



# MIDDLE SCHOOL ORCHESTRA SUMMER ASSIGNMENTS

Greetings MS Orchestra Students,

This optional orchestra assignment is designed to help you keep up your playing skills over the summer and preview the material we will be covering in the fall.

To get started, you can listen to [Deep Sea Fandango here](#) and start learning your part. Warm-up exercises from the *Sound Innovations* series are included in this PDF by instrument and grade. Be sure to use the video links included for demonstrations of the exercises.

Enjoy and see you all soon!

-Mrs. Mirakian

## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

### Warm-ups

Violin

Viola

Cello

Bass

### VIOLIN:

2

## Level 1: Sound Review



### Reviewing Instrument Position



Reviewing Bow Hold

### Moving the Bow on the String

**ARCO** means to play with the bow.

**BOW LIFT** (∩) means to raise the bow off the string and reset it on the string.

**DOWN BOW** (▢) means to pull the bow down by moving your hand to the right (away from your body). Just as railroad tracks are parallel to each other, keep the bow parallel to the bridge.

**UP BOW** (∨) means to push the bow up by moving your hand to the left (toward your body). Remember to keep the bow parallel to the bridge.



**1 TUNING**—Be sure your instrument is in tune before you play. (Refer to the tuning section on the DVD.) Your teacher will help you.

2

**4** = Four beats (counts) to a measure.  
**4** = A quarter note receives one beat (count).

**4 TIME SIGNATURE**—Review counting and playing quarter notes, half notes and half rests as you clap, sing and then play the piece.



3

**D MAJOR SCALE**—As you play the D Major scale listen for whole steps and half steps. Which notes are affected by the sharps in this key signature?



4

**LIFT AND CIRCLE**—Review lifting your bow each time you see the lift sign. Before playing, air-bow while singing the rhythms.



5

**PIZZ. AND PULL**—Review playing pizzicato and then arco. Prepare to play with the bow during the half rest in bar 2.



6

**GO TELL AUNT RHODY**—Review playing quarter notes, half notes and repeats. Clap and then play the piece. Write the counting numbers on the lines below the staff.

American Folk Song



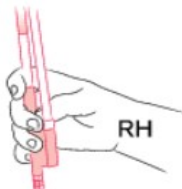
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Reviewing Bow Hold



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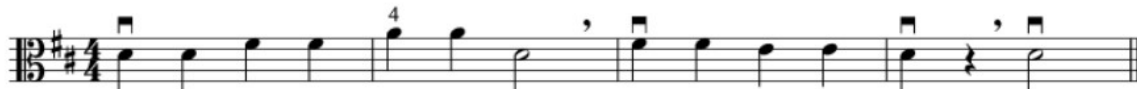
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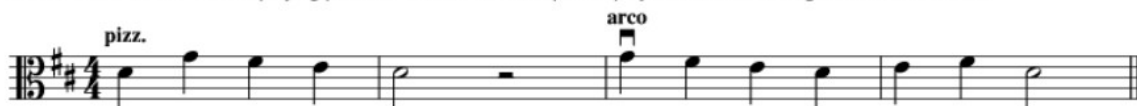
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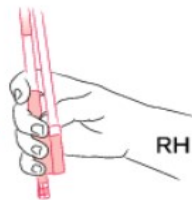
American Folk Song



## Level 1: Sound Review



### Reviewing Instrument Position



## Reviewing Bow Hold

## Moving the Bow on the String

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**BOW LIFT** (') means to raise the bow off the string and reset it on the string.

**DOWN BOW** (▼) means to pull the bow down by moving your hand to the right (away from your body). Just as railroad tracks are parallel to each other, keep the bow parallel to the bridge.

**UP BOW (V)** means to push the bow up by moving your hand to the left (toward your body). Remember to keep the bow parallel to the bridge.



**1 TUNING**—Be sure your instrument is in tune before you play. (Refer to the tuning section on the DVD.) Your teacher will help you.

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**D MAJOR SCALE**—As you play the D Major scale listen for whole steps and half steps. Which notes are affected by the sharps in this key signature?



4

**LIFT AND CIRCLE**—Review lifting your bow each time you see the lift sign. Before playing, air-bow while singing the rhythms.



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6

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American Folk Song





# Level 1: Sound Review

## Reviewing Instrument Position

French

German



## Reviewing Bow Hold

RH



## Moving the Bow on the String

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**1 TUNING**—Be sure your instrument is in tune before you play. (Refer to the tuning section on the DVD.) Your teacher will help you.

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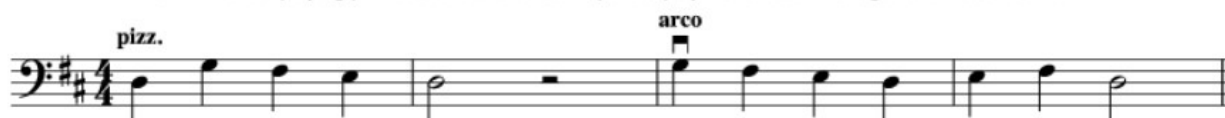
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**4 LIFT AND CIRCLE**—Review lifting your bow each time you see the lift sign. Before playing, air-bow while singing the rhythms.



**5 PIZZ. AND PULL**—Review playing pizzicato and then arco. Prepare to play with the bow during the half rest in bar 2.



**6 GO TELL AUNT RHODY**—Review playing quarter notes, half notes and repeats. Clap and then play the piece. Write the counting numbers on the lines below the staff.

American Folk Song



## Level 1: Sound Tone

### Bow Speed

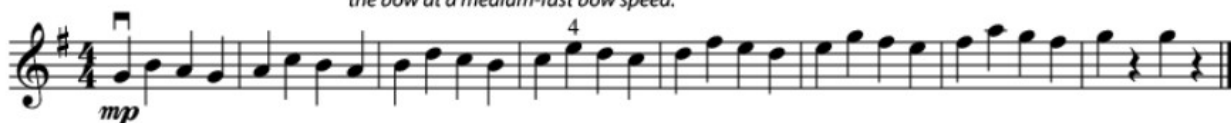
**BOW SPEED** is how fast or slow the bow moves across the string. Expressive playing employs a range of bow speeds from very fast to very slow.



View video at  
alfred.com/SoundDevelopmentVideo

**MAELZEL'S METRONOME**, abbreviated M.M., uses a number which indicates the number of beats per minute on the metronome. It is often shown with a note value in place of M.M. (♩ = 80). Use a metronome to keep a steady tempo and play each of the exercises below at (♩ = 80).

- 22 MEDIUM-FAST BOW SPEED**—Place your bow in the mezzo piano (*mp*) lane with a medium-light amount of hand weight and move the bow at a medium-fast bow speed.



- 23 MEDIUM-SLOW BOW SPEED**—Place your bow in the mezzo forte (*mf*) lane with a medium-heavy amount of arm weight and move the bow at a medium-slow bow speed.

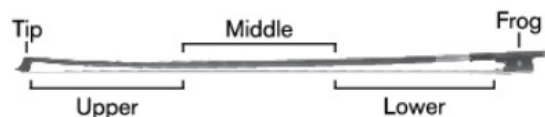


- 24 SLOW BOW SPEED**—Place your bow in the forte (*f*) lane with a heavy amount of arm weight and move the bow at a slow bow speed.



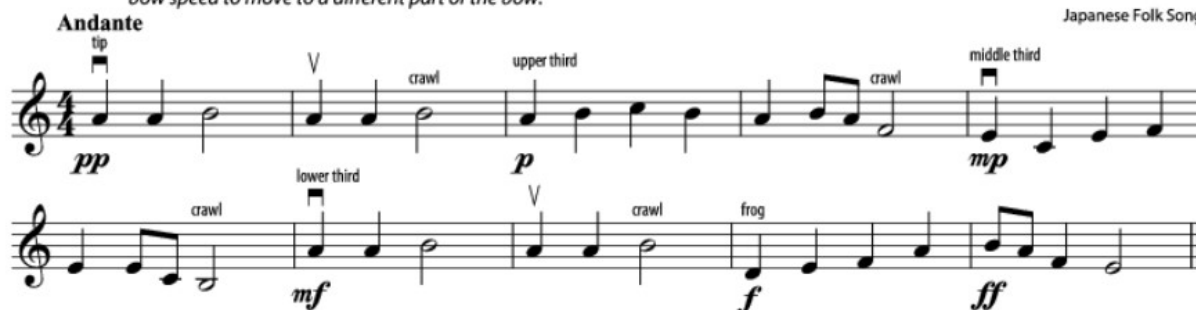
### USING DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BOW

The whole bow can be divided into three parts: the *lower* third, the *middle* third and the *upper* third.



- 31 SAKURA**—Practice playing at the tip, upper third, middle third, lower third and frog of the bow. On the measures marked *crawl*, use a faster bow speed to move to a different part of the bow.

Japanese Folk Song





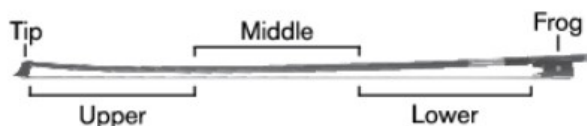
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- 

- 
- The first staff of music is in 4/4 time, key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The melody starts on a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note D4, then a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. The next measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The third measure has a quarter note C#5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The fourth measure consists of a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The fifth measure has a quarter note D4, a quarter note C#4, and a quarter note B3. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F#3. The seventh measure has a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The eighth measure consists of a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note G2. The ninth measure has a quarter note F#2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. The tenth measure contains a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, and a quarter note A1. The eleventh measure has a quarter note G1, a quarter note F#1, and a quarter note E1. The twelfth measure consists of a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, and a quarter note B1. The thirteenth measure has a quarter note A1, a quarter note G1, and a quarter note F#1. The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note E1, a quarter note D1, and a quarter note C1. The fifteenth measure has a quarter note B0, a quarter note A0, and a quarter note G0. The sixteenth measure consists of a quarter note F#0, a quarter note E0, and a quarter note D0. The staff ends with a double bar line.

- 

The whole bow can be divided into three parts: the *lower* third, the *middle* third and the *upper* third.



- Japanese Folk Song

Andante

tip

V

crawl

upper third

crawl

middle third

*pp*

*p*

*mp*

crawl

lower third

V

crawl

frog

*mf*

*f*

*ff*

Japanese Folk Song

## Level 1: Sound Tone

### Bow Speed

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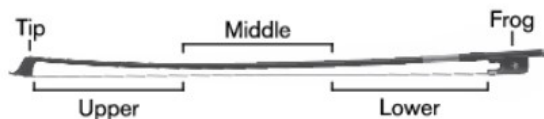


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#### USING DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BOW

The whole bow can be divided into three parts: the lower third, the middle third and the upper third.



- 31 SAKURA**—Practice playing at the tip, upper third, middle third, lower third and frog of the bow. On the measures marked crawl, use a faster bow speed to move to a different part of the bow.

Japanese Folk Song





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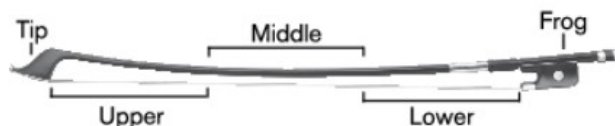


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Japanese Folk Song





KENDOR PRESENTS

# Deep Sea Fandango

iViolin 1

by Deborah Baker Monday

<---C Major, all naturals

5

*p*

*mf*

L4

*pp* *fp* *pp* *fp*

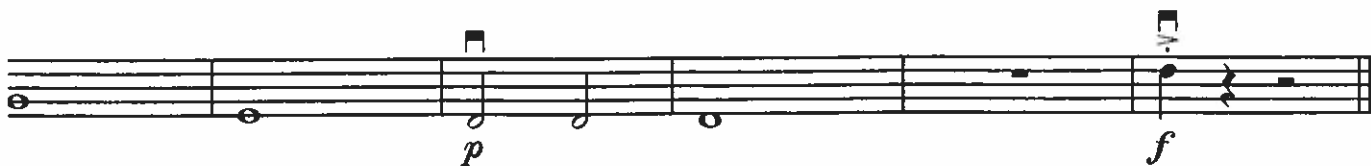
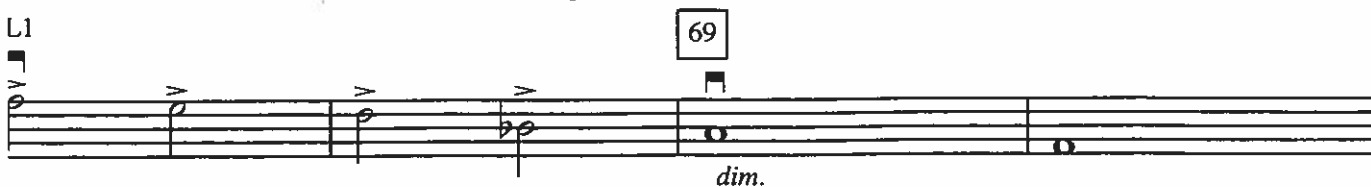
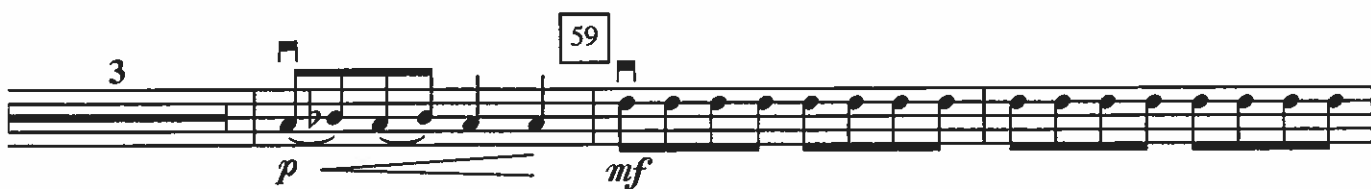
L4

*gliss.* *b*

*mf*

Calmer, cheerful ♩ = 112 G Major-  
F sharp

*mf*





KENDOR PRESENTS

# Deep Sea Fandango

Violin 2 C Major- all naturals

by Deborah Baker Monday

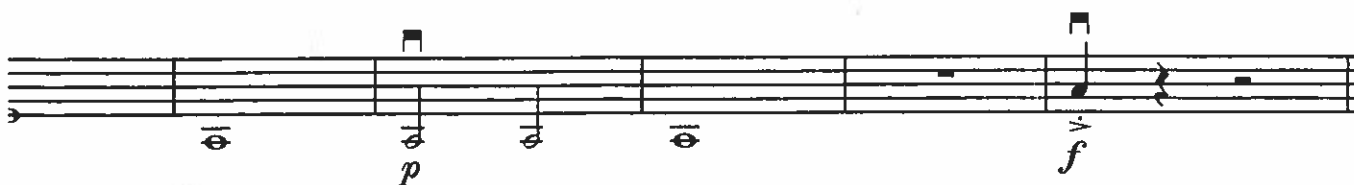
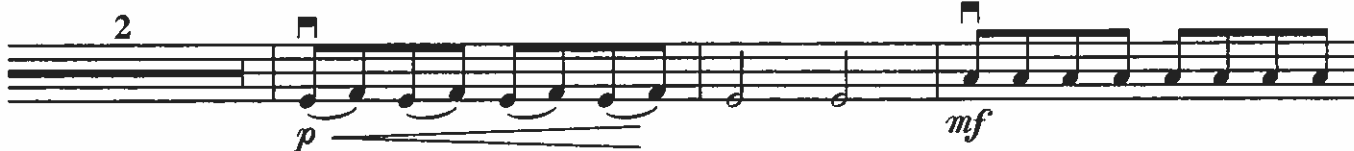
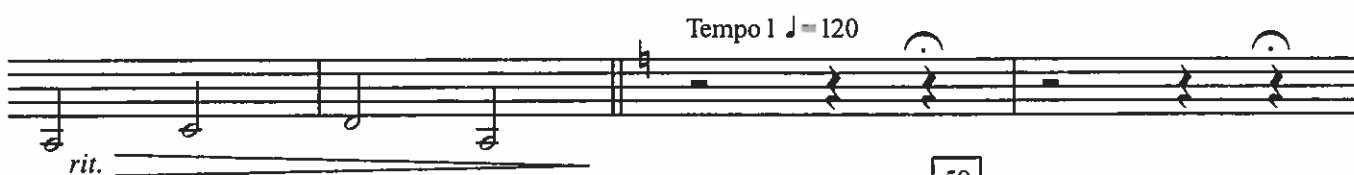
Moderate but suspenseful  $\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score for Violin 2 is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a series of eighth notes starting on G4, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff continues with eighth notes, marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The third staff features a key signature change to B-flat major, indicated by a flat sign on the B line, with eighth notes. The fourth staff continues with eighth notes. The fifth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled 'L1' and dynamic markings of piano (*p*), fortissimo piano (*fp*), and pianissimo (*pp*), ending with a glissando (*gliss.*) on a B-flat note. The sixth staff continues with eighth notes and includes another glissando. The seventh staff continues with eighth notes, marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The eighth staff continues with eighth notes. The ninth staff continues with eighth notes. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and a sharp sign on the F line, indicating a key signature change to C major.

Calmer, cheerful  $\text{♩} = 112$

GMajor- F sharp

The second section of the score is written on a single staff. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes, mostly beamed in pairs, in G major. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



KENDOR PRESENTS

# Deep Sea Fandango

Viola Moderate but

suspenseful  $\text{♩} = 120$  G Major -  
F Sharp

by Deborah Baker Monday

4

*p*

*mf*

*mf*

*op* *fp* *pp*

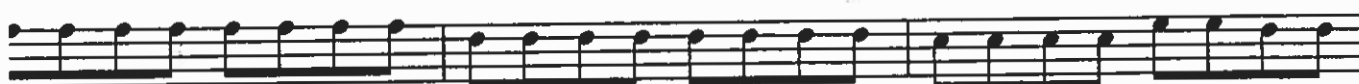
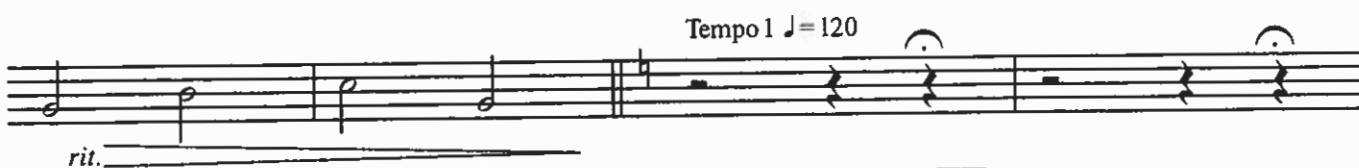
*fp* *gliss.*

*mf*

Calmer, cheerful  $\text{♩} = 112$  G Major

Section- F Sharps

*mf*





KENDOR PRESENTS

# Deep Sea Fandango

by Deborah Baker Monday

CELLO C Major, all naturals

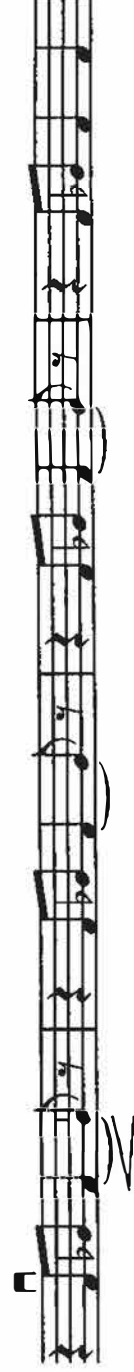
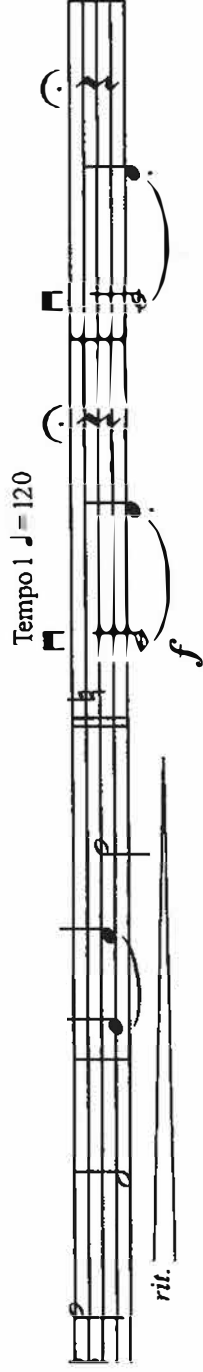
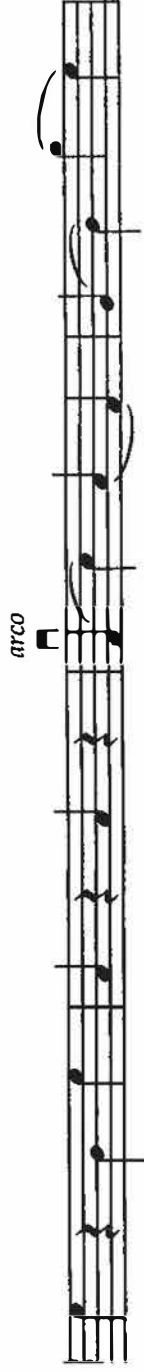
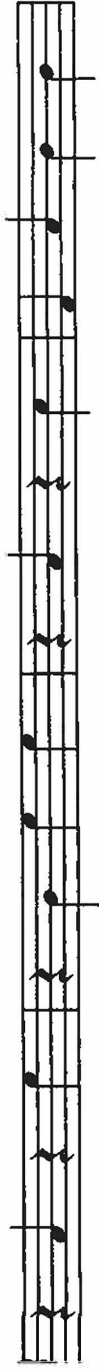
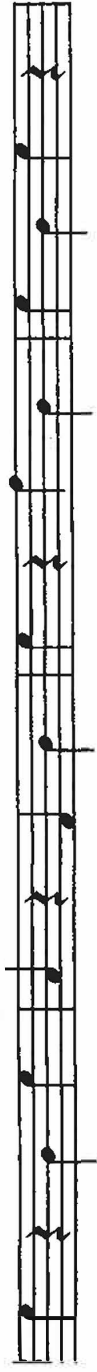
Moderate but suspenseful  $\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score for 'Deep Sea Fandango' is written for Cello in C Major, all naturals. It begins with a tempo of 120 beats per minute, described as 'Moderate but suspenseful'. The score is divided into two main sections. The first section, marked 'Moderate but suspenseful', starts with a forte-piano (*fp*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a measure marked '7' and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second section, marked 'Calmer, cheerful', starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a tempo of 112 beats per minute. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a measure marked '15' and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The first section ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to G Major (F sharps).

Calmer, cheerful  $\text{♩} = 112$  G Major - F sharps

pizz.

The musical score for 'Deep Sea Fandango' is written for Cello in C Major, all naturals. It begins with a tempo of 120 beats per minute, described as 'Moderate but suspenseful'. The score is divided into two main sections. The first section, marked 'Moderate but suspenseful', starts with a forte-piano (*fp*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a measure marked '7' and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second section, marked 'Calmer, cheerful', starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a tempo of 112 beats per minute. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a measure marked '15' and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The first section ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to G Major (F sharps).



KENDOR PRESENTS

# Deep Sea Fandango

by Deborah Baker Monday

BASS C Major -all naturals Moderate but suspenseful  $\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score for 'Deep Sea Fandango' is written for Bass C Major, all naturals, in 4/4 time. The tempo is 'Moderate but suspenseful' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score consists of 19 measures, divided into four systems of five measures each. The first system starts with a forte piano (*fp*) dynamic and a crescendo hairpin. The second system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system includes glissando (*gliss.*) markings over measures 17, 18, and 19. The fourth system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to D major (one sharp).

Calmer, cheerful  $\text{♩} = 112$

The second section of the score is marked 'Calmer, cheerful' with a tempo of 112 beats per minute. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a pizzicato (*pizz.*) instruction. The music is written in D major (one sharp) and consists of a single system of five measures.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff includes the instruction "arco" above the staff. The fourth staff features a "rit." (ritardando) marking and a "Tempo 1" instruction with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The fifth staff begins with a "f" (forte) dynamic. The sixth staff continues the melodic line. The seventh staff includes a "pizz." (pizzicato) instruction. The eighth staff includes an "arco" instruction. The ninth staff includes a "f" (forte) dynamic. The tenth staff concludes the page with a double bar line.

arco

Tempo 1 ♩ = 120

rit.

f

f

pizz.

arco

f