

#### The Firebird

#### Class Grades for Exam #2 Average = 48





High or Low?
Long or Short?
Loud or Soft?
Fast or Slow?
Accented Notes?



Staff











#### All the notes of the BASS STAFF:









p (piano) = soft
f (forte) = loud
m (mezzo) = half, medium



fortissimo ff very loud f forte loud mf mezzo forte medium loud mezzo piano medium soft mp soft piano p pianissimo very soft pp



#### **Crescendo** = gradually louder

decrescendo or diminuendo = gradually softer



## Varies from approximately 30 - 240 beats per minute



Largo	broad	43-47
Adagio	slow	52-58
Andante	medium slow	59-66
Moderato	moderate	77-89
Allegro	fast	106-119
Vivace	lively	120-138



#### Selections from Nutcracker Ballet



oritardando = rit. = gradually slower

**accelerando** = accel. = gradually faster



Noteheads - Whole Notes Stems Flags Beams Dotted Notes



#### Involves pulse, meter, tempo, and note values



 The combination of strong and weak pulses form a recurring pattern known as meter.



Duple: ONE - two, etc.
Triple: ONE - two -three, etc.
Quadruple: ONE -two-threefour, etc.



 Music is divided into bars or measures by means of vertical lines called *barlines*.



#### A notation placed at the beginning of a composition



 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.



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 is the horizontal component of music



#### Jingle Bells



 Results from the simultaneous occurrence of musical tones



## Harmony is the vertical component of music



# Three or more notes sounded simultaneously



Consonance
"Pleasing" Harmony
Dissonance
"Harsh" Harmony



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



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



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



How many tones? •Chinese = 5•Arabs = 17Indians = 22Western music = 12



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



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.



 Used to identify the black notes on the piano



Function - Raises designated note by a semitone
Symbol - #
Direction - "Play the black note to the right"



Function - Lowers designated note by a semitone
Symbol - b
Direction - "Play the black note to the left"





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





Function - Cancels a flat or sharp sign
Symbol Direction - "Play the white note instead of the black"



# The factor for octaves is 2 Hear pitch in ratios



## •The factor for semitones is $\sqrt[12]{2} \approx 1.059463...$



UnisonOctave

11 intervals in betweenTable 10.3 in text