

**Incoming Grade 5
Summer Music Packet
Viola**

Spanish Dancer

French Folk Song

Port Royal Round

Dave's Disco

Rocket March

Banana Boat

Little Symphony

Cabbage Song

Barn Dance

Mozart Melody

Rolling Along

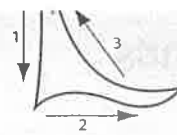
Ode to Joy

The Spanish Dancer

Dale Brubaker

Time Signature $\frac{3}{4}$ = 3 beats per measure
(Meter) $\frac{4}{4}$ = J or z gets one beat

Conducting



Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.

Dotted Half Note d. \longrightarrow = 3 Beats of Sound
1 & 2 & 3 &
 $\downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow$

d. \longleftarrow **Dot**
A dot adds half the value of the note.
 d. d. = d.
2 beats + 1 beat = 3 beats

103. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

104. COUNTING THREES

105. D MAJOR SCALE IN THREES

106. FRENCH FOLK SONG

107. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SAILOR'S SONG

Allegro

English Sea Song

Write in the correct time signature before you begin.

D Major Rounds

Five Step Round

English Round

Musical notation for the Five Step Round in D major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff contains the first two measures, and the second staff contains the next two measures. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3) and chord symbols (D, A, D) are written above the notes. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

Day Is Done

Traditional

Musical notation for Day Is Done in D major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff contains the first two measures, and the second staff contains the next two measures. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and chord symbols (D, A, D) are written above the notes. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

Skipping Around

Michael Allen

Musical notation for Skipping Around in D major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff contains the first two measures, and the second staff contains the next two measures. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and chord symbols (D, A, D) are written above the notes. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

Port Royal Round

French-Canadian

Musical notation for Port Royal Round in D major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff contains the first two measures, and the second staff contains the next two measures. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and chord symbols (D, A, D) are written above the notes. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

Arctic Circle

Finland

Musical notation for Arctic Circle in D major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff contains the first two measures, and the second staff contains the next two measures. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and chord symbols (D, A, D) are written above the notes. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

Dave's Disco

Dale Brubaker

2 1 2 1

D

① 2 1 2 3 2 1

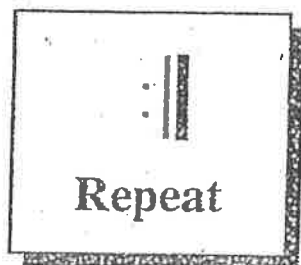
② 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 2

A

③ 2 1 2 3 2 1

④ 2 3 2 1 0 1 2 0 1 0

Repeat



Rocket March

Dale Brubaker

1st Viola

Musical notation for the 1st Viola part. It consists of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and then a series of eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Above the notes are fingerings: 0, 1, 0, 1, 0. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Above the notes are fingerings: 1, 0, 1, 2. The piece concludes with a first ending (1.) consisting of a quarter note G3 and a quarter rest, and a second ending (2.) consisting of a quarter note G3 and a quarter rest, both followed by a repeat sign and a fermata.

2nd Viola

Musical notation for the 2nd Viola part. It consists of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and then a series of eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Above the notes are fingerings: 2, 3, 2, 3, 2. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Above the notes are fingerings: 3, 2, 3. The piece concludes with a first ending (1.) consisting of a quarter note G3 and a quarter rest, and a second ending (2.) consisting of a quarter note G3 and a quarter rest, both followed by a repeat sign and a fermata.

3rd Viola

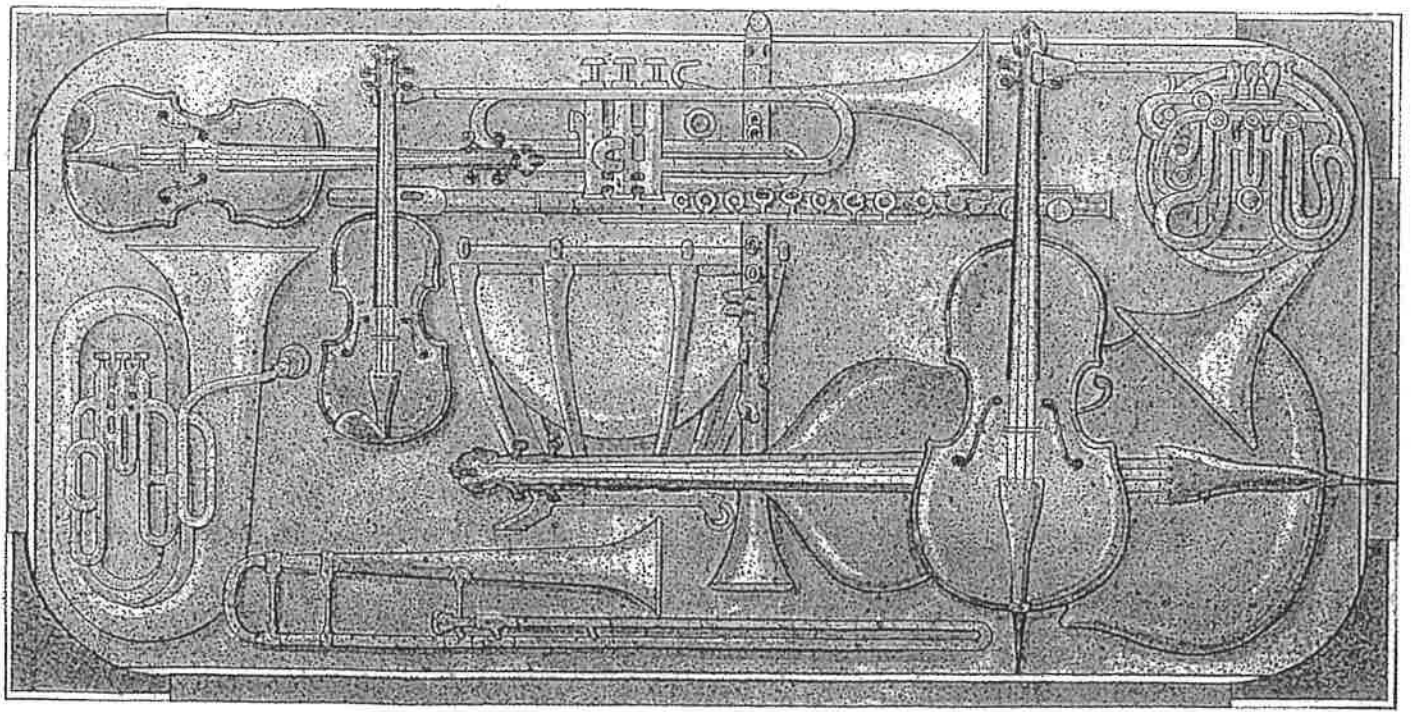
Musical notation for the 3rd Viola part. It consists of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and then a series of eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Above the notes are fingerings: 0, 0, 0. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Above the notes are fingerings: 0, 0, 1. The piece concludes with a first ending (1.) consisting of a quarter note G3 and a quarter rest, and a second ending (2.) consisting of a quarter note G3 and a quarter rest, both followed by a repeat sign and a fermata.

Banana Boat

Dale Brubaker

Allegro

The musical score is written in bass clef with a treble clef for the right hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The notation includes various musical symbols such as accents, slurs, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 0). Measure numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 25 are indicated on the left side of the staves. The score concludes with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and a final double bar line.



LITTLE SYMPHONY

Handwritten musical notation for the piece "Little Symphony". The score is written on five staves, each beginning with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes notes, rests, and various fingerings indicated by numbers (1, 2, 3) and circles (5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29). Chord symbols 'D', 'A', and '(A D)' are written below the notes. The piece concludes with a final chord 'G'.

Staff 1: D A D A $(A D)$ A D A D

Staff 2: A D A A D A D A D A A D A

Staff 3: $(A D)$ A D A D A D A A D A D

Staff 4: G A D G A D G A D

Staff 5: G A D G A D G

0 0 3 0 1 (33) 2 3 1 3 2 3

G D A D G A D

1 3 (37) 1 3 0 2 1 3 0 2

G A D G A D G

(41) 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 (45) 0

A D G A D G

3 2 1 0 0 (49) 1 0 3 0 2 2 1

D A D A

0 0 (53) 1 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 (57) 1 0

(A D) A D A D A D A A D A D A D A

3 0 2 2 1 0 0 (61) 1 0 2 0 3 0 2 1 0 3

D A (AD) A D A D A D A D

★ Good performers are on time with their instruments and music ready, dressed appropriately, and know their music well.

87. SCALE WARM-UP

88. FRÈRE JACQUES - Round (When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)

French Folk Song

Moderato

THEORY

Chord, Harmony

Two or more pitches sounding at the same time form a **chord** or **harmony**. Throughout this book, **A** = Melody and **B** = Harmony.

89. BILE 'EM CABBAGE DOWN - Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

American Fiddle Tune

BARN DANCE

Albert Stoutamire

Two step tempo

Musical staff 1: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Notes: A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4. Chords: A, D, G. Dynamics: *f*.

Musical staff 2: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Notes: A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4. Chords: D. Dynamics: *mf*. Markings: A, 2, 3, 2.

Musical staff 3: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Notes: A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4, D4, C#4, C#4, B3, B3. Chords: G, D. Dynamics: *mf*. Markings: 1, 2, 3.

Musical staff 4: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Notes: A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4. Chords: D. Dynamics: *mf*. Markings: 1, 2.

Musical staff 5: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Notes: A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4. Chords: A, D. Dynamics: *f*. Markings: B, 3.

Musical staff 6: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Notes: A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4. Chords: D. Dynamics: *mf*. Markings: 1, 2.

Musical staff 7: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Notes: A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4, D4, C#4, C#4, B3, B3. Chords: A, D. Dynamics: *mf*. Markings: 2, C, 2, 3.

Musical staff 8: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Notes: A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4. Chords: G, D. Dynamics: *mf*. Markings: 2, 3.

Musical staff 1: Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings (0, 1, 2) and accents (v). A boxed chord symbol 'D' is placed above the staff. A dynamic marking 'p' is located below the staff.

Musical staff 2: Continuation of the musical staff with notes and fingerings (2, 1).

Musical staff 3: Continuation of the musical staff with notes and fingerings (0, 1). A boxed chord symbol 'E1' is placed above the staff.

Musical staff 4: Continuation of the musical staff with notes and fingerings (2, 1).

Musical staff 5: Continuation of the musical staff with notes, fingerings (0, 1), and accents (v). A dynamic marking 'mf' and a fermata symbol are present below the staff.

Musical staff 6: Continuation of the musical staff with notes and fingerings (2, 2). A boxed chord symbol 'F' is placed above the staff.

Musical staff 7: Continuation of the musical staff with notes, fingerings (1, 2), and accents (v). Chord symbols 'G' and 'D' are placed below the staff.

Musical staff 8: Continuation of the musical staff with notes and fingerings (1, 0). A first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.' are shown above the staff. A dynamic marking 'mf' and an accent (v) are present above the staff.

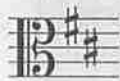
Musical staff 9: Continuation of the musical staff with notes and fingerings (1, 2). A boxed chord symbol 'G' is placed above the staff. A dynamic marking 'f' and a fermata symbol are present below the staff.

He lived during the time of the American Revolution (1775–1783). Mozart’s music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote hundreds of compositions, including a piano piece based on this familiar song.

43. A MOZART MELODY

Adapted by W. A. Mozart

Key Signature D MAJOR



A **key signature** tells us what notes to play with sharps and flats throughout the entire piece. Play all F’s as F# (F-sharp) and all C’s as C# (C-sharp) when you see this key signature, which is called “D Major.”

44. MATTHEW’S MARCH

△ Play F#’s and C#’s when you see this key signature.

45. CHRISTOPHER’S TUNE

46. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

Play the notes below. Then compose your own music for the last two measures using the notes you have learned with this rhythm:



Pencil Hold Exercises

I'm Outta Here

Wave good-bye while keeping your wrist relaxed.

Thumb Flexers

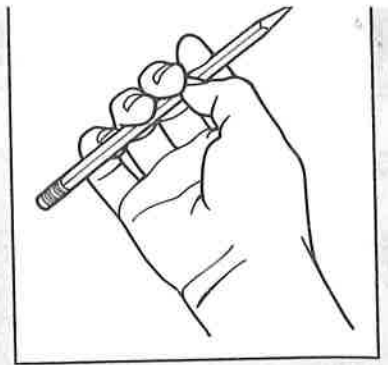
Flex your thumb in and out.

Finger Taps

Tap your first finger. Then tap your fourth finger.

Knuckle Turnovers

Turn your hand over and be sure your thumb knuckle is bent, as shown.



Knuckle Turnovers

BOW BUILDER THREE

Bowing Motions

Swingin' Out

Put one finger inside your right elbow and swing your arm, as shown.



Swingin' Out

17. HOP SCOTCH

pizz.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

HISTORY

Folk songs have been an important part of cultures for centuries and have been passed on from generation to generation. Folk song melodies help define the sound of a culture or region. This folk song comes from the Slavic region of eastern Europe.

18. MORNING DANCE

pizz.

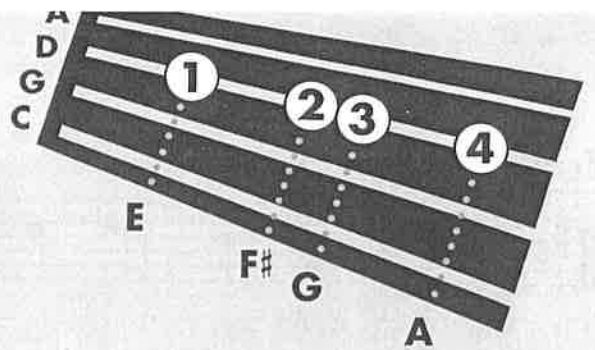
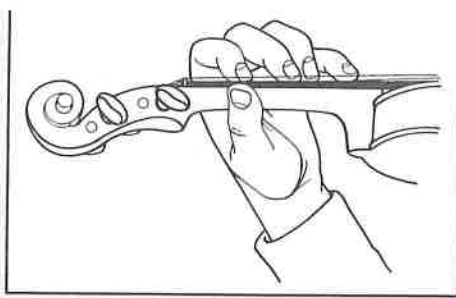
Slavic Folk S

19. ROLLING ALONG

pizz.

Go to next line

Your **4th finger** is often used to match the pitch of the next highest open string, creating a smoother tone and fewer changes between strings for bowing.



83. FOUR BY FOUR

84. 4TH FINGER MARATHON

85. HIGH FLYING

German composer **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770–1827) was one of the world's greatest composers. He was completely deaf by 1802. Although he could not hear music like we do, he could "hear" it in his mind. The theme of his final *Symphony No. 9* is called "Ode To Joy," and was written to the text of a poem by Friedrich von Schiller. "Ode To Joy" was featured in concerts celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990.

HISTORY

86. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ODE TO JOY

Moderato Ludwig van Beethoven

