



RAWLINSON ROAD MIDDLE SCHOOL- Home of Raider PRIDE



Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Course: Chorus

Teacher: Mr. Jenkins

Teacher Office Hours: 1:00-3:00

Teacher Email: mjjenkins@rhmail.org

Other form of contact if help is needed: Canvas

Instructions to complete the student packet:

Each day complete 2 tasks from the choice board below. For tasks involving writing, use a sheet of paper (keep up with it) and write your responses on there.

Instructions to submit work:

Have your parent/ guardian initial and date each activity you completed. Take a picture or scan the choice board and have your parent email your work to me at mjjenkins@rhmail.org or submit it in Canvas in the remote learning module assignment entitled "Packet Work".

Technology

Laptop issues: please email the help desk- helpdesk@rhmail.org or phone at (803)981-3531 and include the following information:

Student ID number (ex: RS12345)

Parent/Guardian name, Parent/Guardian email and phone number contact information.

School Name / Teacher name

A description of the problem with the computer

The Rock Hill Schools Technology Department Staff will be on call between the hours of 8AM - 8PM

Launchpad: <https://launchpad.classlink.com/rockhill>

Canvas: <https://rockhill.instructure.com/login/canvas>

**** For more information on remote learning, please visit:**

RRMS website at <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/domain/2596> or

RHS District website at: <https://www.rock-hill.k12.sc.us/elearning>



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	C	H	O	I	R
Week 1: Choose at least 2 tasks from this row, numbers 1-5	1 Think of a song you know well. Now write some funny COVID-10 lyrics to part of it. Write me the lyrics and tell me what song. Record yourself if you want to!	2. Get up early one morning and go outside to listen to the birds singing.	3 Read the article about Alicia Keys. Highlight interesting and important facts about her life, music, and career.	4 Talk to someone 40 years or older. What is their favorite song? What was their favorite song/artist/band when they were your age?	5 Sing along with a favorite Disney movie musical or video game music.
Week 2: Choose at least 2 tasks from this row, numbers 6-10	6 Memorize the lyrics to one of our choir songs for the spring concert.	7 Create a piece of art that reflects the style, feeling, or message of a choir song we have sung this year.	8 In the Alicia Keys article, circle names of musicians who influenced her or who she collaborated with.	9 Teach someone else something you know about music/ piano. Tell me what you taught them.	10 Drink 5 cups of water in one day!
Week 3: Choose at least 2 tasks from this row, numbers 11-15	11 How long can you sing a high note? How long can you sing a low note? Time yourself and write it down. No cheating!	12 Write a short note (at least 3 complete sentences) to Mr. Jenkins about what you love about music.	13 Read this article about Ludwig Van Beethoven. Highlight interesting and important facts about his life, music, and career.	14 Ask a grown up about a favorite memory involving music.	15 Sing through 3 of your favorite song from your childhood.
Week 4: Choose at least 2 tasks from this row, numbers 16-20	16 Sing a song WITH someone in your family, or with a friend over the internet. What song did you sing?	17 Choose your favorite song in in chorus this year. Tell me why you like it. At least 3 complete sentences.	18 Make three connections between Alicia Keys and Beethoven. How are they the same?	19 Sing a song for someone else, in person or online. What did you sing?	20 Think of a new way to remember the name of the treble clef line notes. EGBDF Example: Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge

Alicia Keys

Alicia Keys, original name **Alicia Augello Cook**, (born January 25, 1981, New York, New York, U.S.), American singer-songwriter, pianist, and actress, who achieved enormous success in the early 2000s with her blend of R&B and soul music.



Keys, Alicia

Alicia Keys, 2005.

© Scott Gries/Getty Images

Keys began performing at age four and playing piano at age seven, concentrating on classical music and jazz. At age 14 she began composing, and two years later she graduated as valedictorian from the Professional Performing Arts School in Manhattan. Keys's compositions showed modern influences but were rooted in the sounds of earlier soul artists, including Marvin Gaye and Stevie Wonder. After attracting the attention of record mogul Clive Davis, she signed to his Arista Records in 1998, and, when Davis formed J Records in 2000, she was one of the first artists to sign with the new label. In 2001 Keys released *Songs in A Minor*, a hugely successful debut album that featured a number one hit with "Fallin'" and that went on to sell more than 10 million copies worldwide. She won five Grammy Awards in 2002, including those for song of the year and best new artist.

The following year Keys released a second album, *The Diary of Alicia Keys*. She also recorded a duet with Usher called "My Boo," which for six weeks was the number one song on *Billboard's* Hot 100 chart. In 2005 Keys cemented her status as one of pop music's leading artists by winning four Grammy Awards: best album, song, female vocal performance, and performance by a duo or group with vocals. That same year she recorded and released *Unplugged*, an album from the MTV special on which she performed stripped-down versions of past hits, new songs, and covers of songs popularized by Aretha Franklin and by the Rolling Stones.

In 2007 Keys released the soul-infused *As I Am*, which featured the Grammy-winning single "No One." The following year she teamed with Jack White of the White Stripes on "Another Way to Die," the lead single on the soundtrack to the James Bond film *Quantum of Solace*. *As I Am* continued to post strong sales throughout 2008, and the single "Superwoman" earned Keys a Grammy for best female rhythm and blues vocal performance in 2009. Later that year she collaborated with Jay-Z on the chart-topping single "Empire State of Mind," and in December she released her fourth studio album, *The Element of Freedom*. The Grammy-



Keys, Alicia

Alicia Keys, 2008.

PRNewsFoto/Columbia Pictures/AP Images



Keys, Alicia

Alicia Keys, 2013.

Christopher Polk—Getty Image
News/Thinkstock

winning *Girl on Fire* (2012) featured a roster of guest producers and vocalists that included Nicki Minaj, Dr. Dre, and Keys's husband, Swizz Beatz. The socially conscious *Here* (2016) was less popular, however.

In addition to her music-related activities, Keys acted in several films, including *Smokin' Aces* (2006), *The Nanny Diaries* (2007), and *The Secret Life of Bees* (2008). She directed one of five segments that made up the cable TV movie *Five* (2011), about women living with breast cancer. Keys was also a coach (2016–18) on the television singing competition show *The Voice*. In 2019 she hosted the Grammy Awards ceremony.

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Alicia Keys Taken from Alicia Key's Official Website: www.aliciakeys.com

Alicia Keys is a 15-time Grammy® Award-winning singer/songwriter/producer, an accomplished actress, a New York Times best-selling author, an entrepreneur and a powerful force in the world of philanthropy and in the global fight against HIV and AIDS.

On November 4th, 2016, Keys released her powerful and critically-acclaimed new sixth studio album, *HERE*, on RCA Records. Offering an honest glimpse into what matters most to Keys, the artist shines a light on the sonic soulfulness and stories from New York, the city that raised her. As an accompanying visual story to *HERE*, Keys also released a short-film entitled "The Gospel" inspired by the genesis of songs written by Alicia Keys.

Keys became a Coach on NBC's "The Voice" for its 11th season, alongside Miley Cyrus, Adam Levine, and Blake Shelton. Keys returned as a Coach on the hit show's 12th season with Gwen Stefani, Adam Levine and Blake Shelton.

As a devoted and influential activist, in September 2014, Keys launched We Are Here, a movement that empowers the global community around a host of issues and initiatives building a better world where all people are heard, respected, equal, and treated with dignity.

Alicia is also the co-founder of Keep a Child Alive (KCA), a non-profit organization that partners with grass-roots organizations to combat the physical, social, and economic impact of HIV on children, their families and their communities in Africa and India.

Keys made her directorial debut for Lifetime's *Five* and most recently served as Executive Producer of the critically-acclaimed film *The Inevitable Defeat of Mister & Pete*. In 2011, she made her producorial debut with Lydia R. Diamond's play *Stick Fly* for the Cort Theater, which Keys also composed the original music for.

Keys currently resides in the New York City area with her husband, producer Swizz Beatz, and their children.

Connections:

Make 3 Connections Between Beethoven and Alicia Keys:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Inspired Ludwig van Beethoven



Important Facts to Know About Ludwig van Beethoven

Born: 1770 in Germany

Died: 1827

Period of Music: Classical/Romantic

Instrument(s) He Played: Piano, violin, organ

Major Compositions:

Piano: *Sonata in C-sharp Minor*, Op. 27, No. 2 (Moonlight); "Für Elise;" *Sonata in F Minor*, Op. 57 (Appassionata)

Orchestra: *Symphony No. 5 in C Minor*, Op. 67, *Symphony No. 6 in F Major*, Op. 68 (Pastoral), *Symphony No. 9 in D Minor*, Op. 125.

Choral: *Missa Solemnis* (Mass in D Major), Op. 123

Interesting Facts: Beethoven studied with Haydn. He loved nature. He began losing his hearing around 1800 and was totally deaf by 1820.

Track 7

Suggested Listening: *Bagatelle in A-flat Major*, Op. 33, No. 7

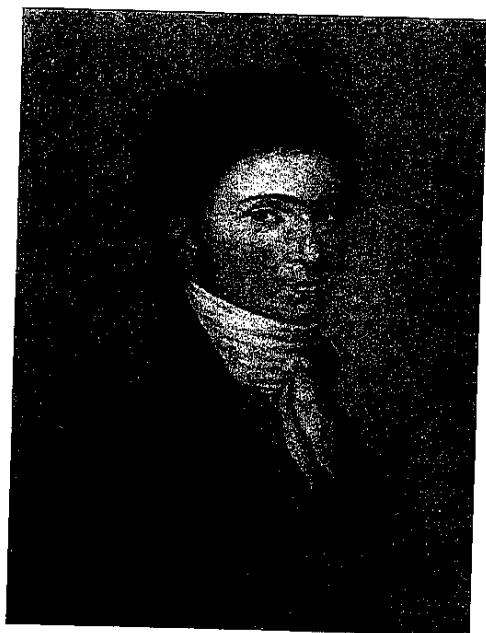
The story of Ludwig van Beethoven

(1770-1827)

Inspired

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. Bonn is located in the heart of Germany's lovely Rhineland. Like Bach and Mozart, Ludwig came from a musical family. His father and grandfather were employed as musicians in the court of the elector in Bonn. Ludwig started lessons in piano, violin and composition with his father when he was four years old. By the time he was 11, he was performing and sight-reading with great expertise, and his talent for improvising was favorably compared to the great child prodigy Mozart.

Early in his career, Beethoven met some of the famous composers of the time. On a trip to Vienna in 1787 when he was 17, Beethoven met and played for Mozart.



Mozart was impressed with Beethoven's skill at improvising on the piano. In 1792, Beethoven met Franz Joseph Haydn who passed through Bonn on his way from England to Vienna. Haydn complimented Beethoven on some of his works. This impressed the elector so much that he sent Beethoven to Vienna to study with Haydn.

Beethoven as a young man.

In 1792, Beethoven moved to Vienna where he spent the rest of his life. He loved nature and spent many holidays in the country where he took long walks. He always kept a notebook handy to jot down musical ideas that came to him. His love of the countryside inspired him to compose his famous *Symphony No. 6*, the "Pastoral" symphony. In this symphony one can hear birds singing, a tumbling waterfall and a thunderstorm.

In 1801, Beethoven composed his *Sonata quasi una Fantasia* ("Moonlight Sonata"), Op. 27, No. 2, one of the best-loved sonatas. It was dedicated to the young Countess Giulietta Guicciardi, one of Beethoven's piano students. Beethoven is believed to have proposed marriage to the countess who inspired this piece—a marriage that was opposed by her father on the grounds that Beethoven was a man not worthy of his daughter because he was seen as being without rank, money, or permanent employment.

Around 1800, Beethoven noticed that he was becoming deaf and by 1820 he could no longer hear well enough to conduct an orchestra. He was totally deaf the last seven years of his life, yet continued to compose music. Some of his greatest compositions were written during this period, including *Symphony No. 9*, completed in 1824.

Beethoven is considered to be one of the greatest composers of the Classical period. His later music was more characteristic of the Romantic period, and many scholars believe he bridged the gap between the Classical and Romantic periods.



The Symphony Extension

A *symphony* is a long composition for orchestra, usually with three or four movements. To achieve a variety of sounds, composers strive to make each movement different by changing the mood, tempo or style.

Beethoven wrote nine symphonies. Probably his greatest and most familiar are *Symphony No. 5 in C Minor*, Op. 67, and *Symphony No. 9 in D Minor*, Op. 125.

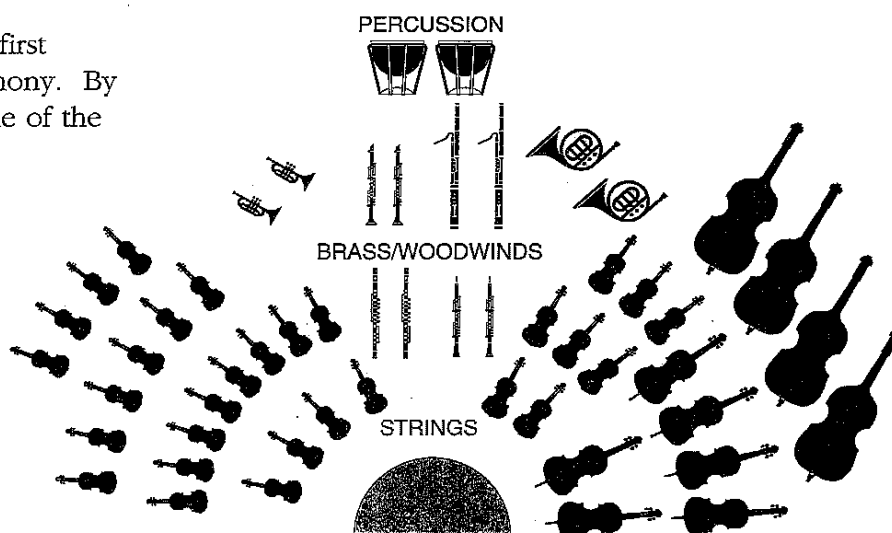
The beginning theme of *Symphony No. 5* is familiar to many:



Symphony No. 9 in D Minor is unique because the last movement has a chorus! The theme of this symphony is the brotherhood of human beings. Beethoven believed strongly that people should love and care for each other and respect the rights of everyone. The choral theme has been arranged as a hymn, the "Ode to Joy."



Beethoven conducted the first performance of his Ninth Symphony. By this time he was so deaf that one of the orchestra members had to turn him around at the end so Beethoven could see that the audience was applauding with great enthusiasm in appreciation of his work!



An orchestra is grouped onstage by instrument family so that the sounds of the instrument blend well together.

The Symphony Orchestra

The orchestra that played Beethoven's symphonies had 30–40 members. Our orchestras today may have over 100 players. An orchestra consists of five sections:

1. **STRINGS:** violin, viola, cello, string bass, harp
2. **WOODWINDS:** flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, piccolo, English horn
3. **BRASS:** trumpet, trombone, French horn, tuba
4. **PERCUSSION:** timpani, kettledrum, triangle, celeste, bells, etc.
5. **CONDUCTOR:** directs the orchestra.

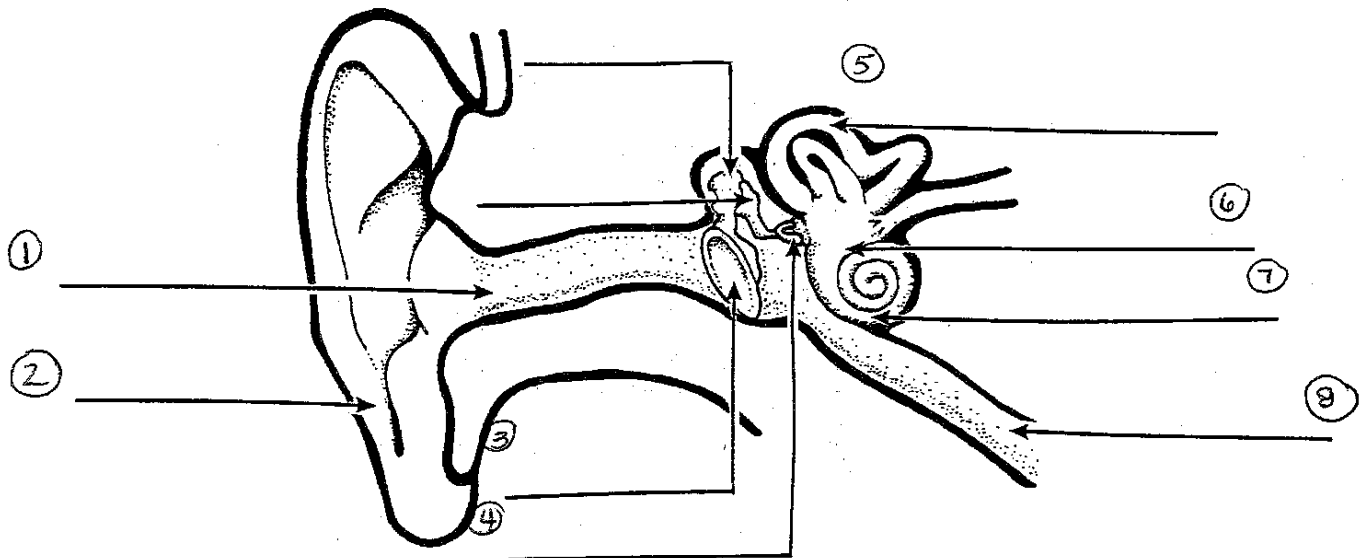
The instruments vary according to the music being played. The blend of instruments playing dramatic and melodious music is truly an exciting experience!

The Ear and How It Works

Beethoven became almost totally deaf by the age of forty. There are many reasons why people lose their hearing. It is important to understand how the ears work and why we must take good care of them. How do our ears allow us to hear the melodic sounds of the great composers? Sound travels in waves. It moves through the ear and is transmitted to the brain. The brain then interprets what we hear. But how does the ear work?

Activity

Read the following information about the parts of the ear and their functions. Then, label the diagram of the ear with the following terms: *cochlea*, *stirrup*, *auricle*, *anvil*, *eardrum*, *vestibule*, *hammer*, *semicircular canals*, *external auditory canal*, and *eustachian tube*.



There are three parts to ears: the outer ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear. The outer ear itself consists of two parts: the auricle and the external auditory canal. The auricle is the curved part of the ear that we see. It helps to "catch" sound waves. The external auditory canal is what you see when you look into someone else's ear. It is a canal, or pathway, that leads to your eardrum. It vibrates when sound waves strike it. The vibrations then move to the middle ear.

Behind the eardrum is the middle ear. In the middle ear, three bones move sound waves from the eardrum to the inner ear. These bones are the hammer (maileus), anvil (incus), and stirrup (staoes). The stirrup is the smallest bone in the entire body, smaller than a grain of rice! There is also a tube in the middle ear called the eustachian tube that connects the middle ear to the throat. This tube opens and closes to make the air pressure on each side of the eardrum the same.

The inner ear is made up of passageways that are like a twisted maze. Its basic parts are the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the shell-like cochlea. The semicircular canals are circle-like tubes that help us keep our balance. The vestibule is the chamber between the semicircular canals and the cochlea. In the inner ear, the sound waves change into nerve messages that go quickly to the brain, and our brain tells us that we have heard something.

6. In 1770 Beethoven was born in Bonn, _____.