

# Lesson 5

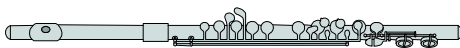
## WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

In this lesson you will learn

- Music history - the woodwind family
- Musical terms
- Writing music
- Intervals

## HISTORY

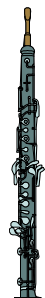
When people write music they like to tell other people how to play the music. It helps if everyone uses the same words to do this. In music, you use words that come from a country called **Italy**. In Italy the people speak a language called **Italian**.



Flute



Clarinet



Oboe



Bassoon

Many famous **composers** come from Italy. A **composer** is a person who writes music. You are learning to write music in these lessons. You are learning to become a composer.

One well-known composer from Italy is **Antonio Vivaldi**. He was born in the city of Venice in the year 1678. He died when he was sixty-three years old, in the year 1741.

Antonio Vivaldi wrote many pieces of music for instruments such as the **flute**, the **clarinet**, the **oboe** and the **bassoon**.

You make the sound come from these instruments by **blowing** into them. They are all members of the **woodwind** group of instruments. They are called **woodwind** because the player blows into them to make the air vibrate.

## MUSICAL TERMS

In this lesson you are going to learn your first **Italian** words. You will be able to use these words when you write your music.

Sometimes music is to be played **loudly**. The Italian word for loud is **forte** (pronounced for-tay). Say this word three times.

Write the word **forte** three times: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes music is to be played **softly**. The Italian word for soft is **piano**.

Say the word piano three times.

Write the word **piano** three times: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

You will know this word piano, because there is an instrument called a piano. Perhaps you have one in your home. The full name for a piano is really **pianoforte**. It is called a pianoforte (or a soft-loud) instrument because it can make loud sounds as well as soft sounds.

Sometimes music is to be played not too loud and not too soft. Then you add the word **mezzo** (pronounced mett-zo) before the word **forte** or the word **piano**. The word **mezzo** means “half”. You use it like this:

**mezzo forte** which means “half loud” or “not too loud.”

**mezzo piano** which means “half soft” or “not too soft.”

Write the word mezzo three times: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In music you do not have to write the full Italian word to tell others how to play. You can just use the first letter of the word

***p*** for *piano* which means soft.

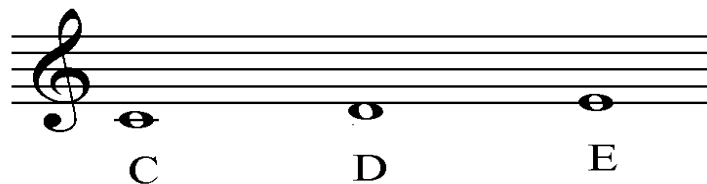
***f*** for *forte* which means loud.

***mf*** for *mezzo forte* which means not too loud

***mp*** for *mezzo piano* which means not too soft.

## READING

So far you have only used three notes when you’ve been writing music. These were



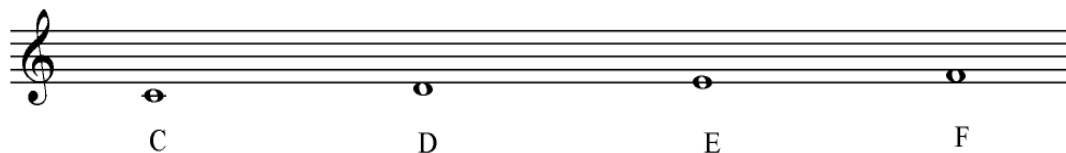
In order to write ‘Middle C’ you had to add a **ledger line** below the staff. Notice how the three notes are written. The first one is on a line, the next one on a space, then the next one on a line. The next note would then be on a space.

‘Middle C’ on a line

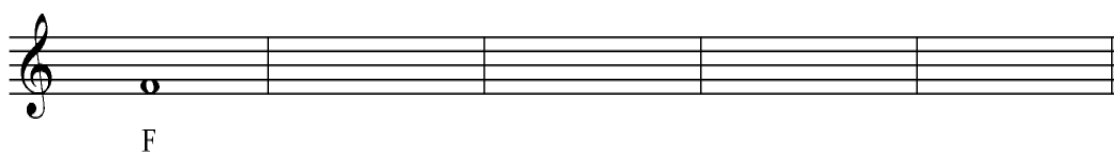
‘D’ on a space

‘E’ on a line

If you wrote the note 'F', it would be on a space like this

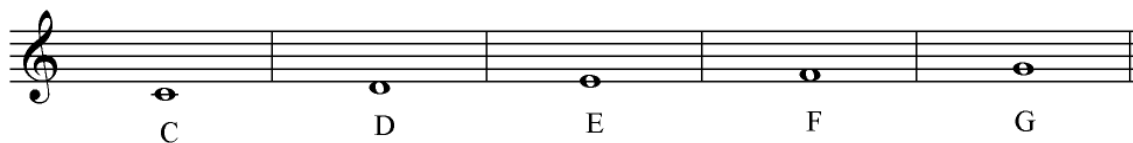


Practice writing 'F' as a **whole note** on this line of music. Write one F in each bar.

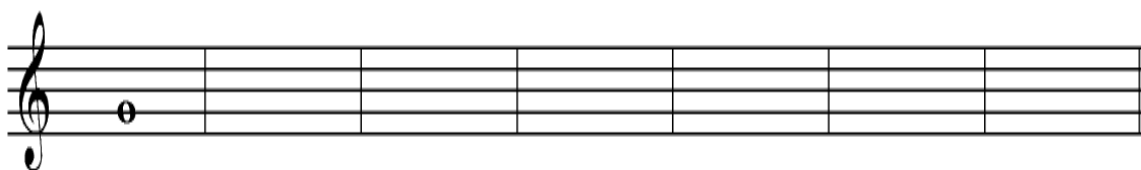


Which letter comes after 'F'? A B C D E F \_\_\_\_\_

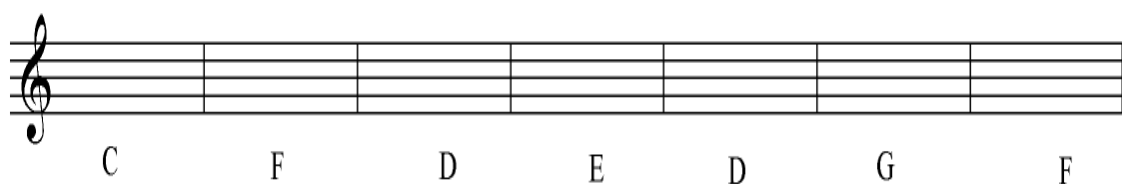
The note 'G' is written on the second line of the staff like this:



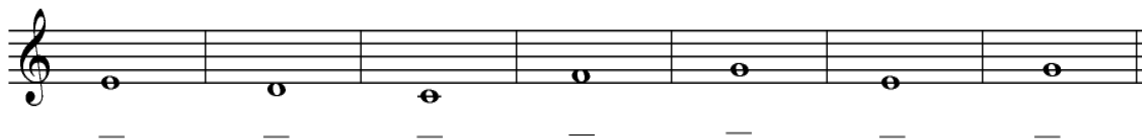
Practice writing 'G' on the staff below.




See if you can write the notes above their letter names.



Now write the letter names below the notes.



## WRITING

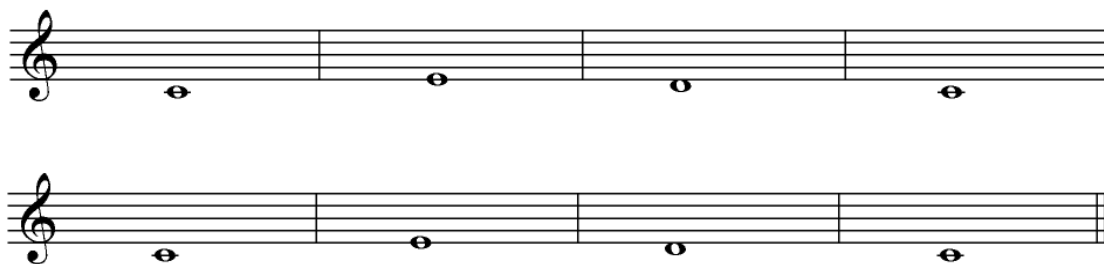
In Lesson Three you learned how to write your own music. You wrote four bars of music using one note in each bar. That note looked like this . It is called a whole                     .

When you wrote your music, you always finished on the note Middle      .


When 'Middle C' comes at the end of four bars of music, it tells the listener that the music is finished. (Later on, you will learn how to use other notes to finish music.)


If you want to write a longer piece of music, all you have to do is copy the first four bars and make a small change to the first group of four bars so it does not sound like the end of the piece of music. You are going to learn how to do this now.

Look at this example. You will see that the second group of four bars is exactly the same as the first group of four bars.




Now it is your turn to copy the first four bars into the second four bars.

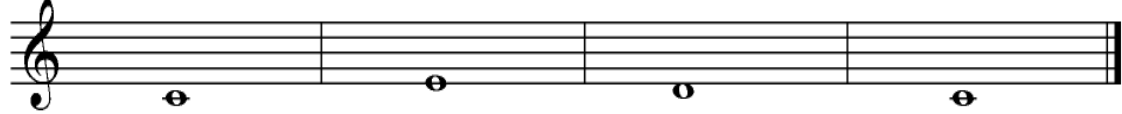




Good. Now find bar number four. It has a Middle C in it. Place an X above bar number four.

The note ‘Middle C,’ when it comes at the end of a group of four bars, tells the listener that the music has finished. Because your music is now eight bars long, you don’t want the music to end at bar four. So you will have to change the note in bar four like this.





Write an X above bar number four above.

What note is in bar four now? \_\_\_\_\_

Now you have written a piece of music that looks like this:

	Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4
First 4 bars	C	E	D	D
Second 4 bars	C	E	D	C

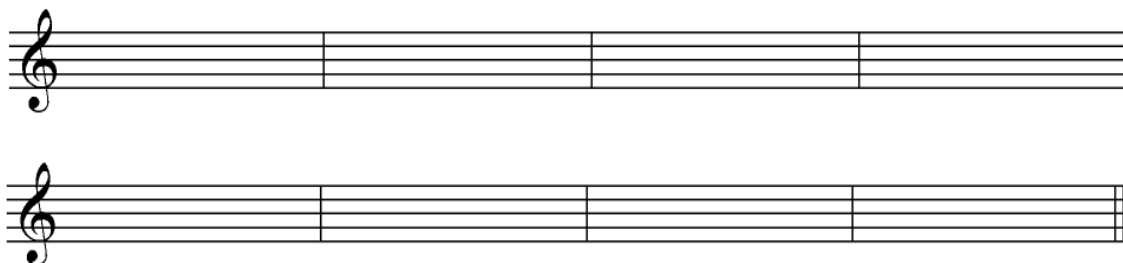
Middle C in the very last bar tells you that the music is  
f \_\_\_\_\_ .

You could write a piece of music that looks like this:

	Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4
First 4 bars	C	E	E	
Second 4 bars	C	E	E	

Write the missing letter name in the space above.

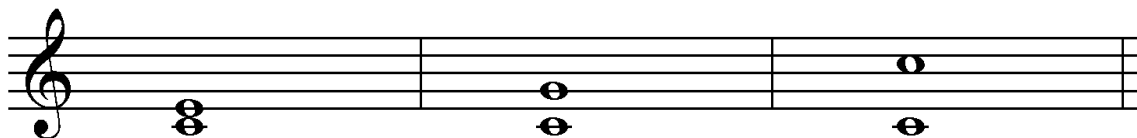
Now write the music using the notes just listed.



## INTERVALS

Can you remember what an **interval** is? It is the number of lines and spaces between two notes. Remember, you have to count the lines and the spaces that the two notes are on as well.

How many lines and spaces between the two notes in each of the bars below?



The first interval is a \_\_\_\_\_

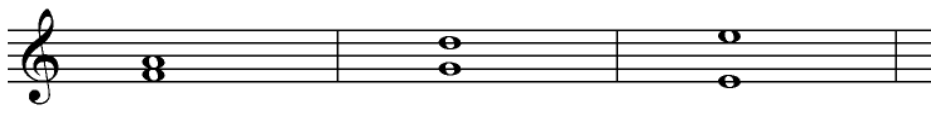
The second interval is a \_\_\_\_\_

The third interval is a new one. You have not seen this one before. Count the lines and spaces very carefully. You should be able to count 8 lines and spaces. This is the interval of an eighth. It has a special name, called an **octave**.

Find a picture of an octopus. How many legs does it have? \_\_\_\_\_

Well, the interval called an **octave** in music has 8 lines and spaces in it.

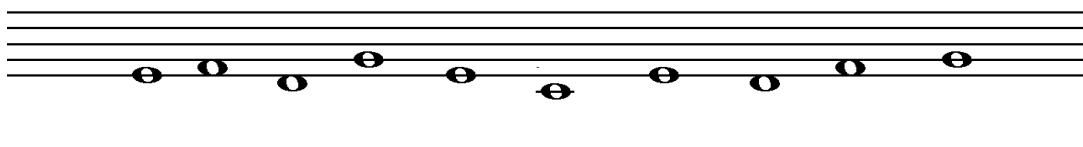
Here are some more examples. Count the number of lines and spaces between the notes in each bar and write your answer on the line underneath.



## EXERCISES



- How many lines are there on a staff? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many spaces are there on a staff? \_\_\_\_\_
- Draw a treble clef on the staff below and write the names of the notes underneath.



- What is the Italian word for **soft**? \_\_\_\_\_
- The Italian word **forte** means \_\_\_\_\_.
- Write the name of the Italian composer you learned about in this lesson.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He wrote music for Flute and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- All these instruments belong to the woodwind group because the player has to \_\_\_\_\_ to make a sound.
- The distance between two notes is called an i \_\_\_\_\_ val.



10. What does the Italian word *mezzo* mean? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What has to vibrate (or shake) to make sound? \_ \_ \_ .
12. In the first lesson you learned the names of the lines and spaces. Let's go over them again.

The names of the notes on the **lines** are E G B D F. You can learn them like this:

**E**very

**G**ood

**B**oy

**D**eserves

**F**ruit



Write the names of the lines in the treble clef.

\_\_\_\_\_

The names of the notes in the spaces were F A C E. These letters spell **face**. Everyone has a face, so if you can remember your face, you'll remember the names of the **spaces** in the treble clef.

**F**

**A**

**C**

**E**



Write the names of the notes on the spaces in the treble clef.

\_\_\_\_\_

What is the name of this symbol  ? \_\_\_\_\_ .

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