Dynamic Signs

DYNAMIC SIGNS indicate the volume, or how soft or loud the music should be played. Most musical terms are written in Italian since Italian composers were among the first to write such instructions in their manuscripts.

The word *piano* in Italian means soft; the word *forte* means loud.
The most commonly used dynamic signs are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITALIAN</th>
<th>SIGN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>piano</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forte</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mezzo piano</td>
<td>mp</td>
<td>moderately soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mezzo forte</td>
<td>mf</td>
<td>moderately loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pianissimo</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>very soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortissimo</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>very loud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mezzo* means moderately; *issimo* means very.
Dynamic signs arranged in order from very soft to very loud, are: **pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff**

A Gradual Change in Dynamics
Terms used to indicate a gradual change in volume, from *soft* to *loud* or *louder to soft* are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITALIAN</th>
<th>SIGN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crescendo or cresc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>gradually louder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diminuendo or dim.</td>
<td></td>
<td>gradually softer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or decrescendo or decresc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

1. Write the Italian word for the following dynamic signs:
   - f
   - mp
   - pp
   - ff
   - mf
   - p

2. Clap the following line, observing the dynamic signs indicated.
   ![MIDI notation with dynamic signs indicated]

3. Use every dynamic sign learned above at least once to mark the appropriate dynamic signs on the lines beneath the following story.

   "Wake up!" whispered Ron to his brother Steven. The boys walked softly out the door. They heard
   a. ___ b. ___

   the moderately soft sound of a distant airplane, which became gradually louder and roared very loudly as it
   c. ___ d. ___ e. ___

   flew over head, then faded away gradually. Steven said, "Let's play basketball," in a
   f. ___

   moderately loud voice. They shouted a loud "Yes!" as they ran to the park.
   g. ___ h. ___
Basic Theory 2

Practice: Clap the following rhythms with the proper dynamics.

1. \(\frac{3}{4}\) \(f\) \(\text{mf}\) \(f\)

2. \(\frac{3}{4}\) \(mp\) \(p\) \(pp\)

3. \(\frac{2}{4}\) \(f\) \(ff\) \(mf\)

Experiment: Play or sing a note. Try to use the loudest sound and then the softest sound. Can you find different levels in between? Yes or no

Musical Puzzle: Fill in the puzzle below with the correct dynamic word or meaning.

- **Forte**
  - _ _ _ _ _ _
- **Pianissimo**
  - _ _ Y _ _ _
- **soft**
  - _ _ _ N _
- **very soft**
  - _ _ A _ _ _ _ _ _
- **very loud**
  - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ M _
- **gradually getting softer**
  - _ _ I _ _ _ _ _ _
- **gradually getting louder**
  - C _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- **becoming louder, then softer**
  - _ _ S _ _ _ _ _ _

Bonus:

Name 3 sounds in our world that are loud.

Name 3 sounds that are soft.

Name 1 sound that can change from loud to soft or vice versa.
Basic Theory 3

Articulation

Pages 28 and 29 introduced the words and signs that indicate what speed (slow to fast) and volume (soft to loud) a musical selection is to be played. In addition, notes may be performed in different ways. The manner in which a note is performed is called ARTICULATION. Legato (see page 19) is one form of articulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITALIAN</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>staccato</td>
<td></td>
<td>Play the note short and detached. The Italian word means &quot;detached.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accent</td>
<td></td>
<td>Play the note louder, with a special emphasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(English)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sforzando</td>
<td>sf or sfz</td>
<td>A sudden, strong accent. The Italian word means &quot;forcing.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenuto</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hold the note for its full value. The Italian word means &quot;held.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(or ten.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fermata</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hold the note longer than its normal value (approximately twice the normal duration).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

1. Name the articulation symbols below:
   
   ♩ or ten.
   
   >>
   
   ★

2. Say the following examples using the syllables “ti” for 8th notes, “ta” for quarter notes, “ta-ah” for half notes, “ta-ah-ah” for dotted half notes and “ta-ah-ah-ah” for whole notes. Observe all tempo markings, dynamics and other musical symbols.

   Allegro
   
   \[\frac{2}{4} p \]
   
   Largo
   
   \[\frac{3}{4} mf \]
   
   cresc.
   
   f

   Moderato
   
   \[\frac{4}{4} f \]
   
   sfz
REPEAT SIGNS
Two dots before a double bar is called a repeat sign. This means to go back to the beginning and perform the music again.

Key of C

If two repeat signs are paired together, repeat only the section of music between the 2 repeat signs.

Key of D

1st & 2nd ENDINGS
Composers also use 1st and 2nd endings to repeat music sections. See example below. Play through the 1st Ending. Then play the repeated section of music, skipping the 1st Ending and playing the 2nd Ending.

Key of Eb

D.C., D.S.
D.C. is the abbreviation for the words da capo (dah KAH-poh) meaning repeat from the beginning. D.S. is the abbreviation for the words dal segno (dahl SAYN-yoh) meaning repeat from the sign. (§)

FINE/CODA
Fine (FEE-neh) means the end. Coda (KOH-dah) is a special, separate ending. (⊕)
Basic Theory 5

Musical Roadmaps:

Music is like a map and uses directions to tell musicians where to play and how to read a piece of music. Some of these directions are listed below.

D.C. al Fine means return to the beginning and stop at the Fine.

D.S. al Fine means return to the sign § and stop at the Fine.

D.C. al Coda means return to the beginning and play to the sign ♩ and then skip to the coda.

D.S. al Coda means return to the sign § and then skip to the coda. **Draw your own musical roadmap to show D.S. al Coda.**
### Basic Theory 6

**D.C., D.S., Coda and Fine**

To reduce the amount of music needed to notate a piece, several additional Italian words and symbols are used by composers to indicate repeats.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITALIAN</th>
<th>SIGN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Da Capo</td>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td>Repeat from the beginning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal Segno</td>
<td>D.S.</td>
<td>Repeat from the sign §</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>The end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coda*</td>
<td>Θ</td>
<td>An added ending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*When the Coda sign appears in the music, it means to skip directly to the Coda, which is an added ending usually marked with the same sign.*

The Italian words and symbols for repeating are frequently combined.

#### D.C. al Fine
Repeat from the beginning and play to the end (Fine).
1. Play through to the end  
2. Return to the beginning  
3. Play to Fine

```
\[\frac{2}{4} \quad \boxed{\text{Fine}} \quad \boxed{\text{D.C. al Fine}}\]
```

#### D.S. al Fine
Repeat from the sign § and play to the end (Fine).
1. Play through to the end  
2. Return to §  
3. Play to Fine

```
\[\frac{3}{4} \quad \boxed{\text{§}} \quad \boxed{\text{Fine}} \quad \boxed{\text{D.S. al Fine}}\]
```

#### D.C. al Coda
Repeat from the beginning and play to Θ, then skip to the Θ Coda.
1. Play to D.C. al Coda  
2. Return to the beginning  
3. Play to Θ  
4. Skip to Θ Coda and play to the end.

```
\[\frac{4}{4} \quad \boxed{\Theta} \quad \boxed{\text{D.C. al Coda}} \quad \boxed{\Theta \text{ Coda}}\]
```

#### D.S. al Coda
Repeat from § and play to Θ, then skip to the Θ Coda
1. Play to D.S. al Coda  
2. Return to §  
3. Play to Θ  
4. Skip to Θ Coda and play to the end.

```
\[\frac{2}{4} \quad \boxed{\text{§}} \quad \boxed{\Theta} \quad \boxed{\text{D.S. al Coda}} \quad \boxed{\Theta \text{ Coda}}\]
```
Tempo Marks

TEMPO is an Italian word meaning “rate of speed.” Tempo marks tell how fast or slow the music should be played. Tempo marks are also written in Italian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITALIAN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largo</td>
<td>Very slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adagio</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andante</td>
<td>Moving along (walking speed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderato</td>
<td>Moderately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegro</td>
<td>Quickly, cheerfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivace</td>
<td>Lively and fast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Moderato* may be combined with other words: *Allegro moderato* = slightly slower than *Allegro* but quicker than *Moderato*.

A Gradual Change of Tempo
Terms used to indicate a gradual change in tempo are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITALIAN</th>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ritardando</td>
<td>ritard. or rit.</td>
<td>gradually slower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accelerando</td>
<td>accel.</td>
<td>gradually faster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

1. In writing music, tempo marks tell the _____________________________.

2. A very slow tempo marking is _____________________________.

3. A lively and fast tempo marking is _____________________________.

4. Match the Italian term to its English meaning by writing the correct letter in each blank.

   a. *Moderato*
   b. *Vivace*
   c. *Adagio*
   d. *Ritardando*
   e. *Accelerando*
   f. *Largo*
   g. *Andante*
   h. *Allegro*
Basic Theory 8

1. Arrange the following dynamics in order from softest to loudest to softest: mf, pp, f, mp, p, ff.
   \[ \text{pp} \quad \text{pp} \quad \text{pp} \]

2. Mezzo (m) means ____________________.

3. Issimo means ____________________.

4. Crescendo (cresc.) means ____________________.

5. Diminuendo (dim.) or decrescendo (decresc.) means ____________________.

6. Arrange the following tempo marks in order from slowest to fastest:
   Andante, Vivace, Adagio, Allegro, Moderato, Largo.
   \[ \text{Slowest} \quad \text{Fastest} \]

7. Allegro moderato means slightly slower than ________ but quicker than ________.

8. Ritardando (ritard. or rit.) means ____________________.

9. Accelerando (accel.) means ____________________.

10. Staccato means ____________________.

11. Tenuto means to ____________________.

12. The sign that means to hold a note for longer than its normal value is ____________________.

13. Write the word for each symbol:
   a. \( \text{.} \) ____________________
   b. \( > \) ____________________
   c. \( \text{sfz} \) ____________________
   d. \( \text{.} \) ____________________

14. The sign that indicates to repeat from the beginning and play to the end is ____________________.

15. The sign that indicates to repeat from the \( \text{x} \) and play to the end is ____________________.

16. What is the term used to identify a separate section that ends a piece of music? ____________________.

17. Write the following musical example as it would actually be played without the D.C. al Fine or Fine.
   \[ \text{\( \frac{3}{4} \) \text{Fine} \quad \text{D.C. al Fine}} \]
   \[ \text{\( \frac{3}{4} \) \text{Fine} \quad \text{D.C. al Fine}} \]
Basic Theory 9

Dynamic Signs

1. Write the Italian word and musical sign for each of the following English definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderately soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderately loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Arrange the dynamic signs above in order from loudest to softest.

____        _______        _______        _______        _______

3. Write the Italian word and musical sign for each of the following English definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gradually louder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gradually softer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Name two things that might have the dynamic marking of piano:
   (Example: leaves moving in a breeze)
   a. 
   b. 

5. Name two things that might have the dynamic marking of forte:
   (Example: a roaring lion)
   a. 
   b. 

6. What nationality of composers was among the first to use dynamic signs in their manuscripts?
**Tempo Marks on Safari**

1. On each line, write the Italian translation of the tempo mark indicated below the line. Use the following tempo marks:

   Accelerando, Adagio, Allegro, Andante, Largo, Moderato, Ritardando, Vivace

In deepest Africa a jeep moves at a _____ pace. Through the trees, a giraffe moves moderate at __________. A bird flies past the adventurers __________. Turning, they walking speed quickly and cheerfully spot an elephant herd lumbering __________ toward them. Later, the passengers slowly of the jeep are startled when a lion runs past, __________. A hippo and her lively and fast baby move __________ across the road and the jeep _________ to a stop. very slowly gradually slows

As the sun sets over the plain, the jeep goes __________, headed back to camp. gradually faster

2. Number the pictures below from 1 (slowest) to 6 (fastest) and write the appropriate tempo marking for each on the line.

   **Slower**
   - No. _____
   - No. _____
   - No. _____

   **Faster**
   - No. _____
   - No. _____
   - No. _____
Basic Theory 11

Matching  Draw lines matching the terms on the left with their definitions on the right.

1  Tempo Marks and Dynamic Signs

   Accelerando  Gradually softer
   Adagio      Moving along (walking speed)
   Allegro     Lively and fast
   Andante    Gradually slower
   Crescendo  Gradually faster
   Diminuendo Moderately
   Largo      Gradually louder
   Moderato   Very slow
   Ritardando Quickly, cheerfully
   Vivace     Slow

Matching

2  Other Musical Terms

   Accent  Hold the note for its full value
   Coda    Rate of speed—how fast or slow the music is to be played
   Da Capo An added ending
   Dal Segno Hold the note longer than its normal value (approximately twice the normal duration)
   Fermata Play the note short and detached
   Fine    A sudden, strong accent
   Sforzando The end
   Staccato Repeat from the beginning
   Tempo   Repeat from the sign
   Tenuto  Play the note louder, with a special emphasis
Basic Theory 12

Music Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

5. The Italian word for the sign is ___.
6. Dal Segno (D.S.) means repeat from the ___.
7. The Italian words for mp are ___.
10. Moderato means ___.
11. The Italian word for f is ___.
12. The English translation of Andante is ___.
15. The symbol below the note to the right is ___.
18. The Italian word for f' is ___.
19. Mezzo piano means moderately ___.
22. The Italian word for the sign is ___.
23. Da Capo (D.C.) means repeat from the ___.
24. Rondo Alla Turca was composed by Wolfgang Amadeus ___.

DOWN

1. issimo means ___.
2. The Italian word for gradually faster is ___.
3. The Italian word for P is ___.
4. Fine means the ___.
8. The sign that means to hold a note longer than its normal value is a ___.
9. The sign that means to hold a note for its full value is a ___.
13. The English translation of Largo is ___.
14. The English translation of Vivace is lively and ___.
16. The Italian word for gradually slower is ___.
17. Staccato means to play the note short and ___.
19. The English translation of Adagio is ___.
20. A Coda (⊕) is an added ___.
21. The Italian word that tells how fast or slow to play the music is ___.
1. Write the dynamic sign for each of the following Italian words.
   a. piano
   b. pianissimo
   c. decrescendo
   d. forte
   e. fortissimo
   f. mezzo piano
   g. mezzo forte
   h. crescendo

2. Write the English definitions of the following tempo marks.
   a. Moderato
   b. Allegro
   c. Accelerando
   d. Largo
   e. Vivace
   f. Ritardando
   g. Adagio
   h. Andante

3. Draw a quarter note with the stem down utilizing the following articulations.
   a. Staccato:
   b. Tenuto:
   c. Accent:
   d. Fermata:

4. Write the symbol for sforzando.

5. Write out the following musical example as it would actually be played without using D.S. al Fine or Fine.
   \[\frac{3}{4}\]
   \[\frac{3}{4}\]

6. Write out the following musical example as it would actually be played without using D.S. al Coda or Coda.
   \[\frac{2}{4}\]
   \[\frac{2}{4}\]
Basic Theory 14

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS
In order to read or write music, it is necessary that we understand all of the signs, words and abbreviations sometimes referred to as the musical vocabulary.
The following musical signs and abbreviations will be found in the MARCH below.

\[ \text{\textit{f}} \text{ (forte) = loud} \quad \text{\textit{p}} \text{ (piano) = soft.} \]

\[ \text{crescendo sign means to get gradually louder.} \quad \text{\textit{sfz}} \text{ (sforzando) = a heavy accent.} \]

\[ \text{decrescendo sign means to get gradually softer.} \]

\[ \text{\textit{sfz}} \text{ (staccato) means to detach or separate.} \]

\[ \text{\textit{f}} \text{ (accent) = to stress or emphasize.} \]

March

1. Tell in your own words what each of the following signs indicate.

(A) \[ \text{\textit{p}} \quad \text{\textit{d}} \quad \text{\textit{sfz}} \]

(B) \[ \text{\textit{p}} \quad \text{\textit{d}} \quad \text{\textit{sfz}} \]

(C) \[ \text{\textit{d}} \quad \text{\textit{d}} \quad \text{\textit{d}} \quad \text{\textit{d}} \]

(D) \[ \text{\textit{d}} \quad \text{\textit{d}} \quad \text{\textit{d}} \]

MEMORIZE: All signs, words and abbreviations together with their meaning and pronunciation.

Date ____________________

Grade ____________________
Basic Theory 15

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS
(CONTINUED)

The following musical signs and abbreviations will be found in the WALTZ below.

D. S. (Dal Segno) = repeat from the sign %.
Coda = added or final section.
Fermata = pause or hold.
a tempo = resume strict time.

tenuto = sustain for full value.
legato = smooth, connected style.
cresc. = abbr. of crescendo-means gradually louder.
dim. = abbr. of diminuendo-means gradually softer.
rit. = abbr. of ritardando-means gradually slower.

D. S. al Coda = repeat from the % sign, play to the coda sign ⚪ then skip and play the coda.

Waltz

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\textbf{WALTZ}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% a tempo}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\end{align*}
\]

CODA

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\textbf{CODA}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\text{\textbf{\% \%}} & \quad \text{\textbf{\% \%}} \\
\end{align*}
\]

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Place the number of the sign or abbreviation beside the correct definition.

1. \textbf{\%} = repeat from the beginning
2. \textbf{\%} = a heavy accent
3. \textbf{\%} = soft
4. \textbf{\%} = play detached
5. \textbf{\%} = first ending
6. \textbf{\%} = coda sign
7. \textbf{\%} = gradually softer
8. \textbf{\%} = loud
9. \textbf{\%} = gradually slower
10. D. S. = resume strict time
11. \textbf{\%} = second ending
12. \textbf{\%} = repeat from sign
13. \textbf{\%} = pause or hold
14. \textbf{\%} = gradually louder
15. \textbf{\%} = sustain full value
16. \textbf{\%} = play smoothly
Basic Theory 16

Fill in the blanks with these terms: crescendo, poco a poco, staccato, coda, slur, cut time, minor, dynamics, accidental, enharmonic, diminuendo, pentatonic, repeat sign, chromatic scale, triplet, fermata, fine, forte, tie, common time, piano, presto, largo

1. Notes that have different names but sound the same are called ________________.
2. A scale that goes up or down in a pattern of consecutive half steps is called a ________________.
3. An ________________ is a sharp, flat or natural placed before a note.
4. Two dots before a double bar is called a ________________.
5. A special separate ending is called a ________________.
6. The Italian word that means end is ________________.
7. Italian tempo term that means very fast is ________________.
8. Italian tempo term that means little by little is ________________.
9. Italian tempo term that means very slow is ________________.
10. Italian dynamic term that means soft is ________________.
11. Italian dynamic term that means loud is ________________.
12. Italian dynamic term that means gradually getting louder is ________________.
13. Italian dynamic term that means gradually getting softer is ________________.
14. A curved line connecting notes of the same pitch is a ________________.
15. A curved line that connects two or more notes of different pitch is a ________________.
16. The symbol C stands for what time signature? ________________
17. The symbol C stands for what time signature? ________________
18. The term for this symbol C is ________________.
19. † means to perform the note in a short, detached manner called ________________.
20. Every major scale has a relative ____________ scale.
21. A scale made up of five notes is called a ________________ scale.
22. Three notes grouped together and played in the space of 2 notes is called a ________________.
23. Loudness or softness in music is called ________________.
Demonstrate all the melodic theory concepts by drawing them in the order listed below:

1. Write a treble clef at the beginning of the grand staff.
2. Write a bass clef at the beginning of the grand staff.
3. Write the key signature for the key of Db next to each clef.
4. Write a fast tempo marking above the grand staff.
5. Write a fermata above the grand staff.
6. Write a quarter note on Db, C, and D (do not use ledger lines).
7. Write the dynamic symbol meaning loud over the first note above each staff in the 1st measure.
8. Write the dynamic symbol meaning soft over each staff in the 1st measure.
9. Write the accidentals sign (♯) at the beginning of the grand staff.
10. Write the accidentals sign (♭, ♭) at the beginning of the grand staff.
11. Write the accidentals sign (♮) at the beginning of the grand staff.
12. Write the accidentals sign (♮) at the beginning of the grand staff.
13. Write the accidentals sign (♮) at the beginning of the grand staff.
14. Write the accidentals sign (♮) at the beginning of the grand staff.
15. Write the accidentals sign (♮) at the beginning of the grand staff.
16. Write the accidentals sign (♮) at the beginning of the grand staff.
17. Write the accidentals sign (♮) at the beginning of the grand staff.
18. Add the dynamic marking for soft over each staff in the 1st measure.
19. Add D’s at the beginning of the grand staff, one above each staff.
20. Sign your name below measure 8 like a composer since you have now completed a piece of music!
Basic Theory 18

EIGHTH RESTS

The eighth rest also has one flag. These are eighth rests \( \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \) 

Two eighth rests equal one quarter rest: \( \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} = \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} \) 

Whenever a quarter rest is equal to one beat (as in \( \frac{2}{4} \text{\textsuperscript{3/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{3/4}} \) time) an eighth rest is equal to one-half of a beat.

\[ \text{\textsuperscript{1/8}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \]

The beats under these eighth notes and eighth rests may be written like this:

| 1 R 2 R | R an 2 an R an | R an R an 3 R 4 R |

Arrows show direction of foot beat

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date __________
Grade __________

1. In the staff below fill in the first measure with as many \( \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \) as needed.

2. Fill in the second measure with as many \( \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \) as needed.

3. Fill in the third measure with as many \( \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \) as needed.

4. Fill in the fourth measure with as many \( \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \text{\textsuperscript{1/4}} \) as needed.

5. Write the beats under each note and rest that you have just written.

MEMORIZE: Whenever a quarter note or a quarter rest equals one beat—an eighth note or an eighth rest equals one-half beat.
Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex. 1 through 10. Then count the time aloud while tapping your foot.
Basic Theory 20

Eighth Notes, Eighth Rests, Dotted Eighth Notes

Bass Drum

\[\text{\textbf{\textit{Eighth Notes, Eighth Rests, Dotted Eighth Notes}}}

\]
Choose the best answer for the following questions.

1. A steady, recurring pulse is called
   a. silence  c. forte
   b. beat  d. staccato

2. The symbol for quarter note is
   a.   c.   
   b. d.  

3. In time, a half note gets how many beats?
   a. 1  c. 2
   b. 3  d. 4

4. The distance between two bar lines is called a
   a. examples  c. pages
   b. parts  d. measure

5. Meter is written with numbers called a
   a. time signature  c. bar line
   b. phrase  d. key signature

6. A Fine bar means to
   a. begin  c. end
   b. repeat  d. sing

7. The symbol for an eighth rest is
   a.  c.   
   b. d.   

8. Silences in music are called
   a. legato  c. piano
   b. rests  d. clef

9. The symbol for whole rest is
   a.  c. 
   b. d. 

10. A dot increases the value of a note by the value of the note it follows.
    a. 1/3  c. 1/16
    b. 1/8  d. 1/2

11. Eighth notes are sometimes grouped together with
    a. stems  c. beams
    b. flags  d. sharps

12. The symbol for half rest is
    a.  c.   
    b.  d.   

13. Music is written on a graph of five lines and four spaces called a
    a. grid  c. map
    b. staff  d. section

14. Notes are symbols placed on lines and spaces representing high and low sounds called
    a. rhythm  c. beat
    b. meter  d. pitches

15. Two staves connected by a brace and a bracket is called a
    a. grand staff  c. measure
    b. section  d. example

16. Symbols at the beginning of each staff that identify a set of pitches is called a
    a. clef  c. meter
    b. time signature  d. fine

17. The symbol for half note is
    a.   c.   
    b.   d.   

18. Notes that extend above or below the staff use lines.
    a. fermata  c. dynamics
    b. ledger  d. clefs

19. The pattern of whole and half steps (WWH-WWH) identifies a
    a. major scale  c. pentatonic scale
    b. chromatic scale  d. minor scale

20. The symbol for sixteenth note is
    a.   c.   
    b.   d.   

21. The distance between two notes is called an
    a. harmony  c. melody
    b. interval  d. scale

22. A makes the pitch a 1/2 step higher.
    a. sharp  c. flat
    b. accent  d. forte

23. The symbol for quarter rest is
    a.   c.   
    b.   d.   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tempo</th>
<th>Dynamics</th>
<th>Articulation</th>
<th>Road-Maps</th>
<th>Style</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largo</td>
<td>pp, p, mp</td>
<td>Staccato</td>
<td>D.C. al Fine</td>
<td>Broadly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andante</td>
<td>mf, f, ff</td>
<td>Marcato</td>
<td>D.S. al Fine</td>
<td>Legato</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cresc.</td>
<td>Tenuto</td>
<td>D.C al Coda</td>
<td>Maestoso</td>
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<td>Decresc.</td>
<td>Accent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vivace</td>
<td>Dim.</td>
<td>Slur/tie</td>
<td>1st – 2nd endings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>repeat</td>
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<td>Accel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fermata</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basic Theory 23
   Final Review

Tempo

Allegro

Vivace

Largo

Moderato

Andante

Accelerando (accel.)

Ritardando (rit.)

Articulation

Tenuto

Staccato

Slur

Accent

Tie

Dynamics

Piano

Mezzo

Forte

Pianissimo

Fortissimo

Crescendo

Diminuendo

Decrescendo
Basic Theory 24

Note Names  Treble Clef
spaces
lines

Bass Clef
spaces
lines

Counting- Rules
long notes get connected with a dash
rests get written in parenthesis

1.

2.

3.

Scales  Concert Bb= concert F = concert Eb=

Key signature Bb Concert F Concert Eb

Starting note of the scale
concert Bb concert F concert Eb

Order of flats

Order of Sharps

Arpeggio-

Circle of 5ths  (not in concert pitch)
2#'s 4b's  no sharps/flats
Basic Theory 25

Other:

Pyramid of Sound

Treble clef

Bass Clef

Time Signature

D.C. al Fine

Fermata

Key signature

Measure

Bar line

Flat

Natural

Sharp

1st and 2nd endings

Conductor

Arranger

Composer

Round

Concert Etiquette

Why do we stand

Rehearsals

Moving during show

Staying for whole show