

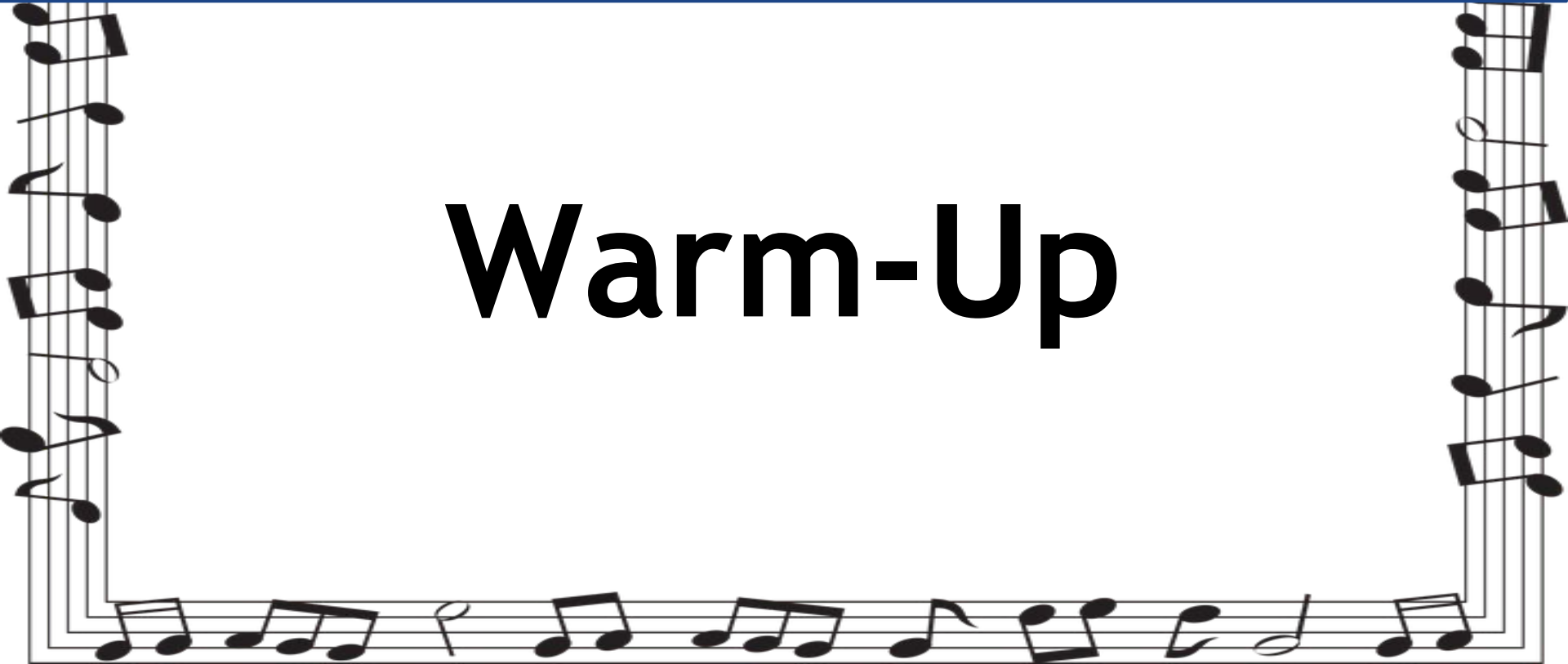
# 7th Grade Orchestra

Lesson: April 9, 2020

## Learning Target:

Students will learn how to build a major scale.

# Warm-Up





# Goal Warm-Up

1. It takes a team! Who are some people you can ask to help you meet your goals? Think about a family member, friend, or don't forget you can reach out to a teacher. We are here for you!
2. What specific actions steps have you taken to help you meet your goal?

# Lesson



A decorative border made of musical staves with various notes and clefs surrounds the central text. The border consists of four staves: top, bottom, left, and right. The top staff starts with a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes. The bottom staff contains a sequence of notes. The left and right staves contain vertical sequences of notes.

## Scales:

A scale is a group of notes going up and down in order.

↑ D-E-F#-G-A-B-C#-D

then back down

↓ C#-B-A-G-F#-E-D

A decorative border made of musical staves with various notes and clefs surrounds the central text. The top staff starts with a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes. The bottom staff also contains a sequence of notes. The left and right sides feature vertical staves with notes.

## Let's Play!

Try playing the D Major scale on your instrument to hear what it sounds like



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

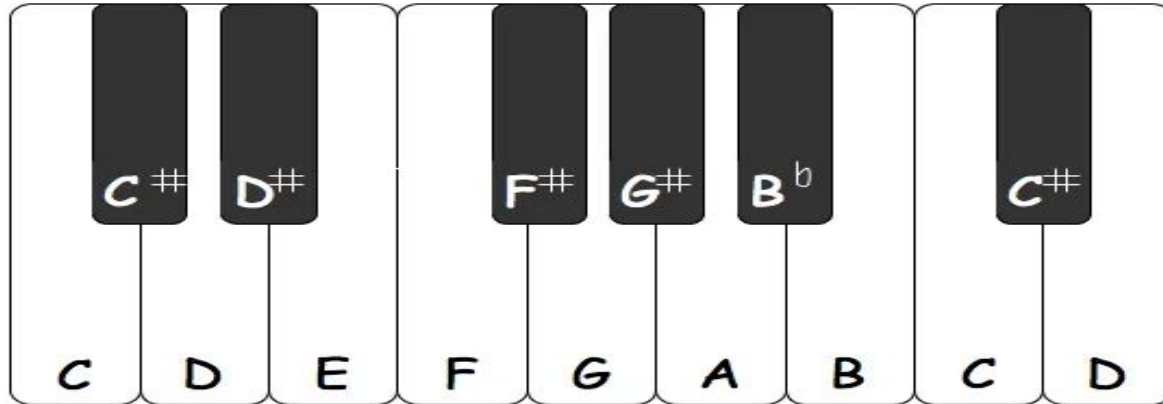
then back down



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

# Scales:

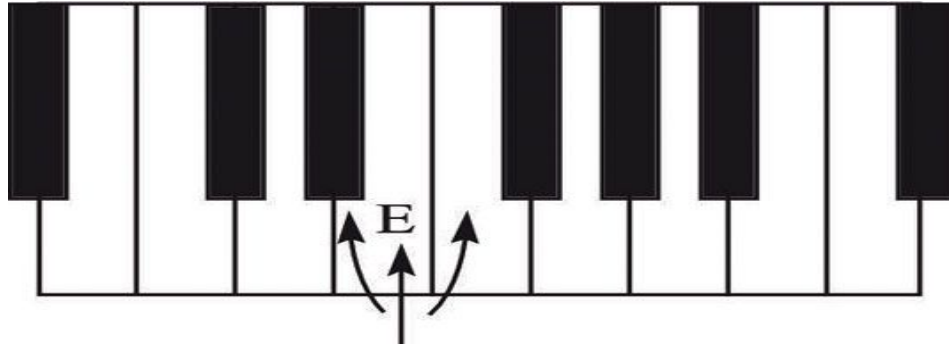
The notes move in either half steps or whole steps. Half steps/whole steps refers to the distance between two notes. Let's look at whole and half steps on a piano keyboard.



# Half Steps:

The smallest difference between two pitches is the **half step**, or semitone. Using the piano keyboard as a reference, if you pick a key then play the key that's right next to it (on the left or right) whether that key is black or white, you've moved one half step in pitch.

Example: E up to F natural is a half step. E down to D# is a half step.

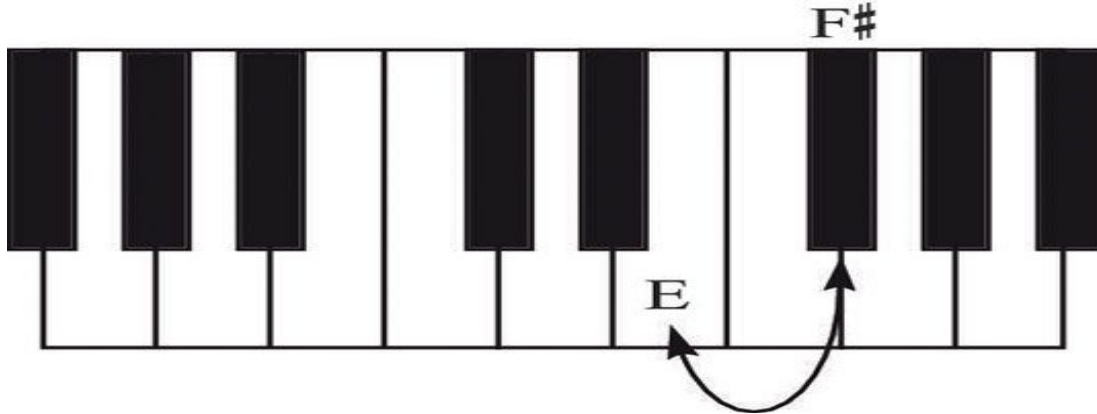




# Whole Steps:

If a half step on the piano is one key away from the starting point, then a **whole step** would be two keys away from the starting point.

Example: E moves up two keys to F#, making the distance a whole step



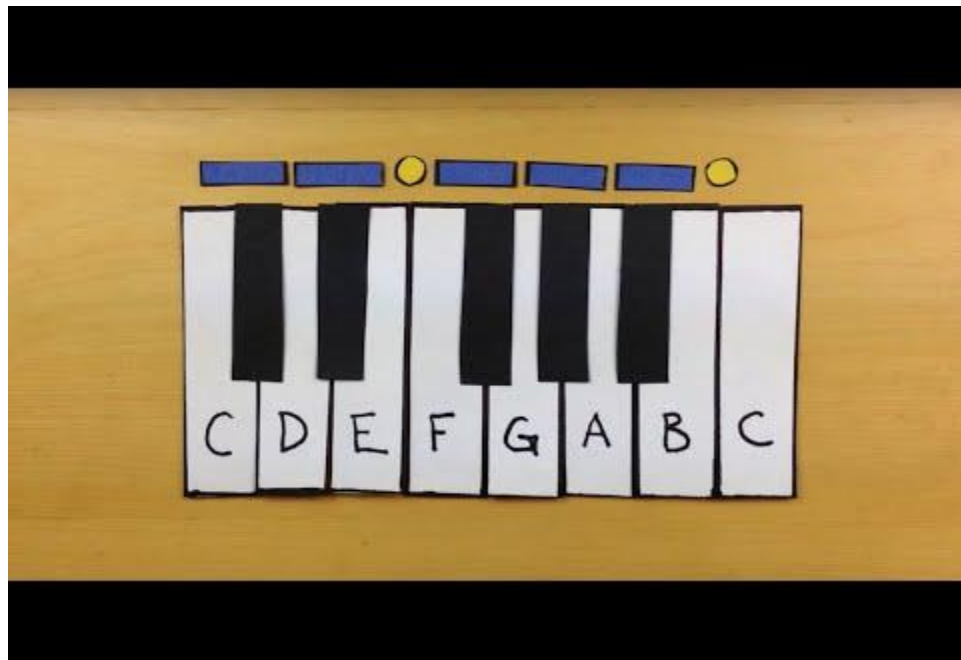
A decorative border of musical notation surrounds the text. It consists of a treble clef on the left, a staff with various notes and rests at the top, and a staff with notes and rests at the bottom. The notes are black and the rests are white.

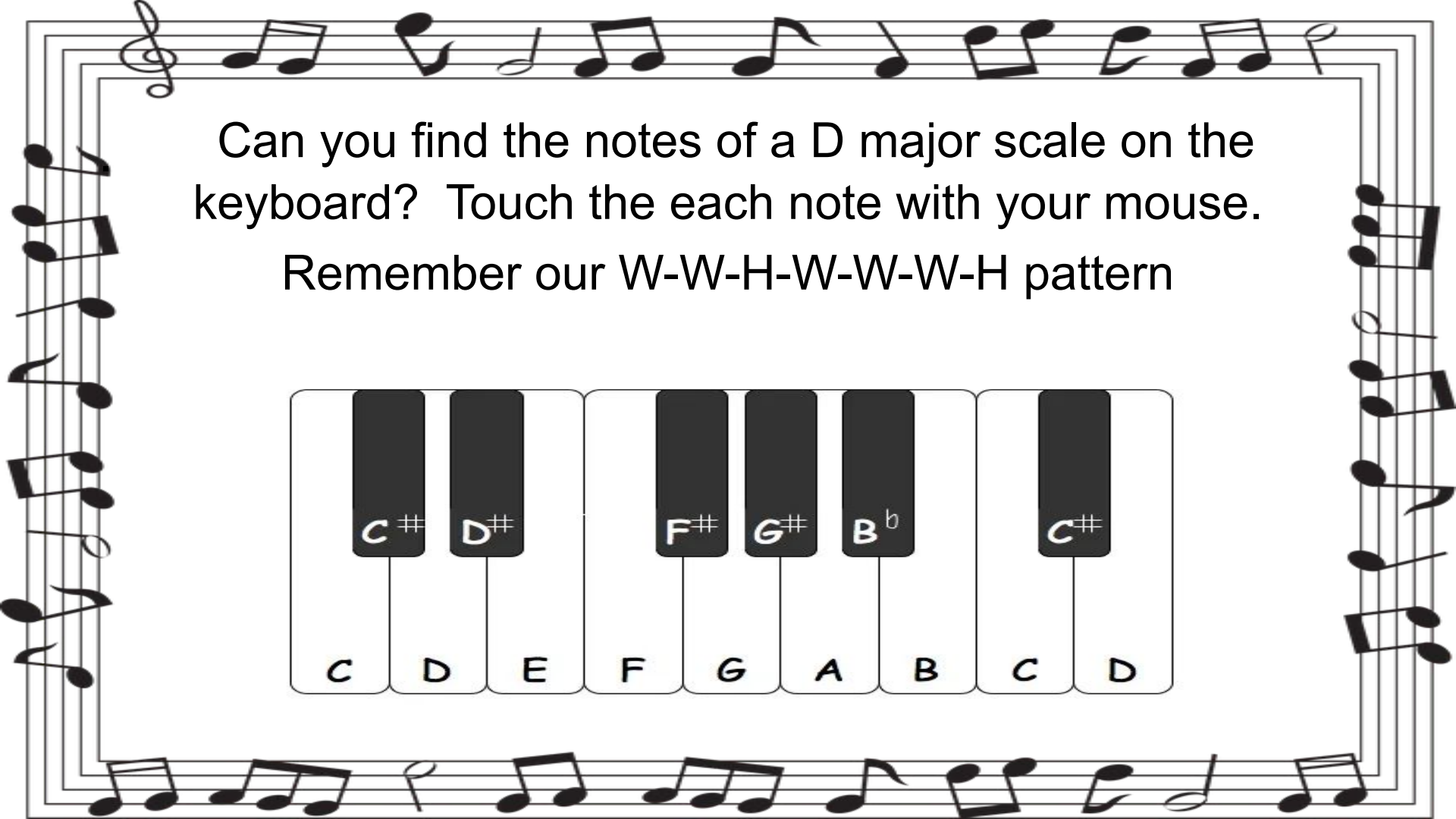
Major scales have specific order of whole and half steps:

**Whole=W** **Half=H**

**Pattern: W-W-H-W-W-W-H**

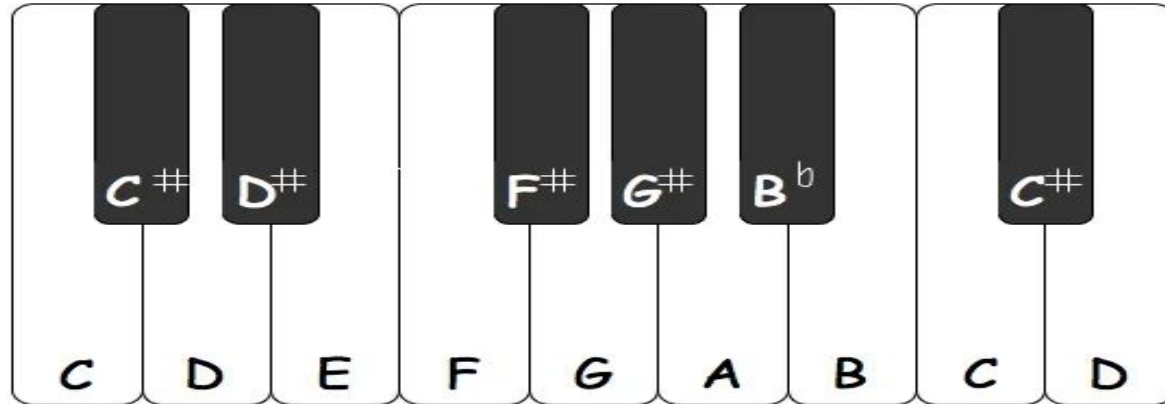
Watch this video about building a scale:



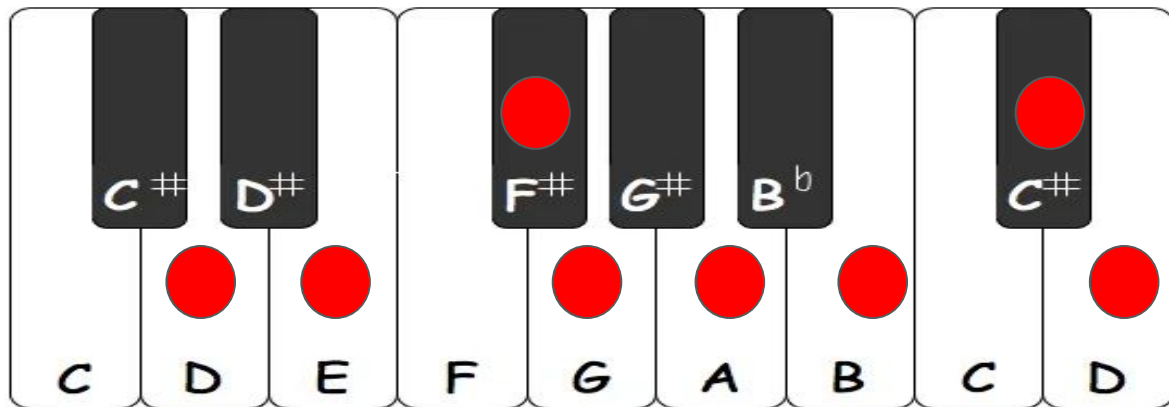
A decorative border of musical notation surrounds the central text. It features a treble clef at the top left, a series of notes on a staff at the top, and another series of notes at the bottom. On the left and right sides, there are vertical lines of musical notes, some beamed together.

Can you find the notes of a D major scale on the keyboard? Touch the each note with your mouse.

Remember our W-W-H-W-W-W-H pattern



Answer:



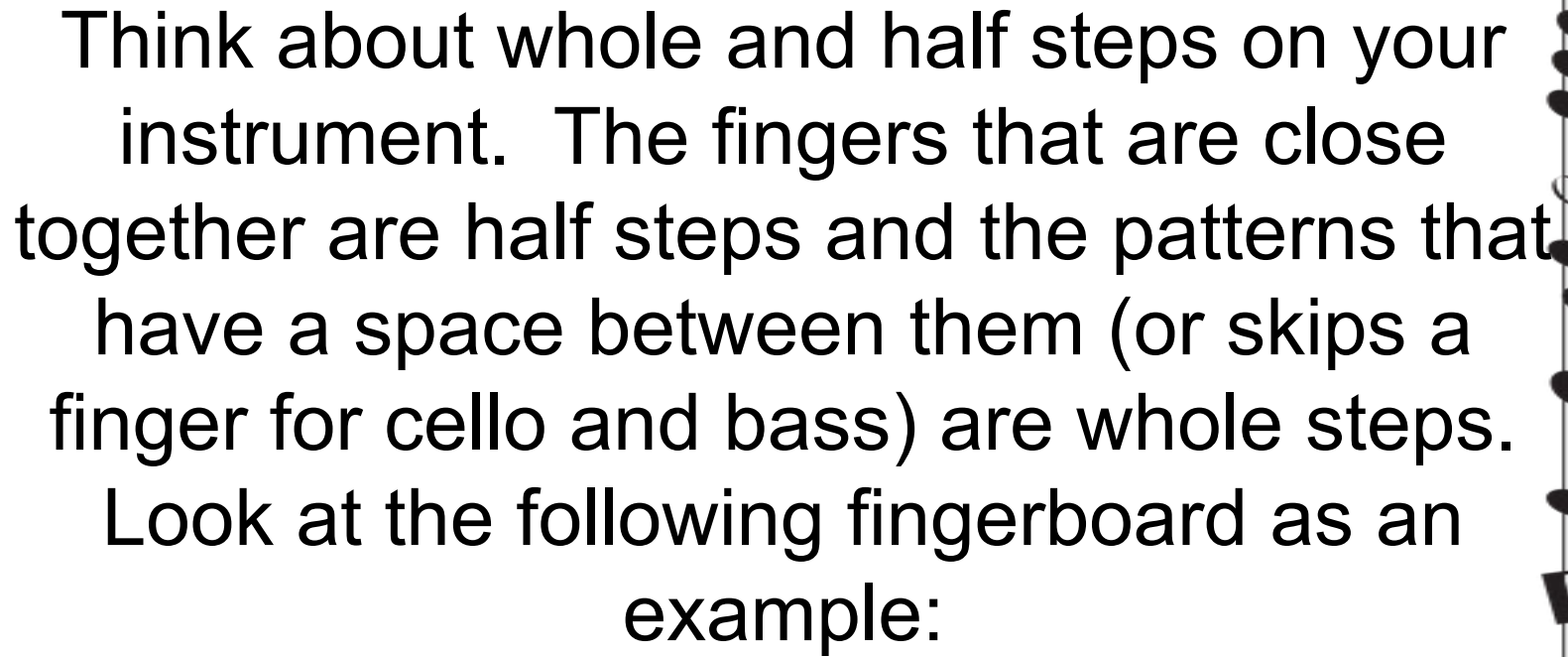
# Review



A decorative border made of musical staves and notes surrounds the text. The top staff starts with a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bottom staff contains notes: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The left and right sides feature vertical staves with various musical notes and stems.

## Practice:

**Let's try building more scales on your instrument. Pick a starting note and remember the W-W-H-W-W-W-H pattern to play any major scale!**

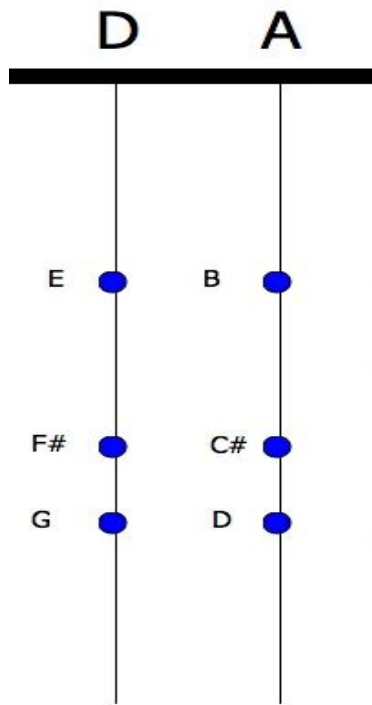
A decorative border of musical notation surrounds the text. It features a treble clef at the top left, a bass clef at the bottom left, and various notes and rests arranged in a rectangular frame.

Think about whole and half steps on your instrument. The fingers that are close together are half steps and the patterns that have a space between them (or skips a finger for cello and bass) are whole steps. Look at the following fingerboard as an example:



A decorative border of musical notation surrounds the central content. It features a treble clef at the top left, a bass clef at the bottom left, and various notes and rests arranged in a rectangular frame.

## Violin, Viola and Cello

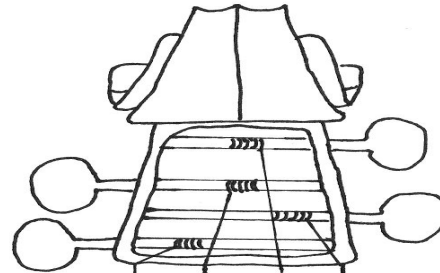


Can you see that  
C# to D fingers are  
close together?  
That is a half step!  
B to C# is a big  
space and is a  
whole step.

# Double Bass

First Position

**Bass**

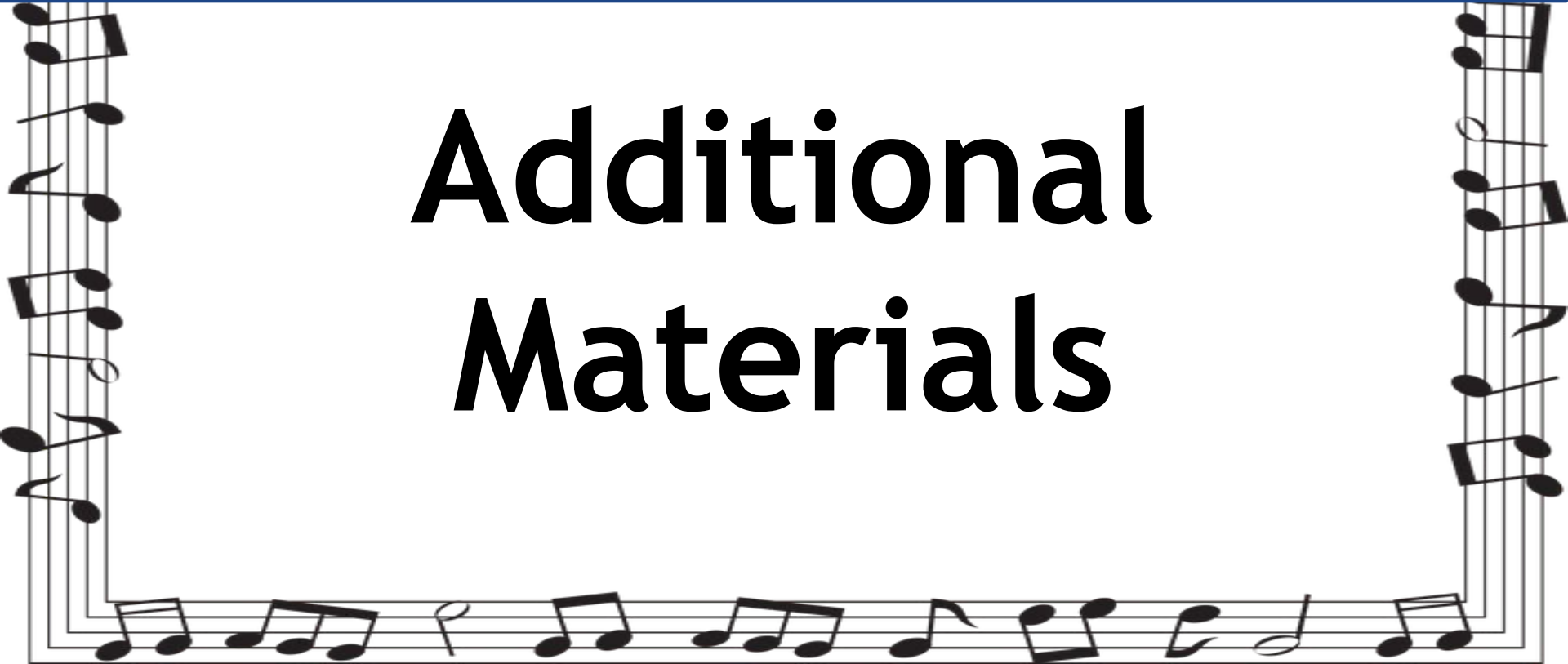


1st Finger	<b>F#</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	Red Tape
2nd Finger	<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Bb</b>	Halfway in between the tapes
4th Finger	<b>G#</b>	<b>C#</b>	<b>F#</b>	<b>B</b>	Blue Tape

Open Strings	<b>E</b> String	<b>A</b> String	<b>D</b> String	<b>G</b> String
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Notice the half step from E-F natural with 2nd finger, and the whole step from E-F# with 4th finger.

# Additional Materials



A decorative border made of musical staves with various notes and clefs. The top staff starts with a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes. The bottom staff also contains a sequence of notes. The left and right sides feature vertical staves with notes and clefs.

# Additional Practice:

1. View a tutorial

<https://www.musictheory.net/lessons/21>

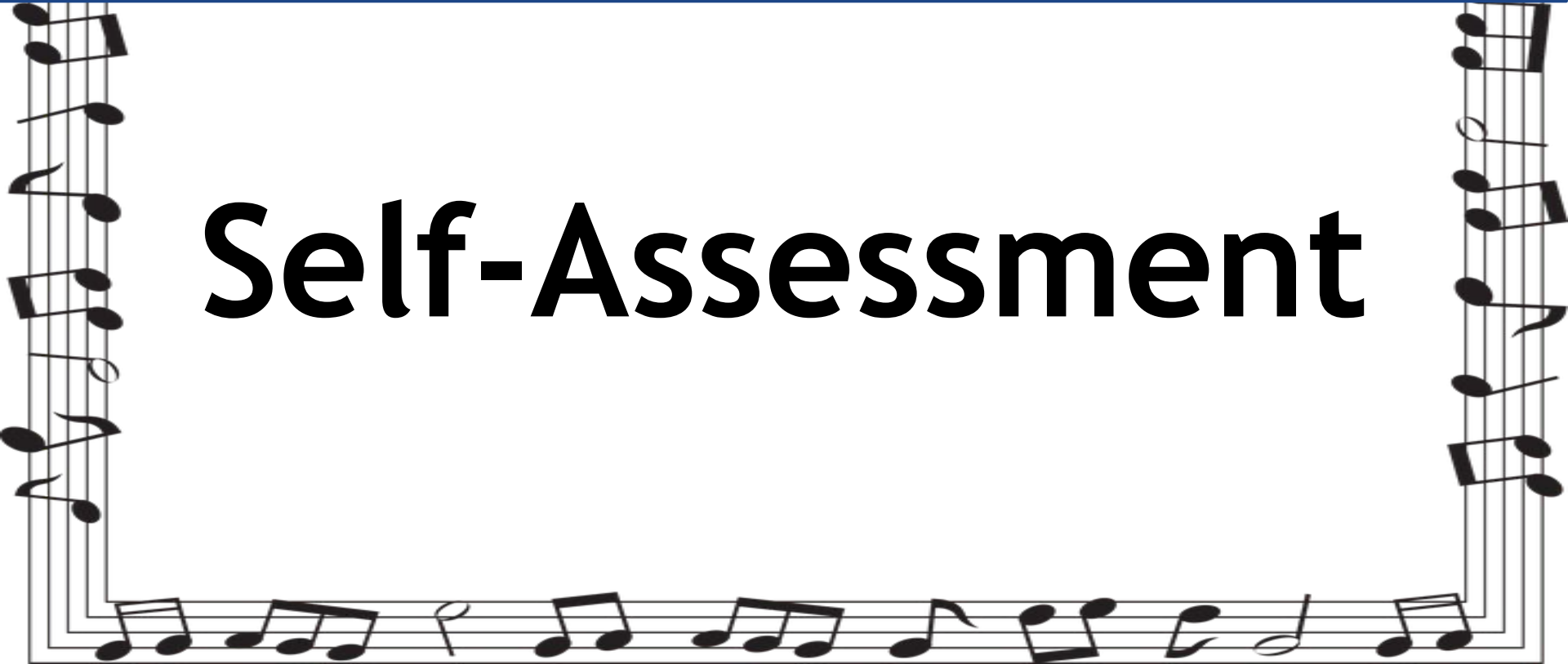
2. Print off staff paper and practice writing a scale

<https://www.blanksheetmusic.net/>

3. Scale building practice (treble and bass clef only)

<https://shop.theviolincase.com/pages/Learn-to-Build-a-Major-Scale.html>

# Self-Assessment



Test yourself to see if you can build other scales on a keyboard, your instrument, or writing it out on staff paper.

