

Grade 5 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 _____

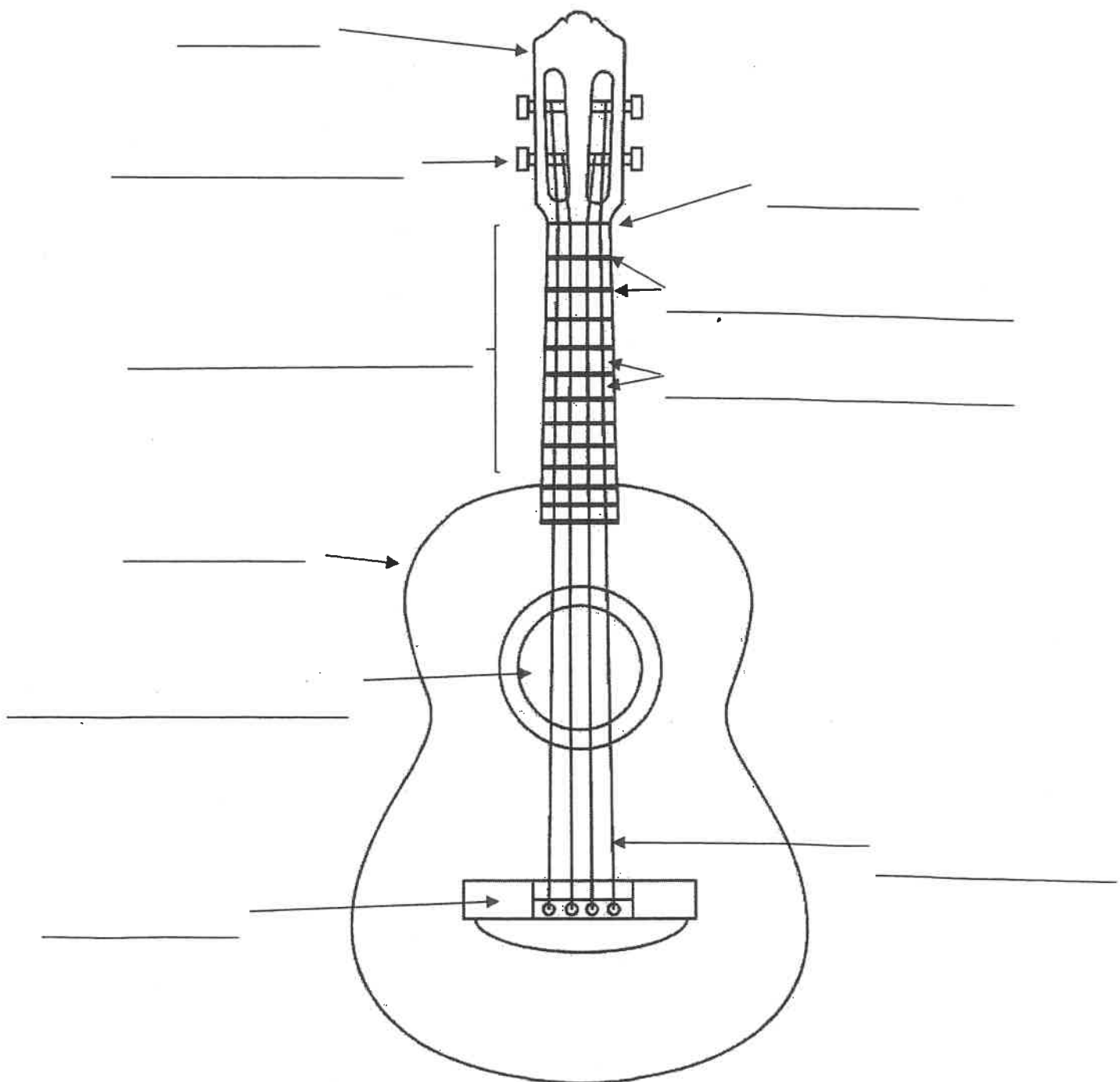
Date _____

General Music

Quarter _____

Period _____

The Baritone Ukulele



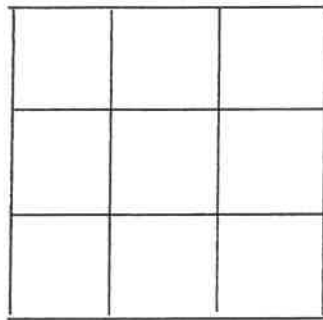
Name _____

Date _____

Fifth Grade General Music

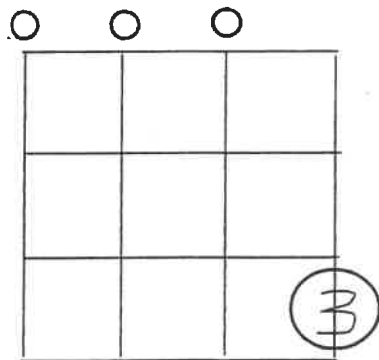
Quarter _____ Period _____

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



2. Chord Chart Reading Practice-

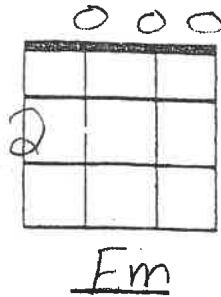
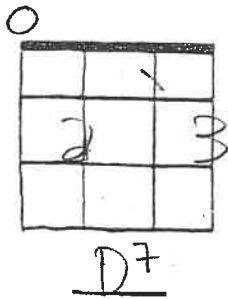
Describe each chord chart using the words, "finger, fret and string"



Practice: Reading a Chord Chart (or Chord Diagram)

PRACTICE SHEET #2

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

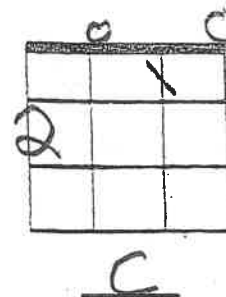
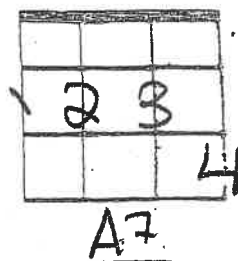
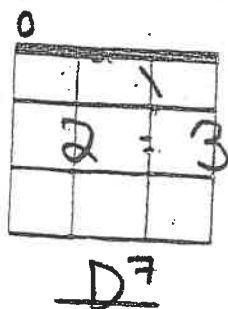
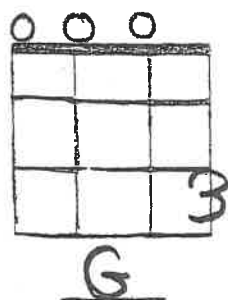


1. In the G⁷, the _____ finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
2. In the D⁷, the pointer finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
3. In the D⁷, the ring finger goes on the _____ string in the _____ fretspace.
4. In the E_m, the _____ finger goes on the _____ string in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

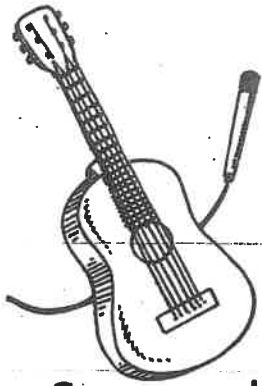
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Reading a Chord Chart (or Chord Diagram)

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? _____



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 .
- Another name for an art song is .
- Schubert and Schumann were natives of .
- The other major German song composer was Johannes .
- Art song composers wrote the part of the music and the accompaniment to fit the meaning of poetry.

A is a sentimental song with the same melody for each stanza.

Another name for a stanza is a .



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.

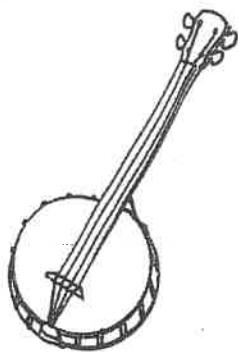
A popular dance of the 1700s was the minuet. It was a formal dance enjoyed by the upper classes. Haydn and Mozart included minuets in their sonatas and symphonies. In the 1800s, people began dancing in couples rather than in large groups. The waltz and the polka became very popular. The Polish folk dance 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. THESPAKU (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 BAMBABA |
| 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 |

Name _____

Fifth Grade General Music

Date _____

Quarter _____ Period _____

C & G7 Songs

Skip to My Lou

Refrain:

C

Skip, skip, skip to my lou

G7

Skip, skip, skip to my lou

C

Skip, skip, skip to my lou

G7

C

Skip to my lou my darlin'.

1. Fly's in the buttermilk, shoo, fly, shoo!
2. Lost my partner, what'll I do?
3. I'll get another one, purtier than you
4. Can't get a red bird a blue bird'll do

Old Joe Clark

1. C

G7

Old Joe Clark he built a house, took him 'bout a week

C

G7

C

Built the floors above his head, the ceilings under his feet.

Refrain:

C

G7

Rock-a-rock, old Joe Clark, rock-a-rock I'm gone

C

G7

C

Rock-a-rock, old Joe Clark, goodbye Lucy Long.

C

G7

2. Old Joe Clark he had a dog, like none you've ever seen.

C

G7

C

With floppy ears and a curly tail, and six feet in between.

C

G7

3. Old Joe Clark he had a cat, his tail was ten feet long

C

G7

C

He wriggled his ears and laid them back, and sang a mournful song.

C

G7

4. Old Joe Clark he had a wife, her name was Betty Sue

C

G7

C

She had two great big brown eyes, the other two were blue.

Buffalo Gals

C

G7

C

Buffalo gals won't you come out tonight, come out tonight, come out tonight?

G7

C

Buffalo gals won't you come out tonight, and dance by the light of the moon?

Three Blind Mice

C G7 C

Three blind mice

C G7 C

Three blind mice

C G7 C

See how they run

C G7 C

See how they run

C G7 C G7

They all ran after the farmer's wife

C G7 C G7

She cut off their tails with a carving knife

C G7 C G7

Have you ever seen such a thing in your life as

C G7 C

Three blind mice.