


Exam review

Reading notes

Recognize bass and treble clef

Label the clefs:  _____  _____

Memorize the acronyms and pneumonic devices for remembering the notes (also remember that to use these, start from the *bottom* of the staff)

Treble clef lines: _____ Treble clef spaces: _____

Bass clef lines: _____ Bass clef spaces: _____

Label the following notes underneath the note:



Write and draw the 3 accidentals and what they do to a note: _____

Rhythm Review

Memorize what the numbers in a time signature mean. The top number indicates _____
_____. The bottom number indicates _____.

Label the how many beats are in a measure and which note/rhythm gets one beat for the following time signatures:

2 _____ **4** _____ **3** _____
2 _____ **4** _____ **8** _____

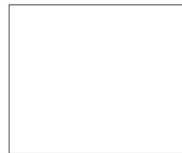
Draw the different rhythms in order from longest duration to shortest duration.

Name: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____



Beats: _____

Beats: _____

Beats: _____

Beats: _____

Draw the different rests in order from longest duration to shortest duration. You will draw 4 different rests.

Name: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____



Beats: _____

Beats: _____

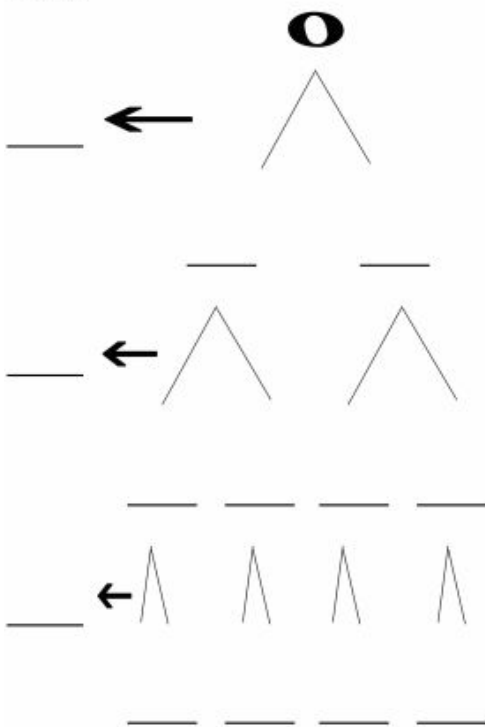
Beats: _____

Beats: _____

DOTTED NOTES

THE NOTE TREE

TABLES



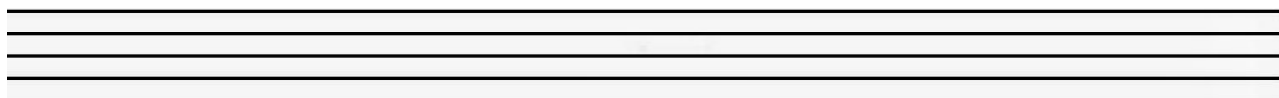
= _____ note
_____ beats
rest -

= _____ note
_____ beats
rest -

= _____ note
_____ beats
rest -

= _____ note
_____ beats
rest -

In the following staff, notate 4 measures in 4/4 time. *You may not use the same rhythm twice in the same measure and you may not use whole notes or whole rests*



Early music history

What are the two ways we can find evidence of what early music was like? _____

Be able to name at least 3 of the 5 examples of early instruments. Name **all five** here: _____

_____ Be able to name at least 3 uses

for music in ancient times. Name **all seven** here: _____

Where does the word music originate from? _____

What 2 areas did greeks believe education should stress and why? _____

Who was gregorian chant named after? _____ What did the first

music notation system use for notes? _____ What was the problem with this system?

What language is used in music notation? _____ Why has almost no music of the

common people survived? _____ What is one of the

ways common people told stories? _____ What were the two titles musicians could be in the

middle ages? _____ and _____. What does monophonic mean? _____

_____ What does polyphonic mean? _____

Where was the first polyphonic music performed and when? _____

Musical terms review

Connect the terms in the left column to the definitions/pictures in the right column:

Staff	The concluding segment in a piece of music
Bar Line	Symbol that indicates to play a passage again
Measure	Used to separate measures
Repeat sign	Repeat to the beginning and play until the end
Double bar line	The symbol that indicates the end of the music
Coda	A segment of a staff separated by bar lines
Da capo al fine	The five lines and four spaces used to notate music

Dynamics

_____ means to gradually get louder. _____ means to gradually get softer.

Draw a circle around the crescendo and a square around the decrescendo:



Write the name of the dynamics and how loud the dynamic tells you to play:

pp	p	mp	mf	f	ff
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1

2

3

4

5

6

1. Name: _____ Volume: _____

2. Name: _____ Volume: _____

3. Name: _____ Volume: _____

4. Name: _____ Volume: _____

5. Name: _____ Volume: _____

6. Name: _____ Volume: _____

Tempos are measured in _____ per _____. One beat per second would be _____.

To tell performers how fast or slow to go, we use tempo markings, such as *allegro*. The order of tempos is as follows:

The slowest tempo (*grave*) is _____ bpm and the fastest tempo (*prestissimo*) is _____ bpm.

Often music will bit by bit get slower or faster instead of suddenly (*subito*). _____ means to gradually get faster. _____ means to gradually get slower.

Extra practice

