

The Shreveport Symphony

Orchestra Presents

SSO on the Go!



Dear Teachers,

Thank you so much for inviting members of the Shreveport Symphony Orchestra to visit your students! We are looking forward to sharing our music with you! Our goals for the performance are as follows:

- to introduce students to the instruments of the orchestra and the way in which they make sound
- to introduce basic music terminology
- to help students develop critical listening skills
- to enhance students' learning and help to foster an appreciation for symphonic and chamber music

Inside this packet you will find information and activities that will complement the information they will learn during the SSO On the Go concert. We encourage you to prepare your students for the concert ahead of time by teaching them how to be good audience members (page 4). Then, after the concert, we hope you will be able to incorporate the worksheets and/or craft project from the appropriate section in order to help students apply their learning!

Please help us evaluate our work! We are constantly trying to improve our programming and appreciate your feedback! Prior to the concert, you will receive a packet of pretests and posttests to administer to your students immediately before and immediately after the concert. Or if you would prefer, you may choose to have students write letters and/or draw pictures about their concert experience, and send those to us instead. We will also send you a quick survey to learn how well we are aligning with your educational goals for your students!

We encourage you to learn more about other educational programs that the Symphony offers by visiting our website: <http://www.shreveportsymphony.com/education>. We hope you will sign up to attend our Discovery concert on January 26-27, 2017! Please also take advantage of the curriculum materials offered through our Amplify program, and consider forming a team to participate in the spring competition.

If you have any questions, please get in touch! Thanks again for hosting us at your school!

Sincerely,
Callie Dean

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How to be a good audience



- ♪ As you walk into the performance room, musicians will be warming up their instruments— be *very* quiet and walk to your assigned seating area.
- ♪ While the musicians are talking and the music is playing, listen and watch carefully!
- ♪ Keep your hands to yourself, and do your best to sit still.
- ♪ The musicians might ask the audience a question—this is your turn to add to the concert experience! Raise your hand and wait {patiently} to be called on.
- ♪ If a neighbor is talking, try to ignore them, or quietly get the attention of your teacher.
- ♪ Applaud when a song gets finished and when the concert is done!

What is an Orchestra?

🎵 In ancient Greece the orchestra was the space *between* the auditorium and the proscenium (or stage), in which the chorus and the instrumentalists were seated. This is how the modern orchestra got its name.

🎵 In the **RiverView Theatre**, where the Shreveport Symphony Orchestra plays, the orchestra is the seats directly in front of the stage (called "prima fila" or "platea"); the term more properly applies to the *place in a theatre*, or concert hall *set apart for musicians*.



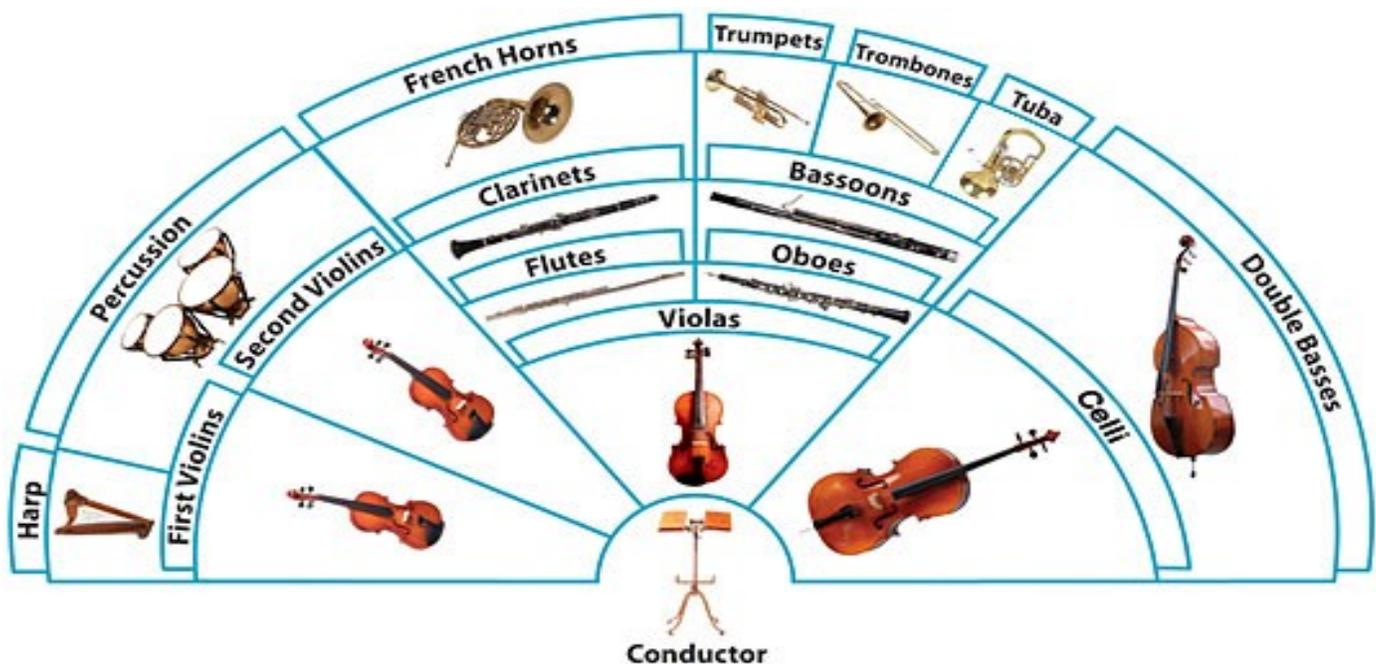
The modern symphony orchestra consists of around 20 different musical instruments.

🎵 There are *four main groups* of instruments:

🎵 **Strings**—violin, viola, cello, bass, and harp

🎵 **Woodwinds**—flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon

🎵 **Brass**—trumpet, horn, trombone, and tuba



String Family

Strings are attached to a hollow, wooden sound box which amplifies their sound (makes it louder) through vibration. Musicians make the strings vibrate by **rubbing a bow** against them or **plucking** them.

3 reasons that strings can produce different sounds [notes]:

Length - Longer strings vibrate slower and make lower sounding notes than shorter strings.

Weight - Heavy, thick strings make lower notes than lighter thin strings.

Tightness - A tight string makes a higher note than a loose string.

STRING family



Violins—smallest, highest pitch, played on the shoulder.

Viola— slightly larger than violin, a lower pitch, played on the shoulder.

Cello—Larger than viola, positioned between legs to play.

Bass (contra bass)—largest & lowest pitch, musician stand to play, often string are *plucked*.

*Other stringed instruments in the string family include the **harp**, **piano**, and **guitar**.

Rubber Band Guitar

Supplies Needed

Tissue box

4 Rubber bands

Scissors

Paper towel tube

Tape

Paint, stickers, etc.
(for decorating)

Step 1:

Using an empty tissue box, pull out the clear plastic piece inside the hole.

Step 2:

Cut a hole on the side of the box for the roll. Put the paper towel roll on top, trace it with a marker, and cut along the lines.

<http://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Tissue-Box-Guitar>

Step 3: Insert the paper towel roll in the hole. Make sure it's about two to three inches in. Tape may be used to hold the roll in place and make it sturdy.



Step 4: Add the rubber band strings. Wrap a couple of rubber bands around on each side of the paper towel roll. Different types and sizes of rubber bands may be used to create different tones and sounds.



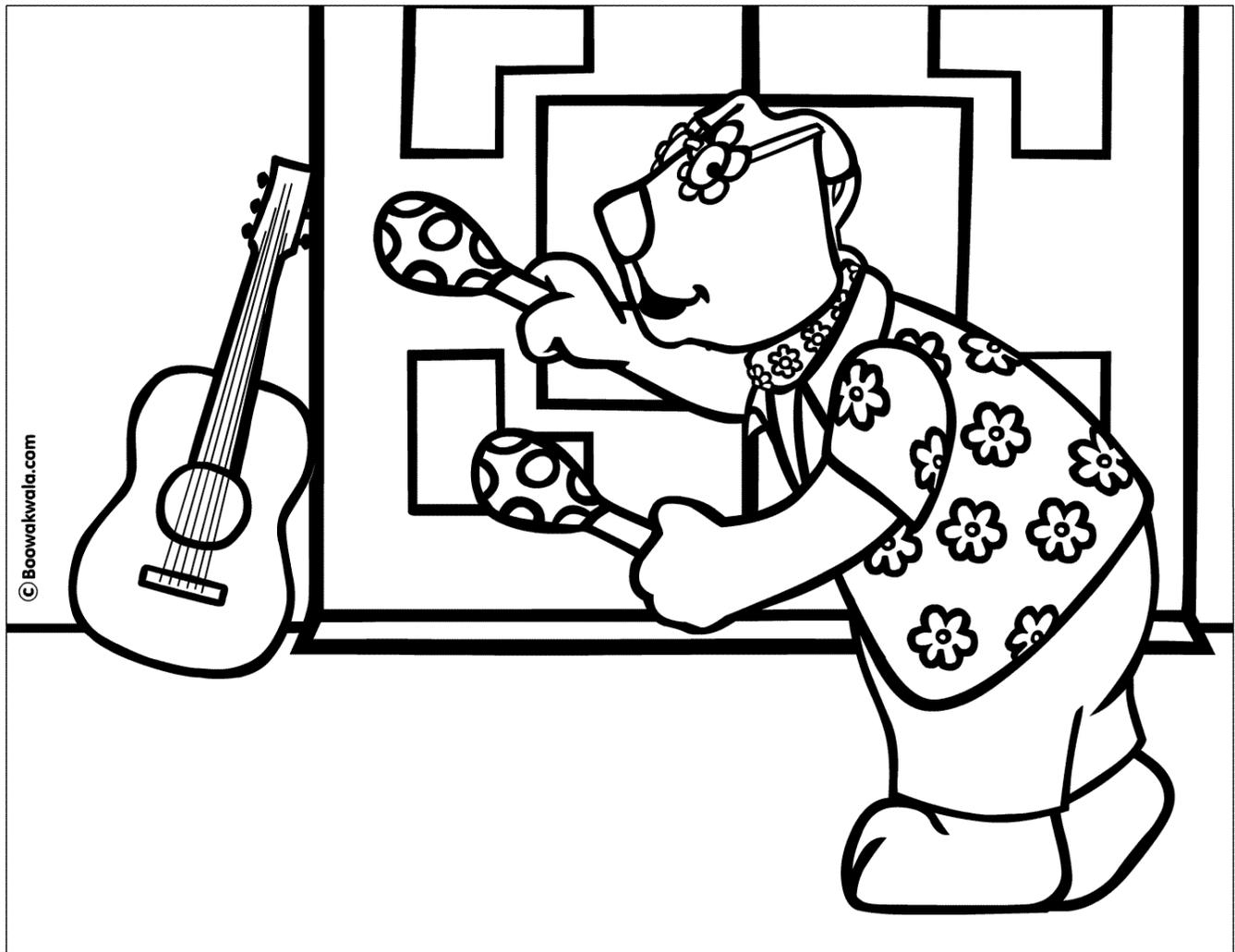
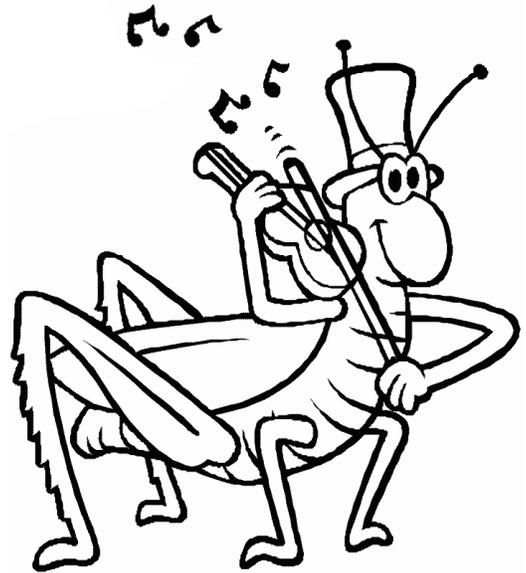
Step 5:
Decorate
and make it
your own!

String Family Activity!

Circle the string instruments

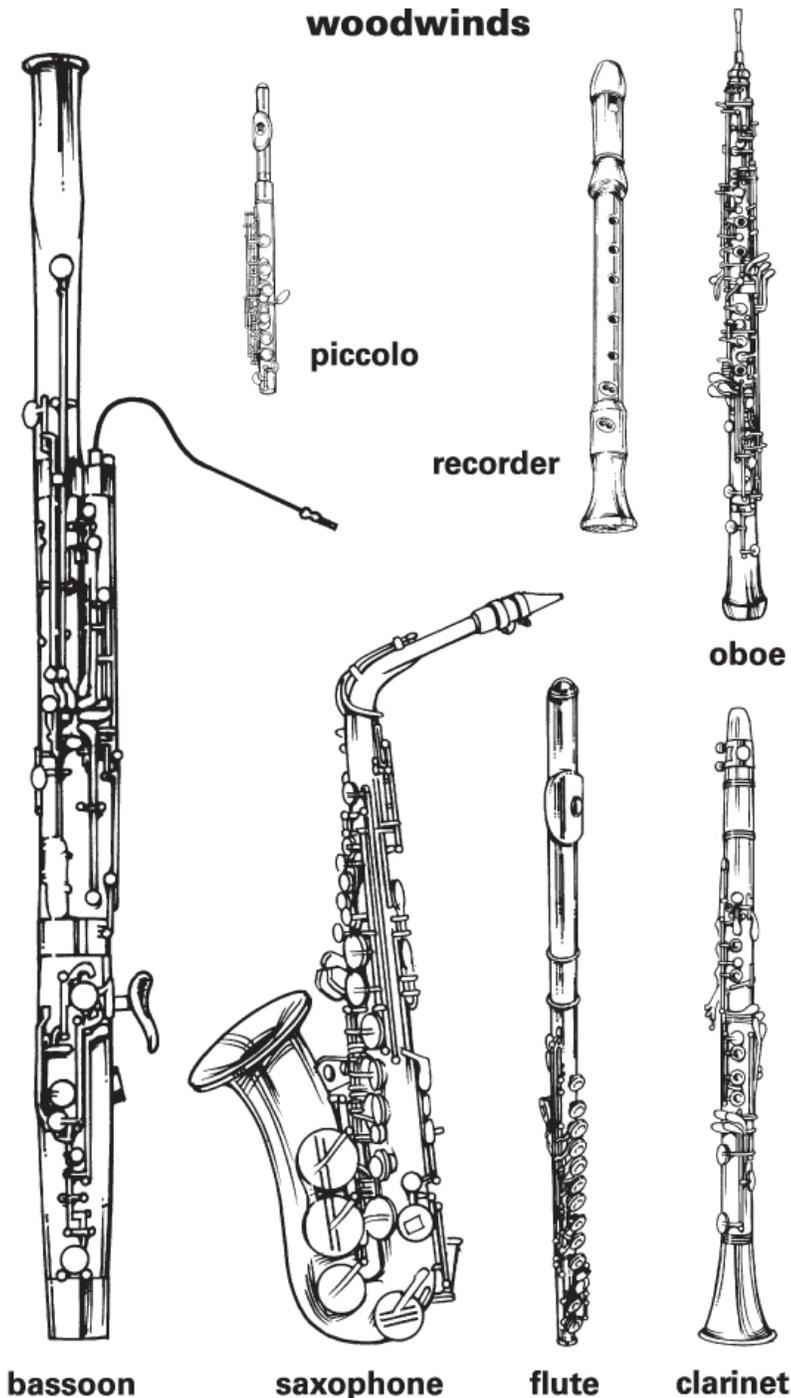
- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Viola | Flute | Saxophone |
| Bass Drum | Piccolo | Tuba |
| Clarinet | Violin | Bass |
| Harp | Snare drum | French Horn |
| Bassoon | Piano | Cello |

In these pictures, can you name the instruments & what family they are in?



Color the pictures to reflect how music makes you feel!

woodwinds



Wood Wind Family

A musician creates sound by blowing air into or across the mouthpiece.

The instruments were once made of wood, but today many are made of other materials such as metal or plastic.

Woodwinds have *metal keys* that cover the holes when played to make different pitches (notes). The **bigger** the woodwind instrument, the **lower** pitch they make.

Woodwinds can be divided up into *two main types* of instruments:
Flute instruments make sound when the musician blows air across an edge.

E.G.: Piccolo, Recorder, Flute, Harmonica

Reed instruments make sound with one or two reeds that vibrate when the air is blown.

E.G.: Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone, Bassoon

Popsicle Stick Harmonica



Supplies

- 2 Popsicle Sticks { Preferably the wide ones }
- 2 Rubber Bands or string
- A strip of paper the same size as the Popsicle Stick
- 2 toothpicks cut the width or just wider than the Popsicle Stick

Step 1:

Sandwich the paper strip in between the 2 Popsicle Sticks

Step 2:

Wrap a rubber band around one end and slide a toothpick to the inside of the rubber band. Repeat on the other side.

Hint: may work better if one toothpick is on top of the paper and one toothpick is under the paper.



Simply blow or suck air to make a unique noise just like a harmonica!! You can also try pinching the Popsicle Sticks together to see what **new** noise you can create.

Wood Wind Activity

True or False?



- _____ You need a bow to play a woodwind instrument
- _____ Metal keys make different pitches when pressed
- _____ The smaller the instrument, the higher pitch it makes
- _____ Reeds make sound through vibrations from air blown into the mouth piece
- _____ Today, woodwinds are made only out of wood

Sort the woodwinds by the *two* main types:

Reed woodwinds in which one or two reeds vibrate when air is blown.

VS

Flute woodwinds that blows air across an edge.

Reed Instruments

Flute Instruments

- Oboe Saxophone
- Piccolo Harmonica
- Flute Recorder
- Clarinet
- Bassoon



Brass Family

Most brass instruments are made out of brass! They are used in all sorts of music, making a wonderful and, often loud, sound.

Sound is created from the musician's lips! When he puts them up against the mouthpiece and blows, buzzing his lips, a *vibration* is created. The rest of the horn helps to amplify the noise and create different notes/pitches.

Popular types of brass music are played in big bands, classical orchestras, and jazz. One of the main places we see brass instruments played today is in marching bands because brass instruments can be played loudly without electrical amplification AND they can be carried while marching.



French Horn



Trumpet



Flugelhorn



Trombone



Tuba

How to make a Trumpet

You will need:



[http://www.nyphilkids.org/
lab/make_trumpet.html](http://www.nyphilkids.org/lab/make_trumpet.html)

Step 1:

Using the sharp knife, carefully cut off the spout of the soda bottle. You want the cut part of the bottle to match up to be slightly larger than the width of the cardboard tube. This will be your mouthpiece.



Step 2:

Tape the mouthpiece to the cardboard tube as shown

Step 3:

Form the construction paper into a funnel shape. The smallest part of the funnel should be able to fit over the non-mouthpiece end of the cardboard tube. Tape the paper so that the funnel keeps its shape.

Practice buzzing your lips—like a horse does! Your horn will make sound because of *sound waves*. When the length of the sound wave you create matches up well with the length of the tube, the sound gets stronger.

Different size tubes also change the pitch of your horn, experiment with different sizes and talk about your results!



Brass Family Activity Page!

Draw a line to match the instrument to its name!



Trombone

Trumpet

Tuba

French Horn

Complete the cross word puzzle using the instruments above!

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

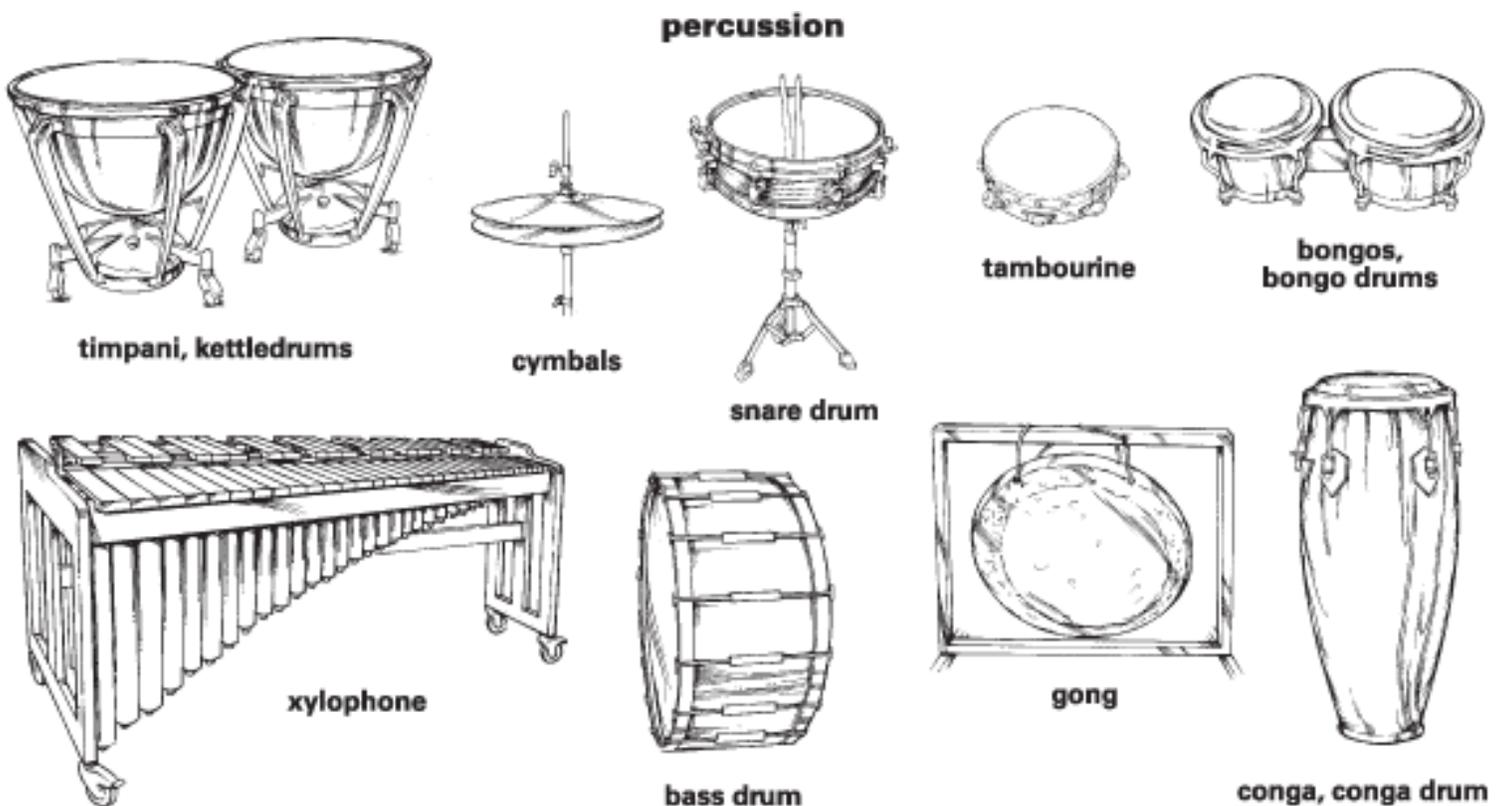
Percussion Family

For Percussion instruments, sound is produced when the instrument is struck or shaken.

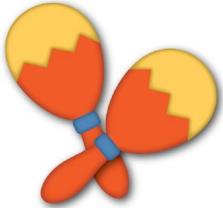
The percussion family contains mostly *rhythm* or *accent instruments*, although **instruments** like bells, xylophone, or glockenspiel can play melodies

Percussion instruments have been around for hundreds of years in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas, playing the musical styles unique to each region.

The most common percussion instrument is the **drum**—the shell of the drum is usually made of wood or metal and it is covered in calfskin or plastic.



Percussion Family Activity!



MA _ _ C _ S



D _ _ M _



_ E _ L _



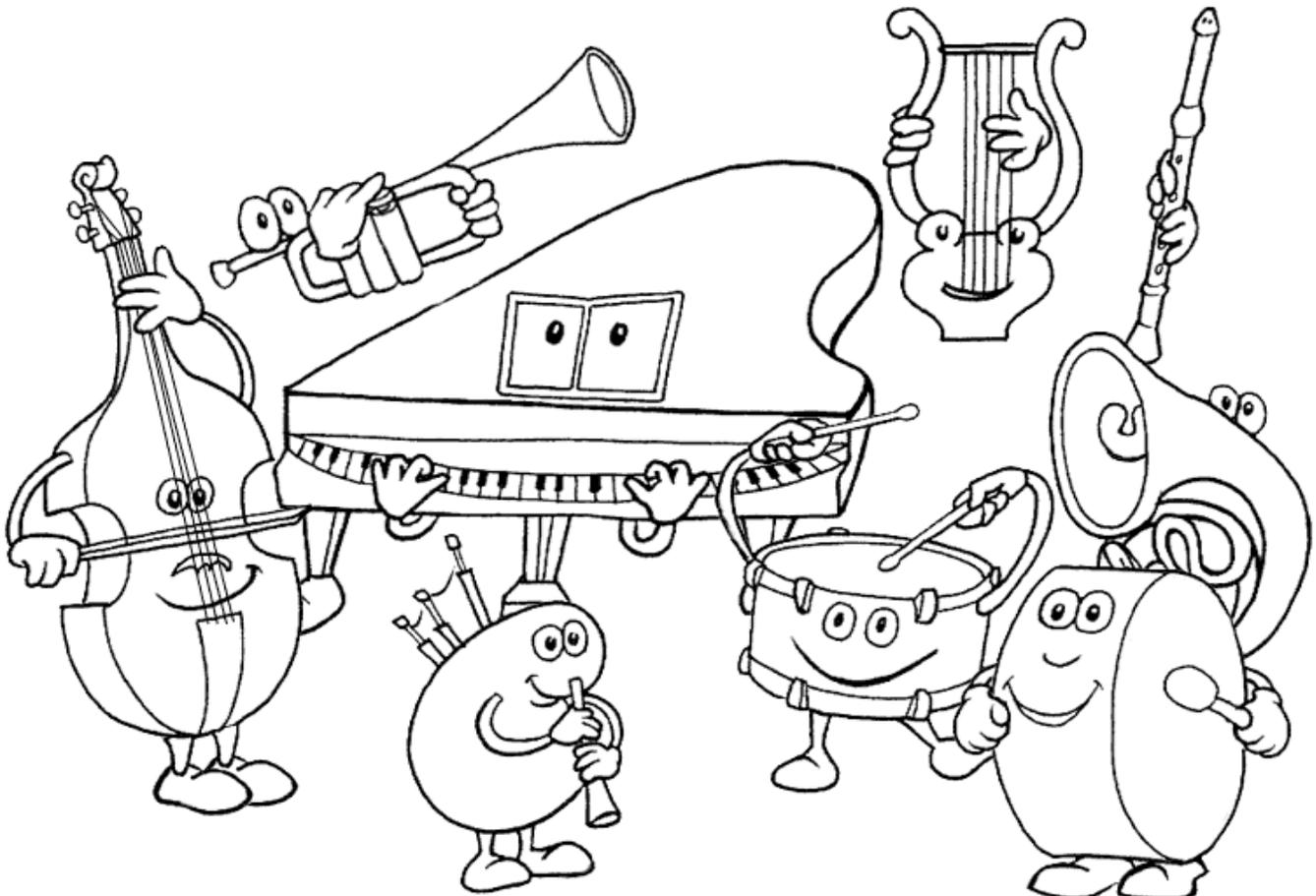
_ YM _ A _ S



XY _ OP _ O _ E



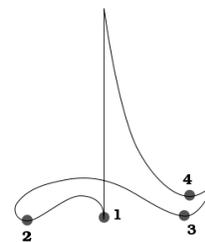
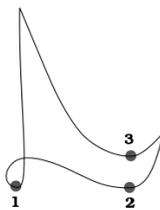
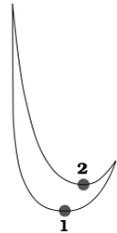
T _ _ AN _ L _



Who is the Conductor?



- 🎵 Highly trained musicians who have often played many instruments for years
- 🎵 Keeps a steady beat for the musicians to follow
- 🎵 Indicates dynamics and changes in tempo within a piece of music to make sure the orchestra is playing with unity and in harmony
- 🎵 They lead and guide an orchestra to perform a piece to the best of their abilities.



They **plan** the music that the audience will hear, they **learn** the different parts

that *each* musician plays & they decide how to **interpret** what the

composer has written.

The **right** hand keeps the beat with a specific pattern (see above).

The **left** hand transmits the *expressive* qualities of the music.

The Science of Sound Activity

Materials:

Empty bowl

Rubber band

Plastic wrap

Colored sugar crystals

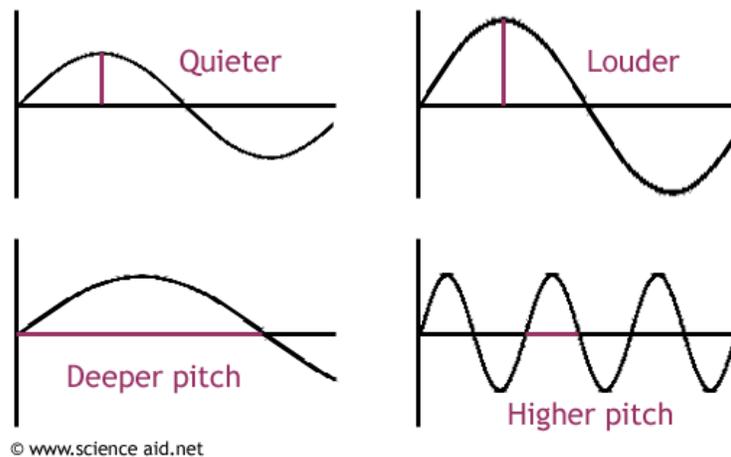


Step 1: Cut the plastic big

enough to cover the bowl and secure with a rubber band

Step 2: Sprinkle the sugar crystals on top

Step 3: Talk, hum, yell, whisper, bang on something nearby—
what happens to the sugar crystals? Do they move or stay still?



Sound is created by vibrations. Have your child put his hand on his throat to feel the vibrations when he talks. These vibrations caused the plastic to vibrate which made the sugar move.

http://www.education.com/activity/article/See_the_Science_Sound/



AMPLIFY

A curriculum and competition program for students in grades 3 – 5

www.shreveportsymphony.com/education/amplify/

Download nine free lessons to use in your music classroom

Teach active listening skills, music history, and theory using nine great works of music

Coach a team of students to memorize the titles and composers of the nine pieces

Compete in the district-wide competition (*tentative date: April 29, 2017*), & win cash prizes for your school!

The 2016-17 AMPLIFY songs:

“Agnus Dei,” *Pope Marcellus Mass* (Palestrina) | Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 (Bach)

“Finale,” *“Jupiter” Symphony No. 41* (Mozart) | “Triumphal March,” *Aida* (Verdi) | *1812 Overture* (Tchaikovsky)

“Fossils,” *Carnival of the Animals* (Saint-Saens) | *In the Steppes of Central Asia* (Borodin) | *Bolero* (Ravel)

SUPERSONIC SCIENCE!

Shreveport Symphony Orchestra Discovery Concerts

January 26 – 27, 2017.



The Shreveport Symphony is pleased to present **Supersonic Science!**, a series of educational concerts that will introduce elementary school students to the instruments of the orchestra and the science behind the sounds that they make. Maestro Michael Butterman will combine classical masterpieces with interactive demonstrations to create an unforgettable learning experience for your students. Come experience the power of live music!

Who? 4th and 5th grade students and teachers

What? four Shreveport Symphony Orchestra concerts designed just for you!

When? January 26 and 27, 2017, at 9:30 and 11:00 a.m.

Where? RiverView Theatre (600 Clyde Fant Parkway, Shreveport, LA)

How much? Thanks to generous support from the Community Foundation and Caddo Parish Schools, the Discovery concerts are *free of charge* to all public school students, and \$5 per person for private and homeschool groups.

How to sign up? Fill out the form below, and return it to the SSO using the contact information at the bottom of the sheet. Partner school registration begins August 1; general registration begins September 6. You should receive a confirmation email within 5 business days.

More questions? Contact Callie Dean, Education Manager, using the contact information below. Sign up now; space is limited!!

School Name: _____

School Phone _____

Principal Name and Email: _____

Coordinator Name and Email: _____

Teacher Name and Email: _____

Teacher Mobile Phone: _____ (must be traveling on the bus)

Which performance would you like to attend? _____ Thursday, Jan. 26 at 9:30 a.m. _____ Thursday, Jan. 26, at 11:00 a.m. _____ Friday, Jan. 27, at 9:30 a.m. _____ Friday, Jan. 27, at 11:00 a.m.

Total number of students: _____ Grade Level(s): _____

Total number of chaperones: _____

Total number of buses: _____

ADA seating required? _____ If yes, how many seats? _____

Please return this form to Callie Dean, Education and Community Engagement Manager Shreveport Symphony Orchestra, 616 Jordan Street, Shreveport, LA 71101 cdean@shreveportsymphony.com | 318-227-8863 (phone) | 318-222-7490 (fax).