Band Virtual Learning

6th Grade Flute

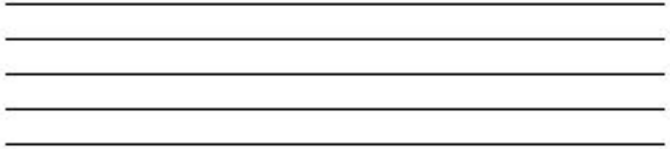
April 22nd, 2020

6th Grade Flute
Lesson: April 22nd 2020

Objective/Learning Target:
Students will be able to identify whole steps, half steps, and be able to build a scale.

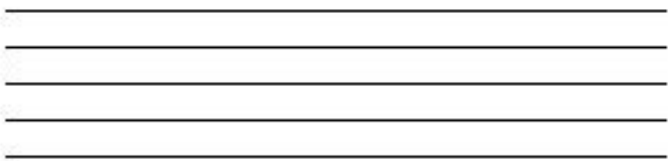
Half Step:

- 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.



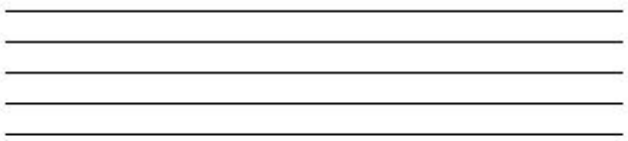
Half Step:

- 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

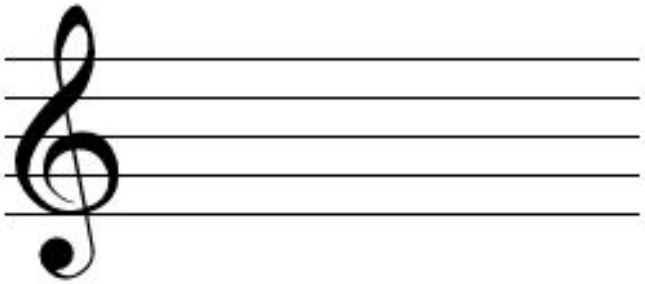
Sharp

- 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.

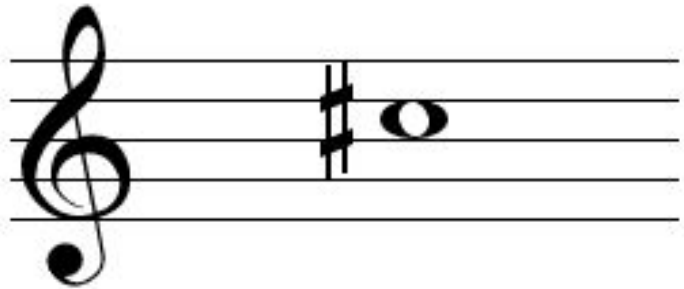
On the keyboard, when we move to the right, the pitch is higher. When we move to the left, the pitch is lower.



Accidental:

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

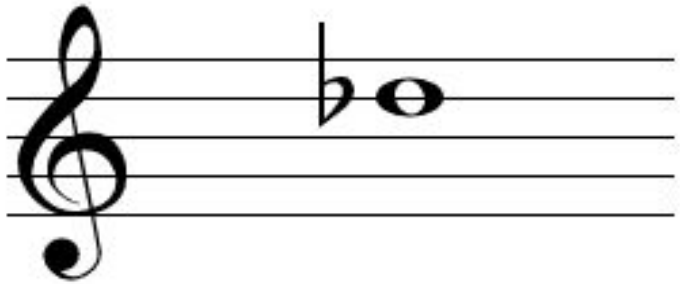
Notice, we move from C to the right(higher) on the keyboard. Sharps raise a note, therefore it is called C#.



Accidental:

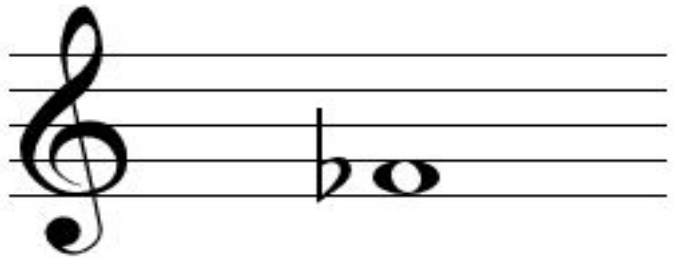
- It could also be called D♭ since it is a half step below D.

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



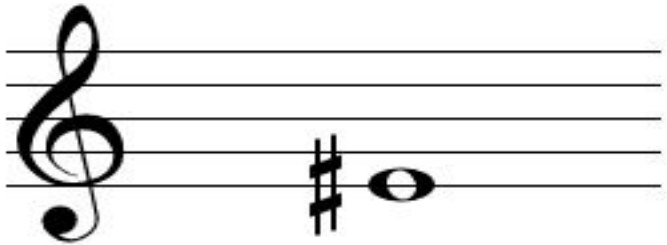
Accidental:

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



Accidental:

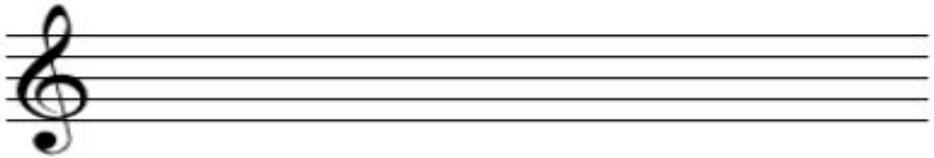
- Likewise, F could be called E♯.



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

Building a Major Scale:

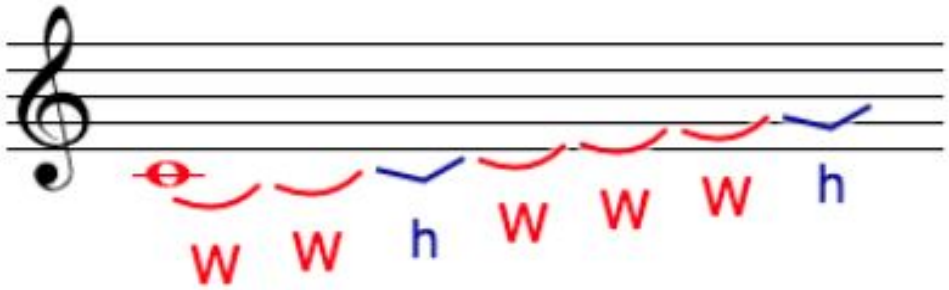
- A **scale** is a selection of certain notes within an octave. The first scale that we will discuss is the **major scale**.
- The major scale is constructed with this formula. W's represent whole steps and h's represent half steps.



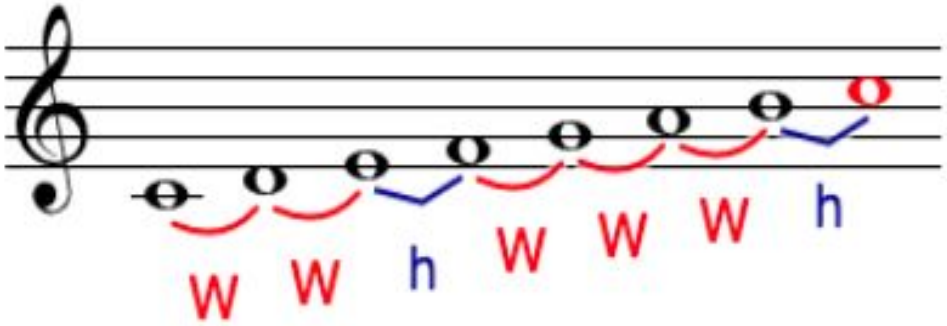
W W h W W W h

Building a Major Scale:

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

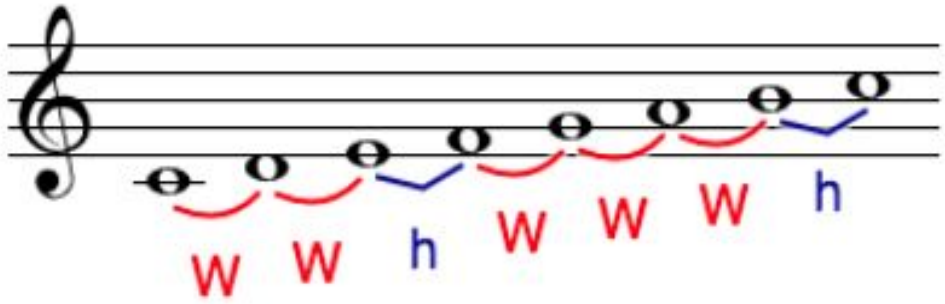


Building a Major Scale:



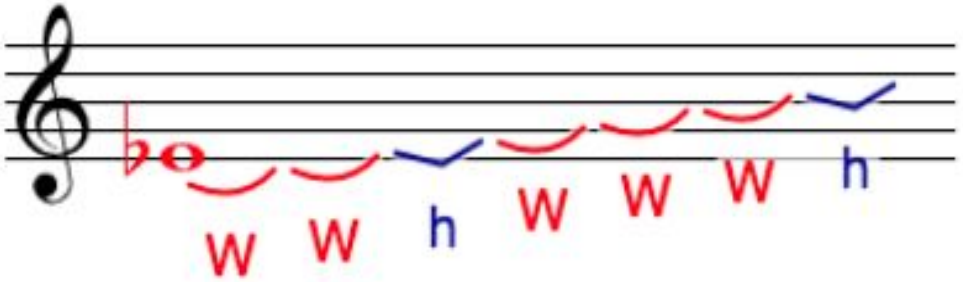
Building a Major Scale:

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



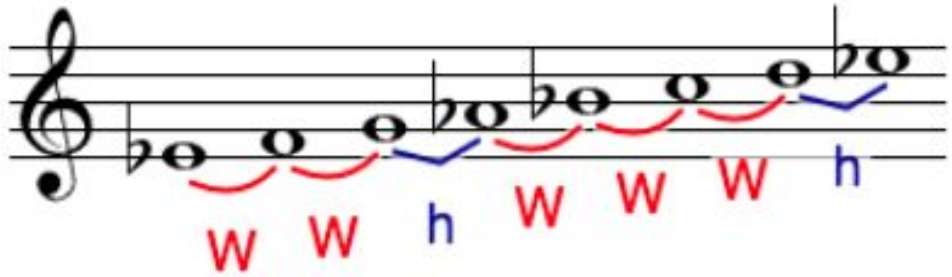
Building a Major Scale:

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



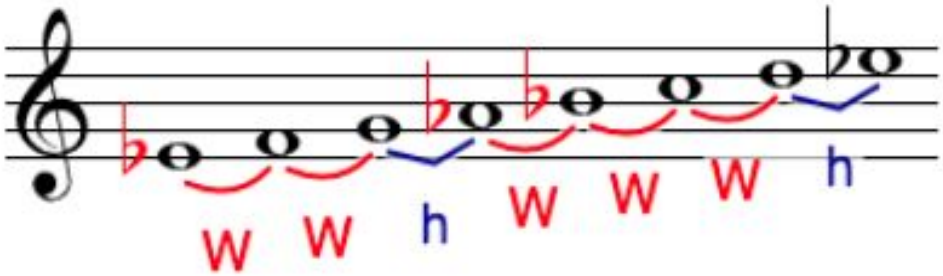
Building a Major Scale:

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



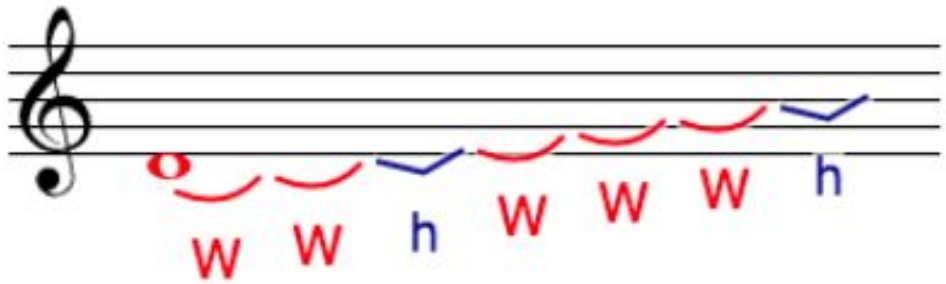
Building a Major Scale:

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



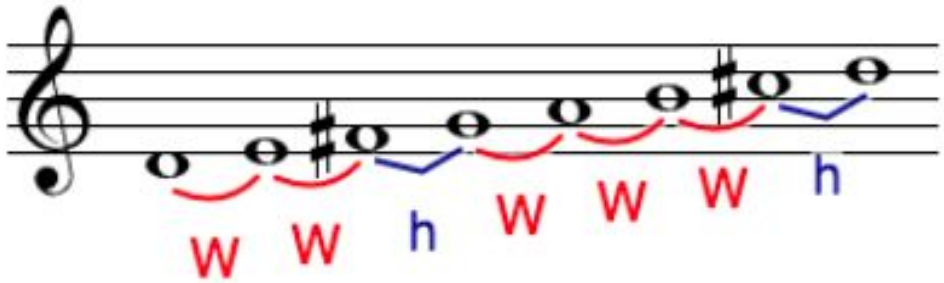
Building a Major Scale:

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



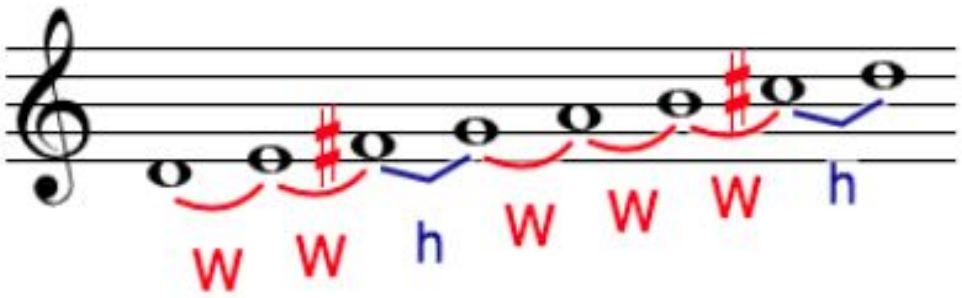
Building a Major Scale:

- 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