

FHS Band - 5.18.20

Consider your experience with these online worksheets throughout our Distance Learning time. Were these worksheets easy to access?



Compared with the rest of your academic assignments from other teachers, were the worksheets relatively easy & easy to complete?



Over the course of time, did you learn something? I mean really, think about it...is there something - anything - that you learned about music by completing these worksheets? What was it?



Write your answer...

Answer recorder (optional) -



Voice



Video

Most of the time, did you find these online worksheets to be a welcome change from your other assignments?



Consider the formatting of the worksheets. Were they easy to navigate, read, understand, and complete? i.e. - was it easier to complete these worksheets online & just submit, rather than having to do it by hand, take a picture, convert to PDF, and email to a teacher?



Was there anything about these worksheets that you found to be difficult?

-formatting?

-navigation?

-access?



-submission?

-videos?

- videos :

-etc.?

Write your answer...

Answer recorder (optional) -  Voice  Video

If we ever needed to use Distance Learning tools again in the future, do you think these type of online worksheets would prove to be a positive resource for us?

FRENSHIP BAND

5/19/2020

INTRO

Hey everyone, I hope you guys are staying safe and healthy during these crazy times. We love and miss you, can't wait to see you guys when we can!

Today, I just want to review the different types of clefs that you can find in music. This is something that we don't get to talk about a whole lot, but is certainly applicable in music ubiquitously.

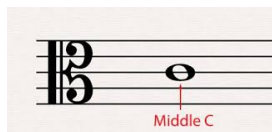
TYPES OF CLEFS



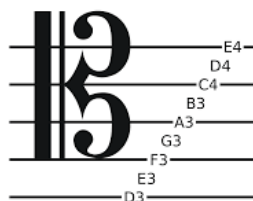
The Treble Clef- the most common clef that you will see in band literature unless you are a percussionist or if your instrument reads in bass clef. In this clef, middle C sits on one line below the staff and the first line is an E above middle C.



The Bass Clef- common for low woodwind, low brass, and percussion. Using this clef, middle C sits one line above the staff, and the first line is a G below middle C.



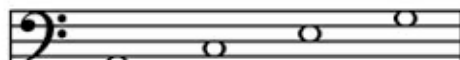
The Alto Clef- aka the Viola Clef or C Clef. Generally, the viola and alto trombone are the only instruments that play in this clef. As you can see above, middle C sits on the middle line.



When the C-clef is placed on the fourth line in the staff, you call it a tenor clef. This clef is utilized for the upper ranges of the bassoon, cello, euphonium, double bass, and even trombone sometimes. These instruments use bass clef for their low-to-mid ranges; treble clef is also used for their upper extremes.

We use different clefs for different ranges so that music is easier to read and communicate. Could you imagine if we only had the treble clef in Western music? Imagine how difficult it would be to read tuba or string bass music that is 5 or 6 ledger lines below the staff! Please see the questions below, and try to answer them the best you can.

BASED ON THE INFORMATION REGARDING BASS CLEF ABOVE, WHAT NOTES ARE THESE?



a F,A,C,E

b A,C,E,G

c E,G,B,D,F

d G,B,D,F,A

BASED ON THE INFORMATION REGARDING TENOR CLEF ABOVE, WHAT IS THE SECOND SPACE IN A TENOR CLEF STAFF?

a G

b A

c B

d C

BASED ON THE INFORMATION ABOVE, WHAT NOTE IS ON THE TOP LINE OF THE ALTO CLEF?

a A

b B

c G

d F