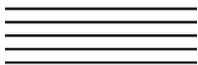


#12 ROSE BELT: VITAL VOCABULARY LIST

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Pitch | the highs and the lows of the music. |
| 2. Melody | the tune of the music (diddle lee di dee dee the tune's the melody). |
| 3. Intervals | the distance between two notes. (Steps, skips, repeats, octave) |
| 4. Major/Minor | happy sounding scale (major)/sad sounding scale (minor). |
| 5. Intonation | term used to describe whether or not the performer is on or off pitch. |
| 6. Rhythm/Beat | the pattern of the notes (and rests)/ the pulse of the music (boom . . .). |
| 7. Structure/Form | the plan of the music. |
| 8. Lyrics | the words of the song. |
| 9. Phrase | a musical sentence. |
| 10. Texture | the layers of sound. |
| 11. Instrumentation | the combination of instruments. |
| 12. Unison/Harmony | one part (unison)/more than one part (harmony) |
| 13. Balance or Blend | how well the different parts are heard together during a performance. |
| 14. Solo/Duet/Choir | solo (one), duet (2), ensemble (small group), choir (lots of singers) |
| 15. Accompaniment | the background music that supports the melody. |
| 16. Chord | a specific set of three or more notes. |
| 17. Genre | a distinct type or style of music. (Folk, Opera, Jazz etc.) |
| 18. Composer/Conductor | writes the music (composer)/ leads and directs the music (conductor) |
| 19. Pitched/non-pitched instr. | pitched instr. have different pitches (CDEFGAB)/non-pitched doesn't. |
| 20. Marching Band/Orchestra | a marching band doesn't have strings/an orchestra has strings. |

21. Identify the following symbols below:



Music Staff

Place where the music is written.



Treble Clef

G Clef : beg. of each line



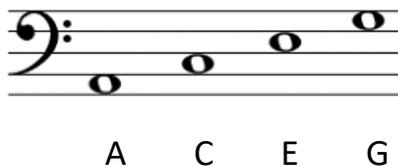
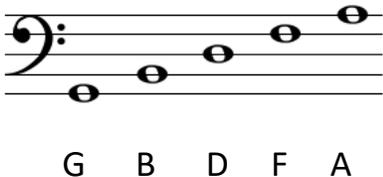
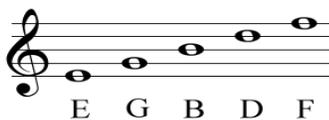
Bass Clef

F Clef: beg. of each line

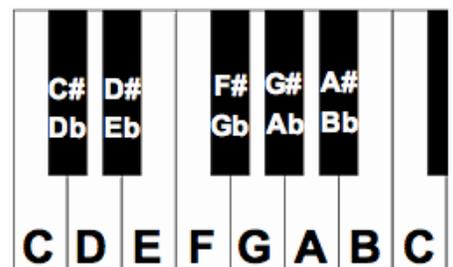


Copyright Symbol

22. Label the lines & spaces/identify pitches.



Label the white & black keys.



23. Identify the following “road signs” in the music below:

The image shows several musical examples with annotations:

- Example 1:** A treble clef staff in 4/4 time. Annotations include "Play to repeat sign" (a thick black arrow pointing right), "Back to beginning" (a thick black arrow pointing left), and "Play to end" (a thick black arrow pointing right).
- Example 2:** A treble clef staff in 4/4 time. Annotations include "time signature" (pointing to the 4/4), "measures" (pointing to a group of notes), "bar lines" (pointing to vertical lines), and "final double bar" (pointing to the end of the staff).
- Example 3:** A treble clef staff in 4/4 time. Annotations include "play to D.S. al Coda" (a dashed arrow), "Coda" (a diamond symbol), "D.S. al Coda" (text below the staff), "go back to %" (a dashed arrow pointing to a repeat sign), "play to diamond" (a solid arrow), "skip" (a dashed arrow), and "play coda" (a solid arrow).
- Example 4:** A bass clef staff in 2/4 time. Annotations include "Go back to the beginning." (a green dashed arrow), "1." and "2." (first and second endings), and "On the 2nd time through, skip to the 2nd ending." (a purple dashed arrow).

24. Range: all the notes an instrument can play or sing.

Voice Part	Pitch & Gender
Soprano	High female
Alto	Low female
Tenor	High male
Bass	Low male

25. Dynamics: (it's volume).

Abbreviations	Full word (Italian)	Definition
<i>pp</i>	Pianissimo	Very soft (<i>huh?</i>)
<i>p</i>	Piano	Soft (<i>whisper</i>)
<i>mp</i>	Mezzo-piano	Medium soft (<i>talking with parents</i>)
<i>mf</i>	Mezzo-forte	Medium loud (<i>talking with the teacher</i>)
<i>f</i>	Forte	Loud (<i>laughter & fun</i>)
<i>ff</i>	Fortissimo	Very Loud (<i>way too loud, outside voice</i>)
	Crescendo	Gradually Louder
	Decrescendo (diminuendo)	Gradually Softer

26. Tempo: is the speed of the beat.

Italian Term	Definition	Example
<i>Largo</i>	Very Slow	A turtle walking.
<i>Andante</i>	Walking Speed	A person walking.
<i>Allegro</i>	Running Speed	A person running.
<i>Presto</i>	Very Fast	A jet flying.
<i>Accelerando</i>	Speeding up gradually.	Pushing the gas pedal.
<i>Ritardando</i>	Slowing down gradually.	Pushing the brakes.
Metronome	A device that ticks at an exact tempo.	

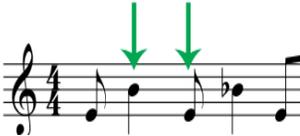
27. DURATION: Length of a note or rest.

Name	Note	Rest	Beats	one measure
Whole			4	
Half			2	
Quarter			1	
Eighth			1/2	
Sixteenth			1/4	

 eighth note pair

And lets not forget the dotted half  3 beats

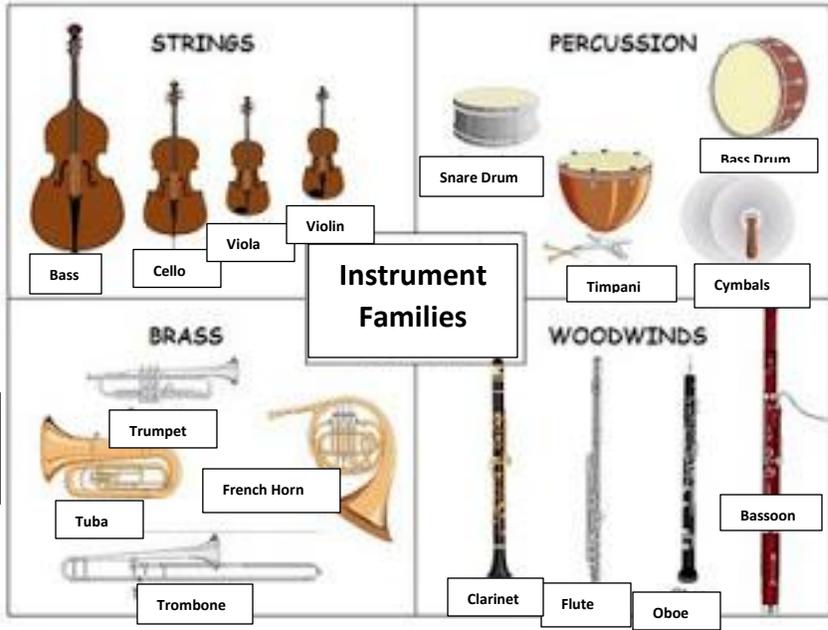
28. Articulation: the expressive way the notes are played or sung.

Italian Term	Marking	Definition
Legato		Play the notes long and smooth.
Staccato		Play the notes short and detached.
Accent		Play the note louder. (Punch it!)
Syncopation		Rhythmic accents off the beat.
Fermata		Hold the sound!

29. Identify instrument families, identify instruments by name, and sort instruments into families.

Instruments with strings that you bow or pluck.

Instruments that you strike, shake, or scrape.



Metal instruments with round mouthpieces that you buzz into. Also have valves or slides.

Instruments with wooden reeds.



Saxophone
WOODWIND

30. Listen and . . .

IDENTIFY INSTRUMENTS BY TIMBRE/TONE COLOR (INSTRUMENTS OWN SPECIAL SOUND)!

*identify and compare music elements in a sound clip.

*identify rhythms and melodies.