



STUDENT ACTIVITY PACKET



Music is an art form made up of sounds and rhythms that people create using their voices or instruments. It can express emotions, tell stories, or simply be enjoyed for entertainment. Music is made up of different elements like melody (the main tune), harmony (the combination of different notes played together), rhythm (the pattern of beats), and dynamics (how loud or soft the music is). It exists in many forms, from pop songs to classical compositions, and plays an important role in cultures and societies around the world.

A symphony is a long, complex piece of music typically composed for an orchestra, which is a large group of musicians who play different types of instruments. In a symphony, there are usually four different sections or "movements," each with its own style and tempo. Some movements might be fast and energetic, while others are slow and reflective. The music is carefully structured to build tension, tell a story, or express a range of emotions.

Orchestras that perform symphonies have instruments from several families: strings (like violins, violas, and cellos), woodwinds (such as flutes and clarinets), brass (like trumpets and trombones), and percussion (like drums and cymbals). Composers like Ludwig van Beethoven, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky wrote some of the most famous symphonies, each filled with rich melodies and complex ideas.

Symphonies are often considered one of the most impressive forms of classical music because of their depth and the way they bring together different instruments and emotions to create a powerful musical experience.



Get to Know the Springfield Symphony

The Springfield Symphony Orchestra (SSO) is Southwest Missouri's largest regional, professional orchestra and is one of two of the oldest arts organizations in Springfield. Each Symphony season includes nine subscription monthly concerts – six classical and three pops/premium concerts; three free community concerts; and Education & Outreach programming.

The SSO was founded in 1934 after a group of Springfield High School (now known as Central High School) students approached their music teacher, James Robertson, about forming a civic orchestra. With Robertson as the conductor, the orchestra performed its first concert on February 26, 1935, in Clara Thompson Hall, on the campus of then Drury College. In 1936 a Board of Directors was formed and in 1942 the symphony joined 39 other orchestras from across the country in founding the American Symphony Orchestra League. Now known as the League of American Orchestras, it is still the largest and most prestigious international body representing the orchestral industry today. Beginning with James Robertson, the SSO has had a total of eight conductors at the helm, each of whom have brought incredible, individual talents, as well as the shared desire to build a great orchestra for a great city.



How can I see the Symphony?

Springfield Symphony Orchestra has a long history of sharing the love and joy of live classical music with children in Springfield and the surrounding areas. When a parent or guardian signs their child up for the Half Notes Club, they receive a special musical memento, discount children's ticket rate to select concerts, priority seating for Family Series concerts, and a backstage tour before one of the concerts. This club is for children aged 8-15 years old.

- Children's Ticket \$10 (fees not included)
- A special discount code will be sent out one month prior to the concert that you can redeem. Codes are not to be shared and are available for one child ticket per concert.
- Available concerts: September, November, February, April
- Backstage Tour Date: To be Announced



Music Terms

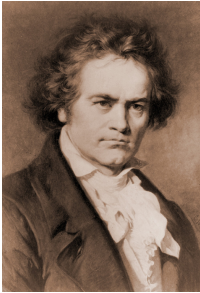
- **Music:** A series of organized sounds and rhythms created by voices or instruments.
- **Melody:** A sequence of notes that is musically satisfying; the tune of a song.
- **Rhythm:** The pattern of beats or sounds in music; the timing of when notes are played.
- **Tempo:** The speed of the music, such as fast (allegro) or slow (adagio).
- **Pitch:** How high or low a note sounds.
- **Volume:** The loudness or softness of the music (e.g., loud is "forte", soft is "piano").
- **Dynamics:** The variation in loudness and softness in a piece of music.
- **Note:** A symbol that represents a musical sound.
- **Rest:** A symbol that indicates a pause or silence in the music.
- **Beat:** The basic unit of time in music, usually what you tap your foot to.
- **Harmony:** When two or more different notes or chords are played together to create a pleasing sound.

Orchestra Terms

- **Orchestra:** A large group of musicians who play different instruments together, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.
- **Symphony:** A long piece of classical music for an orchestra, typically with four movements.
- **Conductor:** The person who leads the orchestra and helps keep everyone playing together.
- **String Instruments:** Instruments like the violin, viola, cello, and double bass that make sound by vibrating strings.
- **Woodwind Instruments:** Instruments like the flute, clarinet, and saxophone that make sound when air is blown through them.
- **Brass Instruments:** Instruments like the trumpet, trombone, and tuba that make sound by buzzing your lips into a mouthpiece.
- **Percussion Instruments:** Instruments like the drums, xylophone, and cymbals that make sound when they are hit or shaken.

Famous Composers

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)



- Born in Bonn, Germany, Beethoven is one of the most influential composers in Western music.
- Accomplishments: He transformed classical music with his dramatic and emotional compositions, bridging the Classical and Romantic periods. His Symphonies No. 5 and No. 9 (the “Ode to Joy”) are iconic.
- Legacy: Despite becoming deaf later in life, he continued to compose groundbreaking music. His work influenced generations of composers, from Brahms to modern film scores.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)



- Born in Salzburg, Austria, Mozart was a child prodigy who began composing at age 5.
- Accomplishments: Mozart wrote over 600 works, including operas like The Magic Flute and Don Giovanni, symphonies, concertos, and chamber music. His music is known for its beauty, balance, and emotional depth.
- Legacy: Mozart's influence is immense, shaping the course of classical music and inspiring countless composers in the centuries that followed.

Johannes Sebastian Bach (1685–1750)



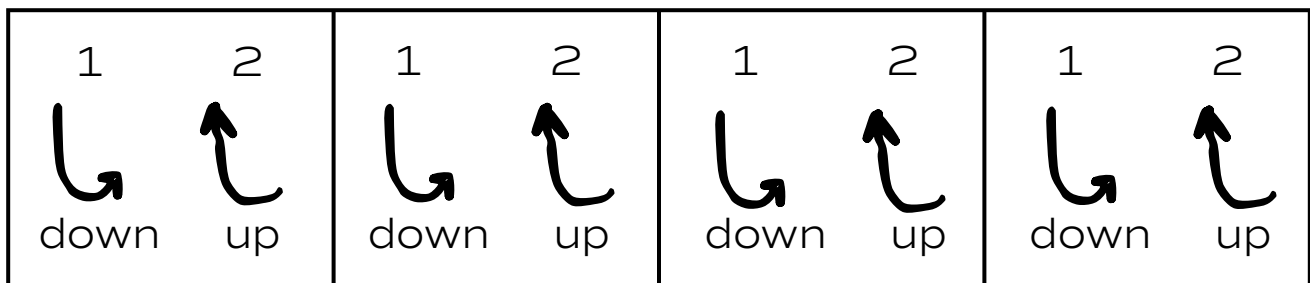
- Born in Eisenach, Germany, Bach was a master of Baroque music and an incredibly skilled organist.
- Accomplishments: Bach's music includes a wide variety of styles, such as the Brandenburg Concertos, The Well-Tempered Clavier, and Mass in B Minor. He perfected counterpoint, a technique of combining multiple independent musical lines.
- Legacy: Bach's music laid the foundation for much of Western classical music and continues to be a model of musical complexity and beauty.

Move to the Music

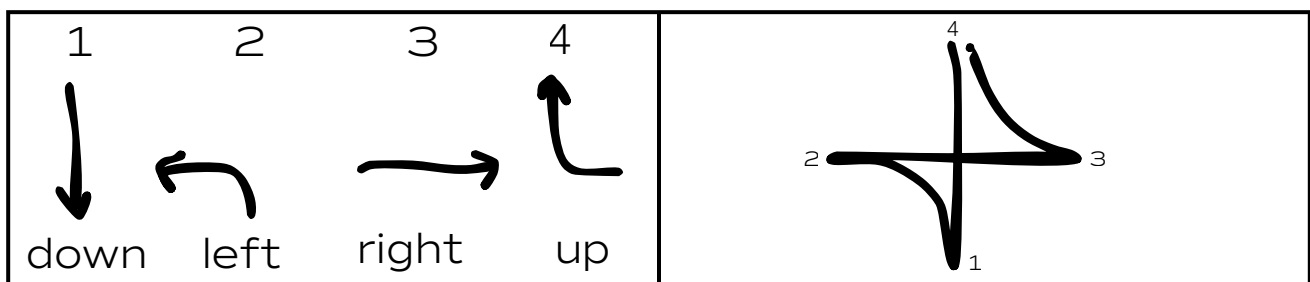
Music and movement go together like milk and cookies! For example, musicians must move their hands and fingers to play their instruments to make music. Dancers move their bodies to respond to music. Bands march to music in parades and at football games. Can you think of other ways movement and music work together?

What about an orchestra conductor? The conductor for the Springfield Symphony Orchestra is Kyle Wiley-Pickett. His movements are very important because they tell the musicians when to begin playing, how fast to play, how loud or soft to play, and when to stop playing. Follow the conducting charts below.

The 2-beat pattern looks like a backwards J drawn in the air. Practice moving your hand in this pattern to the steady beat of the music.

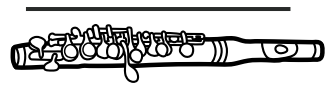
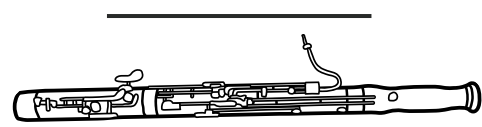
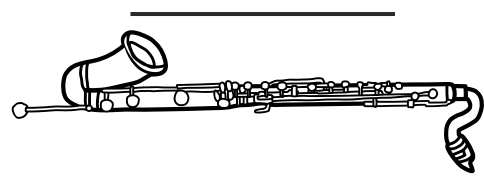
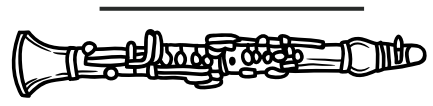
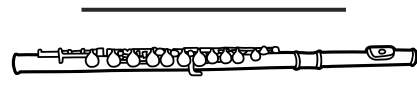
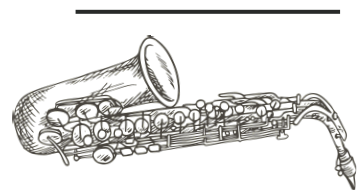


The 4-beat pattern looks like a plus sign or a cross shape drawn in the air. Use big, clear motions. Try saying the directions out loud to help you.

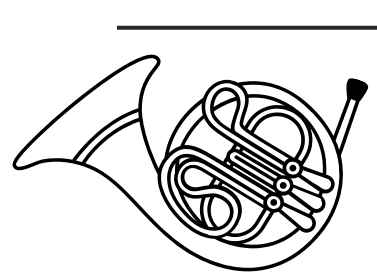
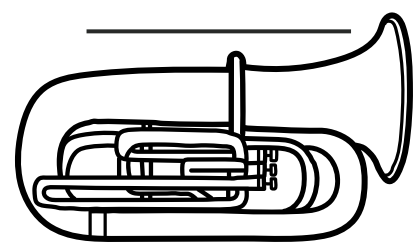
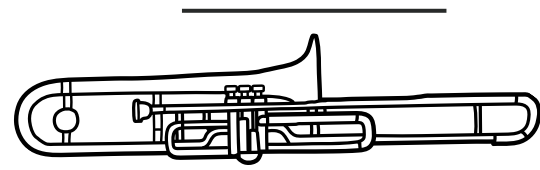
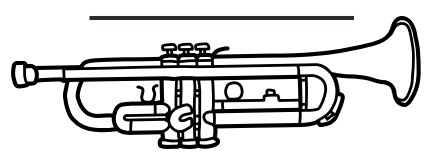


NAME THE INSTRUMENT

Woodwinds _____

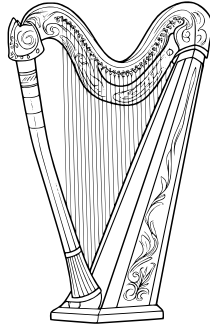


Brass _____

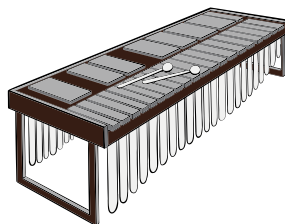
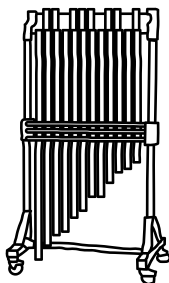
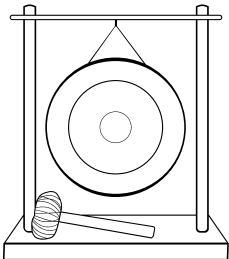
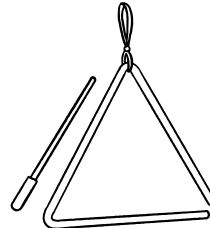
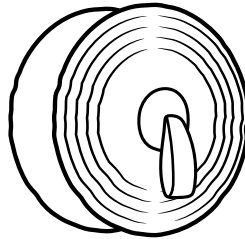


Options: French Horn, Oboe, Saxophone, Trumpet, Bass Clarinet, Clarinet, Trombone, Flute, Tuba, Piccolo

String



Percussion



NAME THE INSTRUMENT

Options: Triangle, Chimes, Violin, Harp, Gong, Cello, Drum, Bass, Drum, Cymbals, Marimba, Timpani

Build Your Own Instrument

Bongo Drum



Materials Needed: Empty coffee can or large salt jar; plastic trash bag; rubber band or string; beater.

Directions:

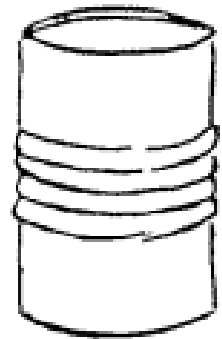
1. Remove bottom and top of coffee can with a can opener.
2. Cut a round piece of trash bag a few inches larger than round opening of can.
3. Cover one open end of can with piece of trash bag.
4. Secure tightly with a rubber band.
5. Use a beat to make a sound.

Soup Can Guiro

Materials Needed: Empty soup can; pencil.

Directions:

1. Remove the label from an empty soup can. (Make sure it's a can that has ridges)
2. (Optional) Paint your "guiro" with festive designs and let dry.
3. Hold the can in one hand without touching the ridges.
4. Play your instrument by scraping the ridges with a pencil or a stick.



Maracas

Materials Needed: Empty soda can or empty liquid soap container; dried beans, peas, or rice; pencil; tape.

Directions:

1. Remove the tab from the soda can and rinse inside of container.
2. Place a handful of rice or beans inside the can or soap container.
3. Place an unsharpened pencil into the opening of the container and secure it with a piece of tape.
4. Shake the instrument to make sound.



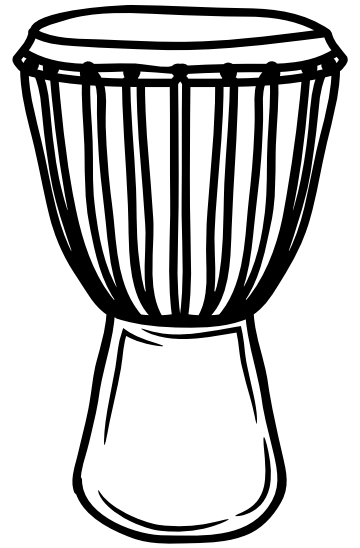
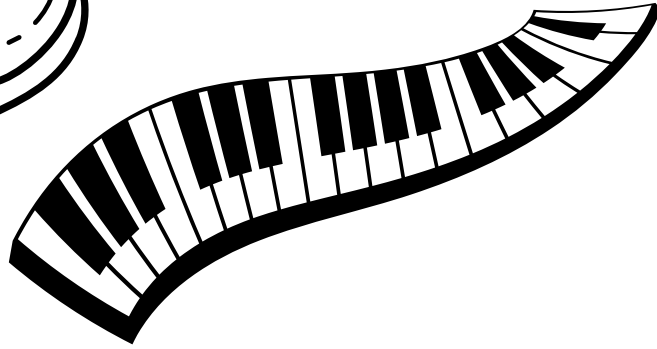
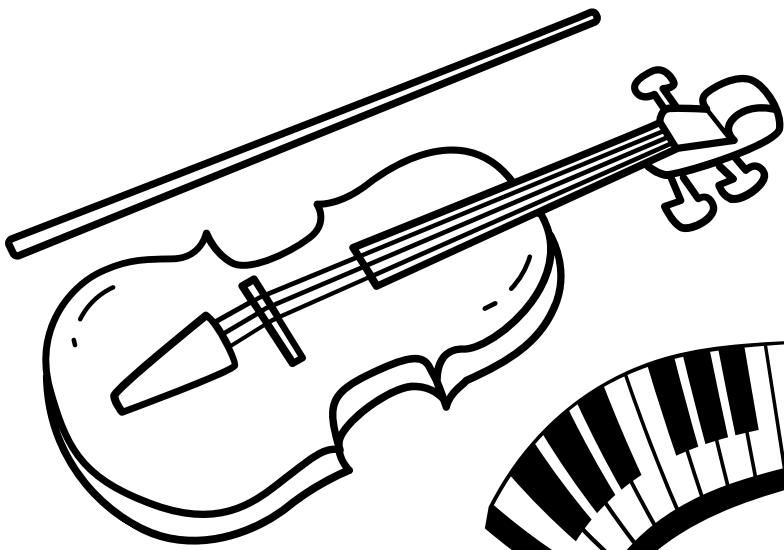


Musical Word Search

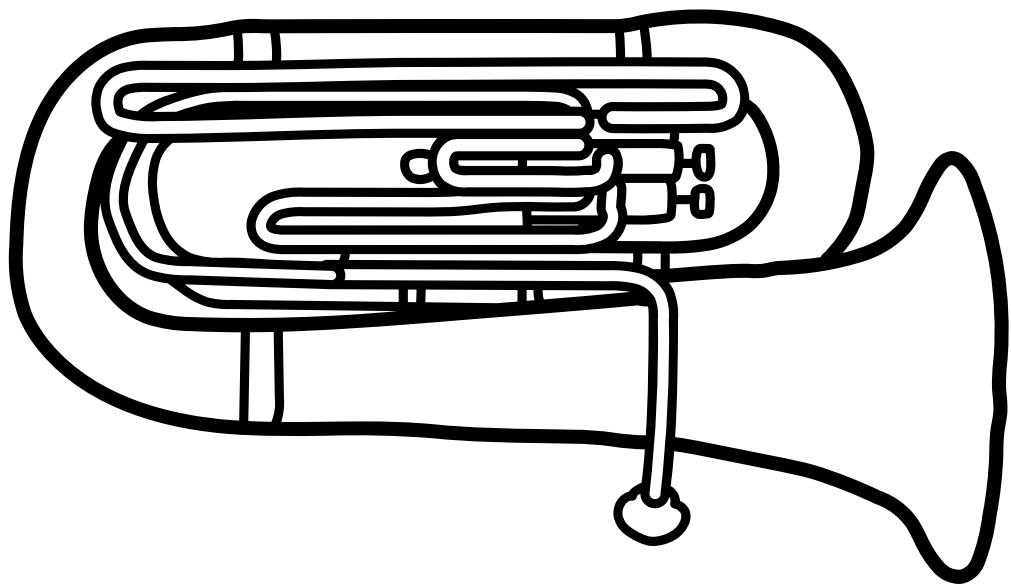
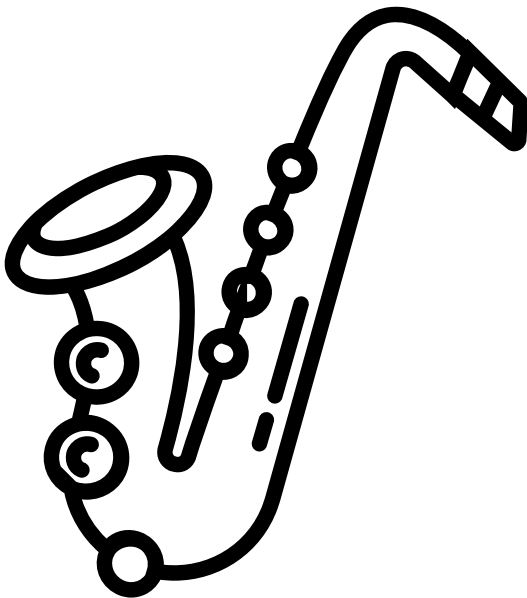


S C D K T O A A S I G I Y L I P P E U K J L H C B
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L O Y G L H X S L A N J I G B Y R A D R D K M A U
Z A C J I O T W P T K W W R S Y M P H O N Y O R I
W Z H N P R C M T U L G N H T S E R K Q N L O I Q
U Q A H U Z I N A B L E O B O S Y N Z S F K G N L
G J O M P T F O X A V G O E O U P C M C B K Q E S
J N E Z J U X I C H T Q S U C O N D U C T O R T S
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P I G M G S S A R B P V E Q U W L O Y G Y Y L I D
P F U A A Z C Z J K I F S Z I K D F M R S E T S O
Q G L J L R C R S O F D H V O W X G X U A Y Y R Y
I G Z O I I J O L G Q V X X X J A U I O S A G Q U
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E V G M N S N U P C V E F S N N J H C B T K C X M

Bass	Cymbals	Music	Piccolo	Timpani
Bassoon	Drum	Note	Rest	Trombone
Brass	Flute	Oboe	Saxophone	Trumpet
Cello	Harp	Orchestra	Springfield	Tuba
Clarinet	Instrument	Percussion	String	Violin
Conductor	Keyboard	Performance	Symphony	Woodwind



SPRINGFIELD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA





2



3



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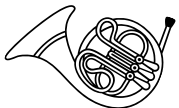
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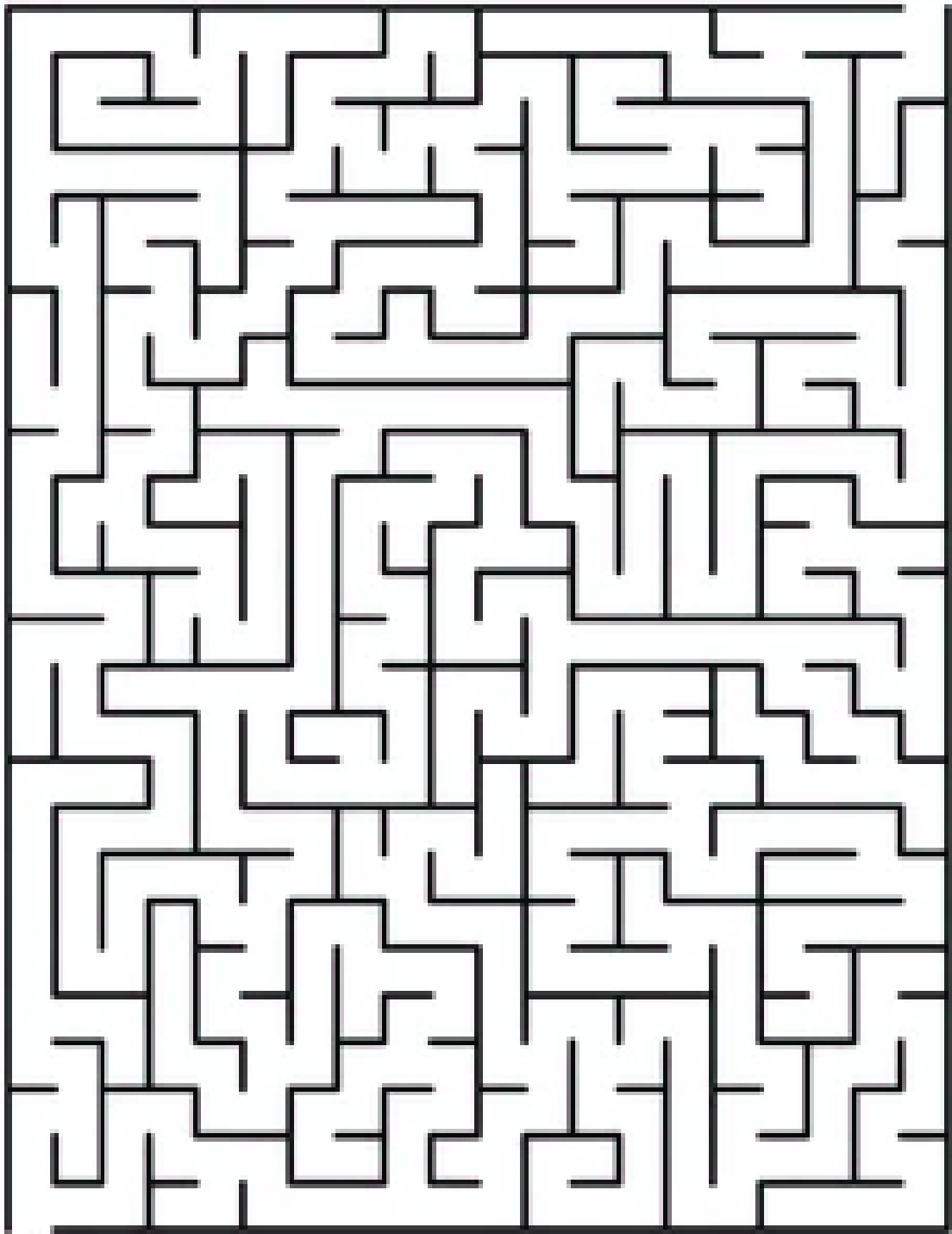


1



3

Find the End



Start



Connect the Dots



ACTIVITIES

1. Introduction to the Internet and Research:

- Discuss how the internet can be a tool for learning and exploring music. Have students research their favorite composers or pieces.

2. Listening Activities:

- Play excerpts of famous symphonies. Ask students to describe what images or emotions the music evokes.

3. Creative Writing:

- Have students write a short story about a musical adventure using their imagination.

4. Discussion and Reflection:

- Engage students in a discussion about their favorite pieces and what they learned about the composers and the music.

5. Artistic Expression:

- Have students create artwork inspired by one of the pieces they heard at the concert. This could be a drawing, painting, or collage.

6. Music Exploration:

- Set up stations with various musical instruments or music technology tools for students to explore sounds and rhythms related to what they heard.



BEGINNER QUIZ

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. **Which of the following is a brass instrument?**

- a. Violin
- b. Flute
- c. Triangle
- d. Trombone

2. **What does a conductor do in the concert?**

- a. Play the drums
- b. Write the music
- c. Lead the orchestra and make sure everyone plays together
- d. Play the piano

3. **Which of the following is a percussion instrument?**

- a. Trumpet
- b. Piano
- c. Clarinet
- d. Drum

4. **What do you call a large group of musicians who play different instruments together?**

- a. Orchestra
- b. Choir
- c. Solo
- d. Musician

5. **Which of the following is a string instrument?**

- a. Violin
- b. Drum
- c. Flute
- d. Tuba

6. **What are the four categories of instruments?**

- a. Loud, Quiet, Sharp, Soft
- b. String, Brass, Percussion, Woodwind

7. **Which of the following is a woodwind instrument?**

- a. Harp
- b. Trumpet
- c. Saxophone
- d. Drum

EXPERT QUIZ

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. What is music?

- a. A way to express emotions using only words
- b. A series of organized sounds and rhythms created by voices or instruments
- c. Only the sounds made by a piano
- d. The practice of singing songs

2. What is a symphony?

- a. A type of rock concert
- b. A long piece of classical music for an orchestra, usually with four movements
- c. A song sung by a choir
- d. A type of music that uses only one instrument

3. What is an orchestra?

- a. A solo singer who performs classical music
- b. A group of musicians who play different types of instruments together
- c. A special type of drum
- d. A music genre that uses electronic instruments

4. What do we call the patterns of beats in music?

- a. Tempo
- b. Dynamics
- c. Rhythm
- d. Harmony

5. Which of these famous people is known for writing famous symphonies?

- a. Beethoven
- b. Picasso
- c. Shakespeare
- d. Van Gogh

6. What is harmony in music?

- a. The order of beats in a song
- b. The main tune or melody of the piece
- c. When two or more different notes or chords are played together to create a pleasing sound
- d. The lyrics of a song

7. What does the term “dynamics” in music refer to?

- a. The speed of the music
- b. The variation in loudness and softness in a piece of music
- c. The rhythm of the music
- d. The genre of music

8. What is “tempo” in music?

- a. The mood of the piece
- b. The speed of the music
- c. The pitch of the notes
- d. The instruments used in the piece

9. Which instrument is part of the brass section of the orchestra?

- a. Violin
- b. Cello
- c. Flute
- d. Trumpet

10. Which composer is known for writing “The Magic Flute”?

- a. Beethoven
- b. Shakespeare
- c. Mozart
- d. Fitzgerald

ANSWER SHEETS

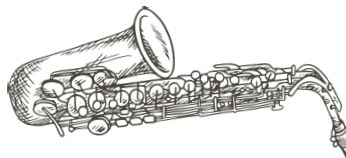
This packet offers an engaging way for students to learn about classical music through an imaginative lens. By integrating activities, teachers can deepen students' understanding and appreciation of music while making the experience memorable and fun.

Woodwinds

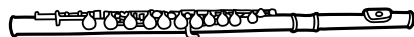
Oboe



Saxophone



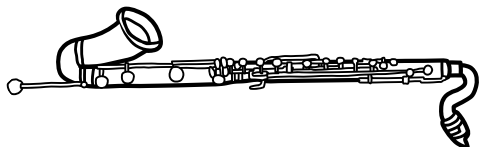
Flute



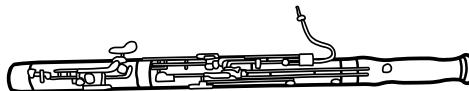
Clarinet



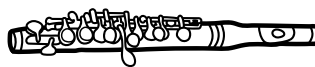
Bass Clarinet



Bassoon

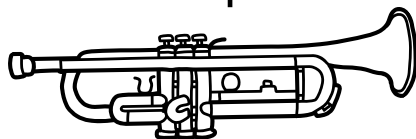


Piccolo

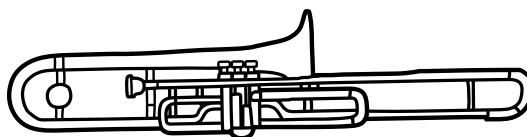


Brass

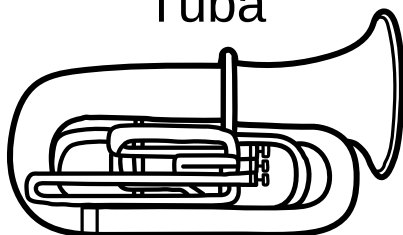
Trumpet



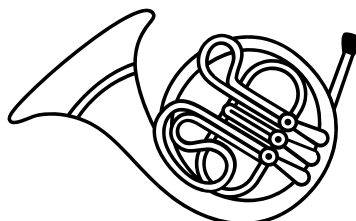
Trombone



Tuba



French Horn



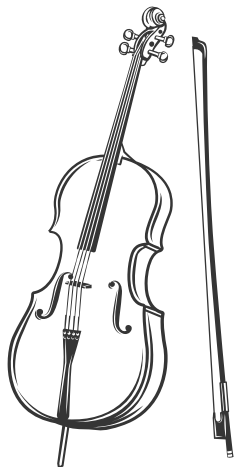
ANSWERS

String

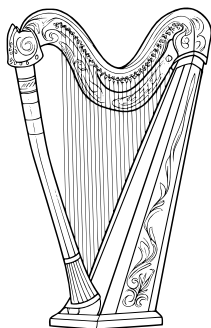
Violin



Cello



Harp



Bass



Percussion

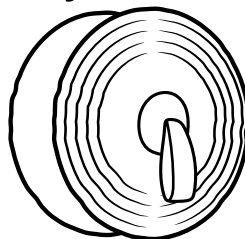
Timpani



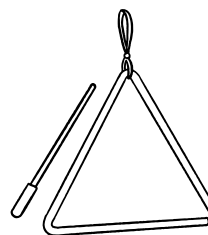
Keyboard



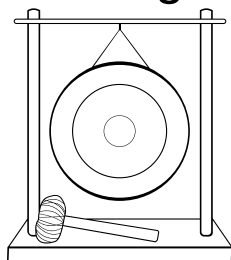
Cymbals



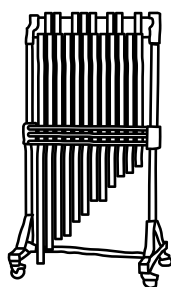
Triangle



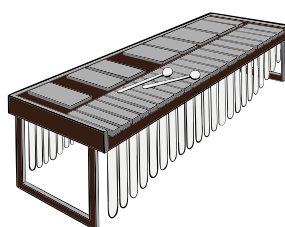
Gong



Chimes



Marimba



Bass Drum



ANSWERS

QUIZ ANSWERS

Easy Quiz:

- 1.D
- 2.C
- 3.D
- 4.A
- 5.A
- 6.B
- 7.C

Hard Quiz:

- 1.B
- 2.B
- 3.B
- 4.C
- 5.A
- 6.C
- 7.B
- 8.B
- 9.D
- 10.C

Ensembles in Schools

*The Schneider
Foundation*



Young Peoples Concert

*The Schneider
Foundation*



Community Banking Made Better

Family Series



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