<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gym</th>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Music</th>
<th>Art</th>
<th>Gym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do 30 Jumping Jacks.</td>
<td>Write a silly song with a family member.</td>
<td>Go to: <a href="https://www.nyphilkids.org/games/main.phtml">https://www.nyphilkids.org/games/main.phtml</a> and explore!</td>
<td>Draw a Leprechaun up to no good.</td>
<td>Go for a 10-minute run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice typing for 30 minutes in Typing Club.</td>
<td>Complete the <em>Wind Instrument Crossword</em> from your instrument Family review packet!</td>
<td>Choose a “How to Draw” video on YouTube and follow along.</td>
<td>Do 20 sit-ups.</td>
<td>Go on YouTube and search for books read by famous actors. Listen to a story read by them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing a song we have learned in class (from this year or from past years!)</td>
<td>Complete an exterior or interior sketch of your home.</td>
<td>Put your favorite TV show on MUTE and read the captions.</td>
<td>Free Space</td>
<td>Go for a hike with family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search and sketch your most memorable big game play. (ex. 2015 Super Bowl Butler Catch or Bruins Bobby Orr Victory Goal)</td>
<td>Play “Music Chief” with friends or family.</td>
<td>High knees for 2 minutes.</td>
<td>Draw a big flower and use different patterns to fill each petal.</td>
<td>Go to: <a href="https://www.musictheory.net/exercises">https://www.musictheory.net/exercises</a> and click on “Note Identification” to practice the music staff!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play basketball for 30 minutes. Practice dribbling, passing, and shooting.</td>
<td>Write down the lyrics down to your favorite song.</td>
<td>Look into a mirror or snap a selfie and create a self portrait in the material of your choice.</td>
<td>Interview a family member: Ask them about their favorite music and why it is their favorite! (write down to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** Students are to complete two boxes for each special. Parents/Guardians are to initial and date each box as they are completed. Sign bottom when complete. If an assignment requires you to write or draw something, turn it in with this paper when you return.
# Specials Bingo Board

**Week 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gym</th>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Music</th>
<th>Art</th>
<th>Gym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make a card for someone special and write a short note inside that would make them smile.</td>
<td>Complete the Percussion Instrument Wordsearch from your Instrument Family review packet!</td>
<td>Sketch your favorite pair of shoes.</td>
<td>Do 50 crunches.</td>
<td>Read for 30 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teach a family member how to decode—use 2, 4, 6, 8, Miss White, or Closet Key!</td>
<td>Listen to one of your favorite songs and illustrate the lyrics.</td>
<td>Practice typing for 30 minutes.</td>
<td>Practice any sport for 30 minutes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search &quot;Sketchbook Tour&quot; on YouTube and choose a video to inspire your own creativity. (Warning: these videos can be addicting!)</td>
<td>Watch a musical movie. Write its name here:</td>
<td>Do 100 thrusts/shadow boxing.</td>
<td>Go outside and sketch something in nature that catches your eye.</td>
<td>Keep the beat while listening to a song you like!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do 20 minutes of aerobics.</td>
<td>Read out loud in front of a mirror and try to add tone and voice when you read.</td>
<td>Create a work of art using washable markers, then use water lightly to spread the color for more of a watercolor effect.</td>
<td>Go to: <a href="https://www.musictechteacher.com/">https://www.musictechteacher.com/</a> Click on &quot;Quizzes&quot; tab, then &quot;Quizzes/Games.&quot; Play some instrument games!</td>
<td>Go to Google and search for free recipes. Read a recipe for breakfast, lunch, dinner and dessert item.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Free Space**

**Directions:** Students are to complete two boxes for each special. Parents/Guardians are to initial and date each box as they are completed. Sign bottom when complete. If an assignment requires you to write or draw something, turn it in with this paper when you return.
# Gym
Go for a 20-minute bike ride.

# Library
Read a new chapter book for 30 minutes.

# Music
Listen to Vivaldi's "Spring." Draw a picture to show what the music makes you think or feel.

# Art
Draw your favorite character from a book, show, movie, or game.

# Gym
Do 10 burpees.

# Library
Write an acrostic poem about your favorite food and decorate the paper.

# Music
Write an 8-beat musical pattern using the notes you know.

# Art
Lay down, cross your feet, and draw them. Use pencil and practice your shading and value. (no socks allowed... too easy!)

# Gym
Do 10 push-ups/20 knee push-ups.

# Library
Practice your vocabulary on www.freerice.com for 30 minutes.

# Music
Read a book about music. Write the name here:

# Art
Collect different types of leaves from outside and do a rubbing of them using pencil/ crayon/ colored pencil.

# Gym
Go on YouTube and look up 5 song titles and read the lyrics while you sing.

# Art
Go to: www.therhythmtrainer.com/ to practice decoding rhythms!

# Library
Do 30 minutes of yoga.

# Gym
Ask a loved one what their prized possession is and complete a sketch of it.

# Music
Go to: www.therhythmtrainer.com/ to practice decoding rhythms!

# Art
Watch a Bob Ross "Joy of Painting" episode.

# Music
Complete the String Instrument Scramble from your Instrument Family review packet!

# Gym
Do 30 squats.

# Library
Type or write out a journal entry of your day.

# Art
If you were a super hero what would your super power be? Draw a comic strip of you saving the world!

# Music
Play "Closet Key" with friends or family.

# Library
Practice typing for 30 minutes in Typing Club.

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**Directions:** Students are to complete two boxes for each special. Parents/Guardians are to initial and date each box as they are completed. Sign bottom when complete. If an assignment requires you to write or draw something, turn it in with this paper when you return.
Instrument Family

Review Packet gr. 4-6
Percussion Instruments Word Search

Find and circle these words in the puzzle. The words are both forward and backwards in all directions.

BASS DRUM  CONGA DRUMS  ORGAN  TIMPANI
BONGO DRUMS  CYMBALS  PIANO  TRIANGLE
CASTANETS  GLOCKENSPIEL  SLEIGH BELLS  WOODBLOCK
CHIMES  GONG  SNARE DRUM  XYLOPHONE
CLAVES  HARPSICHORD  TAMBOURINE

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Percussion Instrument Facts

Percussion instruments create sound in one of two ways: by vibrating a stretched membrane (membranophones) or by vibrating a piece of solid material (idiophones). The percussionist can make these vibrations by striking, shaking, plucking, scraping, or rubbing the instrument.

The snare drum has a drumhead on both ends. When the drum is struck with sticks, it stretches several strings making its rattling sound. The snare drum is used often for drum rolls.

The bass drum is a large drum that is carried or set in a vertical position. It is used for keeping the beat in the music, especially in marches. The bass drum is played with a pair of large, padded sticks or beaters, or with a single padded stick attached to a foot pedal.

Timpani, sometimes called kettledrums, is a set of two or more large, bowl-shaped drums that are struck by felt-covered mallets. Unlike many drums, the timpani can be tuned to have deeper sounds.

Bongo drums are made from the cylindrical shells of hollowed-out trees. These small drums are played by placing them between the knees and striking them with the hands or fingers.

Congo drums are long, barrel-shaped drums that are usually used in sets of two to four. They can be struck with hands or with sticks.

The triangle is a steel rod in the shape of a triangle. It is struck with a steel rod to make its sound.

The gong is a circular, metal instrument that hangs from a frame. Its deep sound is made when it is struck at the center with a felt- or leather-covered mallet.

Cymbals are circular metal plates that make a crashing sound when they are struck together. They can also be struck with a stick.

Castanets are finger cymbals made from small disks of metal, hardwood, or ivory that are joined at the inner edge. Dancers often snap them between their thumbs and fingers.

Claves are two cylindrical, hardwood sticks that are played by resting one stick on the fingertips and striking it with the other stick.

Sleigh bells are small bells that are attached to a leather strap. The strap is shaken to make its sound.

The tambourine has a circular, wooden frame with small metal disks or bells set in the frame. It may also have one or two skins stretched over its shallow frame. Tambourines can be shaken or struck to make their jingling sound.

The woodblock is a rectangular piece of hardwood that has one or two slots cut into it. It is played by striking the blocks with wooden drumsticks or beaters.

The xylophone has wooden slabs that are arranged like a keyboard. It is struck with small, hard mallets.

Chimes are a small set of bells that are tuned to the major scale. They are struck with a hammer.

A glockenspiel is a set of tuned, metal bars of different lengths that are arranged like a piano keyboard. The instrument is struck with small hammers made of wood, bone, rubber, or plastic.

The piano is a keyboard instrument that makes sound when its felt-covered hammers strike its wire strings.

The organ is a keyboard instrument that is played with both the hands and feet. The electronic organ is a keyboard instrument that uses electronic circuits and a loudspeaker to make its sound.

The harpsichord is a stringed keyboard instrument. Its sound is made when a key is depressed causing a plectrum (pick) to pluck a string inside.
Wind Instruments Crossword

Use the clues to help finish the puzzle.

ACROSS

4. It is called the tenor oboe.
5. This instrument looks like a clarinet, but it has a double reed.
6. This brass instrument is often used in military events.
11. This instrument makes up the tenor and bass section of the woodwinds.
12. This dark-colored instrument has a beak-like mouthpiece and easily blends with other instruments.
13. This horn has a short, wide mouthpiece, a flared bell, and valves.
14. This long, narrow instrument is usually silver.

DOWN

1. It is similar to both the clarinet and oboe.
2. It is often played with the right hand inside the bell.
3. Its long slide gives it the greatest note range.
7. This instrument was played before the flute was invented.
8. It is a smaller version of the flute.
9. It is the lowest-pitched instrument in the brass section.
10. It is the lowest-pitched member of the clarinet family.
Wind Instrument Facts

Wind instruments, which are classified as woodwinds and brass, use vibrating air inside the tube of the instrument to produce sound. The pitch of a wind instrument is dependent upon the volume of air that is vibrating. A lower pitch is created with a large volume of vibrating air; a higher pitch is created with a smaller volume of vibrating air. A longer instrument tube creates a greater volume of air, so the pitch is lower. The air volume, as well as the speed of the player’s lip vibration, determines the pitch of brass instruments.

Woodwinds

Woodwinds can be played in one of three ways: by blowing across an edge (flute, piccolo, and recorder), blowing between a surface and a single reed (clarinet, bass clarinet, and saxophone), and blowing between two reeds (oboe, bassoon, and English horn).

The flute is a long, narrow instrument most often made out of silver-tone metal. It produces a light, cheerful sound.

The piccolo is a smaller version of the flute; it plays an octave higher than the flute.

The recorder was played before the flute was invented. It has a block just below the blowhole, which directs the flow of air.

The clarinet is a dark-colored instrument with a beak-like mouthpiece and a flared-out bell. It is used in many types of music because it can easily blend with other instruments.

The bass clarinet is a much larger version of the clarinet and is the lowest-pitched member of the clarinet family.

The saxophone has a beak-like mouthpiece and, depending on the key, may have a straight bell like a clarinet, or a longer, curved bell. It is similar to both the clarinet and oboe.

The oboe looks like the clarinet but has a double reed. It has one of the most recognizable sounds in the band.

The bassoon is a larger version of the oboe. It plays the low notes that make up the tenor and bass section of the woodwinds.

The English horn is a straight-bodied instrument with a curve in its mouthpiece. It plays a fifth lower than the oboe and is often called a tenor oboe.

Brass

Most brass instruments have valves or slides that lengthen the tube and create different tones. The instruments are played by vibrating the player’s lips on the mouthpiece and making a “raspberry” sound. By blowing this way, the player causes the vibration of an air column and can change the tone of the instrument.

The trumpet has been associated with military and ceremonial events. It plays high, brassy notes, but its sound can change by adding a mute.

The trombone has a long slide that gives it the greatest note range of all the brass instruments.

The tuba is the lowest-pitched instrument in the brass section. It is often used to keep the beat in marches.

The French horn is one of the most difficult instruments to play. It is often played with the right hand inside the bell to control its tone.

The flügelhorn has a short, wide mouthpiece, a flared bell, and valves. It is often played in jazz music.
Instrument Scramble

Unscramble each of the string instrument names.
Copy the letters in the numbered box to other boxes with the same number.
Read the secret message.

T U L E

G A T R U I

I I N V O L

L O E L C

S A R T I

D A I M O N L N

H A P R

A I L O V

A S B S

O A B J N
String Instrument Facts

A stringed instrument’s sound is created by plucking or striking the strings, or by moving a bow across the strings of the instrument. The length, thickness, tension, and density of the string determine the pitch. The longer and thicker the string, the lower the pitch; the shorter and tighter the string, the higher the pitch.

The violin is the smallest of the stringed instruments and has the highest pitch. The player moves a bow made out of horsehair across the strings to create sound. The violin is the most popular orchestral instrument for beginners.

The viola is slightly larger than the violin and has a deeper pitch, but is also played with a bow. It falls in the “middle register” of the string family.

The cello is larger than the violin and viola. The player draws a bow over the four strings to create a beautiful, mellow sound. Because of its size, the cello is played between the knees and is supported by a metal pin that extends to the floor.

The bass, which is the biggest string instrument, is almost two times taller than the cello. It also is played with a bow and is used in all types of music from jazz to classical.

Harps can have very different sizes and designs depending on where the instrument is made. The strings of a harp run vertically to the sound box and can be made of silk or wire. The player makes music by plucking or strumming the strings.

A lute is an instrument with strings that are parallel to its sound box and run along a neck. Plucking or strumming the strings creates its soft, but distinct, sound.

The guitar is a member of the lute family and is the most recognized instrument in popular music. It can be plucked or strummed and is found in almost every type of music. The sound of the guitar can range from a slow melody to a fast, rhythmic beat.

The mandolin is a small, stringed instrument related to the lute. It has four pairs of steel strings that when plucked, have brilliant tones.

The sitar is also a lute and was first played in northern India. It has five melody strings and five or six drone strings that accentuate the rhythm. The player uses a wire plectrum (pick) to make its special sound.

A banjo has a long fretted (ridged) neck and a metal or wooden body, which is actually a small drum. Most banjos have five strings that can be plucked or strummed to create its unique sound.