**Band Final Study Guide for Mr. Allen**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Define these terms.**

Ritardando means to gradually slow down

Legato ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­means smooth and connected notes

Staccato means short and detached notes

Tempo is the speed the music is played at

Crescendo means to gradually get louder

Mezzo forte translates to medium loud

Accelerando means to gradually gets faster

Fermata means to hold a note until the conductor starts up again

Moderato means medium fast tempo

Mezzo Piano means medium loud volume

Szforzando means to play a note with a very loud and forceful accented attack

Cut-Time in also called *alla breve 2/2 time.* There are 2 beats in a measure and the half note gets the beat

Key Signature is a combination of sharp and flats at the beginning of each stave the gives the resting tone and modality of a piece of music

Common Time is also known as 4/4 which means that there are 4 quarter notes to a measure of music

Time Signature signifies the amount of beats in a measure of music and the type of note that gets the measurable beat.

Articulation means how long, short, slurred, accented and other various stylistic approaches to music

Forte means loud

Dynamics changes music from being played very softly to medium to very loudly defined by volume differences

Chromatics mean that notes go up or down by ½ steps

Pianissimo means very soft

Allegro means fast mm. 108-120

Piano is an instrument with keys but also means to play to play music softly

**Bonus Questions:**

Percussion instruments (name 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Brass Instruments (name 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Woodwind Instruments (name 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PART II**

**More Music Terms**

A sharp sign in front of note tells us to raise the note by half step

Enharmonic equivalent means that notes sound the same but have different names (i.e. C# and Db)

A flat sign in front of a note tells us to lower the note by half step

Name 2 notes that are a half step higher than C (C# and Db)

Fortissimo means very loud

When a note has a dot after it, what would we need to do? Lengthen it by half its value

What key has one sharp? G Major

What key has 2 flats? Bb Major

What do we look for to determine our key signature in a flat key? The second last flat

What do we look for to determine the key signature in a sharp key? Go up a half step from the last sharp sign

How many flats are there in the key of Bb? There are 2 flats in the key of Bb

How many sharps are in the key of G? There is one sharp in the key of G

What note does a Bb trumpet play to match concert Bb? Trumpets play C to match concert Bb

What note does an Eb alto sax play to match concert Bb? Eb Alto saxes play G to match concert Bb

What note does a French horn play to play concert Bb? French horn plays an F to match concert Bb

How many beats does a dotted half note get? 3 beats

How many beats does a dotted quarter note get? 1 ½ beats

How many quarter notes are the in one measure of 2/4? There are 2 quarter notes in a measure of 2/4

**Bonus questions:**

Based on the circle of *fifths*, how many notes do we go up to find our next sharp? 5

Based on the circle of *fifths*, how many notes do we go down to find our next flat? 5

What is the first note we make sharp when changing keys? F becomes sharp in the key of G

What note is the first note we make flat? We make B flat in the key of F

Define “measure” as it applies to music. A segment of time in which beats fit into a space between bar lines