

KIDS (OR ADULTS) ACTIVITIES

Live Stream Living Room Concert
Wednesday, April 22, 2020 7pm EST
Violinist, Larissa Fall



Work on these activities while you listen:

♪ Musical Note Maze and Mozart Bio

♪ Music Memory Game

♪ How to Read Music Worksheet

♪ Violin Facts

♪ String Instrument Worksheets

♪ Moon Coloring Sheet

♪ Note Value Match Up Game

♪ Bach Bio

LIVE STREAM OPTIONS:

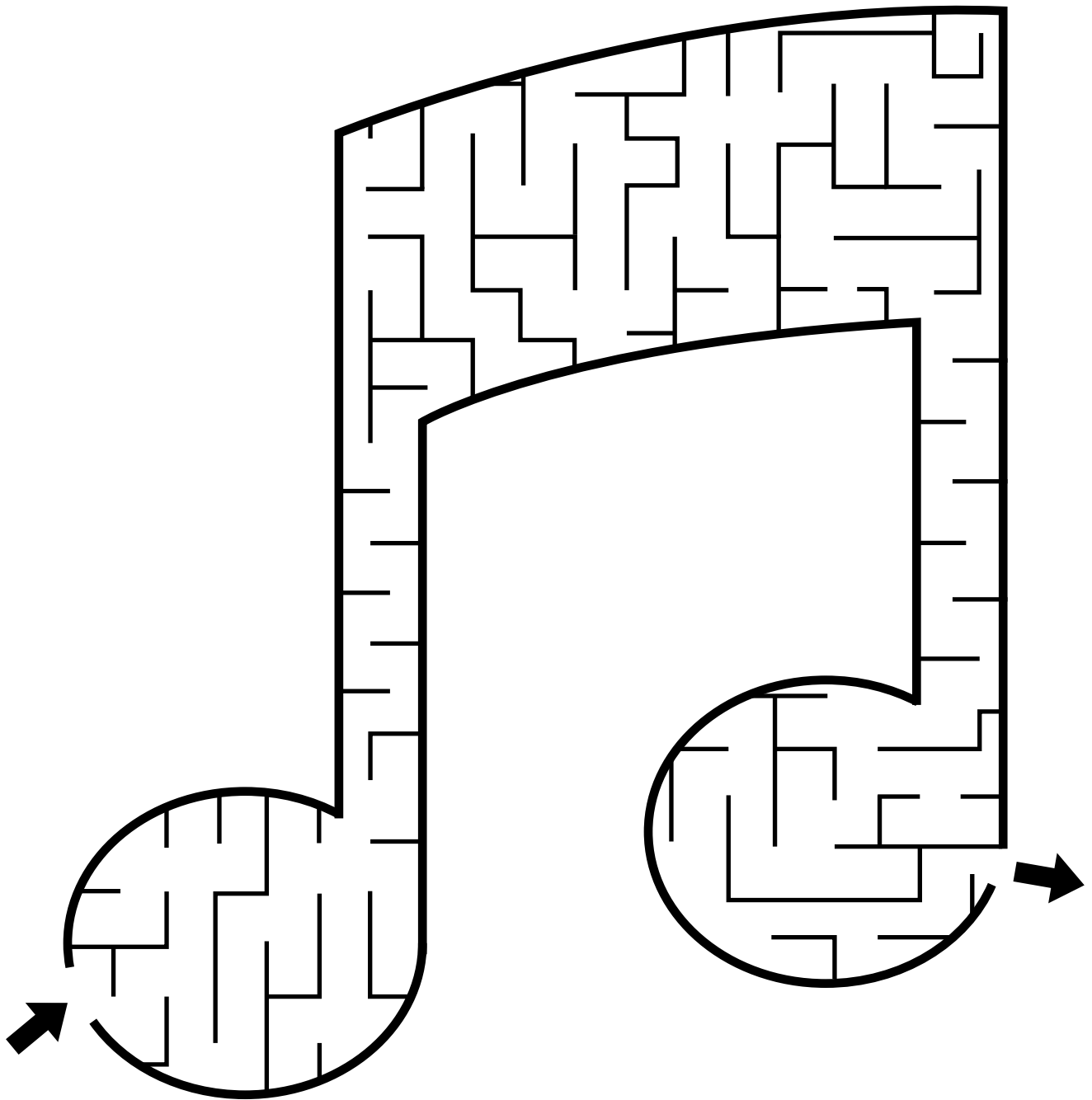
•  @LARISSA.FALL

•  [HTTPS://YOUTU.BE/XK7CAJULJXO](https://youtu.be/xk7cajuljxo)

•  FOR PERSONAL CONTACTS

During this live concert, work on these activities as you listen. You may need a pencil, crayons, markers, and scissors. Print this packet before the concert begins and have fun!

Musical Note Maze



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)



Born: 1756 (Salzburg, Austria)
Died: 1791 (Vienna, Austria)

FAST FACTS

- Toured Europe with his dad and sister as a child prodigy musician
- Wrote more than 150 musical works by age 18, and over 600 in his lifetime
- Made a living out of teaching students, writing pieces, and performing in concerts he organized
- Died when he was only 35

Mozart was a child prodigy, and is one of the greatest musicians in history. Because he was born into a family of musicians, Mozart and his sister Nannerl showed incredible talent early on. Their father, who was a violinist and composer for the archbishop of Salzburg, took young Amadeus and Nannerl on tours throughout Europe to display their talent in concerts. The frequent performances were exhausting, but they allowed Mozart's talent to develop at an rapid pace.

By age 3, Mozart developed perfect pitch, which means that he could sing any note you asked him to without having to use a piano for help (some musicians spend a lifetime *trying* to develop perfect pitch!). Mozart began composing music at age 6, and could improvise (make up music on the fly) on any tune by age 7. He later combined these skills by improvising many of the cadenzas in his piano concertos when he performed them. Mozart also wrote 34 symphonies, 16 quartets, 5 operas, and 100 other pieces by the time he was 18. He was truly a musical genius!

Through his family's travels, Mozart learned about many different styles of music, and met important composers, such as J.C. Bach (one of J.S. Bach's sons) and Joseph Haydn, who he became good friends with. Haydn even called Mozart the greatest composer he had known! Mozart became concertmaster for an archbishop in Salzburg when he was 16, but did not get paid, and was more interested in writing operas and instrumental music anyway, so he eventually moved back to Vienna, where he took on piano and composition students. He earned a great deal of money and a big reputation through writing, teaching, and performing with his students, but died suddenly in 1791, at age 35, probably because he didn't manage his money well, and could not pay for medical treatment when he fell ill.

Even though Mozart sadly died at a young age, the amount of incredible music he produced in his lifetime established him as one of the most important and talented composers in the classical period, and in the history of music.

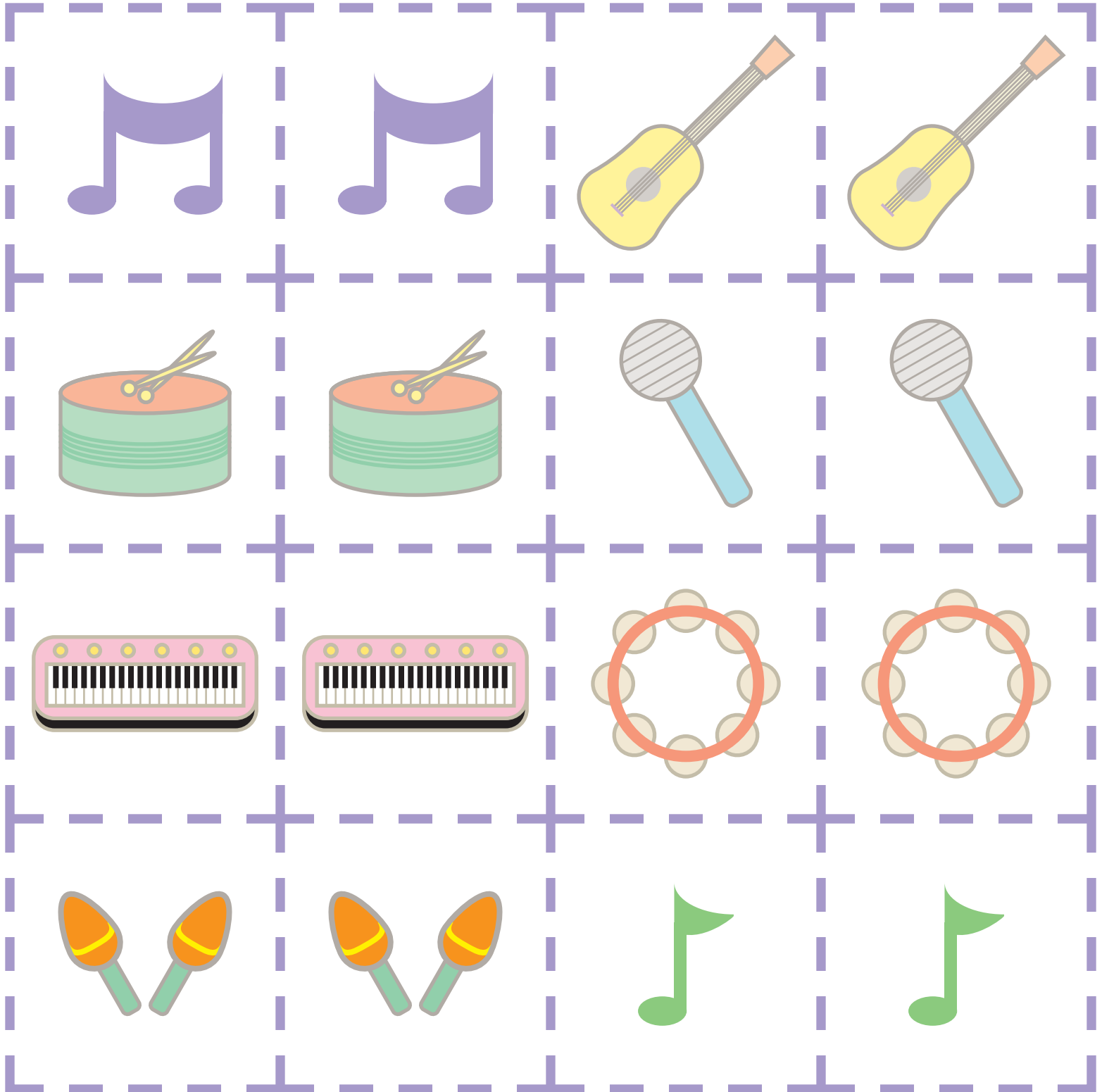


Let's Listen!

- The Metropolitan Orchestra performs Mozart's Overture to *The Magic Flute*, premiered in 1791, about 2 months before he died: [click here](#).
- Watch Mozart's *Piano Concerto No. 5, Movement 1*: [click here](#).

MAKE A MATCH: MUSIC

Cut out the game pieces below, mix them up and place them face down on the floor. Begin the game by turning one piece over, then another. If they match, put them in a pile. If they don't match, turn both pieces over and try again. Repeat until you've made all 8 matches.



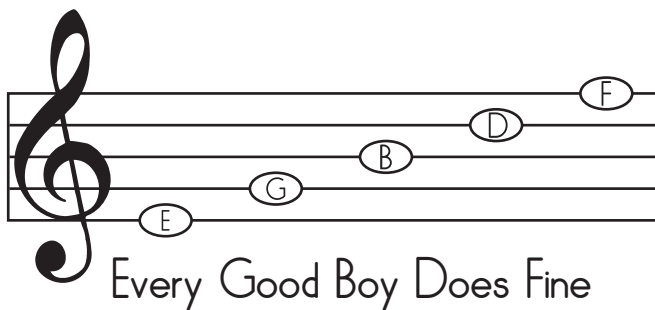
Reading Music: THE BASICS

The Treble Clef

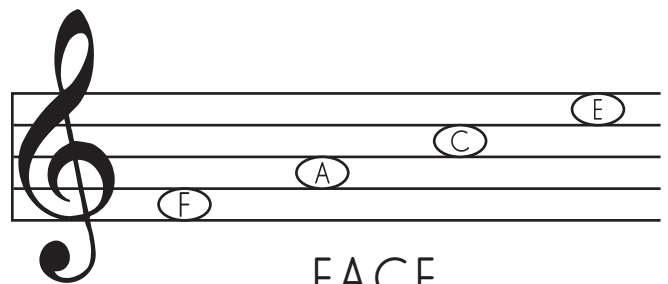


On the piano, the treble clef is played with the right hand. Notes can either sit on or above a staff line.

Here's a simple way to remember which notes sit on or in between the staff lines:

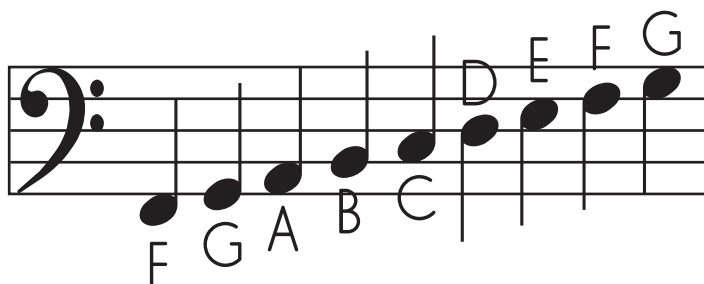


Every Good Boy Does Fine



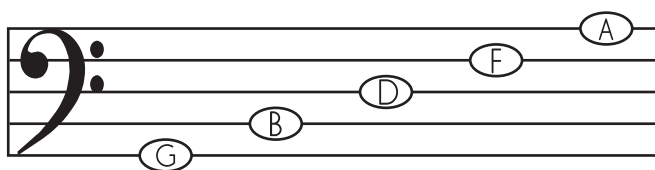
F.A.C.E.

The Bass Clef



On the piano, the bass clef is played with the left hand. Notes can either sit on or above a staff line.

Here's a simple way to remember which notes sit on or in between the staff lines:



Good Boys Do Fine Always

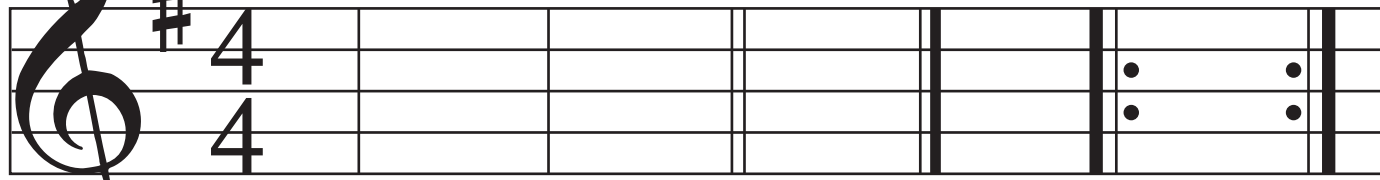


All Cows Eat Grass

Reading Music: MUSIC VOCAB

Treble Clef

Key Signature: a series of sharp or flat symbols placed at the beginning of the staff.
If a note is marked sharp or flat in the key signature, it will always be played as so throughout the song.



Standard Double End Begin Repeat End Repeat

Measure [Bar]: segment of beats defined by the time signature.
Above are some different types of bar-lines.

Time Signature: used to tell how many beats are in each measure and which note value gets one beat.

Basic Note Value and Rests



Sixteenth Notes



Eighth Notes



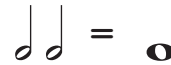
Quarter Notes
[1 beat]



Half Notes



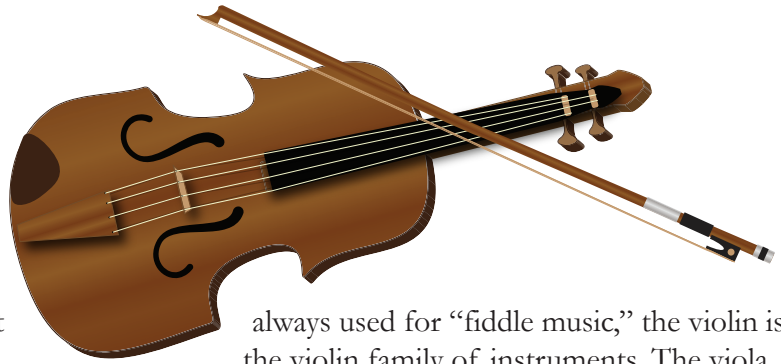
Whole Note



Rest: an interval of silence represented by a symbol which tells how long the rest lasts.
Below are examples of different lengths of rests.



Violin



Sometimes called a “fiddle,” although not the smallest, highest pitched instrument in the violin family of instruments. The viola and cello are two of its cousins. The name “violin” comes from the Medieval Latin word *vitula*, meaning “stringed instrument.” The modern form of the violin was first made in Italy in the 16th century.

always used for “fiddle music,” the violin is

A “**luthier**” is a person who makes and repairs violins. Violins are usually made of wood. They have four nylon or metal strings and a figure-eight shaped body with two S-shaped holes. The strings run from the body up a long neck to tuning keys, much like a guitar. There is a chin rest at the base of the violin used to balance the base between the player’s jaw and shoulder. The player then uses the hand of that shoulder to hold down the strings on the neck in varying positions. There are no frets to show where to hold the strings. Players must learn the proper finger placements for correct **intonation**, or pitch accuracy, by memory. The other hand holds the bow, a long stick with a ribbon of horsehair strung along its length. The bow is moved across the strings in slow or fast motions (*arco*) as the other hand holds the strings on the neck to produce music. The strings can be plucked (**pizzicato**) as well with fingers or a pick, which is thought to be the way violins were first played. The bow is thought to have been invented by horse owners in Central Asia.

Violins are also one main instrument in concert halls. Violin musicians play many genres of music including Baroque, classical, jazz, folk, country, rock, and traditional music of many Asian, European and Indian cultures.



.....

1. **New terms:** See how these three terms are used in the text, and write a definition next to each one.

luthier

intonation

pizzicato

2. What material are bow strings made of?

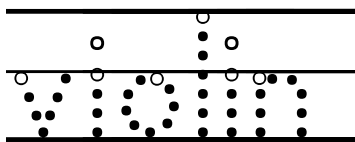
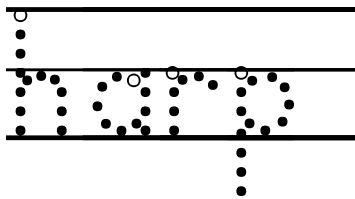
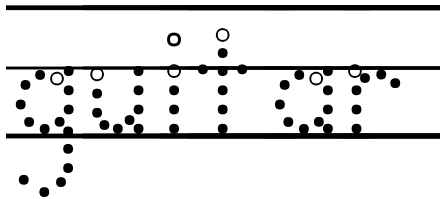
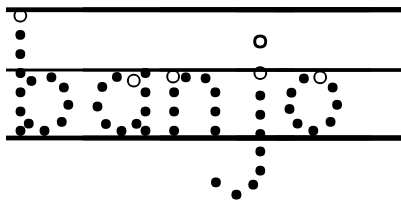
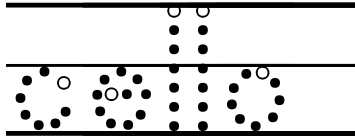
3. Violins are used in concert halls.

True or False?

4. Name two other instruments in the violin family.

String Instruments

Trace the name of each string instrument.





Find and circle the string instruments in the puzzle.

autoharp

banjo

cello

dulcimer

guitar

harp

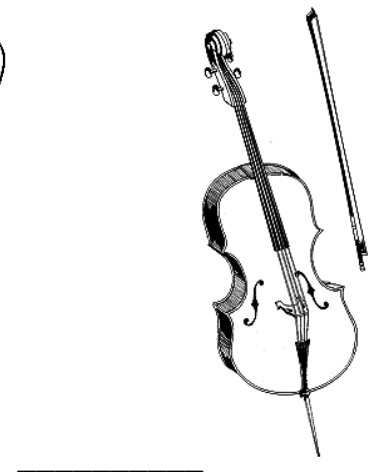
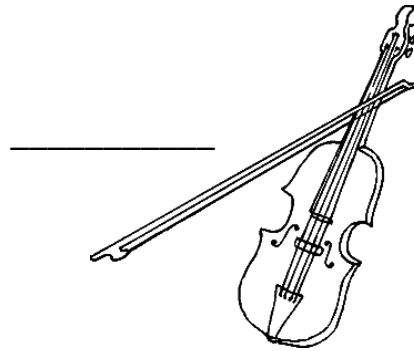
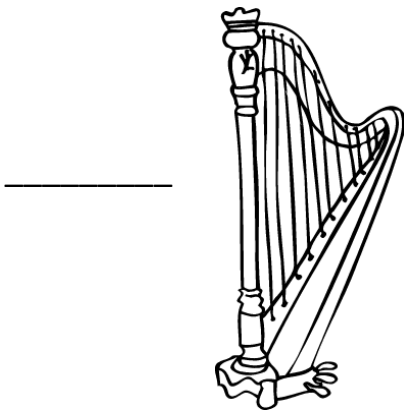
mandolin

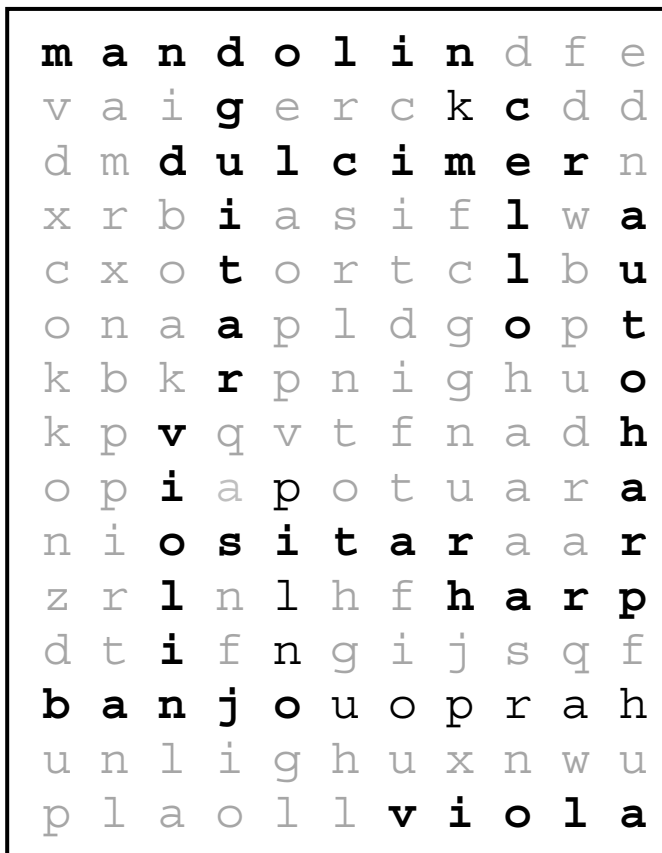
sitar

viola

violin

Label the string instruments.



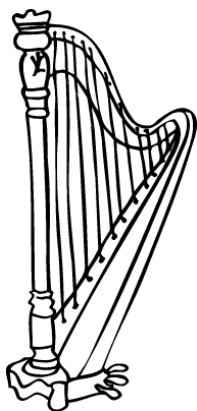


Find and circle the string instruments in the puzzle.

- autoharp
- banjo
- cello
- dulcimer
- guitar
- harp
- mandolin
- sitar
- viola
- violin

Label the string instruments.

harp



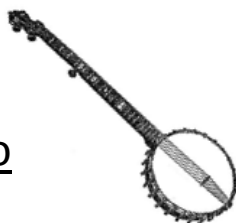
violin



guitar



banjo



cello



String Instruments

Draw a line from each instrument to its name.



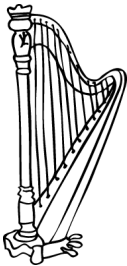
guitar



violin



banjo



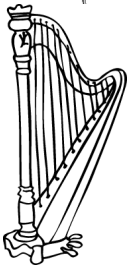
cello



harp

String Instruments

Draw a line from each instrument to its name.



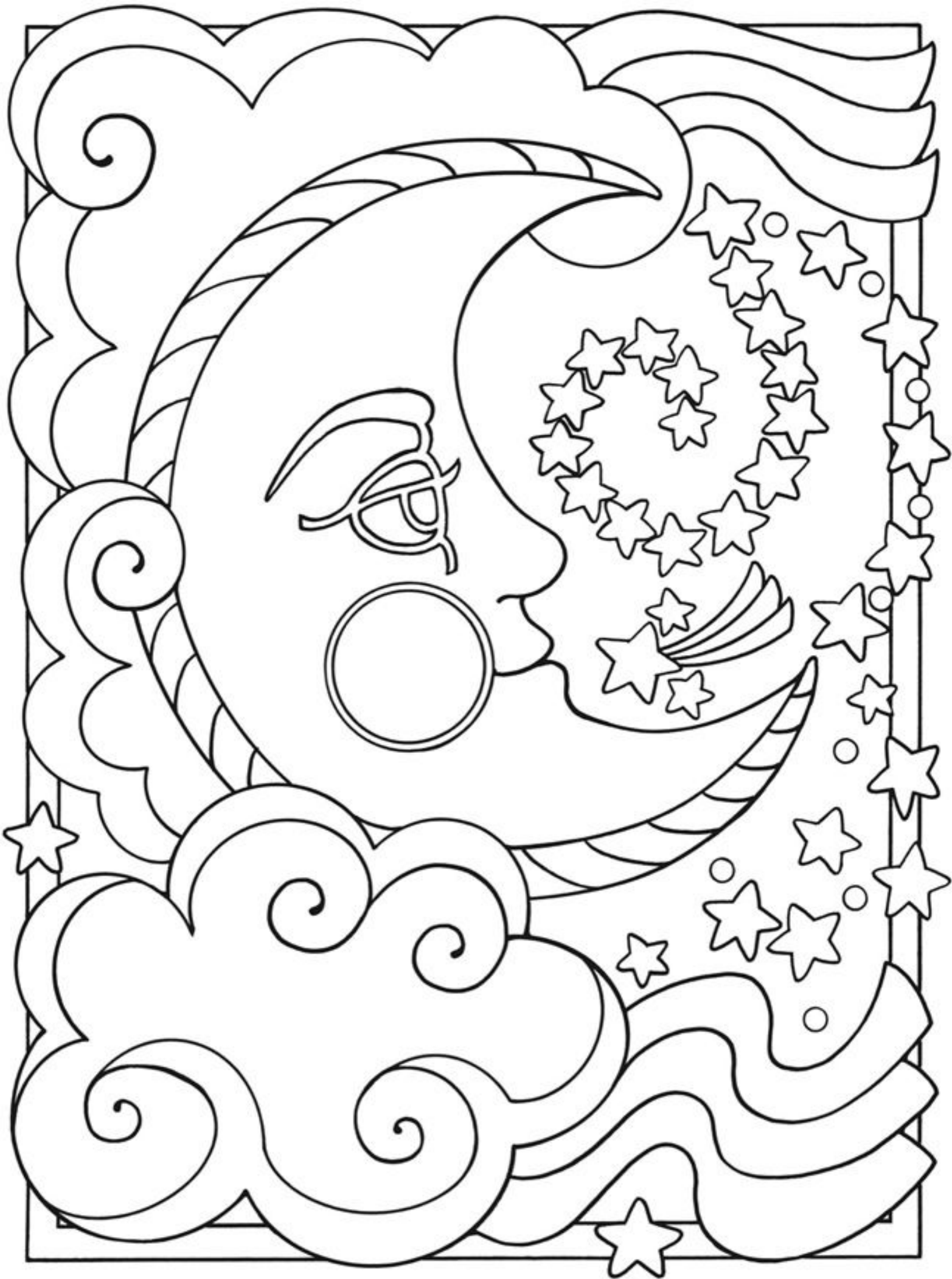
guitar

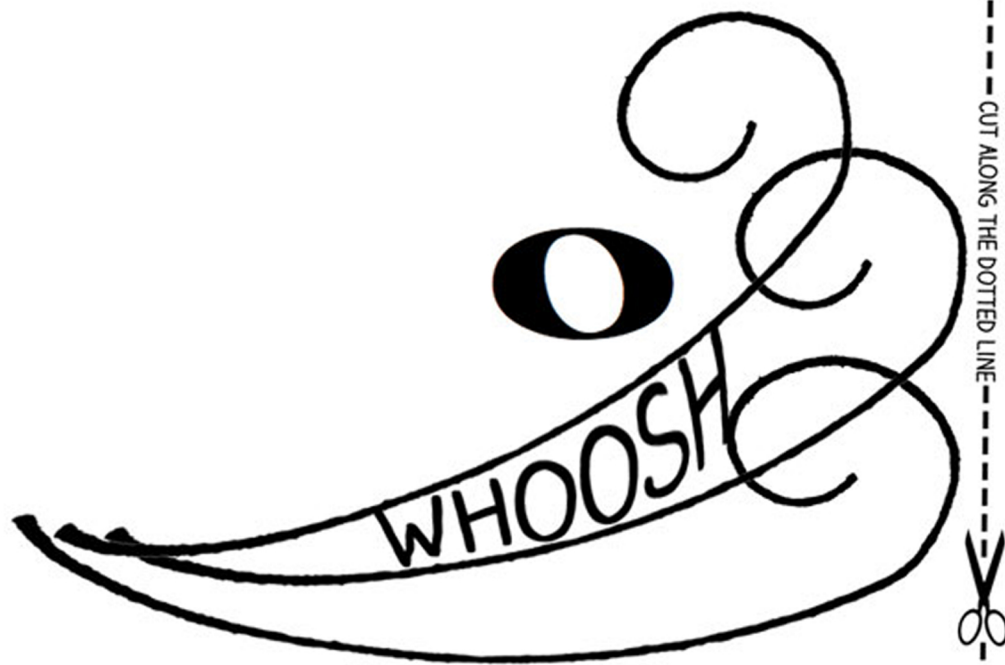
violin

banjo

cello

harp





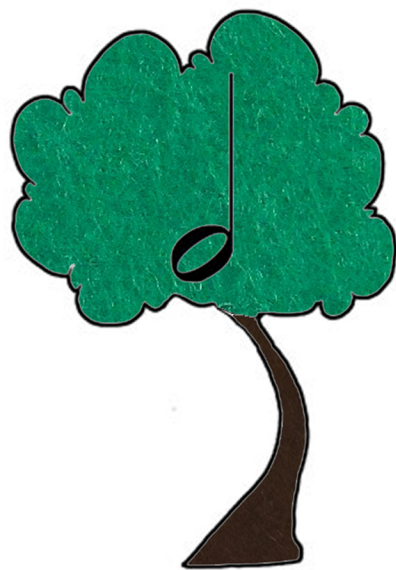
CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINE

WHOOSH! GOES THE
WIND

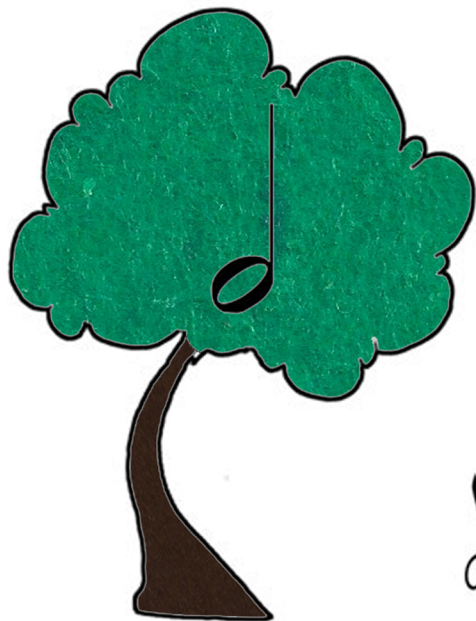


BIG DADDY SEMIBREVE
(WHOLE NOTE)

SWAY



SWAY



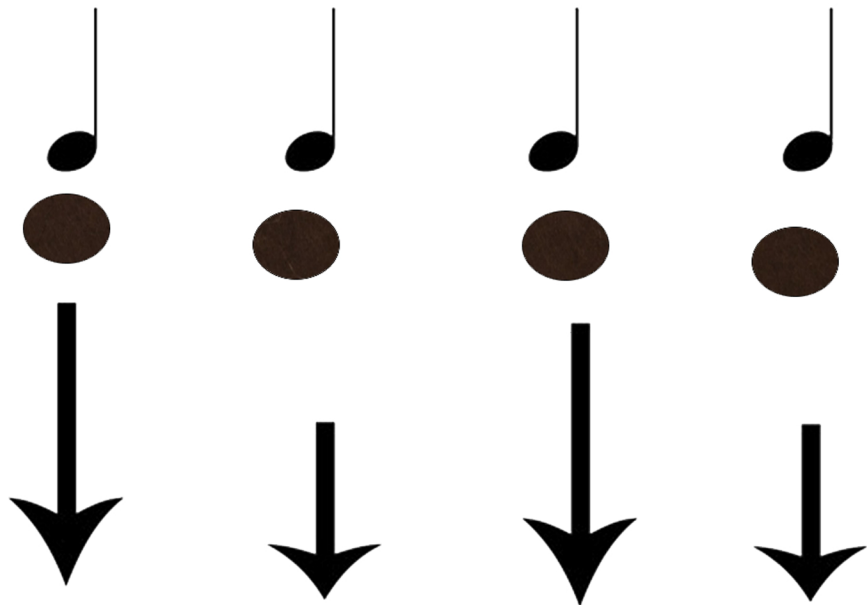
CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINE

THE TREES SWAY



TO & FRO
MUMMY MINIM
(HALF NOTE)

PLOP PLOP DROP DROP



CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINE

CONKERS PLOP PLOP
AS THEY DROP, DROP



BIG BROTHER CROTCHET
(1/4 NOTE)

FLUTTER FLUTTER FLUTTER FLUTTER



CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINE

AND THE LEAVES GO
FLUTTER, FLUTTER
FLUTTER, FLUTTER



LITTLE QUAVER TWINS
(1/8 NOTE)



Johann Sebastian Bach

was born in Eisenach, Germany in 1685. As a child, Bach's father taught him to play [violin](#) and [harpsichord](#). His uncles were all musicians, serving as church organists and court chamber musicians. One of his uncles, Johann Christoph Bach, introduced him to the art of [organ](#) playing.

In 1707, Bach married his second cousin Maria Barbara Bach. They had seven children. In 1720 Maria died, and Bach married Anna Magdalena Wilcke in 1721. Bach had 13 more children with Anna Magdalena. He was a father to 20 children in all.

In 1723, Bach became the cantor, organist, and music [composer](#) for St. Thomas Lutheran Church in Leipzig, Germany. Bach remained there for the rest of his life.

Some of Bach's most famous works include the *Brandenburg Concertos*, the *Well-Tempered Clavier*, and the celebrated organ work *Toccatina and Fugue in D Minor*.

Johann Sebastian Bach died in 1750. Bach was not appreciated during his lifetime and was considered an "old-fashioned" composer. Today, Bach is considered to be one of the most influential composers of all time. In fact, he is now such an important composer that the year of his death is a defining point in music history. It marks the end of the [Baroque Era](#).

Hope you had a fun
musical adventure!

www.larissafall.com

PROGRAM

Live Stream Living Room Concert
Wednesday, April 22, 2020 7pm EST
Violinist, Larissa Fall



- 🎵 **Violin Sonata in C Major, K 303**
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, 1778
- 🎵 **Claire de Lune** from *Suite Bergamasque*
Claude Debussy, 1905
- 🎵 **Chaconne in G Minor**
Tomaso Antonio Vitali, 1745
- 🎵 **Greensleeves**
Traditional English folk song, 1580
- 🎵 **Gold**, from Irish Musical Drama *Once*
Fergus O'Farrell, James o'Leary, Glen Hansard 2007
- 🎵 **Fly Me To The Moon**
Bart Howard, 1954
- 🎵 **Señorita**
Shawn Mendes and Camila Cabello, 2019
- 🎵 **Loure**, from Cello Suite No. 3 in C Major
Johann Sebastian Bach, 1717-23

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