

Grade 6 General Music

Please complete packet in order.

**If you have a ukulele (or guitar....bottom 4 strings!),
feel free to practice.**

**Various songsheets are attached to the
packet. If you are not familiar with a song,
ask an older sibling or family member. You
can also find ahead some versions on
YouTube!**

Name _____

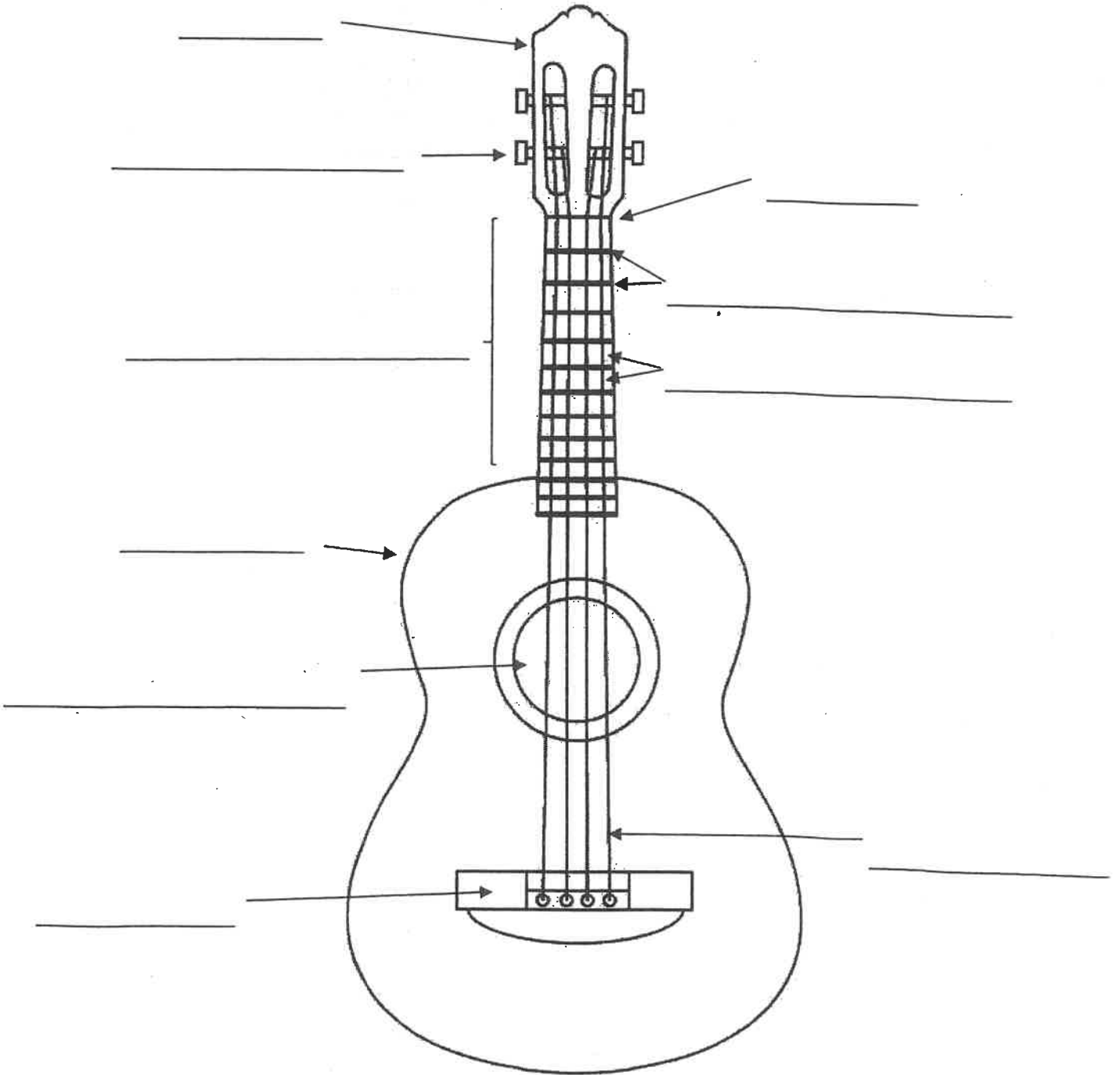
Date _____

General Music

Quarter _____

Period _____

The Baritone Ukulele



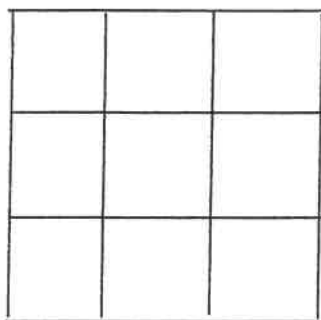
Name _____

Date _____

Fifth Grade General Music

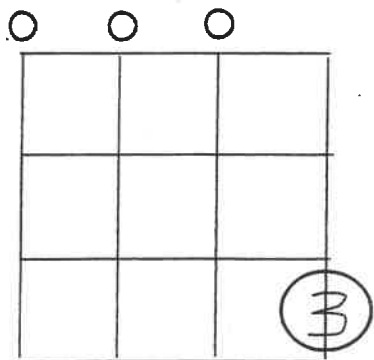
Quarter _____ Period _____

1. On the Chord Chart Diagram, Label the
 - a. Nut
 - b. Fret markers
 - c. Frets & numbers
 - d. Strings & numbers



2. Chord Chart Reading Practice-

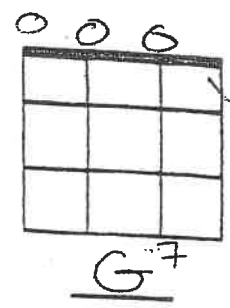
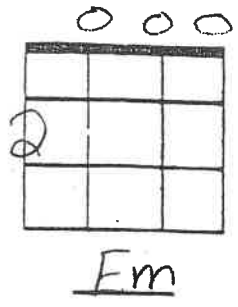
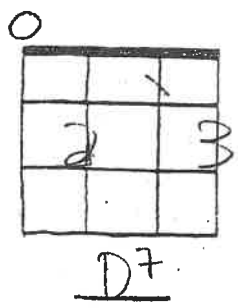
Describe each chord chart using the words, "finger, fret and string"



Practice: Reading a Chord Chart (or Chord Diagram)

PRACTICE SHEET #2

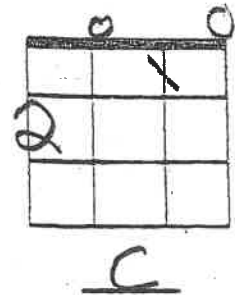
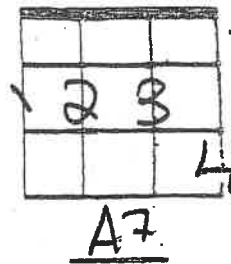
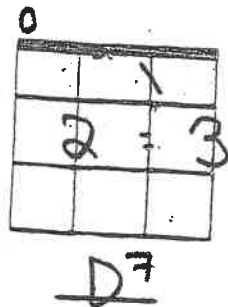
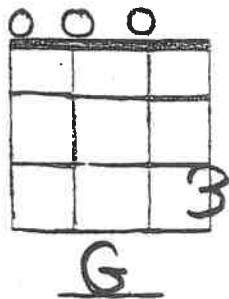
Directions: Fill in the blanks for the statements below the following chord charts:



1. In the G⁷, the _____ finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
2. In the D⁷, the pointer finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
3. In the D⁷, the ring finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
4. In the Em , the _____ finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
5. In the C, the _____, _____ and _____ strings are open.
6. In the D⁷ . the _____ string is open.

Reading a Chord Chart (or Chord Diagram)

Directions: Fill in the blanks for the statements below the following chord charts:



1. In the G, the _____ finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
2. In the D⁷, the pointer finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
3. In the A⁷, the middle finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
4. In the A⁷, the ring goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
5. In the C, the pointer finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
6. In the G the _____, _____ and _____ strings are open.
7. How many strings are open in the A⁷? _____

Name: _____

Period: _____

American music is a combination of the music from many lands, especially the countries of Europe and Africa. Back in the 1600s and 1700s, people from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany brought their folk songs and dances to America. Over time, these songs and dances changed to become more American than European pieces of music.



One of the first important composers in the United States was Stephen Foster who wrote "Oh! Susannah," "Camptown Races," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Old Black Joe." Yet the first truly American music was developed by black musicians in the South. They blended elements of African music with elements from the European songs and dances. The result of this blending became known as "blues," "ragtime," and later "jazz."

The first major American composer to make use of this Afro-American music was George Gershwin. Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue* and his opera *Porgy and Bess* showed how popular this music had become. Gershwin was also a pioneer in an American theatrical invention: the musical. Other major Americans who wrote musicals include Jerome Kern, Cole Porter, Irving Berlin, Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein, Leonard Bernstein, and Stephen Sondheim.

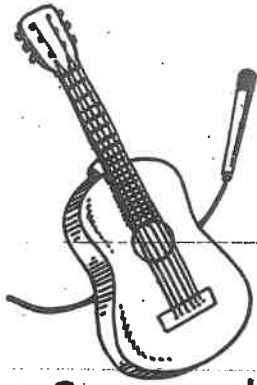
Since the 1950s, the best-known form of American music has been rock. It began as a blend of black rhythm and blues with white country and western styles. It has developed many different forms over the years.

Directions: Fill in the missing word to complete each sentence below. Then complete the sentence in bold by placing each numbered letter on the blank with the same number.

1. People from Europe brought their 1 2 _____ songs and dances to America.
2. Stephen Foster was one of the first important 3 4 5 _____ in the United States.
3. The first truly American music was developed by black 6 7 _____ in the South.
4. Gershwin wrote 8 9 _____ in *Blue*.

American music combines elements of music from

5 6 8 2 4 5 **and** 9 1 8 7 3 9



A song combines a poem with a melody. Although nearly all songs are meant to be sung, a few composers have written "songs without words." These songs are usually simple piano pieces. Most songs, however, have lyrics (words) that express their meaning. Songs meant to be sung can be grouped into three categories: the art song, the folk song, and the popular song.

Composers began writing art songs in the early 1800s. Many of the best song composers — Franz Schubert, Robert Schumann, and Johannes Brahms — were natives of Germany. That's why the German word *Lied* (which means "song") is sometimes used instead of the term "art song." The German *Lied* combined a beautiful melody with a great poem, often one that expressed deep emotion. The composer wrote the vocal part of the music and the accompaniment (usually a piano) to fit the meaning of the poetry.

The folk song often has no composer. Many folk songs began among people who did not know how to write either words or music. These songs were handed down orally from one generation to the next. Folk songs usually deal with subjects important to ordinary people: love, work, religion, and so forth. The tunes are simple, and often lines or verses are repeated several times.

The popular song was created in the United States in the early part of this century. Through the century, song styles have changed greatly. Tender ballads have been popular at times. At other times, ragtime, jazz, blues, and rock have been popular.

Directions: Fill in the missing word to complete each sentence below. Then complete the sentences in bold by placing each numbered letter on the blank with the same number.

- Words to a song are called 1 2 3.
- Another name for an art song is 4 5.
- Schubert and Schumann were natives of 6.
- The other major German song composer was Johannes 7.
- Art song composers wrote the 8 part of the music and the accompaniment to fit the meaning of poetry.

A 7 6 1 1 6 5 is a sentimental song with the same melody for each stanza.

Another name for a stanza is a 8 4 2 3 4.



From earliest times, human beings have wanted to move to music. In many cultures, dances were rituals. Dancers performed certain steps to certain music as part of a ceremony. Folk dances show how common people enjoyed dancing to the music of their native lands.

A popular dance of the 1700s was the minuet. It was a formal dance enjoyed by the upper classes. Haydn and Mozart included minuets in their sonatas and symphonies. In the 1800s, people began dancing in couples rather than in large groups. The waltz and the polka became very popular. The Polish folk dance called the mazurka also became popular. Frederic Chopin included mazurkas in his piano compositions. In the 1900s, dance styles have ranged from the charleston, tango, and jitterbug to ballroom dancing to disco dancing.

The ballet is a special form of dance. A ballet is presented on a stage with scenery and costumes. Usually, the ballet dancers are characters in a story, and they perform special movements to express the story's meaning. The music for a particular ballet is always the same, and the dancers move to it in the same way from performance to performance.

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky wrote several major ballets including *Swan Lake*, *Sleeping Beauty*, and *Nutcracker*. In this century, Igor Stravinsky composed the music for three important ballets: *The Firebird*, *Petrushka*, and *The Rite of Spring*. Sergei Prokofiev used William Shakespeare's play about two young lovers as the story for his ballet *Romeo and Juliet*.

Directions: Unscramble the words below. A clue is given to help you figure out each scrambled word. Place each letter on a numbered blank on the matching numbered blank at the bottom.

1. UNTIME (popular dance of the 1700s) — 1 2 3 4 5
2. OKPAL (popular dance of the 1800s) — 6 7 8
3. GORI (Stravinski's first name) — 9 10
4. BESTALL (dances presented on stages with scenery and costumes)
11 — — — — — 12
5. TRANCEKURC (popular Tchaikovsky ballet) — — — — — 13 — — — — —
6. THESPARKU (popular Stravinsky ballet) — — — — — 14 — — — — —
7. LUJETI (*Romeo and* _____) 15 — — — — —

Dance popular in the 1920s: 13 14 8 10 7 4 12 5 6 2

Dance popular in the 1940s: 5 8 2 9 6

Dance popular in the 1950s: 15 1 5 5 4 10 11 3 9



Traditional songs are often called folk songs. Most folk songs are very old. But many new ones were written during the 1950s and 1960s, when folk music again became popular.

No one knows who wrote the old traditional songs. They were passed down by parents singing the songs to their children, often adding verses and changing the old ones. Nearly every culture has traditional songs. Most of the folk songs we know best in America came from England, Ireland, Scotland, and from the work songs of black slaves.

Directions: Find the titles of classic folk songs listed below in the word search puzzle. Words may be spelled left to right, right to left, top to bottom, bottom to top, and slanted in all directions.

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

TRADITIONAL

Hints: Folk song titles that have two or more words appear in the puzzle with all the words together; no spaces separate the words.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| BARBARA ALLEN | KUMBAYA |
| BLACK IS THE COLOR | LA BAMBA |
| BLOWIN IN THE WIND | MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE |
| BLOW YE WINDS | MIGHTY DAY |
| CIRCLES | OLD BLUE |
| DAY O | THE OLD LADY WHO SWALLOWED A FLY |
| EAST VIRGINIA | ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY |
| THE ERIE CANAL | PUFF THE MAGIC DRAGON |
| GEORDIE | RAMBLIN' BOY |
| GOLDEN VANITY | ROCK ISLAND LINE |
| GOOBER PEAS | ROLL ON COLUMBIA |
| GREENSLEEVES | SHENANDOAH |
| GUANTANAMERA | SILVER DAGGER |
| GYPSY ROVER | STEWBALL |
| IF I HAD A HAMMER | THIS LAND IS YOUR LAND |
| I NEVER WILL MARRY | TOM DOOLEY |
| JACOB'S LADDER | TURKEY IN THE STRAW |
| JOE HILL | THE WABASH CANNON BALL |
| JOHN HENRY | WATERBOY |
| JOHN RILEY | WHERE HAVE ALL THE FLOWERS GONE |
| KISSES SWEETER THAN WINE | WIMOWEH |

The Crawdad Hole (the extended remix....)

- G**
1. You get a line and I'll get a pole, honey
D7
You get a line and I'll get a pole, babe
G
You get a line and I'll get a pole and
C
We'll go fishin' in a crawdad hole
G D7 G
Honey, sugar, baby mine!
2. Get up old man, you slept too late, honey
Get up old man, you slept too late, babe,
Get up old man, you slept too late
Last piece of crawdad's on your plate
Honey, sugar, baby mine!
3. Get up old girl, you slept too late, honey
Get up old girl, you slept too late, babe
Get up old girl you slept too late
Crawdad man done passed your gate
Honey, sugar, baby mine!
4. Along came a man with a sack on his back, honey
Along came a man with a sack on his back, babe
Along came a man with a sack on his back
Packin' all the crawdads he can pack
Honey, sugar, baby mine!
5. What ya gonna do when the lake goes dry, honey
What ya gonna do when the lake goes dry, babe
What ya gonna do when the lake goes dry
Sit on the bank and watch the crawdads die
Honey, sugar, baby mine!
6. What ya gonna do when the crawdads die, honey
What ya gonna do when the crawdads die, babe
What ya gonna do when the crawdads die
Sit on the bank until I cry
Honey, sugar, baby mine!
7. I heard the duck say to the drake, honey
I heard the duck say to the drake, babe
I heard the duck say to the drake, there
Ain't no crawdads in this lake.....
Honey, sugar, baby mine!

Name _____

Period _____ Music 6

A Couple of Songs in the Key of G

Look over the songs on the front and back of this sheet. **WHY** are these songs in the key of G:

1. They both _____ on a G chord.
2. They use _____, _____, and _____ which are the three most important chords in the Key of G. In Roman Numerals, those chords are _____, _____, and _____.

This Little Light of Mine

^G
1. This little light of mine, I'm gonna let it shine,
^C
This little light of mine, I'm gonna let it shine, ^G
^G
This little light of mine, I'm gonna let it shine, ^{Em}
Let it shine, ^G let it shine, ^{D⁷} let it shine, ^G

2. Everywhere I go, I'm gonna let it shine,
Everywhere I go, I'm gonna let it shine,
Everywhere I go, I'm gonna let it shine,
Let it shine, let it shine, let it shine.

3. We've got the light of freedom, we're gonna let it shine,
We've got the light of freedom, we're gonna let it shine,
We've got the light of freedom, we're gonna let it shine,
Let it shine, let it shine, let it shine

Leaving on a Jet Plane

Chord Progression: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

1. All my ^G bags are packed, I'm ^C ready to go,
I'm ^G standing here outside your ^C door
I ^G hate to wake you ^{Em} up to say ^{D7} goodbye.
But the ^G dawn is breaking, it's ^C early morn
The ^G taxi's waiting, he's ^C blowing his horn
Already ^G I'm so ^{Em} lonesome I ^{D7} could die.

(Refrain) So ^G kiss me and ^C smile for me
Tell me that you'll ^G wait for ^C me
Hold me like you'll ^G never ^{Em} let me ^G go
I'm ^G leaving on a ^C jet plane
Don't ^G know when I'll ^C be back again
^G X Oh babe, I hate to ^{Em} go..... ^{D7} (G)

2. There's so many times I've let you down
So many times I've played around
I'll tell you now that they don't mean a thing.
Everyplace I go, I'll think of you
Every song I sing, I'll sing for you
When I come back I'll wear your wedding ring.

(Refrain)

3. Now the time has come to leave you
One more time let me kiss you
Close your eyes and I'll be on my way
Dream about the days to come
When I won't have to leave alone
About the times that I won't have to say.

(Refrain)

Some Songs in the Key of C

1. **WHY** are both of these songs in the Key of C?
2. What are the **THREE** most important chords in the Key of C?
_____, _____, and _____ (or _____)

I Had a Rooster

1. I had rooster and the rooster pleased me, I fed my rooster on a greenberry tree,
The little rooster went "cock-a-doo-dle doo, dee doo-dle dee doo-dle dee
Doo-dle dee doo!"
2. I had cat and the cat please me, I fed my cat on a greenberry tree,
The little cat went "me-ow, me-ow," the little rooster went....
3. I had a pig and the pig please me, I fed my pig on a greenberry tree,
The little pig went "oink, oink," the little cat went "me-ow, me-ow,"
The little rooster went....
4. I had a cow and the cow please me, I fed my cow on a greenberry tree,
The little cow went "moo, moo," (pig, cat, rooster...)
5. I had a baby and the baby pleased me, I fed my baby on a greenberry tree,
The little baby went "wah, wah," (cow, pig, cat, rooster...)

She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain

1. She'll be ^Ccomin' round the mountain when she comes

She'll be comin' round the mountain when she comes ^{G7}

She'll be ^Ccomin' round the mountain, she'll be ^Fcomin' round the mountain

She'll be ^Ccomin' round the ^{G7}mountain when she ^Ccomes!

2. She'll be drivin' six white horses when she comes

She'll be drivin' six white horses when she comes

She'll be drivin' six white horses, she'll be drivin' six white horses

She'll drivin' six white horses when she comes!

3. She'll be breathin' smoke and fire when she comes....

4. Oh we'll all go out to meet her when she comes....

5. We will kill the old red rooster when she comes...

6. We'll all have chicken and dumplings when she comes....