

MIDDLE SCHOOL CLASSROOM EXTENSION

TEAMWORK

In the video, Gonzalo and Lindsey explore how the orchestra works as a team during the opening of Franz Schubert’s *Symphony No. 8 in B minor*, movement I.

After watching the video, consider utilizing the ideas below to enhance your students’ concert experience and complement your current classroom objectives:

1) Listen from 0:00 – 0:55 of Schubert’s [Symphony No. 8](#), helping your students identify the instrument layers discussed in the teamwork video. Mimic the exercise demonstrated in the video by dividing your students into groups of “rhythm” and “melody.” Using the examples below, practice playing the introduction to Symphony No. 8. Printable examples are provided on page 3 of this document.

Melody:

Allegro moderato

1 11

pp

This musical notation shows the melody of the introduction to Schubert's Symphony No. 8. It is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The notation includes a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '11'. The piece begins with a rest, followed by a series of notes, including a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The dynamics are marked 'pp' (pianissimo).

Rhythm:

Allegro moderato

pp

pizz.

13

arco

f

This musical notation shows the rhythm of the introduction to Schubert's Symphony No. 8. It is written on two staves in bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The first staff begins with a rest, followed by a series of notes, including a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The dynamics are marked 'pp' (pianissimo). The second staff begins with a rest, followed by a series of notes, including a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte). The notation includes a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking and an 'arco' (arco) marking.

Bonus: Apply this method to one of the pieces you are working on with your ensemble. Help students identify which instruments have the melody and which instruments play supporting rhythms. You might consider selecting a small section of the piece and switching parts—those students who normally play melodic lines could play the supporting rhythms, and vice versa. Encourage your students to work as a team to play both parts together.

ADDITIONAL EXCERPTS

The theme of “teamwork” will carry on throughout this year’s Middle School Concert. Included below are additional excerpts that demonstrate teamwork amongst the orchestra, which students will hear during the concert. Feel free to introduce these recordings and the concepts to your students before the concert and/or point out these concepts when they are demonstrated in music your students are currently learning:

- [Ludwig van Beethoven’s *Symphony No. 7 in A Major, Mvt. 2*](#): A motif is introduced from 0:00 – 0:31. This motif is passed between instrument families and developed throughout the movement. Specific areas of interest may include 2:12 – 2:57 and 4:20 – 5:06.
- [Duke Ellington’s *Three Black Kings 1. King of the Magi*](#): *This piece demonstrates contrasting rhythmic ideas coming together as one.* Steady eighths notes work together with contrasting rhythms and melodic components.
- [Florence Price’s *Symphony No. 1 in E Minor 3. Juba Dance*](#): *This piece demonstrates contrasting melodic ideas coming together as one.* Listen specifically for the interaction between the African drum, string section, and brass section.



Allegro moderato

1 11

pp

Allegro moderato

pp

pizz.

13

arco

f

