


54 WORD GAMES FOR MUSIC CLASSES

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Introduction

54 Word Games for Music Classes is a revised and expanded version of the popular publication *50 Word Games for Music Classes*, which first appeared in 1975. Ten pages in the current edition are totally new, while others include relatively small changes.

The word games in this set, like those in the original version, cover a variety of topics dealing with the general subject of music, but with an emphasis on popular music. Some of the topics included are music theory, vocabulary, history, vocal and instrumental forms, types of dances, composers, and performers. They are designed to be useful to the music teacher in a number of different ways. Some may be used to introduce a lesson and stimulate thinking about a topic, while others may be used after completion of a unit as a quiz to test student comprehension of essential facts. In the set are some exercises best suited for individual desk work, while others are good for class discussion or research work by committees. There are even some competitive, contest-type activities.

Also included are suggested projects related to the word exercises. These are designed to encourage students to explore the topics further and develop their skills at using various research materials and at compiling information.

To make the learning situation more pleasant, an interesting gimmick has been incorporated into most of the exercises—such as a puzzle, a hidden message, or a riddle.

Music teachers on both the junior- and senior-high levels will find an abundance of useful material in this set of games.

—Ruth Rice

Answers

1. Functions of Music

1. As a form of self-expression
2. For listening pleasure and relaxation
3. For dancing
4. For celebrations, parties, etc.
5. As background sound to relieve the monotony of silence
6. In games
7. In public celebrations—festivals, parades, carnivals, etc.
8. In religious services and ceremonies
9. In magic incantations
10. To create a setting, mood, or atmosphere
11. In commercials, to sell products
12. In therapy
13. As a pain-killing device
14. For propaganda purposes—to stimulate feelings of patriotism, etc.
15. To produce sound effects
16. To calm animals (make chickens lay more eggs, etc.)
17. In exercise drills
18. To make money

2. Famous Quotations About Music

1. melodies, unheard
2. sweetest, saddest
3. earth, echo
4. rocks, oak
5. love
6. angels
7. word
8. mistake
9. poetry, master
10. death
11. failed
12. harmony, soul

3. Musical Instruments in Quotations

1. banjo
2. cymbal
3. drums
4. fiddle
5. harps
6. lute
7. lyre
8. organ
9. pipes
10. trumpet

4. Recognizing Musical Instruments

1. banjo
2. cornet or trumpet
3. French horn
4. tambourine
5. saxophone
6. cymbals
7. trombone
8. violin, viola
9. piccolo or flute
10. harp

19. Note Values

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. whole note— $32/32$ | 6. thirty-second note— $1/32$ |
| 2. half note— $16/32$ | 7. dotted quarter— $24/32$ |
| 3. quarter note— $8/32$ | 8. three sixteenths— $6/32$ |
| 4. eighth note— $4/32$ | 9. $3/32$ |
| 5. sixteenth note— $2/32$ | |

The total is $94/32$, which changes to into the whole number 3, which represents the number of beats in a measure of waltz music.

20. Musical Symbols

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. G | 7. N |
| 2. L1 | 8. 5 |
| 3. O | 9. P |
| 4. C | 10. I |
| 5. K | 11. E-2 |
| 6. E-1 | 12. L-2 |

A glockenspiel is an instrument similar to a marimba or xylophone.

21. Instrumental Forms

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. scherzo | 7. fugue |
| 2. concerto | 8. pastorale |
| 3. symphony | 9. overture |
| 4. march | 10. interlude |
| 5. nocturne | 11. chamber music |
| 6. rhapsody | |

The circled letters spell *sonata* and *etude*.

22. Vocal Forms

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. aria | 7. ballad |
| 2. round | 8. lullaby |
| 3. chant | 9. duet |
| 4. chanty | 10. bacchanale |
| 5. opera | 11. spiritual |
| 6. requiem | |

The circled letters spell *anthem* and *blues*.

23. Numbers of Things

- | | |
|-------|------|
| 1. 6 | 6. 3 |
| 2. 4 | 7. 9 |
| 3. 15 | 8. 4 |
| 4. 2 | 9. 6 |
| 5. 8 | |

When the items are added, subtracted, and multiplied as shown, the result is 88, the number of keys on a piano.

37. Composers and Their Compositions

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Gershwin | 5. Anderson |
| 2. Willson | 6. Carmichael |
| 3. Rodgers | 7. Kern |
| 4. Berlin | 8. Porter |

38. Afro-American Music

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Bland | 4. Mitchell |
| 2. Jackson | 5. Johnson |
| 3. Anderson | 6. Armstrong |

The circled letters spell the word *boring*.

39. Female Recording Artists

The names in the two puzzles are as follows: Debby Boone, Natalie Cole, Judy Collins, Barbara Mandrell, Melba Moore, Anne Murray, Yoko Ono, Dolly Parton, Diana Ross, Tina Turner.

The remaining letters in the two puzzles form this statement: A folk singer is someone who sings through his nose by ear.

40. Male Recording Artists

The names in the two puzzles are as follows: Ray Charles, Jose Feliciano, Julio Iglesias, Michael Jackson, Tom Jones, Barry Manilow, Willie Nelson, Kenny Rogers, Rod Stewart, Stevie Wonder.

The remaining letters form this statement: Mathematics is music for the mind, and music is mathematics for the soul.

41. Recording Groups

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Scorpions | 7. Chicago |
| 2. Doors | 8. Anthrax |
| 3. Icon | 9. Utopia |
| 4. Genesis | 10. Crusaders |
| 5. Cravats | 11. Vanity |
| 6. Kaleidoscope | |

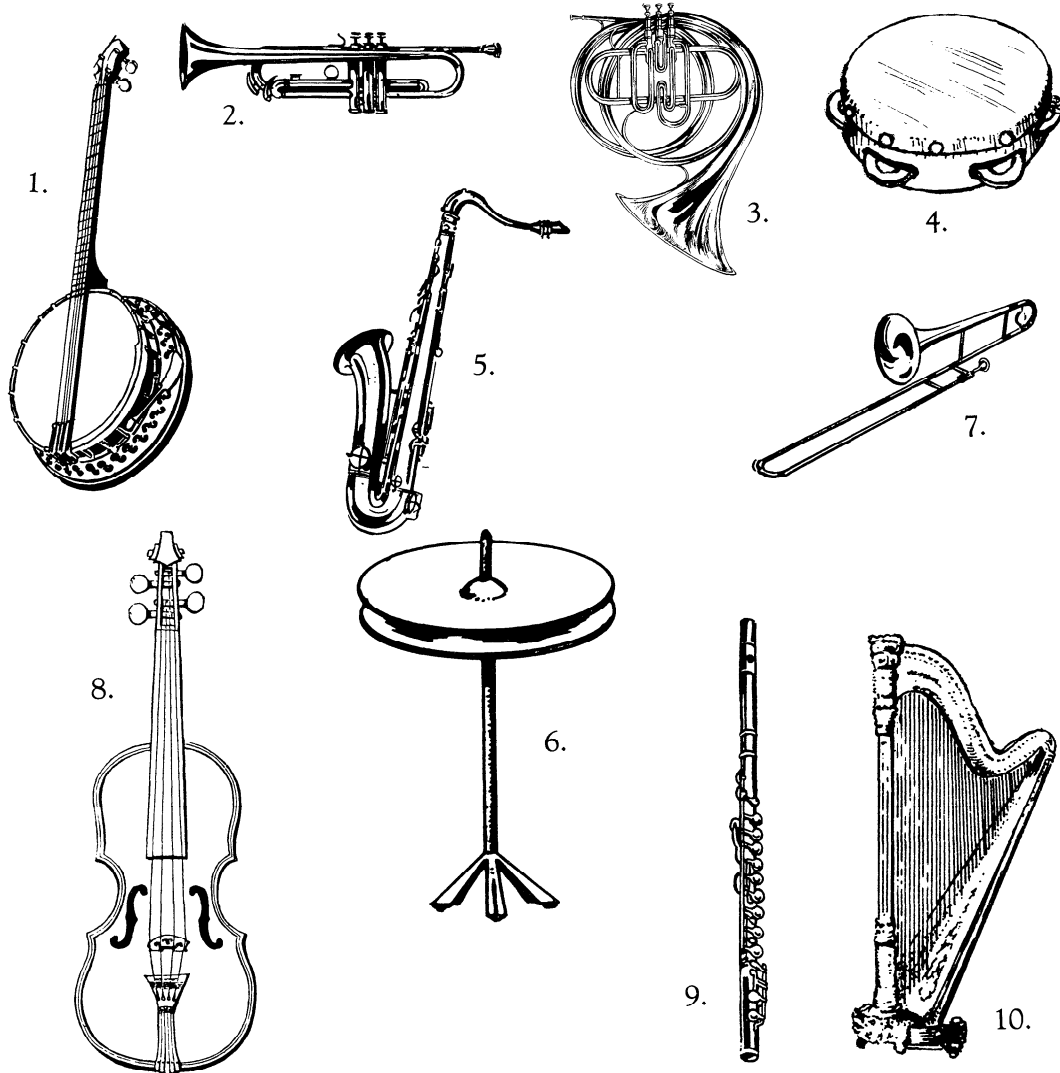
The letters in the marked vertical column spell *song* and *victory*.

Recognizing Musical Instruments

Name: _____

Date: _____ 4

Below are ten simple drawings which represent certain musical instruments. Can you identify them? (In three instances the drawings could represent more than one instrument; therefore, in those cases, more than one answer may be right.)



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

Instrumental Forms

Name: _____

Date: _____ 21

A number of different types of compositions are designed to be played on instruments rather than to be sung. From those listed here, select the ones that fit the definitions below, writing them in the spaces at the left. Start in the first space and leave blank all the spaces you do not need. (In the case of a two-word item, do not leave a blank space between the two words.) If you do it correctly, the circled letters will spell two other instrumental forms.

List: chamber music, concerto, fugue, interlude, march, nocturne, overture, pastorale, pavane, rhapsody, rondo, scherzo, symphony

- _____ 1. A sprightly, humorous composition (usually in quick triple time)
- _____ 2. Music written for a solo instrument with piano or orchestral accompaniment
- _____ _____ 3. The highest form of instrumental composition—a major work written for a large orchestra
- _____ 4. Music designed to promote the orderly marching of a group
- _____ _____ 5. Evening music
- _____ _____ 6. An imaginative work, similar to a fantasia
- _____ _____ 7. A form of imitative counterpoint
- _____ _____ 8. A composition attempting to imitate simple rural sounds, such as the melody of a shepherd's pipe
- _____ _____ 9. The introduction to an opera
- _____ _____ 10. Music played between other events on a program
- _____ _____ 11. Music for a small ensemble, such as a string quartet

Types of Rock

Name: _____

Date: _____ 45

Question: How do you rate your music?

The Beatles' answer: We're not good musicians—just adequate.

Question: Then why are you so popular?

The Beatles' answer: Maybe $\frac{7}{6} \frac{13}{2} \frac{9}{12} \frac{7}{11} \frac{5}{4} \frac{13}{11}$ $\frac{5}{11} \frac{K}{13}$ $\frac{10}{1} \frac{13}{8} \frac{2}{10} \frac{3}{13}$.

To find the Beatles' reply, match each form of rock with its definition by placing the letter of each term next to its definition. Then transfer the letters to the corresponding spaces above.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| A. New Wave | I. Progressive | N. Aleatory | S. Raga |
| C. Rockabilly | K. Modal | O. Folk | T. Art |
| D. Acid | L. Latin | P. Protest | U. Punk |
| E. Reggae | M. Heavy Metal | Q. Baroque | W. Schlock |

- _____ 1. Rock with lyrics dealing with drugs and with sounds and visual effects of distorted images that produce a psychedelic effect
- _____ 2. A form of rock designed to shock with music played in a loud, aggressive style by performers in outrageous clothes and garish makeup
- _____ 3. Rock that uses elements of traditional or classical music, especially in the style of instrumentation
- _____ 4. Rock with hillbilly-type lyrics and themes
- _____ 5. The combination of Cuban sounds together with the beat of rhythm and blues
- _____ 6. A type of rock with a heavy beat and harsh, amplified metallic instrumental effects
- _____ 7. Rock with lyrics containing a statement on the undesirable aspects of modern life
- _____ 8. Rock employing the sounds and instruments of the Bach era, such as the harpsichord, wooden flute, etc.
- _____ 9. Rock music containing elements of ethnic folk song melodies and lyrics
- _____ 10. A more restrained and sophisticated form of punk rock developed in the late seventies
- _____ 11. Any experimental form of rock, usually technically elaborate
- _____ 12. Rock music that employs rhythmic patterns and instruments from India, such as the sitar
- _____ 13. Rock music of West Indian origin