Solo & Ensemble Junior Study Guide

Know the following JUNIOR ALL STATE terms, definitions, and symbols:

Articulation Fermata Legato Marcato Sforzando Staccato Tenuto Accent	the manner in which a note is performed a hold or a pause smooth and connected marked; with emphasis forced; with emphasis separated detached style sustain full value marked; with emphasis	Style Animato Cantabile Con brio Con spirito Dolce Grazioso Maestoso Marzaile	Animated; spirited In a singing style With spirit; brilliantly With spirit; brilliance Sweetly Gracefully Majestically Martial
Directions Al fine Coda	to the finish the final added measures of a	Tempo A tempo Accelerando	Time; speed In time; generally implies a return to original rate of speed Gradually faster
Da capo Dal segno Segno	musical composition from the beginning (DC) from the sign (DS) the sign	Largo Adagio Andante Moderato	Very slow Very slow Moderately slow but moving Moderately
Dynamic Crescendo Decrescendo Diminuendo	how loud or soft the music should be played gradually louder (cresc) gradually softer (decresc)	Allegro Vivace Rallentando Ritardando	Rapid; lively Vivacious; lively Gradually slower (rall) Gradually slower (rit)
Tacet Pianissimo Piano Mezzo piano Mezzo forte Forte Fortissimo	gradually softer (dim) silent very soft (pp) soft (p) medium soft (mp) medium loud (mf) loud (f) very loud (ff)	Other Chromatic Etude Molto Poco a poco Soli Solo	By semitones A study Very Little by little More than one performer in unison A composition or passage for one performer
 Music is written on a staff of <u>5 lines and 4 spaces</u>. <u>Treble clef</u> is also called the <u>G clef</u>. <u>Bass clef</u> is also called the <u>F clef</u>. Be able to name notes in both clefs. Treble clef lines – EGBDF Treble clef spaces – FACE Bass clef lines – GBDFA Bass clef spaces – ACEG <u>Ledger lines</u> are short lines that are added for notes above or below the staff. Music is divided into equal parts by <u>bar lines</u>. The area between the bar lines is called a <u>measure</u>. A musical sentence is call a phrase. 			

- A musical sentence is call a <u>phrase.</u>
- Know how to read time signatures (i.e. how many beats in a measure and what kind of note will get one beat)

4 beats

3 beats

1/2 beat

7

- A <u>tie</u> joins two notes on the same pitch.
- A <u>slur</u> smoothly connects two or more notes of different pitches.
- A <u>flat</u> (b) lowers a note ½ step.

0

Whole Note

Eighth Note

Dotted Half Note

- A <u>sharp</u> (#) raises a note ¹/₂ step.
- A <u>natural</u> cancels a previous sharp or flat.
- JUNIOR ALL STATE key signatures: G F#
- Know music note symbols and their value if 4/4 time

Whole Rest

Eighth Rest

 C – all natural
 F – Bb
 Bb – Bb Eb

 Half Note
 Half Rest
 2 beats

 Quarter Note
 Quarter Rest
 1 beat