GENERAL MUSIC

Name _____

First Six Weeks TEST STUDY GUIDE
(Second Semester)

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences below by writing the correct vocabulary term in the blank.

1. Making up rhythms and melodies on the spot

is known as _____.

2. The musical term for <u>slow</u> is _____.
   EXTA CREDIT (1pt): Name the title of the Listening Example we used in class that has the word Adagio in it.

_____

3. A _____ is a constant, steady pulse.

Beat

Adagio

Improvisation

Rhythm

4. A _____ occurs when **two or more rhythms** are performed simultaneously.

5. The _____ is how fast or slow music moves from one beat to the next.

6. A _____ is a person who possesses outstanding technical ability singing or on a musical instrument.
 Which one of the composers we studied was *one of these?*_____

Tempo

Articulation

Virtuoso

Polyrhythm

7. An _____ is a **repeating musical pattern**.

8. _____ are the musical symbols that tell us how loud or soft to play or sing.

9. _____ is the written symbols that represent the music.

Notation/Notate

Dynamics

Form

Ostinato

National Anthem

Answer the following questions

1. What is the TITLE of our national anthem? _____

2. Who wrote the lyrics to our national anthem? _____

3. The lyrics of our national anthem were written during what war? _____

4. Who was president of the U.S. when the lyrics were written? _____

5. Where were the lyrics written? Name **(a.)** the city, **(b.)** the fort, and **(c.)** the specific location of the person who wrote the lyrics (*where* was he when he wrote the lyrics).

   (a.) _____

   (b.) _____

   (c.) _____

6. List **three (3) customary things** you should always do whenever our national anthem is sung.

   (a.) _____

   (b.) _____

   (c.) _____

7. In **what year** did "The Star Spangled Banner" officially become our country's national anthem? _____

   EXTRA – Who was the U.S. president at the time? _____

8-10. Write the lyrics to our national anthem (first verse).

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

VOCABULARY

1. Beat – a constant steady pulse (like your heart)

2. Tempo – the speed of the beat

3. Rhythm – how the music moves from one beat to the next; combination of long tones, short tones, and silence; the musical element we dance to

4. Polyrhythm – two or more rhythms performed at the same time

5. Ostinato – a repeating musical pattern

6. Virtuoso – an individual who possesses outstanding technical ability at singing or playing a musical instrument *(ex. Beethoven was a piano virtuoso)*

7. Adagio – slow (slow tempo as in Samuel Barber's "Adagio for Strings")

8. Improvisation – to make up a rhythm or melody on the spot, off the top of your head; to "make it up as you go" (commonly used in jazz)

9. Notate/Notation – (v.) to write down the music using symbols; (n.) the symbols used to represent the music

10. Dynamics – the musical symbols that tell us how loud or soft to play or sing
   ***ex.** pp (pianissimo – extremely soft), p (piano - soft), mp (mezzo piano – medium soft), mf (mezzo forte – medium loud), forte (loud), ff (fortissimo – fortissimo)*

COMPOSERS -

Ludwig van Beethoven
- 1770 – 1827
- Born in Germany (which is on the continent of Europe)
- VOCABULRY: **virtuoso** - Beethoven was a piano virtuoso
- Moved to **Vienna** where he spent most of his life and composed most of his music (Vienna is the capital city of Austria, a European country that borders Germany)
- Composed nine symphonies (large works written for and performed by a symphony orchestra)
- LISTENING EXAMPLE: **Symphony No. 5** (*"This is the fiiiiifth! This is the fiiiiifth!*)
- LISTENING EXAMPLE: **Für Elise** (piano sonata, written for a lady named Elise)
-
- He was deaf when wrote Symphony No. 9 (the one with the "Ode to Joy")

Carl Orff
- 1895 – 1982
- Born in Germany
- He was a **twentieth century** composer
- LISTENING EXAMPLE: **"O fortuna"** (from *Carmina Burana*)
- He developed the teaching method known as Orff Schulwerk, or **Orff Music**
- In Roman mythology, Fortuna was the *goddess of fortune*
- VOCABULARY: **dynamics**
- "O fortuna" provides a great example of dynamics - it opens at *ff (fortissimo)*, and abruptly drops to *p* or *pp (piano* or *pianissimo),* returning to *fortissimo* through the end of the piece.
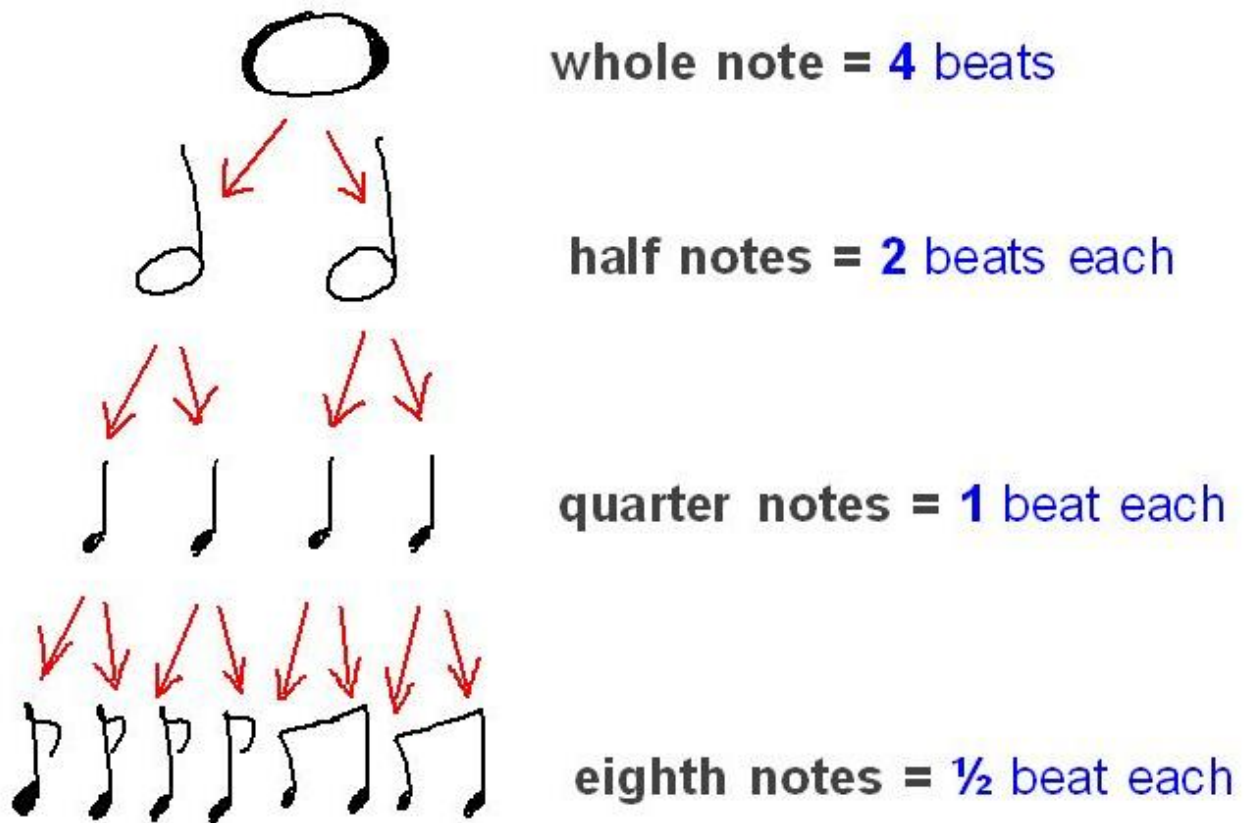
Samuel Barber
- 1910 – 1981
- Born in West Chester, PA (Pennsylvania), USA
- He was a **twentieth century American** composer
- LISTENING EXAMPLE: ***"Adagio for Strings"***
- "Adagio for Strings" is a slow moving piece for stringed instruments (violin, viola, cello, and bass)
- VOCABULARY: **adagio**
- PULITZER PRIZE: an American award regarded as the highest national honor in newspaper journalism, literary achievements and **musical composition**. It is administered by Columbia University in New York City.
- Samuel Barber won two Pulitzer Prizes: 1958 for *Vanessa*, regarded as America's first "grand" opera; 1963 for his *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra*

Louis Armstrong
- 1901 – 1971
- Born in New Orleans, LA (Louisiana), USA
- Coming to prominence in the 1920s as an innovative cornet and trumpet player
- Armstrong was a foundational influence on jazz, shifting the music's focus from collective improvisation to solo performers
- With his distinctive gravelly voice – nicknamed "**Satchmo**" - Armstrong was also an influential singer, greatly skilled at **scat singing**, or wordless vocalizing
- By the end of his career in the '60s, he was widely regarded as a profound influence on popular music in general: Describe by many as "***perhaps the most important American musician of the 20th century.***"

RHYTHM CHART

whole note = **4** beats

half notes = **2** beats each

quarter notes = **1** beat each

eighth notes = **½** beat each

A **dot** next to a note adds **half the value of that note**

$$\text{♩.} = \mathbf{1}\,1/2 \text{ beats} \qquad \text{♩.} = \mathbf{3} \text{ beats}$$

Practice, Practice, Practice!

1. Six eighth notes (x) **one** whole note (x) **one** half note (-) **two** dotted quarter notes (+) **one** eighth note (+) **one** dotted quarter note = **HOW MANY BEATS?**

_____

1. One half notes (+) **two** dotted half notes (*divided by*) **one** whole note (x) **two** dotted quarter notes (+) **one** whole note (x) **four** eighth notes = **HOW MANY BEATS?**

_____