



Band Virtual Learning

6th Grade Clarinet

April 22nd, 2020



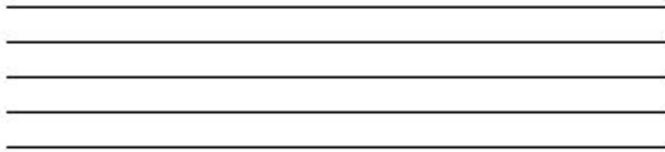
6th Grade Clarinet Lesson: April 22nd 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Students will be able to identify whole steps, half steps, and be able to build a scale.

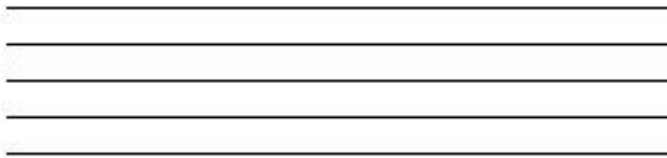
Half Step:

- A **half step** (or "semitone") is the distance from one key on the keyboard to the next adjacent key.
- Key 1 to Key 2 is a half step since they are next to each other.



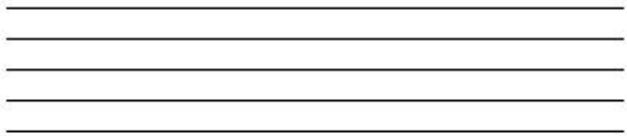
Half Step:

- A half step is not always from a white key to a black key.
- In this example, Key 1 and Key 2 are still next to each other.



Whole Step:

- A **whole step** (or "whole tone" or simply "tone") is the same distance as two half steps.
- Key 1 to Key 3 is a whole step.



- Key 1 to Key 2 is the first half step. Key 2 to Key 3 is the second half step.

Accidental:

- An **accidental** is a sign used to raise or lower the pitch of a note.
- The first accidentals that we will discuss are the **flat** and the **sharp**.



Flat



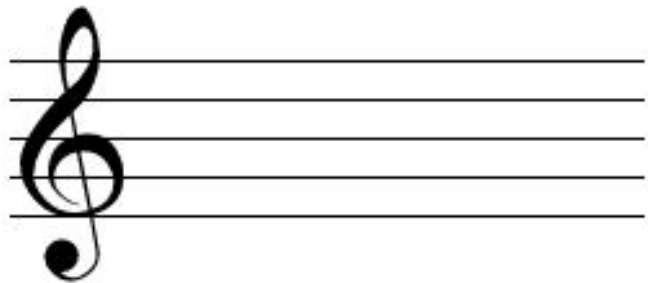
Sharp

- The flat lowers a note by a half step while the sharp raises a note by a half step.
- When typing, you can use a **#** to represent a sharp and a **b** to represent a flat.

Accidental:

- Let's examine the black key in between C and D.

On the keyboard, when we move to the right, the pitch is higher. When we move to the left, the pitch is lower.



Accidental:

- This key could be called C# since it is a half step above C.

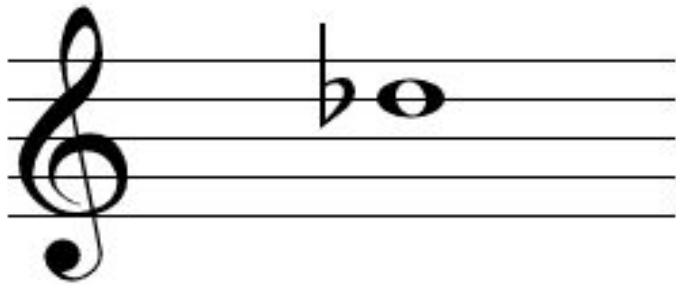
Notice, we move from C to the right (higher) on the keyboard. Sharps raise a note, therefore it is called C#.



Accidental:

- It could also be called $D\flat$ since it is a half step below D.

Notice, we move from D to the left (lower) on the keyboard. Flats lower a note, therefore it is called $D\flat$.



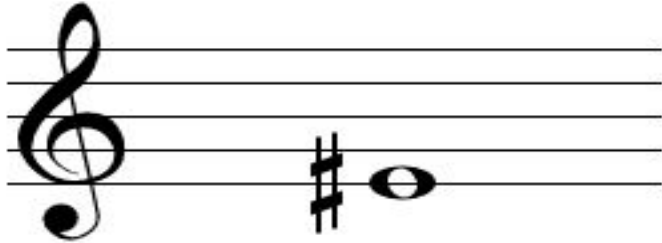
Accidental:

- Another example would be E and F.
- E could also be called F \flat since it is half step below F.



Accidental:

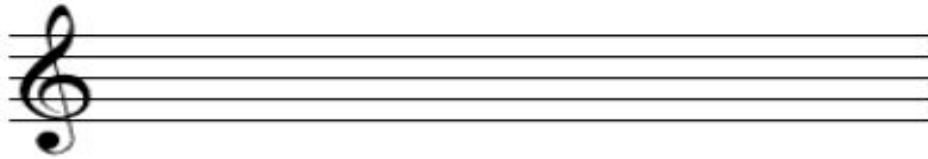
- Likewise, F could be called E#.



- Whenever a certain pitch has multiple names, it is called an **enharmonic spelling**.

Building a Major Scale:

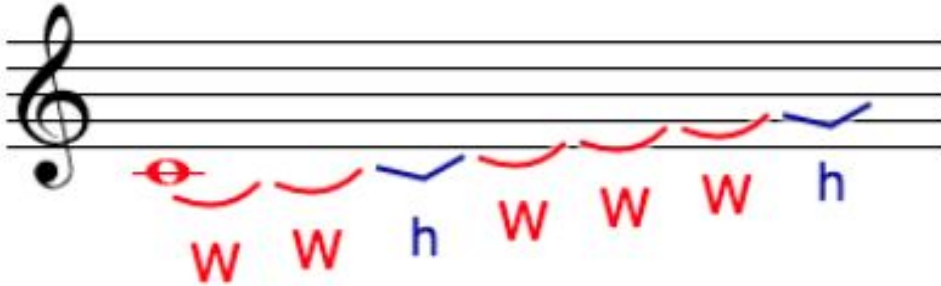
- A **scale** is a selection of certain notes within an octave. The first scale that we will discuss is the **major scale**.
- The major scale is constructed with this formula. W's represent whole steps and h's represent half steps.



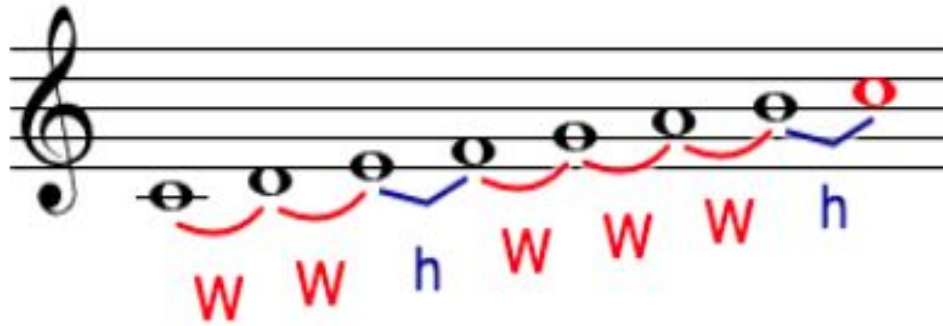
W W h W W W h

Building a Major Scale:

- Let's build a C Major Scale. Our starting note will be C.

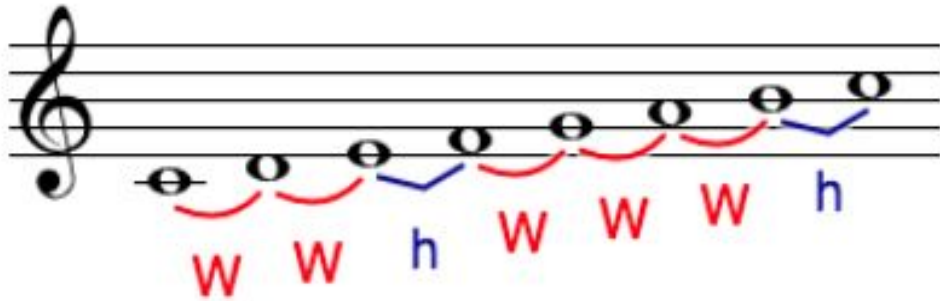


Building a Major Scale:



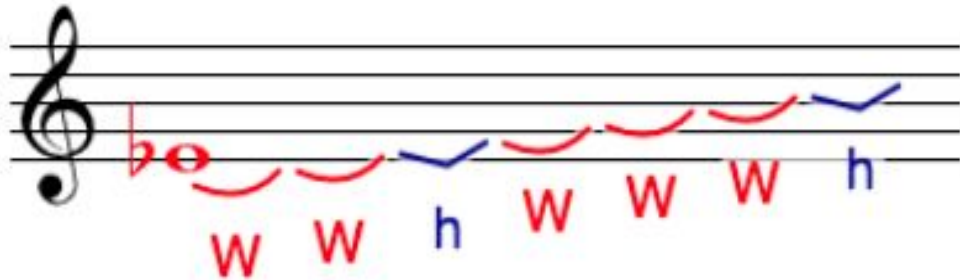
Building a Major Scale:

- C major is: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.



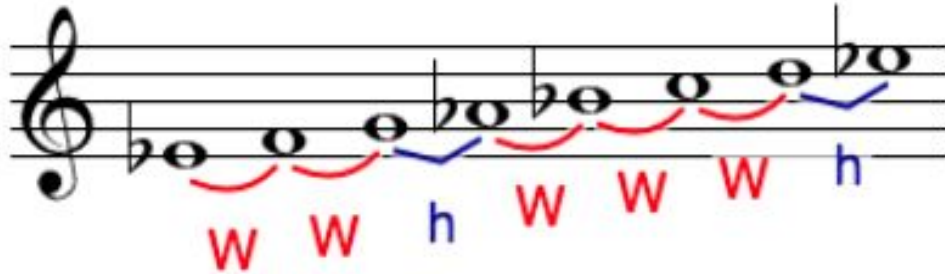
Building a Major Scale:

- Next, we will build the E \flat Major Scale. Our starting note will be E \flat .



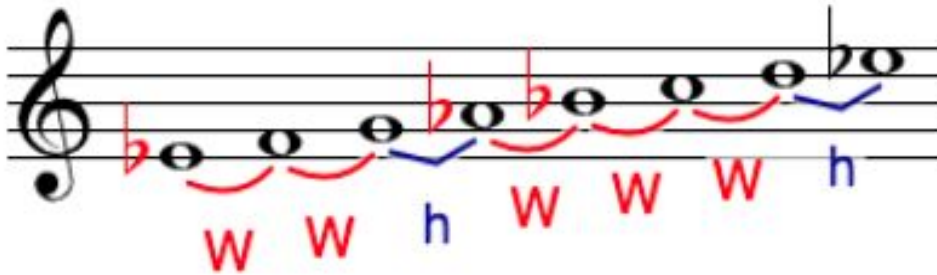
Building a Major Scale:

- E \flat major is: E \flat , F, G, A \flat , B \flat , C, D, E \flat .



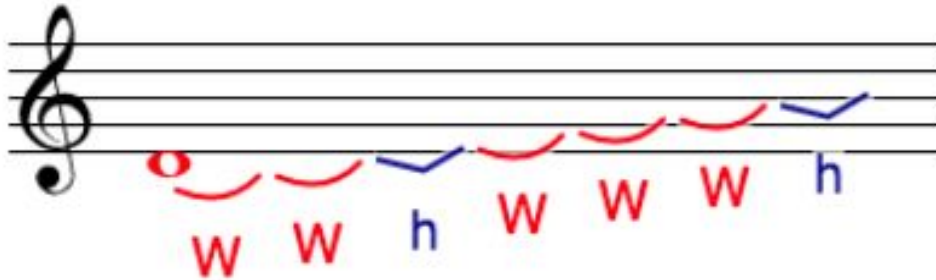
Building a Major Scale:

- Notice that E \flat Major has three flats (Both E \flat 's only count once).



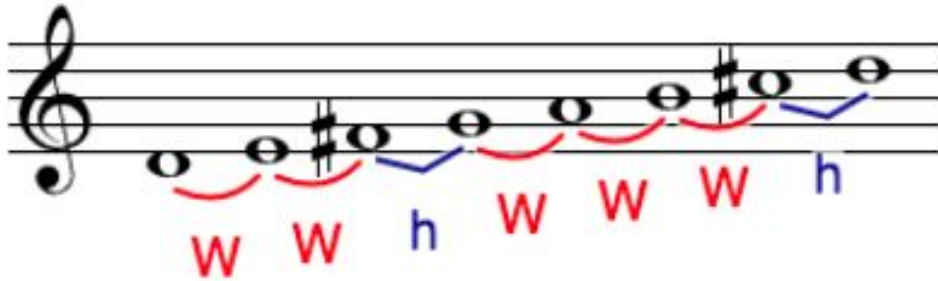
Building a Major Scale:

- For our final scale, we will build the D Major Scale.



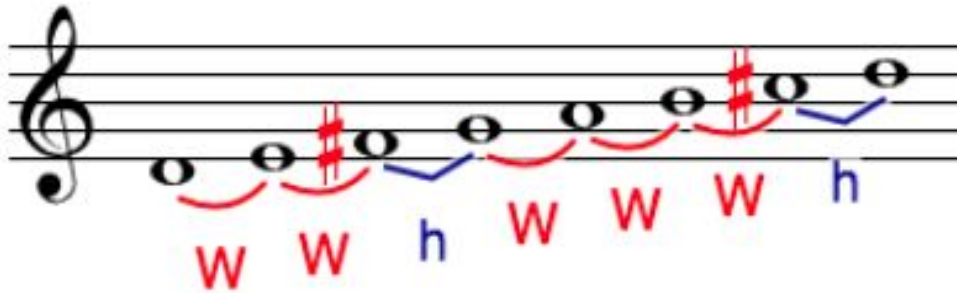
Building a Major Scale:

- D major is: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D.



Building a Major Scale:

- Notice that D Major has two sharps.





Building a Major Scale:

Your turn! Build a scales starting on

Bb

Ab

G

Answer Key:

Bb Major

Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, A, Bb

Ab Major

Ab, Bb, C, Db, Eb, F, G, Ab

G Major

G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G

Musical notation showing the scales for Bb Major, Ab Major, and G Major in 4/4 time. The notation is presented in two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The Bb Major scale is shown in the first two measures, the Ab Major scale in the next two measures, and the G Major scale in the final two measures. Each scale is written as a sequence of eighth notes, with accidentals (flats or sharps) indicating the correct pitch for each note.