Igor Stravinsky
(1882 – 1971)

The Firebird
Class Grades for Exam #2
Average = 48
Pitch - High/Low

Staff
Pitch - High/Low

- Clef
  - Treble:  
  - Bass:  

- Notes
All the notes of the TREBLE STAFF:
All the notes of the BASS STAFF:
Pitch - High/Low
Dynamics - Loud/Soft

- p (piano) = soft
- f (forte) = loud
- m (mezzo) = half, medium
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynamics</th>
<th>Loud/Soft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ff</td>
<td>fortissimo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>forte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mf</td>
<td>mezzo forte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mp</td>
<td>mezzo piano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>piano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp</td>
<td>pianissimo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dynamics - Loud/Soft

- *crescendo* = gradually louder
- *decrescendo* or *diminuendo* = gradually softer
Varies from approximately 30 - 240 beats per minute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tempo</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Metronome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largo</td>
<td>broad</td>
<td>43-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adagio</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>52-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andante</td>
<td>medium slow</td>
<td>59-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderato</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>77-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegro</td>
<td>fast</td>
<td>106-119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivace</td>
<td>lively</td>
<td>120-138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tchaikovsky

(1840 - 1893)

Selections from

Nutcracker Ballet
Tempo - Fast/Slow

- **Ritardando** = rit. = gradually slower

- **Accelerando** = accel. = gradually faster
Duration - Long/Short

- Noteheads - Whole Notes
- Stems
- Flags
- Beams
- Dotted Notes
Rhythm

- Involves pulse, meter, tempo, and note values
The combination of strong and weak pulses form a recurring pattern known as meter.
Types of Meter

- **Duple**: ONE - two, etc.
- **Triple**: ONE - two - three, etc.
- **Quadruple**: ONE - two - three - four, etc.
Bars or Measures

Music is divided into bars or measures by means of vertical lines called \textit{barlines}. 
A notation placed at the beginning of a composition
Time Signature

- Indicates the number of beats per measure and the type of note receiving the beat.
Usually the *first beat* of each measure is the strongest.
Two Terms

- **Hemiola** – Shifting of the accent pattern from what is expected.
- **Syncopation** – Emphasis on the normally weak beats.
Various time signatures and meters.
A group of tones sounded in sequence that together make a meaningful whole
Melody

- Melody is the horizontal component of music
Jingle Bells

Melody
Harmony

- Results from the simultaneous occurrence of musical tones
Harmony is the vertical component of music.
Chord

- Three or more notes sounded simultaneously
Harmony

- Consonance
  - “Pleasing” Harmony

- Dissonance
  - “Harsh” Harmony
Homophonic

- One part (usually the highest) predominates
- The purpose of the remaining parts is to provide the harmony
Polyphonic

Characterized by the interweaving of two or more melodically and rhythmically independent parts
Scales

- A series of tones within an octave arranged in either ascending or descending order
Scales

How many tones?

- Chinese = 5
- Arabs = 17
- Indians = 22
- Western music = 12
Chromatic Scale

- Consists of all the notes on a piano (black and white) within an octave
Semitone (Half Step)

- The *pitch difference* or *interval* between any two adjacent notes on a piano.
The **pitch difference** or **interval** between any two adjacent white notes separated by a black note on the piano, or two semitones.
Sharps and Flats

- Used to identify the black notes on the piano
Sharps

- **Function**: Raises designated note by a semitone
- **Symbol**: #
- **Direction**: “Play the black note to the right”
**Flats**

- **Function** - Lowers designated note by a semitone
- **Symbol** - b
- **Direction** - “Play the black note to the left”
Key Signature

- Used when one or more notes are always either sharp or flat throughout a composition
- Placed on the staff at the beginning
Key Signature

Coventry Carol
Naturals

- **Function** - Cancels a flat or sharp sign
- **Symbol** -
- **Direction** - “Play the white note instead of the black”
Factor for Octaves

- The factor for octaves is 2
- Hear pitch in ratios
The factor for semitones is \( \sqrt[12]{2} \approx 1.059463... \)
Intervals

- Unison
- Octave
- 11 intervals in between
- Table 10.3 in text