

Musical Forms

Scavenger Hunt

by

*Gypsy
Gameschooler*

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DIRECTIONS

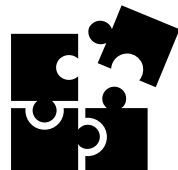
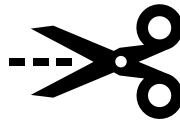


You will need to print page 6 for **EVERY** person or team playing the game. This is the answer recording sheet for the individual reading passages.

Pages 5 and 7-10 only need to be printed out once. Players won't need to write on any of these sheets, so it's okay to only print them once. However, it might be best to print them single-sided so that everyone can read different passages at the same time. If you have a large group, it would be best to print several copies.



Once all 8 passages and answer recording sheets have been printed, read the "mission" out loud on page 5 and review the directions. Next, let the fun begin! Let kids know that they can complete the passages in **ANY order**. Just make sure they record their answers in the correct area.



PRINTING THE GAME

Make sure you **download** the file to your computer **FIRST**, then **print**. Sometimes your computer opens the PDF in the default web browser (which makes black boxes appear around images when you print). It happens when trying to print from the preview URL when it opens in a new tab. Make sure you are using the latest version of Adobe Acrobat Reader (FREE) – rather than a preview application on Macs or web browsers. Grab Adobe here: <https://get.adobe.com/reader/>

F.A.Q.

How long does this activity take to complete?

It really depends on a lot of things. Estimated completion time is about an hour but it's based on the kids' reading comprehension skills, group size, and age. We recommend ages 8+.

How many kids can play at once?

Kids can play individually, with friends or siblings, or in large groups. There really is no limit to the number of players.

What if the kids get stuck on one of the questions?

First off, let them think for a bit! This is where reading comprehension skills come in. If they get stuck, they may need to re-read through the cards again. All answers will be found within the cards.

Where do kids start?

Kids can start on any reading passage and complete the passages in ANY order!

How do you know if their answers are correct?

There is an answer key provided in the PDF.

How do I set up the activity?

Just print, cut in half, and play! Everything you need is included in your download. You don't need locks, envelopes, or special equipment. You can hang or hide the puzzles or just spread them out on the kitchen table.

Do I have to print out the game materials for every kid?

Yes and no. Each player or "team" will need their own answer sheet, but they can share the reading passages.

DIRECTIONS

You may start at any of the 8 reading cards. Your job is to determine the code word for each card. The code word will always be revealed on a different card. Then, head to that card to find your next code word question.

At the bottom of each reading card is a “code word” that must be written on your answer sheet. Be sure you write the code word next to the correct card number, where the question was located. Then, in the found column, write the card # on which the answer can be found. Once all code words have been recorded, unscramble the letters in the gray-shaded boxes to reveal the mystery word. Remember, you are not inferring; you’re seeking text evidence of the information found in the text.

SECRET MISSION

Musical compositions can take different forms. These forms are often composed of movements, but the number, tempo, and style can vary across forms. While movements can be performed individually (and students often learn just one movement at a time), it is customary for the full work to be performed. Clapping between movements is not polite, and sometimes a movement will transition into another with no pause.



You walk into your music lesson to find that your teacher has a new sheet of music on your stand. “What kind of piece is this?” your teacher asks.

Unfortunately, you have no idea and shrug uncertainly.

“This week, I want you to do some research and see if you can figure out what kind of piece this is. This is the full score.” The title and composer have been cut off, but you can flip through the pages and see the movements marked with their time signatures and tempos.

ANSWER SHEET

If the answer is more than one word,
do NOT leave a space between words

FOUND
CARD #

1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

MYSTERY WORD: ORCHESTRA

4-DIGIT CODE

Next, use the numbers in the FOUND column in the SAME order in which you recorded them above, follow these clues, and record them below. Use the QR code to see if you're correct!



Eliminate numbers beginning with "F."

Eliminate the lowest remaining number.

Eliminate the last remaining letter.

What 4 numbers remain (in the order you listed them above)?

--	--	--	--

1

A **symphony** is a large composition for a large symphony orchestra. (The symphony orchestra is composed of strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.) Most symphonies are composed of four movements: fast (like allegro), slow (like adagio), minuet (or scherzo) in three, and end with a very fast movement (like presto). Most symphonies last 40 minutes to an hour or more.

Examples: Brahms' Symphony No. 4
Beethoven's Symphony No. 7

CODE WORD: What is a type of music similar to a canon, but more complex?

2

A **concerto** is a composition for a solo instrument and typically has three movements: fast, slow, fast (and many are major, minor, then major). Concertos are usually composed to be accompanied by a symphony orchestra, but are often arranged (rewritten) for a single pianist to accompany the soloist.

There are also concertos written for more than one solo part. Example: Vivaldi's Concerto for 4 Violins

Concertos differ from sonatas in that there is a clear soloist and accompanist.

CODE WORD: Britten wrote a theme and _____ for symphony orchestra

3

A **sonata** is a piece usually written for one or two instruments. Sonatas frequently have two or three movements, but some composers add a fourth movement (usually a dance-like number between the traditional second and third movements). Like the concerto, the three usual movements are fast (often with a slow introduction), slow, fast.

The main difference between a sonata and a concerto is that while a concerto has clear solo and accompaniment parts, each part in a sonata is a solo. The musicians playing a sonata take turns playing the primary melody and the harmony, and sonatas are more likely to have a countermelody instead of a harmony.

Example: Beethoven's Sonata No. 9 for violin and piano
"Kreutzer"

CODE WORD: What is a piece composed for the dead called?

4

A **theme and variations** begins with a central theme and has several variations of varying complexity. They may be formatted as separate movements or one continuous piece. The instrumentation and number of variations are not consistent. This is not to be confused with many pieces that incorporate variations of their main theme; many works do this but they are part of a greater whole.

Examples: Mozart's 12 Variations
Britten's A Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra

CODE WORD: What type of music is composed for a large group and contains four movements?

5

A **fugue** is a piece with a main melody that is introduced as each new part comes in. Similar to a round or a **canon**, but more complex, fugues are known for counterpoint. An excellent example is Bach's Sonata No. 1 for solo violin, mvt 2. Compare this with Pachelbel's Canon in D. In the first example, the fugue is just one movement of a sonata.

CODE WORD: What type of music was initially seen as secondary to the dance it accompanied?

6

An **opera** is a play in which every vocal part is sung; there is no spoken dialogue. Contrast this with a **musical**, which has both spoken parts and musical numbers. While many operas are performed in languages other than English, there are English operas. While the music is beautiful in its own right, to fully appreciate an opera, it must be watched.

A **ballet** is music composed to accompany a dance. Originally, the music was seen as secondary, but now many ballets are performed with just the music and no dancers. If you get the chance to attend a ballet with a live orchestra, though, it's worth it for the full experience.

Examples: Handel's Arminio (opera)
Tchaikovsky's Sleeping Beauty (ballet)
Disney's Aladdin (musical)

CODE WORD: What type of music is composed for a solo instrument with accompaniment and has three movements?

7

A **suite** is a collection of dances meant to be played together. They are usually in the same key, and many follow the order of allemande, courante, sarabande, and gigue. The **allemande** is a slower dance in 4 (meaning 4 beats to a measure, as opposed to a minuet which has 3). The **courante** is a stately court dance in 3 designed for couples. The **sarabande**, also in 3, began life as a spritely dance considered scandalous in Spain, but evolved into a more subdued dance, popular in France. Finally, the **gigue** (pronounced “jeeg”) is a fast dance in formal ballet form, often having 2 groups of triplet eighth notes per measure. Minuets, gavottes, and musettes were other popular dances that could also be included.

Example: Baroque Dance Suite

CODE WORD: What type of music is composed for one or two solo instruments?

8

A **requiem** is a composition, often for choir and orchestra, for the dead. More specifically, it is a Catholic Mass to be played at a funeral or memorial service, so Protestant composers tended not to write them. While it traditionally used the words from the Tridentine version of the votive Mass for the dead of the Roman rite, later composers reordered sections, used Bible verses, or created their own lyrics for concert performance.

Example: Mozart Requiem in D

CODE WORD: What dance is composed with four beats to a measure?

ANSWER SHEET

If the answer is more than one word,
do NOT leave a space between words

FOUND
CARD #

1	F	U	G	U	E					
2	V	A	R	I	A	T	I	O	N	S
3	R	E	Q	U	I	E	M			
4	S	Y	M	P	H	O	N	Y		
5	B	A	L	L	E	T				
6	C	O	N	C	E	R	T	O		
7	S	O	N	A	T	A				
8	A	L	L	E	M	A	N	D	E	

5
4
8
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6
2
3
7

MYSTERY WORD: ORCHESTRA

4-DIGIT CODE

Next, use the numbers in the FOUND column in the SAME
order in which you recorded them above, follow these
clues, and record them below. Use the QR code to see if
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Eliminate numbers beginning with "F."

Eliminate the lowest remaining number.

Eliminate the last remaining letter.

What 4 numbers remain (in
the order you listed them
above)?

8	6	2	3
---	---	---	---

Did you enjoy this scavenger hunt? Make sure you check out my **Music Unit Study** for even more fun! Use code **ESCAPEROOM** for

\$5 off.

Thank you!

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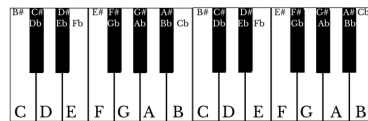
How To Use This Unit Study
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Exploring Styles
Listening Recommendations
Combining Music and Art
Science of Music
Languages of Music
Music Theory
Fractions
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The Piano



The piano is both a percussion and a string instrument. When you press a key on a non-digital piano, it causes a hammer to hit the corresponding string, making the sound. However, they are one of the most common instruments and probably the easiest to discuss notes, intervals, sharps, and flats with.

Even musicians who don't play piano can generally find a few notes or even scales on the piano. An electric piano always stays in tune so is useful to check your intonation with.



Our piano here has 2 octaves. As we discussed before, if you are in the key of C Major (no sharps or flats), you will only use the white keys. Notes on the left

Subjects Covered

Throughout this unit study, your student has covered:

Math: Fractions, music theory
Science: Physics, ecology, making their own instruments
Reading: Music history, styles of music, music theory
Writing: Suggested activities, Writing Assignments
History: Music history, styles of music
Languages: Italian
Geography: Suggested activities, Deep dive into geography
Art: Combining music and art, making their own instruments
P.E.: Combining music and art

Western Music

History, Theory, Styles, Listening, Exploration, and More!

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Notes

We use the first 7 letters of the alphabet to create the musical alphabet: A B C D E F G. When we get to G, we just start over again with A. Notes farther down the staff have a lower pitch than notes higher up the staff. Notes are described as lines or spaces.

In the treble clef, the lines are E G B D F and spaces are A C E G. There are many mnemonics to help you remember; my usual is "Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge" and "space rhymes with FACE". In bass clef, the lines are G B D F and spaces are A C E G. However, the notes on bass clef are lower than treble clef, by about 2 octaves (we'll cover those in a bit).

Did you notice where the G is in treble clef, and the F in bass clef? These notes can also be written on a double, or grand staff. This is very common in music: A 3-octave C Major scale (remember, this is the one on all white keys) on the next page. Listen to this video following along with the music. Did you notice how the notes further down the staff are lower than higher up on the staff? Or how much lower the bass clef notes were than the treble clef notes? Middle C is the 4th and 5th note in the following scale: C D E F G A B C. See how it's written on the treble clef staff on the way up the scale is clef staff on the way down? Both notes are the same.

Music Theory, pg 2

Music Theory, pg 4

Intervals with notes and pitch before we move on to rhythms. An interval is the distance between two pitches. These can be measured in half or whole steps. It is when two keys touch on the piano, without any keys in between there is one key in between.

In given numbers. These work sort of like fractions. You count both the top and bottom note (and you're using the same note).

Let's go over some common intervals. Let's go over some common intervals.

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