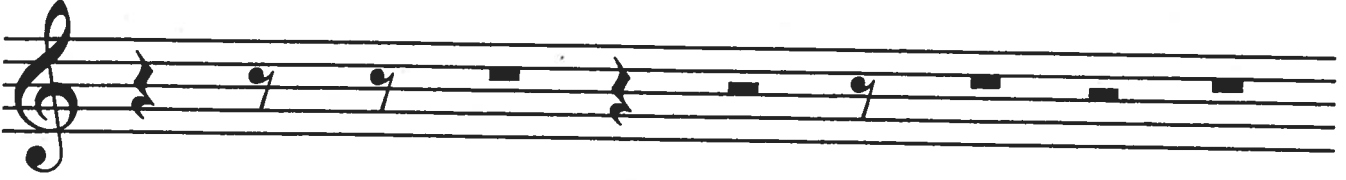
 =
 
 1 quarter rest 2 eighth rests

Here's another way of showing the length of these rests:

LESSON 1 *Rests*

REVIEW

Circle all the **whole** rests on this staff.



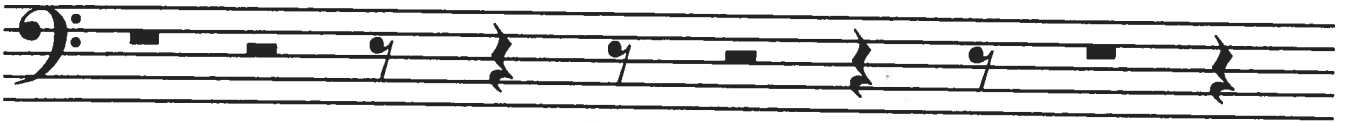
Circle all the **half** rests on this staff.



Circle all the **quarter** rests on this staff.







Circle all the **eighth** rests on this staff.






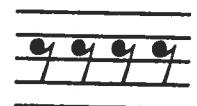
MusicMath



Write T if the MusicMath is True. Write F if the MusicMath is False.


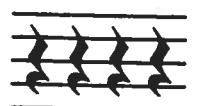
1.  =  T

4.  = 

2.  = 

5.  = 

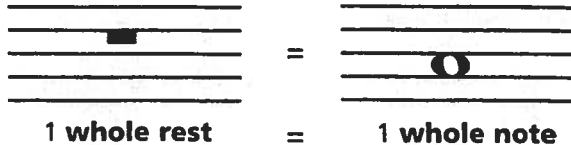
3.  = 

6.  = 

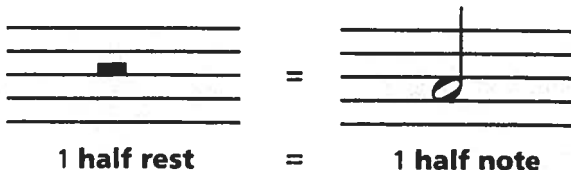
LESSON 2

Whole Rest and Half Rest

This is a **whole rest**. The silence of a **whole rest** lasts as long as the sound of a **whole note**.



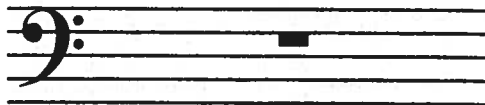
This is a **half rest**. The silence of a **half rest** lasts as long as the sound of a **half note**.



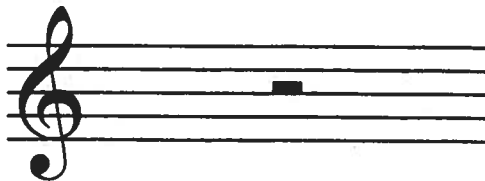
Here's how to draw a **whole rest** and a **half rest**.

They look the same, but they're not. If you look closely, you'll see that. . .

A **whole rest** always "hangs" from the fourth line.



A **half rest** always "sits" on the third line.



Some people remember the difference between a **whole rest** and a **half rest** this way: because a **whole rest** lasts longer than a **half rest**, it is "heavier." So it has to "hang" from a line. Because a **half rest** is shorter, it is "lighter," and can "sit" on a line.

Trace the **whole rest** shown below. Then draw five more **whole rests** to the right of the **rest** you traced.



Trace the **half rest** shown below. Then draw five more **half rests** to the right of the **rest** you traced.



LESSON 2
REVIEW

Whole Rest and Half Rest

Circle all the **whole rests** in the staff below.



Circle all the **half rests** in the staff below.



Only one of the **rests** below is a correct **whole rest**. Circle it.



Only one of the **rests** below is a correct **half rest**. Circle it.



Whole rest or half rest or neither? Circle the correct answer.



Whole rest

Whole rest

Whole rest

Whole rest

Whole rest

Half rest

Half rest

Half rest

Half rest

Half rest

Neither

Neither

Neither

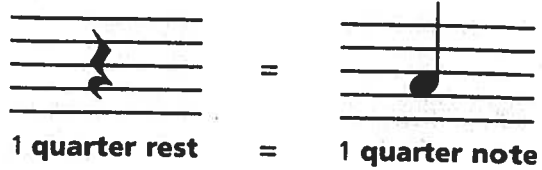
Neither

Neither

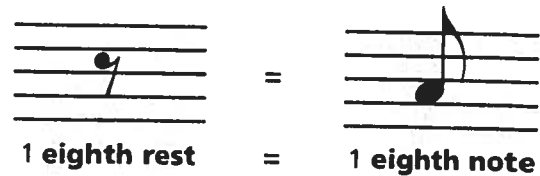
LESSON 3

Quarter Rest and Eighth Rest

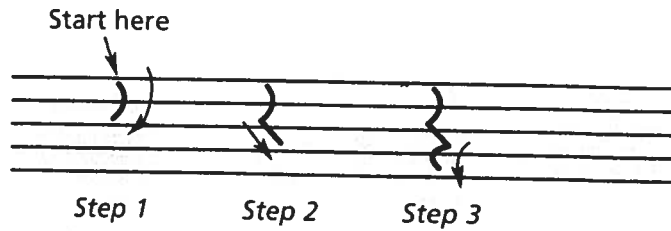
This is a **quarter rest**. The silence of a **quarter rest** lasts as long as the sound of a **quarter note**.



This is an **eighth rest**. The silence of an **eighth rest** lasts as long as the sound of an **eighth note**.

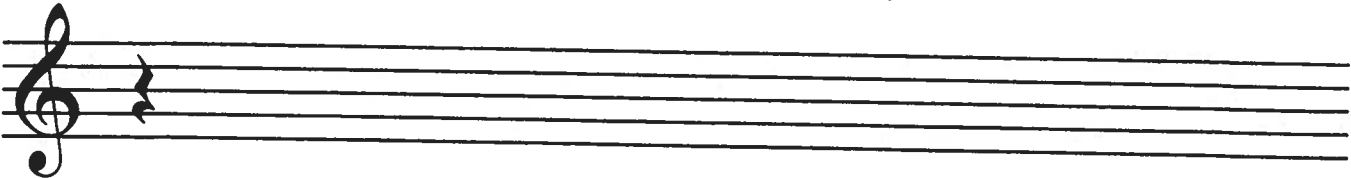


A **quarter rest** is drawn in three steps, like this:

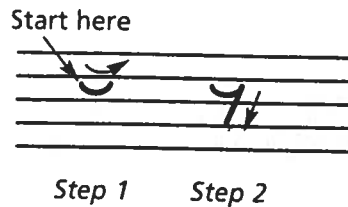


Trace the **quarter rest** shown below.

Then draw five more **quarter rests** on the **staff** to the right of the rest you traced.



An **eighth rest** is drawn in two steps, like this:



Trace the **eighth rest** shown below.

Then draw five more **eighth rests** on the **staff** to the right of the rest you traced.



LESSON 3 REVIEW

Quarter Rest and Eighth Rest

Circle all the **quarter rests** in the staff below.



Circle all the **eighth rests** in the staff below.



What kind of **rests** are shown below? Circle the correct answer.



Whole rest
Eighth rest

Quarter rest
Eighth rest

Half rest
Eighth rest

Whole rest
Half rest

Half rest
Quarter rest


MusicMath

True or false? Circle the correct answer for each.

1.  =  True False

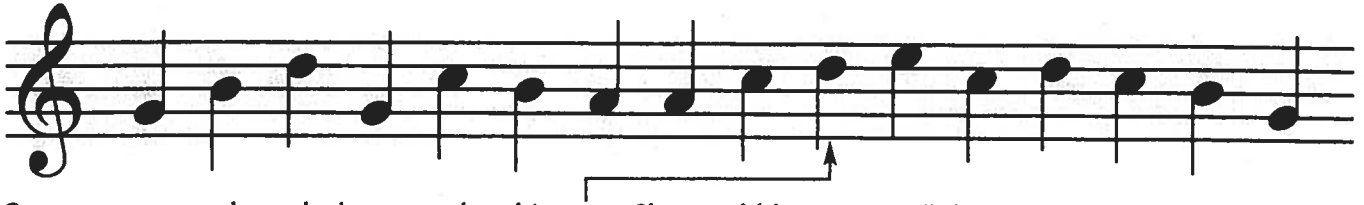
2.  =  True False

3.  =  True False

4.  =  True False

LESSON 4 *Barlines and Measures*

Look at the **notes** on this **staff**.



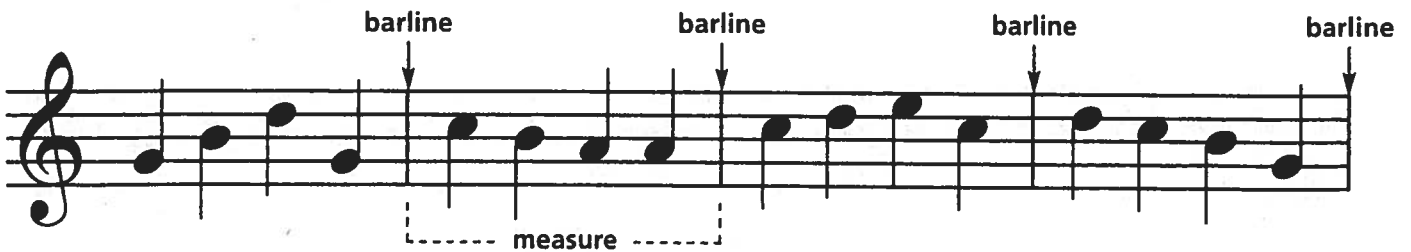
Suppose your teacher asked you to play this **note**. She would have to say, "Play the tenth **note** on the **staff**," and you would have to count from left to right until you found it.

Notes are easier to read on a **staff** when they are divided into groups.
Notes are divided into groups with lines called **barlines**, like this:



The groups of **notes** between the **barlines** are called **measures**.
(They can also be called **bars**, but we'll call them **measures**.)

Now your teacher can say, "Play the second **note** in the third **measure**," and you can find it more quickly.



MUSICAL RULE — There is always a **barline** at the end of every **staff**.

Put a **barline** after every fourth **note**.



Put a **barline** after every third **note**.



LESSON 4 REVIEW

Barlines and Measures

Circle the second **note** in the second **measure** and the third **note** in the fourth **measure**.



Rests can be written in place of **notes** in a **measure**, like this.
Circle every **half note** and every **half rest** in this example.

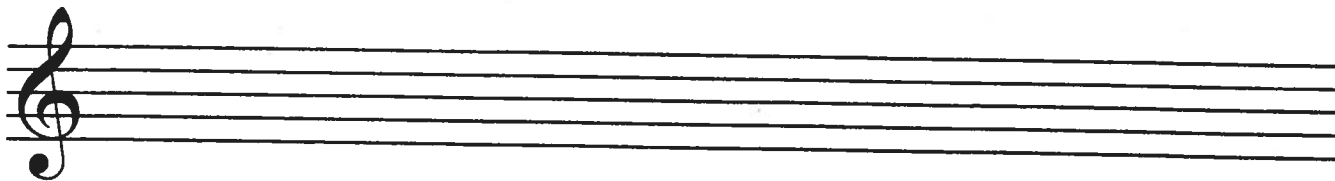


Put three **quarter notes** and one **quarter rest** in each **measure**, using the instructions below the staff. Place the **quarter notes** anywhere on the **staff**, some on **lines** and some in **spaces**.



note note note rest note rest note note rest note note note

Using **barlines**, divide the **staff** below into four **measures**.
Then place one **half note** and one **half rest** in each **measure**.



MusicMath 

The first **measure** has a **whole note**. The second **measure** has two **half notes**. Place four **notes** in the third **measure** that equal the value of the **notes** in the first two **measures**.



What kind of **note** did you place in the third **measure**? _____

LESSON 5 *Beats*

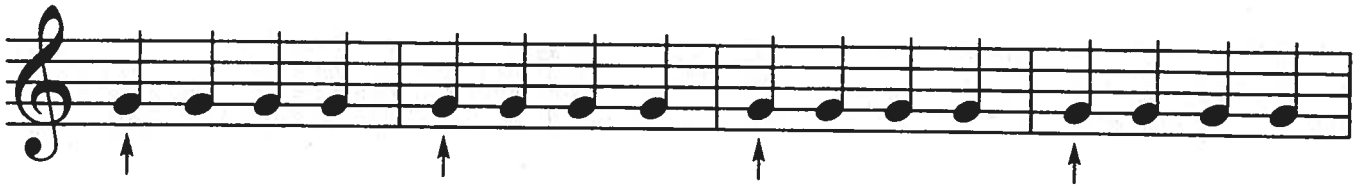
Do you know how to feel your heartbeat? Place the first two fingers of either hand on the left or right front of your neck and you will feel your heartbeat. This steady heartbeat is also called your pulse. Each pulse of your heart is called a beat.

Music has a steady pulse, too. Just like your heart, each pulse of music is called a **beat**.

Tap your fingers on your desk with a steady **beat**. Follow the **notes** below with each tap. Each **quarter note** gets one tap of your fingers. On this **staff** each **quarter note** gets one **beat**.



Now tap it again, but this time, tap a little louder on the first **note** in each **measure**.



In the example above, there are four **quarter note beats** in each **measure**. **Half notes** and **eighth notes** can be used as a **beat**, too.

There are three **half note beats** in these **measures**.



There are six **eighth note beats** in these **measures**.



Rests can be **beats**, too. Tap each of these **notes**, but don't tap the **rests**. Feel the pulse of the **beat** for the **rest**, but don't tap it.



LESSON 5 *Beats*

REVIEW

If a **quarter note** gets one beat, how many beats are there in this measure?



If a **half note** gets one beat, how many beats are there in this measure?



If an **eighth note** gets one beat, how many beats are there in this measure?



In the staff below, a **quarter note** gets one beat.
Place **barlines** after every three beats.

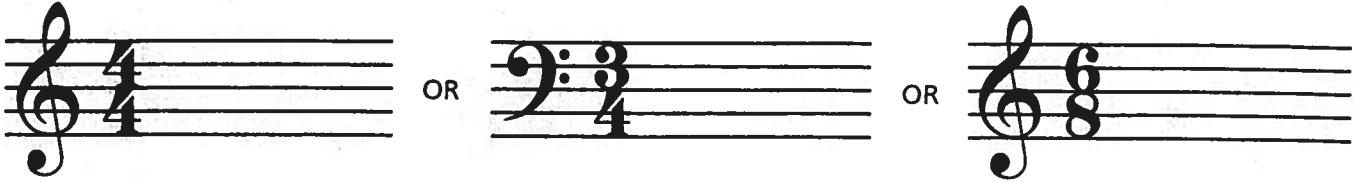


In the staff below, a **quarter note** gets one beat.
Place **barlines** after every four beats.



LESSON 6 *Time Signature*

How do music readers know how many **beats** there are in a **measure**? They know because at the beginning of a piece of music, to the right of the **clef sign**, are two numbers, one above the other, like this:



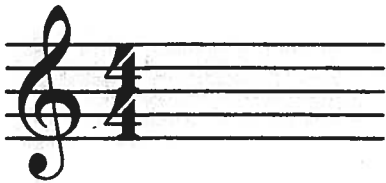
These two numbers are called a **time signature**.
(It's also called a **meter signature**, but we'll call it a **time signature**.)

The top number of the **time signature** tells us how many **beats** there are in each **measure**.

The bottom number of the **time signature** tells us which **note** gets one **beat**.

Here's how to know which **note** gets one **beat**:

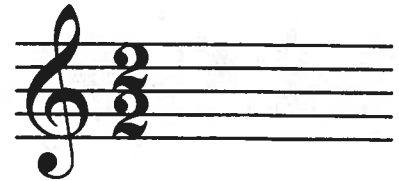
- if the bottom number is a 2, a **half note** gets one **beat**.
- if the bottom number is a 4, a **quarter note** gets one **beat**.
- if the bottom number is an 8, an **eighth note** gets one **beat**.



This **time signature** is four-four. There are four **beats** in each **measure** and a **quarter note** gets one **beat**.

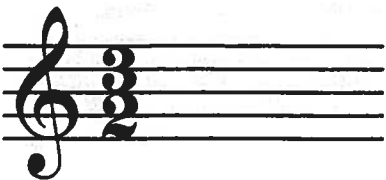
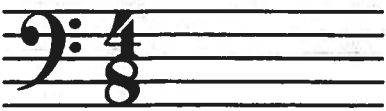
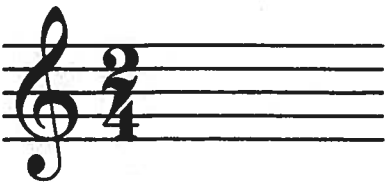


This **time signature** is three-eight. There are three **beats** in each **measure** and an **eighth note** gets one **beat**.



This **time signature** is two-two. There are two **beats** in each **measure** and a **half note** gets one **beat**.

Circle the **note** which gets one **beat** in each of the following examples.



LESSON 6 *Time Signature*

REVIEW

The last **note** is missing in each **measure**. Write one **note** in each box to complete each **measure**. Put the **note** on any **line** or in any **space**. (Remember, the **time signature** will tell you how many **beats** are in each **measure**, and what **note** gets a **beat**.)

Write one **rest** in each box to complete each **measure**.

On the **staff** below, one **measure** has too many **beats**. Circle the **measure** with too many **beats**.

On the **staff** below, one **measure** doesn't have enough **beats**. Circle that **measure**.

Write the correct **time signature** in the box for each of the following examples.

60 Music Quizzes

FOR THEORY & READING

ONE-PAGE REPRODUCIBLE TESTS TO EVALUATE STUDENT MUSICAL SKILLS

Jay Althouse



AN ALFRED REPRODUCIBLE BOOK



RHYTHM

QUIZ 12

How Many Quarter Note Beats in a Measure?

DIRECTIONS: If a quarter note gets one beat, how many beats are there in the measure? Write the correct answer in the space.

1. _____ 

8. _____ 

2. _____ 

9. _____ 

3. _____ 

10. _____ 

4. _____ 

11. _____ 

5. _____ 

12. _____ 

6. _____ 

13. _____ 

7. _____ 

14. _____ 

Quiz 13

How Many Half and Eighth Note Beats in a Measure?

DIRECTIONS: If a half note gets one beat, how many beats are there in the measure? Write the correct answer in the space.

1. _____ 

4. _____ 

2. _____ 

5. _____ 

3. _____ 

6. _____ 

DIRECTIONS: If an eighth note gets one beat, how many beats are there in the measure? Write the correct answer in the space.

7. _____ 

11. _____ 

8. _____ 

12. _____ 

9. _____ 

13. _____ 

10. _____ 

14. _____ 

QUIZ 24

Barlines and Measures— Quarter Note Beat

DIRECTIONS: In the examples below, a quarter note gets one beat.

In examples 1, 2, and 3, draw barlines after every four beats.

1.

2.

3.

In examples 4, 5, and 6, draw barlines after every three beats.

4.

5.

6.

In examples 7 and 8, draw barlines after every two beats.

7.

8.

Quiz 15

Barlines and Measures— Half and Eighth Note Beat

DIRECTIONS: In examples 1–4 below, a half note gets one beat.

In examples 1 and 2, draw barlines after every three beats.

1.

2.

In examples 3 and 4, draw barlines after every two beats.

3.

4.

DIRECTIONS: In examples 5–8 below, an eighth note gets one beat.

In examples 5 and 6, draw barlines after every six beats.

5.

6.

In example 7, draw barlines after every four beats.

7.

In example 8, draw barlines after every three beats.

8.