



# Music Core Content



# TIMBRE aka Tone Color

How each instrument or voice sounds

Instrument Families

Brass Soprano

Woodwind Alto

String Tenor

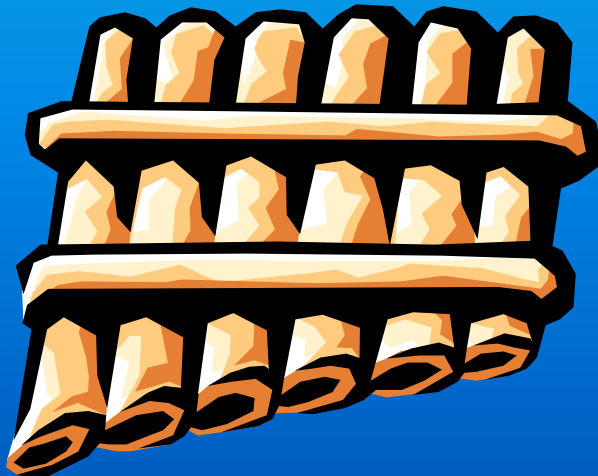
Percussion Bass

Voice Parts



# Woodwind

- piccolo flute, flute, oboe, clarinet, recorder, English horn, saxophone, bassoon, contra bassoon, bass clarinet, accordion, bagpipes, harmonica





# BRASS



- Instruments include piccolo trumpet, trumpet, bugle, flugelhorn, French horn, trombone, euphonium, baritone, tuba, sousaphone

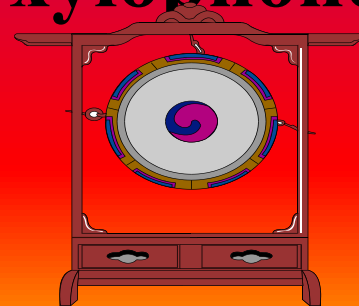
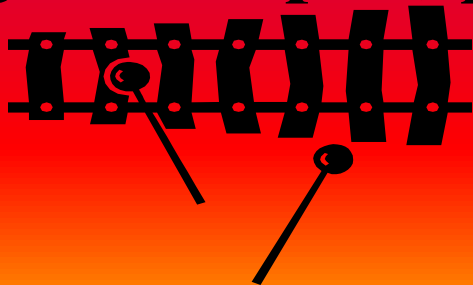




# PERCUSSION



- Example: cymbals, gong, bass drum, snare drum, timpani, triangle, stick castanet, tambourine, tone block, wood block, clave, chimes, guiro, conga drum, cow bell, maracas, rhythm sticks, drum sticks, sand blocks, machine castanet, glockenspiel, piano, xylophone

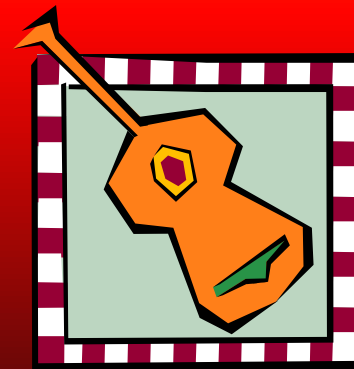




# STRING



- violin (fiddle), viola, cello, double bass, harp, guitar (electric/acoustic/bass/etc), mandolin, lyre, banjo, Appalachian dulcimer, ukulele, zither, harpsichord



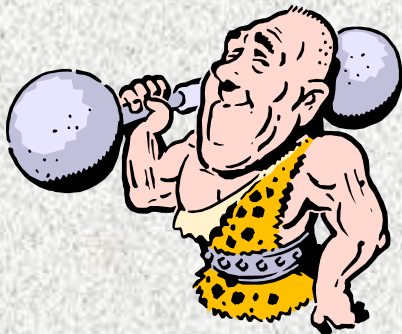
- **Soprano-** highest girl voice



- **Alto-** lowest girl voice



- **Tenor-** highest male voice



- **Bass-** lowest male voice

Put the following voice parts in order from lowest to highest pitch

A.) bass, tenor, alto, soprano

B.) bass, alto, tenor, soprano

C.) soprano, alto, tenor, bass

D.) soprano, tenor, alto, bass





# ***Tempo-***

The *Speed* of the Beat



- **L**MAP
- **L**argo
- **M**oderato
- **A**llegro
- **P**resto

• **Largo- slow**



• **Moderato- medium**



• **Allegro- fast**



• **Presto- *very fast***

















What is the correct order of tempo terms from slowest to fastest?

- A. largo, allegro, moderato, presto
- B. allegro, moderato, largo, presto
- C. largo, moderato, allegro, presto
- D. largo, moderato, presto, allegro

# Rhythm

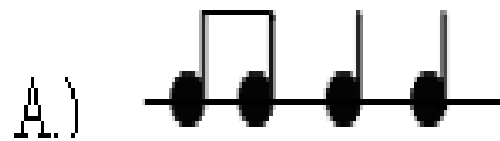
## How the Beat is Organized

Note Symbol	Rest Symbol	Name Of Symbol	Beats in $\frac{4}{4}$
		Whole	4
		Dotted half	3
		Half	2
		Dotted quarter	1 1/2
		Quarter	1
		Eighth	1/2
		Sixteenth	1/4

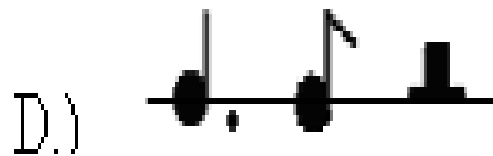
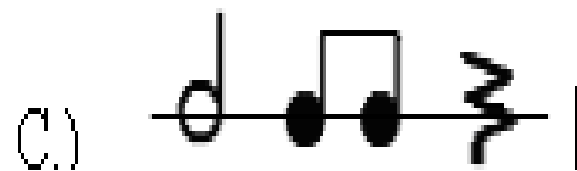
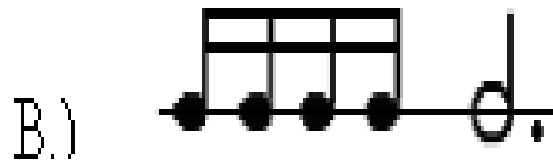
# More on Tempo!

- The speed
  - Determined by metronome markings at the top of a piece of music
    - Example: quarter note = 88
      - This means there would be 88 quarter notes per minute

What measure does NOT have the correct number of beats for a  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature?



Wrong amount of beats



- *Accelerando*- Music speeds up
- *Rallentando/Ritardando*- music slows down
- *Andante (moderato)*- a medium slow pace

# Melody

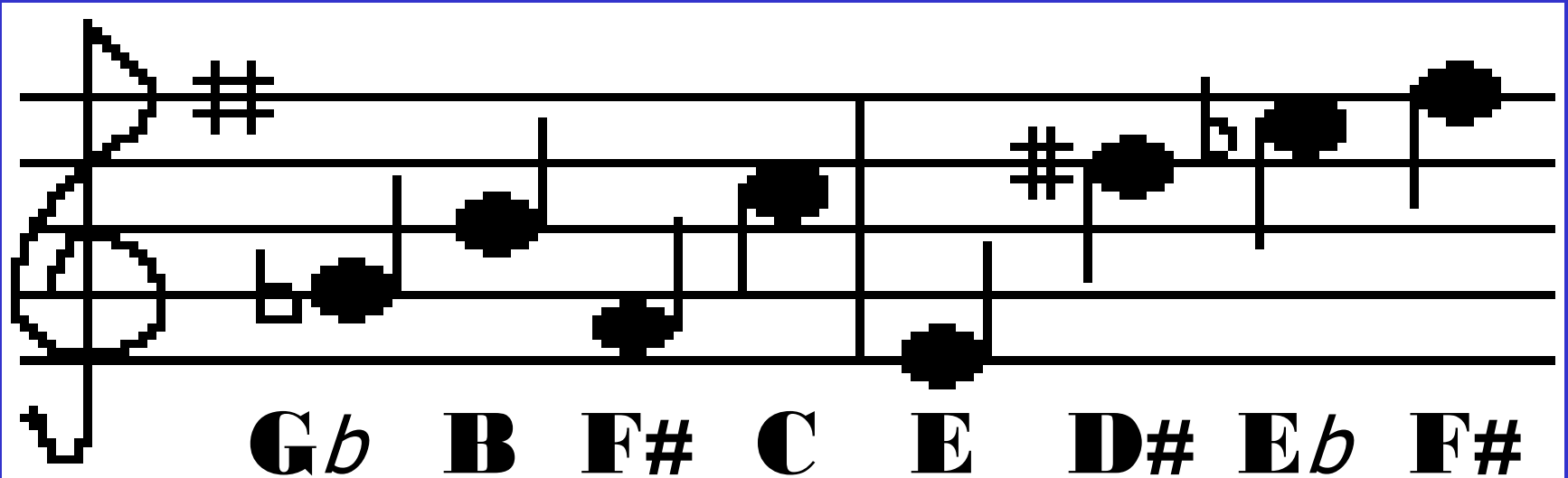
- The most recognizable, identifiable line in a work of music
- Line of notes that are most important (foundational)
- Have shape- form arches and curves



# Harmony

- When another time or pitch sounds at the same time as the melody
- Based on chords- group of at least 3 notes played together at the same time

# Sharps and Flats

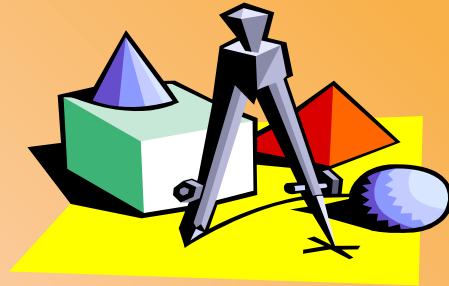


A musical score on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) illustrating various notes with sharps and flats. The notes are: Gb, B, F#, C, E, D#, Eb, and F#. The notes are placed on the staff lines as follows: Gb is on the second space of the bass clef; B is on the second space of the bass clef; F# is on the first space of the bass clef; C is on the first space of the bass clef; E is on the first space of the bass clef; D# is on the second space of the treble clef; Eb is on the second space of the treble clef; and F# is on the second space of the treble clef. There are also accidentals (sharps and flats) placed on the staff lines: a sharp on the first line of the treble clef, a sharp on the second space of the treble clef, a flat on the second space of the treble clef, and a sharp on the second space of the treble clef.

***G<sup>b</sup>*** ***B*** ***F<sup>#</sup>*** ***C*** ***E*** ***D<sup>#</sup>*** ***E<sup>b</sup>*** ***F<sup>#</sup>***

# Form- structure or shape of music

- **A Section- 1<sup>st</sup> melody**
- **B Section- 2<sup>nd</sup> melody**
- **AB form- binary, with 2 different melodies**
- **ABA form- 1<sup>st</sup> idea, 2<sup>nd</sup> idea, 1<sup>st</sup> idea again**
- **Call and response- 1 person asks a question and another group responds with an answer**



Which one of the following forms repeats the first idea?

A.) A B

B.) A B A **correct**

C.) call and response


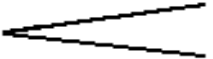
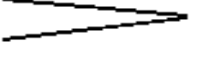
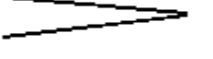
D.) binary



# Dynamics



How LOUD or soft the music is

Symbol	Term	Description
<i>pp</i>	<u>pianissimo</u>	<u>very soft</u>
<i>p</i>	<u>piano</u>	<u>soft</u>
<i>mp</i>	<u>mezzo piano</u>	<u>medium soft</u>
<i>mf</i>	<u>mezzo forte</u>	<u>medium loud</u>
<i>f</i>	<u>forte</u>	<u>loud</u>
<i>ff</i>	<u>fortissimo</u>	<u>very loud</u>
<i>fff</i>	<u>fortissiissimo</u>	<u>very, very loud</u>
	<u>accent</u>	<u>emphasize the beginning of the note</u>
	<u>crescendo</u> <u>cresc.</u>	<u>gradually get louder</u>
	<u>decrescendo</u> <u>decres.</u>	<u>gradually get softer</u>
	<u>diminuendo</u> <u>dim.</u>	<u>gradually get softer</u>

**Which of the following dynamic markings in the correct order from loudest to softest?**

A.) *f, mf, ff, mp, pp, p*

B.) *ff, f, mf, mp, p, pp* 

C.) *f, ff, mf, mp, pp, p*

D.) *ff, f, mf, mp, pp, p*



# Folk Music



- **Usually handed down from generation to generation**
- **Based on a region or country and expresses culture of place emphasizes lyrics of the song and timbre of the region**
- **Main instruments are violin (fiddle), banjo, mandolin, acoustic guitar, dulcimer**

# Rudiments of Music

- Staff: 5 lines & 4 spaces on which music is written
- “G” Clef: Treble Clef (higher)
- “F” Clef: Bass Clef (lower)
- Musical Alphabet: A B C D E F G
- Treble Clef lines: E G B D F
- Bass Clef lines: G B D F A



# Rudiments Continued

- Ledger Lines: lines extended above & below a regular staff
- Time Signature: (meter) at the beginning of a sheet of music ie: 4/4 top # & bottom #

# Notes

- Note: a written symbol indicating sound
- Dotted Note: the value or length of the note is increased by half its original value
- Synchopation: accented beats or parts of beats that ordinarily are not accented
- Flat: a symbol that lowers pitch  $\frac{1}{2}$  step
- Sharp: a symbol that raised pitch  $\frac{1}{2}$  step

- Rest: a written symbol indicating silence
- Measure: indication of the meter of a musical work, presented in a fractional image.

# Which instrument originated from Africa?

A.) dulcimer

B.) banjo [originally called banjara]

C.) mandolin

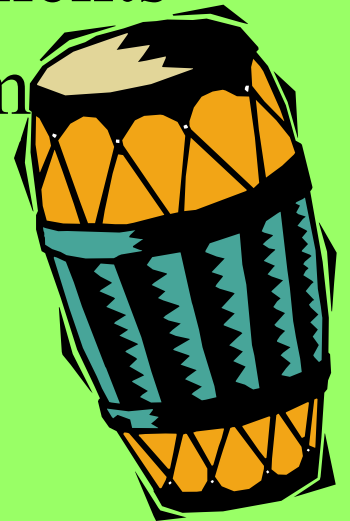
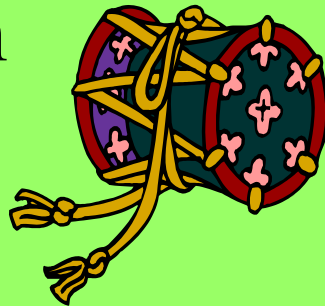
D.) spoons





# *African Music*

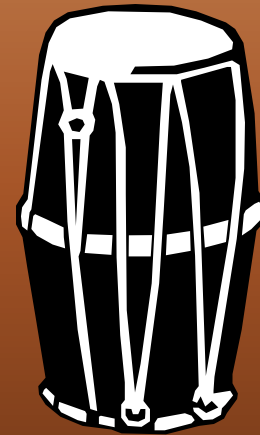
- Multiple rhythm patterns at same time
- Songs passed down by word of mouth
- Call and response pattern
- Has lots of different percussion instruments
- Instruments: mbira,, zither, conga drum, talking drum



# SLAVES



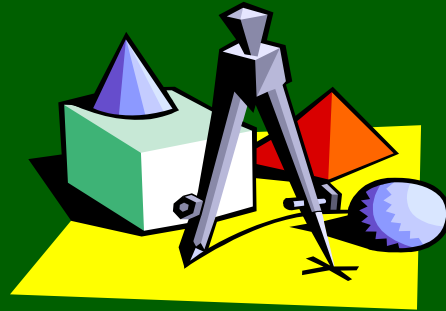
- Used drum rhythm patterns to communicate messages without people knowing what was said
- Also use a call and response form



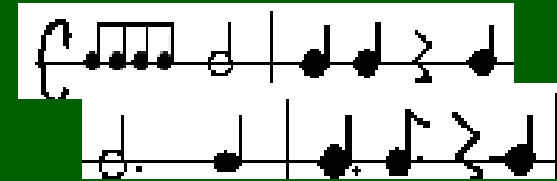
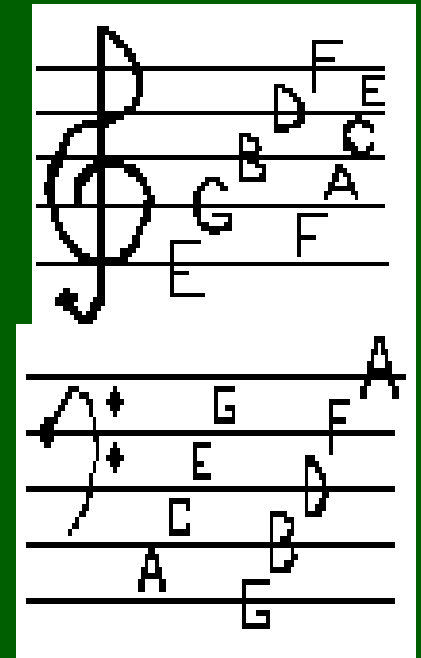
# Conclusion



- Timbre- SATB
- Tempo- LMAP
- Harmony- Chords  
C E G
- Form



- Melody
- Rhythm



Dynamics- *pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff*



- **Assignment:**

- **Please get out your musical notation packets. We will be going over and highlighting some important notes as well as work on musical notations.**
- **If we do not finish by the conclusion of class time, the rest will be homework and due the next school day!**