

PAA Final Review

See if you can answer these questions or identify these items associated with reading music...

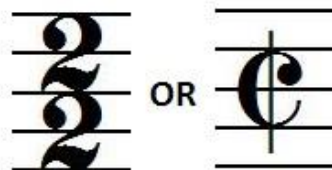
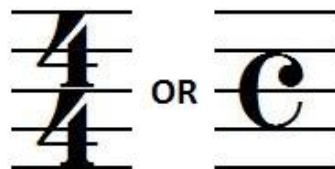


Treble Clef



Bass Clef

These are
examples of
Time Signatures



The top number tells us...

...the number of beats in a measure

The bottom number...

tells us the what type/kind of note gets the beat or pulse

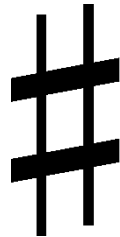
Found at the beginning of a song, this is called a key signature.



They can contain either

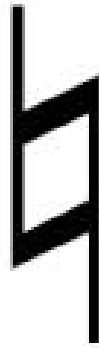


Flat(s)



Sharp(s)

Other than a flat or a sharp, the other type of accidental is called a natural.



Let's name some notes...



C



F



A



B



F



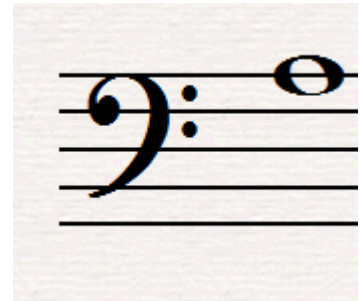
B



C



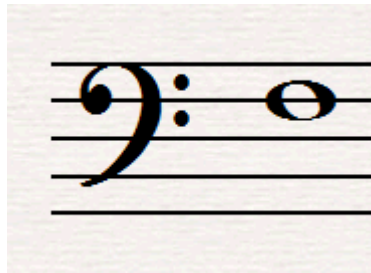
F



A



B

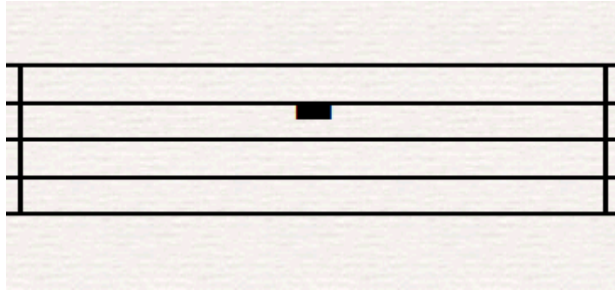


F



C

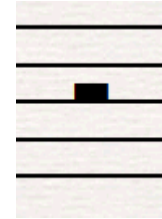
Let's name some rests...



Whole Rest



Quarter Rest



Half Rest



Dotted Quarter Rest

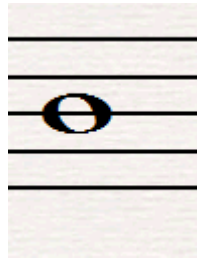


Eighth Rest

Note values...



Quarter



Whole



Dotted Half

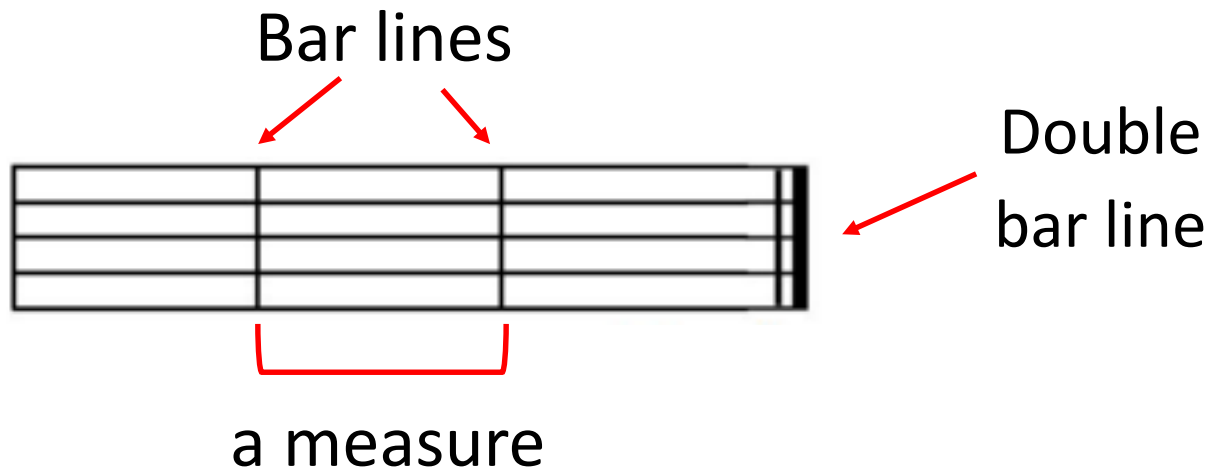


Two
Eighths



Half

Identify...



Music Dynamics (aka volume)

Dynamics are the loudness or softness of music. The six main dynamic markings are:

- pp – very soft
- P – soft
- mp – medium soft
- mf – medium loud
- f – loud
- ff – very loud

Tempo (aka speed)

- Musicians use tempo markings to know how fast or slow to play a piece of music. Sometimes it's just a word and you guess the approximate speed – sometimes it's a metronome marking with a precise speed indicated that can be “ticked” off with a metronome, giving us a beat, and something a musician can play along to.
- Some various tempo markings are:



Tempo Markings

Match the terms to their definitions.

Allegro *

* moderate speed

Andante *

* slowly

Moderato *

* extremely fast

Allegretto *

* fast and lively

Lento *

* Very fast

Presto *

* moderate speed, faster than *Andante*, but slower than *Moderato*

Largo *

* walking pace

Prestissimo *

* fast, but not as fast as *Allegro*

Andantino *

* slowly and broadly

Questions?