

CONCERT BAND MUSICAL VOCAB AND KNOWLEDGE REFERENCE SHEET

Study Tips: Separate information into you know and know what you don't


Make flashcards, form a study-group, look for examples in your songs, quiz yourself


DYNAMICS (VOLUME)

FORTISSIMO: Very loud *ff*

PIANISSIMO: Very soft *pp*

MEZZO: Medium (as in *mf*)

CRESCENDO: Getting louder 

DIMINUENDO: Gradually getting quieter 


SZFORZANDO(*sfz*): Hit loud, suddenly quiet, then grow


SUBITO: Suddenly (as in *sf*)


ARTICULATION

TONGUING: Attacking reed/mouthpiece with tongue "ta"

SLURRING: Smooth and connected

STACCATO: bouncy and detached 

MARCATO: March-like 

TENUTO: Full value and weighted 

LEGATO: A set of notes played smoothly connected



FORTE-PIANO: *fp*: Attack loud then suddenly get quiet

SZFORZANDO: Attack loud, get soft, and grow louder

SUBITO: Italian for "suddenly"

CANTABILE: In a singing manner

KEY SIGNATURES: Will be able to use Circle of 5ths paper


Order of Sharps: F,C,G,D,A,E,B

Order of Flats: B,E,A,D,G,C,F

SYMBOLS (not Cymbals)

FERMATA:  Players hold until conductor continues

BREATH: Written as a comma, indicates to take a breath

D.S.: Dal Segno  "to the sign"

D.C: Da Capo "to the head"

FINE: Italian for "end"

CODA: Extended end 

REPEAT SIGN: play section again 

TEMPO (SPEED)

ALLEGRO: Brisk and fast

MODERATO: Moderate, middle

LARGO: Among slowest tempos

ANDANTE: Average walking tempo,

RITARDANDO: Gradually slowing

ACCELERANDO: Gradually speeding up

POCO a POCO: Little by little

PRESTO: **Very** fast

VARIOUS KNICK-KNACKS

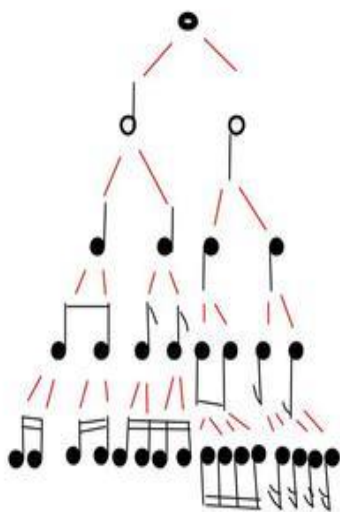
ENHARMONIC: 2 ways of spelling the same note (Gb = F#)

SCALE: A set of notes in an order

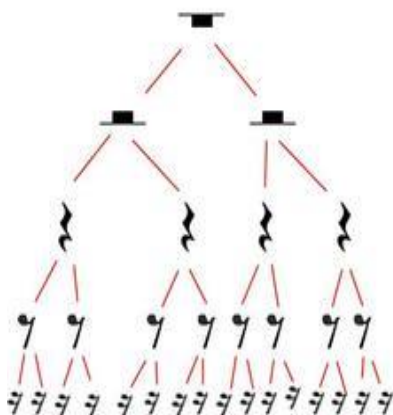
ARPEGGIO: A chord played 1 note at a time

CHORD: Multiple (usually 3) notes sounded together

RHYTHM READINGS



Whole Note	Four beats
Half Note	Two beats
Quarter Note	One beat
Eighth Notes	½ beat
Sixteenth Notes	¼ beat



Whole Rest	Four beats
Half Rest	Two beats
Quarter Rest	One beat
Eighth Rest	½ beat
Sixteenth Rest	¼ beat

8TH TRIPLETS 3 8th notes in the time of 1 beat

DOTTED NOTES: The dot adds half of the value of the note

DOTTED QUARTER NOTE 1 ½ beats

DOTTED 8TH NOTE 3/4 of a beat

SYNCOPIATION: Putting accent or force on normally weak beat

MUSIC MATH combining values of Tied notes, examples:

= ____ total beats = ____ total beats

MUSICAL ERAS

8th grade is expected to know all info

7th grade is expected to know date ranges and composers

6th grade is expected to date ranges

BAROQUE: Musical era from the early 1600s to mid 1700s. Was the beginning of multiple moving voices and more open harmonies. Key composers included Johann Bach, Antonio Vivaldi, and Georg Handel

CLASSICAL: A musical style from the mid 1700 to mid 1800s Expanded harmonic layers and instrumental ranges and refined symphonic form. Key composers include Franz Haydn, Ludwig Beethoven, and Wolfgang Mozart.

ROMANTIC: A musical era spanning from the mid 1800s to the late 1800s. Very theatric and emotional with much larger Orchestras and story-telling music that largely inspired film music of the 20th Century. Key composers include Pytor Tchaikovsky, Ricard Wagner, and Ricard Strauss

IMPRESSIONISTIC: A musical style begun in the early 1900s and most popular through the mid 1950s. Often inspired by nature, landscapes, and artwork. Expanded musical harmonies, instrumental blend, and freedom from restricted rhythm. Composers include Erik Satie, Claude Debussy, and Maurice Ravel

JAZZ: American Musical Era developed in the 1920s and still very popular today. Adapted from African-American folk-music. Expanded harmonic possibility, decreased ensemble size, and focused on solo performers. Composers include George Gershwin, Miles Davis, Charlie Parker, and John Coltrane.

ROCK & ROLL: A teenage-gear musical era popularized in the 1950s and still very popular today. Simplified structural composition and used relatable (“pop”) lyrics. Cemented the use of electronic instruments in 3-5 person ensembles. Developed notion of solo “rock-god” drummers, vocalists, and bass and lead guitarists. Key performers include Chuck Berry, Little Richard, The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, The Who, and Led Zeppelin.