

EXAM FINAL STUDY SHEET

TONE-Pertaining to the sound an instrument makes. Descriptive words include supported sound. Full, rounded tone, airy, lacks control-distorted. Some play with a beautiful tone in the upper register while others only in the lower register.

INTONATION- Refers to the oneness of sound. In tune. Are there vibrations when two people play the same note? Music should be in tune when play the same notes (called unison) and when you or your section is part of a chord. Often heard when playing long tones in the band.

BALANCE- One word...Underwear. While listening the melody should always be heard clearly and prominently. The counter melody (which often sounds like a melody) should be heard second, then the inner parts (harmony) which will be equal to the bass and percussion.

TECHNIQUE- Are entrances and releases together. Are articulations clear and the same. If one section plays staccato are the other sections copying that? Are you able to hear quick runs or are they blurred. Are rhythms correct and together in all players on all parts.

INTERPRETATION AND MUSICAL EFFECT- Descriptive words include dynamic contrasts, appropriate style (march, lyrical, connected etc), Is tempo too fast(Sherk issue) or just right. Is there emotion. Furious needs to sound FURIOUS or "sad" emotional parts need to reflect that feeling.

Vocabulary Words

Dynamics-variation and gradation in the volume of musical sound

Articulations: The way notes are tongued or slurred. Words such as staccato, Marcato and slur, tenuto are examples of articulations

Tempo-*Music*. relative rapidity or rate of movement, usually indicated by such terms as *adagio*, *allegro*, etc., or by reference to the metronome.

http://www.reference.com/browse/wiki/List_of_musical_terminology Variations

Con moto: with spirited drive; animatedly

Cantabile: is a musical term meaning literally "singable" or "songlike" (Italian).

Poco a poco: little by little

Rallentando (rall) Slow down , **Ritardando**

Vivace: is used as an Italian musical term indicating a movement that is in a lively mood (and so usually in a fast tempo). ...

Larghetto: A tempo not quite as slow as largo. **Larghetto** is between 60 and 66 beats per minute. ...

Dolce:Sweetly

Sostenuto: In music, **sostenuto** is a term from Italian which means "sustained," and occasionally

also implies a slowing of tempo. It usually refers to a style of

Expressively: (espr.) With emotion

Allegro con brio: fast with brightness

Leggiero: lightly, delicately

Con Isancio: with impetuosity

Vesuvius:

Sforzando (sffz): Made Loud: Sudden strong accent

Diminuendo: (dim): swindling ie with gradually decreasing volume (same as decrescendo)

Stopped: Use a mute

Tutti: all together

Marcato: play accented, With strong accentuation

In One: Measure is directed with one beat to a measure. Often used in fast passages of $\frac{3}{4}$

Molto: Very ie molto espr. = very expressively

Poco rubato : Little robbed time-tempo will vary per note or measure

Sempre: always ie sempre dolce, always sweetly

Accelerando (accel) gradually increasing tempo ie accel molto =very much increasing tempo