

## Band Final Study Guide for Mr. Allen

Instrumental playing portion will consist of scales up to 4 #'s AND 4b's for (ninth grade students) and chromatic one octave scale, the first 3 Clark studies, F, G and D, and technic tuning exercise. Students will be asked to read basic rhythms and a "level appropriate" etude to prepare. Upper class students should be able to play all scales and 2 octave chromatic scale, All Clark studies and transposition of one listed to a different key, technic tuning, rhythm reading and a "level appropriate etude."

**\*All etudes and exercises will be available to students as needed and in advance.**

**The written portion will ask students to 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

Tempo markings are located at the beginning of the piece, and any time the speed changes

Tempo markings are given by words from Italian translation (Grave, Largo, Adagio, Moderato, Allegro, Vivace, Presto).

Crescendo means to gradually get louder

Mezzo forte translates to medium loud

Accelerando means to gradually get faster

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

Moderato means medium fast tempo

Mezzo Piano means medium loud volume

Sforzando means to play a note with a very loud and forceful accented attack usually followed by a crescendo.

Forte Piano is very similar to sforzando, where as you attack the note forcefully, and immediately get soft.

Cut-Time is 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 natural, sharp and flats at the beginning of each stave the indicates the resting tone, key 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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)

## **PART II**

### **More Music Terms**

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

A diatonic scale is built on a series of half steps and whole steps that are based on the relationship of the white keys on the piano in the key of C. The pattern of notes go in order in any key transposition but maintain the same pattern of notes to form the major scale in the key they begin with.

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

Normally when they are going up, they are called sharp notes and when are descending they are called flats.

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

What key has 3 sharps? The key of A has 3 sharps.

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 there 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

Every time we add a sharp sign, we go up a perfect fifth.

Every time we add a flat sign, we go down a perfect fifth.

When our instrument is flat we push in slides and/or joints.

When our specific instruments are flat we need to pull out slides and/or joints

The order of flats is B, E, A, D, G, C, F

The order of sharps is F, C, G, D, A, E, B

**Notice that the order is reversed going up or down!**

The Circle of Fourths/Fifths

