

# **Band Review Sheet**

## **Woodwind Family - Uses a reed to vibrate and create sound**

- Flute
- Oboe
- Clarinet
- Bassoon
- Saxophone

## **Brass Family - player buzzes into mouthpiece**

- Trumpet
- French Horn
- Baritone
- Trombone
- Tuba

## **Percussion Family - head is struck with a stick/mallet**

- Snare Drum
- Bass Drum
- Timpani
- Cymbals
- Xylophone
- Bells
- Chimes
- Marimba

### **Percussion Elements**

**Percussion Rudiments** - Language of Percussion (see "The Book" for notation and sticking)

**Technique** - Keep all fingers on sticks, sticks in a "A" frame, use wrist, keep tips even, don't swat at the drum, control the rebound.

**Timpani** - Large "pitched" percussion instruments that read in bass clef

**Drum Cadence (Street Beat)**- A musical idea, performed by marching percussion instruments, that provides a beat/grove while marching.

## **Articulation - How notes are attacked**

- Marcato - harsh & short accent
- Staccato - detached and separated
- Legato - smooth and connected
- Accent - Stressed note

## **Dynamics - The volume of a pitch**

- Piano - soft
- Forte - loud
- Mezzo - medium
- Fortissimo - very loud
- Pianissimo - very soft

## **Tempo - speed of music**

- Andante - walking speed
- Vivace - quick, lively
- Grave - very slow
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**Accidentals** - Sharp, flat or natural that is not part of the key signature, changes a note only for the measure in which it is written


- Sharp - raises a note
- Flat - lowers a note
- Natural - cancels a sharp/flat


## **Time Signature**

- Top number shows how many beats are in a measure
- Bottom number shows what kind of note gets the beat

## **Rhythm**

 = 1 beat

 = 1/2 beat

 = 1.5 beat

 = 3 beats

## **Band Review Sheet**

### **Musical Terms**

**Dissonance** - Clashing sounds

**Intonation** - Accuracy of Pitch

**Embouchure** - Shaping of the mouth to produce sound on mouthpiece

**Subito** - Suddenly

**Accelerando** - Gradually get faster

**Decelerando** - Gradually get slower

**Crescendo** - Gradually get louder

**Decrescendo** - Gradually get softer

**Ritardando** - Gradually get slower

**Simile** - Play in same manner

**Molto** - very

**Balance** - relationship of volume to all voice. Helps with pitch, tone quality and texture

**Slur** - a curved line that connects notes of different pitches

**Tie** - a curved line that joins 2 or more notes together that are the same pitch  
- held for the value of all notes

**Repeat Sign** - ||:

**Phrase** - a musical sentence

**D.C. (Da Capo)** - repeat from the beginning of the piece

**D.S. (Dal Segno)** - Repeat from the sign

**Coda** - "Tail" or additional ending part of a piece

**Key Signatures** - Shows the sharps & flats of a piece

- C - No sharps and/or flats

- F - 1 flat, Bb

- Bb - 2 flats, Bb & Eb

- Eb - 3 flats, Bb, Eb & Ab

- Ab - 4 flats, Bb, Eb, Ab & Db

- G - 1 sharp, F#

- D - 2 sharps, F# & C#

- A - 3 sharps, F#, C# & G#

- E - 3 sharps, F#, C#, G# & D#

**Band Review Sheet**

3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Rhythmic Dictation

Exam Review SHEET (WEEK of <sup>MARCH 31<sup>st</sup></sup> Per 1, 3, 4, 5)

Concert Winds	Symphonic Winds	Concert Perc	Symphonic Perc
♪	♪	♪	♪
}	}	□	□
□	□	▩▩▩	▩▩▩
7	7	♩	▩▩
7 ♩	7 ♩	♩	▩▩
▩▩▩	▩▩▩	♩	♩
▩▩▩	▩▩▩		♩
▩▩▩	▩▩▩		♪
	▩▩▩		
	7 ▩▩▩		