

## Do You Know...?

- ...how to critique your own performance and practice techniques?
- ...strategies for listening to unfamiliar pieces of music?
  - Understanding of...
    - Dynamics
    - Tempo
    - Timbre
    - Theme
    - Major/minor keys
  - Musical forms
    - Binary
    - Ternary
    - Theme & Variations
- ...common markings found in music?
  - Key signature
  - Time signature
  - Bow direction
  - Essential MS level orchestra vocabulary
- ...how a composer may use certain instrumental techniques to convey a thought, idea, mood, or image?
  - Effects of dynamics and articulation
  - Influence of tempo
  - Purpose of bow markings
- ...proper technique, including posture, fingering, bowing, and tuning?
  - Similarities between all string instruments
  - Differences between string groups
  - May be based on illustrations
- ...sight-reading strategies (how to read new music)?
- ...how to find solutions to potential (musical) problems in rehearsal?
  - Role of the conductor
  - Rehearsal techniques
  - How to have a successful rehearsal
- ...baroque and classical composers such as Bach, Mozart, Vivaldi, Handel, Haydn, and Beethoven?
  - Difference between Baroque and Classical era of music
  - Historical background of composers
    - Bach
    - Mozart
    - Vivaldi
    - Handel
    - Beethoven
    - Haydn
  - Effect Classical music has on modern music (i.e. sampling)

## Orchestra 2 EOC Knowledge Checklist

### What is/Describe...

1. ...basic knowledge of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Tchaikovsky?
  - a. Why compositions were written and composer lifestyles?
2. ...the expressive elements of a piece of music and the technique to play those elements?
  - a. Accelerando/ritardando
  - b. Articulations
  - c. Bowing techniques
  - d. Crescendo/decrescendo
  - e. Dynamics
  - f. Expressive texts
  - g. Tone production
3. ...proper instrument technique and how to apply it to musical elements?
  - a. Posture
  - b. Left hand technique
    - i. Set up
    - ii. Finger positions
    - iii. Harmonics
  - c. Right hand technique
    - i. Set up
    - ii. Bowing different rhythms/styles
  - d. Tuning
  - iv. Shifting
  - v. Vibrato
  - iii. Bow placement
  - iv. Angle & distance from bridge/fingerboard
4. ...how to successfully rehearse and practice for a concert?
  - a. Break down measures with simple to complex practice techniques
  - b. Consequences of using or not using correct technique
  - c. Ensemble rehearsal techniques
  - d. How to practice technique
  - e. Identify challenging parts of music
5. ...the purpose of music styles in cultures?
6. ...typical patterns within string music from different time periods?
  - a. Function of different genres from various cultures
  - b. Concert
  - c. Chamber
  - d. Ballet
  - e. Opera
  - f. Folk
7. ...how to evaluate your performance and apply techniques to improve?
  - a. Practice techniques in individual and ensemble rehearsal
  - b. Notes
  - c. Rhythms
  - d. Bow
  - e. Blend/balance
8. ...techniques for sight-reading successfully?
9. ...basic etiquette for performances and rehearsals?
  - a. When do you use electronics?
  - b. How do you behave on stage?
  - c. When do you clap?
  - d. How do you show appreciation?
  - e. When do you talk?
10. ...what different orchestral instruments sound like and might represent?
11. ...notes in first position, plus one note higher?
12. ...rhythms?
  - a. Whole notes and rests up to 16<sup>th</sup> notes and rests
  - b. Triplets
  - c. Dotted rhythms
  - d. Syncopation

## Orchestra 2 EOC Knowledge Checklist

13. ...key signatures?  
a. D, G, A, F, and C  
b. relative minors
14. ...meters?  
a. 2/4  
b. 3/4  
c. 4/4  
d. 2/2  
e. 6/8  
f. common and cut time symbols  
g. conducting patterns
15. ...articulations (describe and draw)?  
a. Accents  
b. Staccato  
c. Spiccato  
d. Hooked bowing  
e. Slurs  
f. Ties  
g. Loure  
h. Tremolo
16. ...expressive texts?  
a. Accelerando  
b. Ritardando  
c. Cantabile  
d. Legato
17. ...road map?  
a. D.S. al fine  
b. D.S. al coda  
c. D.C. al fine  
d. D.C. al coda
18. ...dynamics?  
**a. pp**  
**b. p**  
**c. mp**  
**d. mf**  
**e. f**  
**f. ff**  
g. crescendo  
h. decrescendo

## Music History Review

- Counterpoint is a single line of melody supported by a harmonic accompaniment.
  - True
  - False
- What are the dates of the Baroque period?
  - 500-1400
  - 1800-1900
  - 1750-1850
  - 1600-1750
- What was an instrument in the Baroque Period?
  - piano
  - harpsichord
  - synthesizer
  - harmonica
- Baroque means \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ style.
  - glowing, sparkly
  - dark, old
  - light, happy
  - fancy, decorated
- The early forms of orchestra were small because:
  - people did not like music.
  - there were not enough musicians to make a large orchestra
  - the king wanted it that way.
  - performances were usually held in a private home and there was not enough room for a large group of musicians and an audience.
- What are the dates of the Baroque Period?
  - 450-1000
  - 1400-1600
  - 1600-1750
  - 1750-1900
- The Four Seasons was composed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - George Handel
  - Domenico Scarlatti
  - Antonio Vivaldi
  - Johann Sebastian Bach

8. The early form of piano was called a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. harpsichord
  - b. clavichord
  - c. piano
  - d. organ
  
9. The Classical Period lasted from:
  - a. 1750-1820
  - b. 2000-Present
  - c. 1820-1910
  - d. March 5th- August 15th
  
10. The size of the Classical Orchestra was:
  - a. Bigger than that of the Baroque Period.
  - b. Smaller than that of the Baroque Period.
  - c. The same size as that of the Baroque Period.
  - d. Nonexistent.
  
11. The Classical Music Period was considered a revolution against the previous period:
  - a. Renaissance
  - b. Modern
  - c. Medieval
  - d. Baroque
  
12. Classical music, compared to music of the past was:
  - a. lighter and less complex
  - b. flamboyant
  - c. using obbligato more then before
  - d. more polyphonic in nature
  
13. Classical music used more of a variety of keys, dynamics, rhythms, and melodies than the Baroque Period.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
14. The harpsichord was replaced by the:
  - a. string section
  - b. piano
  - c. glockenspiel
  - d. woodwinds
  
15. The most important chamber-music genre of the Classical era is \_\_\_\_\_, which contains two violins, a viola, and a cello.

16. What is a string quartet?
  - a. chamber music genre
  - b. ABA form
  - c. two violins, two cellos
  - d. two violins, viola, cello
  
17. What are the main sections of a Sonata form?
  - a. Exposition, Refrain, Development
  - b. Intro, Verse, Recap
  - c. Exposition, Development, Coda
  - d. Exposition, Development, Refrain
  
18. Who was considered the Father of the Symphony?
  - a. Haydn
  - b. Stalone
  - c. Bach
  - d. Obama
  
19. The Symphony was one of the most important forms of music during the classical period.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
20. The simple melodies of the Classical Period replaced the ornate melodies of the Baroque Period.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
21. Compared to Baroque, what was different about the Classical Period of music?
  - a. The music was fancy than the Baroque period.
  - b. The orchestras had women players.
  - c. Musical phrases were neat and balanced.
  - d. Musical phrases were imbalanced.
  
22. Which of the following is not true about Classical Period?
  - a. Music contained balanced musical phrases.
  - b. There were bigger orchestras
  - c. The music was less fancy than Baroque.
  - d. The music was less organized.
  
23. What other name/s can the piano go by?
  
  
24. What is a cyclical structure?
  - a. same as ritornello form
  - b. materials heard in one movement recurs in later movements
  - c. themes return in the same movement
  - d. ABA form

25. What is scherzo and trio?
- another word for minuet and trio
  - Italian for "jest" or "joke"
  - used to replace the sonata allegro form as the first movement
  - used to replace the minuet as the third movement
26. What is a theme and variation form?
- melody is stated then undergoes series of transformation
  - changes made to melody, harmony, rhythm, orchestration
  - usually the first movement of a sonata cycle
27. What is a serenade?
- multi-movement orchestral genre
  - The Four Seasons is an example of this
  - performed in aristocratic social settings and outdoor events
  - for string quartet
28. What is a rocket theme?
- rapidly ascending melody outlining an arpeggio
  - rapidly descending melody outlining the harmony
  - often used in Baroque periods
  - often used in Classical periods
29. What are elements in the recapitulation of a sonata form?
- return of the first theme
  - return of the second theme in tonic key
  - return of the second theme in dominant or relative major key
  - development of motives and themes

## Music Instrument Review

- How many strings does a violin have?
  - 1
  - 4
  - 3
  - 6
- The sound of \_\_\_\_\_ instruments is produced when the player buzzes the lips against the mouthpiece.
- The sound of \_\_\_\_\_ is produced by the vibrations of a reed in the mouthpiece, two reeds vibrating together, or through a mouthpiece.
- The sound of the \_\_\_\_\_ results from the vibration of the strings, which are set in motion when a bow is drawn across them or when they are plucked with the fingers.
- The sound of \_\_\_\_\_ is produced when the player strikes the instruments with mallets or sticks, or the hands.
- Name the 4 instrument families.
  
- The saxophone belongs to which family of instruments?
  - woodwind
  - brasswind
  - strings
  - percussions
- A slightly curved piece of resilient wood with taut horsehair strands; used in playing certain stringed instruments is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The instruments of the string family are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is any musical instrument that produces sound primarily by causing a body of air to vibrate, without the use of strings or membranes.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is any musical instrument that creates sound primarily by the instrument as a whole vibrating—without the use of strings or membranes.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is any musical instrument which produces sound primarily by way of a vibrating stretched membrane, like a drum.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a musical instrument that makes sound by way of a vibrating string or strings stretched between two points, like a violin.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is any musical instrument which requires electricity to make sound.



15. The item which protrudes from the bottom of a cello or bass and holds the instrument up while a musician plays it is a(n):
  - a. Shoulder rest
  - b. Chin rest
  - c. End pin
  - d. Bow
  
16. The item which allows a violinist or violist to balance the instrument on their shoulder is called a(n):
  - a. Shoulder rest
  - b. Chin rest
  - c. End pin
  - d. Bow
  
17. The item on a violin or viola which a musician uses to steady the instrument by placing their chin or jaw in it is a(n):
  - a. Shoulder rest
  - b. Chin rest
  - c. End pin
  - d. Bow
  
18. The only string instrument which is tuned in FOURTHS instead of FIFTHS is a:
  - a. Violin
  - b. Viola
  - c. Cello
  - d. Bass

## Music Theory Review

1. A crescendo is a dynamic marking which indicates to:
  - a. gradually decrease volume
  - b. gradually increase volume
  - c. repeat
  - d. sing softly
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are small divisions in a piece of music. The time signature tells where to place the divisions.
3. The distance between two notes is called
  - a. a step
  - b. a jump
  - c. an interval
  - d. a measurement
4. What does the flat symbol do to a note?
  - a. raises the note one semitone
  - b. Lowers the note 2 semitones
  - c. cancels a sharp
  - d. Lowers the pitch one semitone
5. A bar line cancels an accidental.
  - a. True
  - b. False
6. A natural sign cancels a sharp or flat within the same measure.
  - a. True
  - b. False
7. The key of F major contains:
  - a. 1 sharp
  - b. 6 sharps
  - c. 6 flats
  - d. 1 flat
8. How many total notes are there in all music
  - a. 7
  - b. 8
  - c. 12
  - d. 88
9. How many different notes are in a major scale ?
  - a. 3
  - b. 7
  - c. 12
  - d. 88

10. Clef signs are used at the \_\_\_\_\_ of each staff.
  - a. Beginning
  - b. Middle
  - c. End
11. What key signature only has one flat?
  - a. C Major
  - b. Ab Major
  - c. F Major
  - d. Bb Major
12. The key of \_\_\_\_\_ has no sharps or flats.
13. You will find the key signature in between the clef sign and the time signature.
  - a. True
  - b. False
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest interval in Western Musical Scales.
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an interval consisting of two half steps.
16. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a note that has the same pitch, but different name.
17. A \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a series of \_\_\_\_\_ notes.
18. Lines above or below the staff are called
  - a. extenders
  - b. ledger lines
  - c. octaves
  - d. crescendo lines
19. A flat or sharp affects every note on the same line or space for an entire bar.
  - a. True
  - b. False
20. A musical unit, often a component of a melody: \_\_\_\_\_
21. A \_\_\_\_\_ sign cancels out a flat or a sharp sign. A \_\_\_\_\_ sign lowers a pitch a half step and a \_\_\_\_\_ sign raised a pitch a half step.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is the vibration frequency of a sound, or the highness or lowness of a musical sound. When you match the sound you are matching this.
23. What major scale uses all the flats?



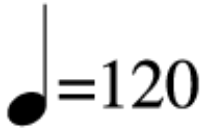
- a. Fb
- b. Cb
- c. Gb
- d. Bb

24. Which major scale uses all sharps?



- a. D#
  - b. B#
  - c. C#
  - d. A#
25. How many flats does the key of Ab have?
- a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
26. What is the key signature with 2 flats?
- a. C Major
  - b. Ab Major
  - c. F Major
  - d. Bb Major
27. When writing a major scale, you will never mix \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
28. The first note of the scale, or \_\_\_\_\_ identifies the major scale.
29. A fifth above G is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ sharps.
30. An \_\_\_\_\_ is an emphasis on a note by playing it louder or slightly louder.
31. A walking pace tempo is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. moderato
  - b. presto
  - c. largo
  - d. molto
32. We organize beats by placing them into \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. shopping bags
  - b. quartets
  - c. measures
  - d. time signatures

33. The following metronome marking shows:



- a. A slow beat
  - b. 120 quarter notes a minute
  - c. 60 eighth notes in a minute
  - d. 120 beats per song
34. Meno in latin means
- a. less
  - b. more
  - c. faster
  - d. slower
35. Mosso in Latin means
- a. Green plant on trees
  - b. Motion
  - c. Most of the time
  - d. To slow
36. The order of flats is
- a. BDEAFCG
  - b. FCGDAEB
  - c. BEADGCF
  - d. EAFDCBG
37. Staccato is an articulation that means
- a. quick and light
  - b. bubbly and fast
  - c. loud and accented
  - d. short and separated
38. D.S. al fine means
- a. return to the beginning and play until the sign.
  - b. return to the sign and play until the music says fine.
  - c. return to the sign and play to the end of the page.
  - d. return to the beginning and play until the music says fine
39. A fermata is a marking above a note that means the director can hold the note a little longer than its normal duration.
- a. True
  - b. False

40. Syncopation is when the accent is placed on the off-beat instead of the steady beat.
- True
  - False
41. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when a musician dramatically slides up or down from one note to another.
42. An ostinato is this:
- A long melody that never ends.
  - A group of notes played one time.
  - A short theme repeated over and over again.
  - A long period of silence.
43. Which of the following is a type of accent?
- .
  - ^
  - >
  - 
  - a and b
  - b and c
  - c and d
  - a and d
44. Which of the following is a type of articulation?
- .
  - ^
  - >
  - 
  - a and b
  - b and c
  - c and d
  - a and d
45. Write the following dynamics in order from quiet to loudest. Forte, Piano, Mezzo piano, Fortissimo, pianissimo, mezzo forte.

46. Name the marking and its meaning.



47. Name and explain.



48. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when a soloist plays specific intervals such as "sol," "mi," and "do."

49. The following is an example of a G Major scale:

G A B C# D E F G

- a. True
- b. False

50. Circle of Fifths: The key of \_\_\_\_\_ has no sharps or flats. Every \_\_\_\_\_ up from that key adds a sharp, and every \_\_\_\_\_ down from that key adds a flat. Using this technique, fill in the correct notes on the attached Circle of Fifths worksheet.

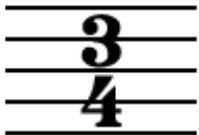
51. Violas use the following clef almost exclusively: \_\_\_\_\_



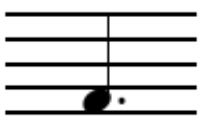
52. This time signature indicates how many beats per measure? \_\_\_\_\_



53. This time signature indicates: \_\_\_\_\_

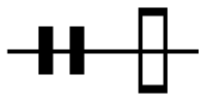


54. In simple time, the following would be \_\_\_\_\_ beats. In compound time it would be subdivided into \_\_\_\_\_ beats.



55. What kind of instruments use the following notation?

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56. The musical interval F ascending to C is a \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Major Second
- b. Major Fifth
- c. Perfect Fourth
- d. Perfect Fifth

57. What are the three primary types of texture?

- a. soft, hard, rough
- b. harmonic, diatonic, melodic
- c. monophonic, homophonic, polyphonic
- d. augmented, diminished, enharmoni
- e. unison, octave, thirds

58. Name and explain this symbol.



59. Explain the following notation.



60. Name and explain this notation.





# Orchestra 1 (EE Book 1) Terms Study Guide

1. allegro \_\_\_\_\_
2. alto clef \_\_\_\_\_
3. andante \_\_\_\_\_
4. arco \_\_\_\_\_
5. arpeggio \_\_\_\_\_
6. bar lines \_\_\_\_\_
7. bass clef \_\_\_\_\_
8. beat \_\_\_\_\_
9. bow lift \_\_\_\_\_
10. chord \_\_\_\_\_
11. chromatics \_\_\_\_\_
12. common time \_\_\_\_\_
13. counting \_\_\_\_\_
14. D.C. al fine \_\_\_\_\_
15. dotted half note \_\_\_\_\_
16. double bar \_\_\_\_\_
17. down bow \_\_\_\_\_
18. duet \_\_\_\_\_
19. dynamics \_\_\_\_\_
20. eighth note \_\_\_\_\_
21. 1st & 2nd endings \_\_\_\_\_
22. forte \_\_\_\_\_
23. half note \_\_\_\_\_
24. half rest \_\_\_\_\_
25. half step \_\_\_\_\_
26. harmony \_\_\_\_\_
27. hooked bowing \_\_\_\_\_
28. improvisation \_\_\_\_\_
29. key signature \_\_\_\_\_
30. ledger line \_\_\_\_\_
31. measure \_\_\_\_\_
32. measure number \_\_\_\_\_
33. moderato \_\_\_\_\_
34. natural \_\_\_\_\_
35. piano \_\_\_\_\_
36. pickup \_\_\_\_\_
37. pizzicato \_\_\_\_\_
38. quarter note \_\_\_\_\_
39. quarter rest \_\_\_\_\_
40. repeat \_\_\_\_\_
41. round \_\_\_\_\_
42. scale \_\_\_\_\_
43. semitone \_\_\_\_\_
44. shadow bowing \_\_\_\_\_
45. sharp \_\_\_\_\_
46. slur \_\_\_\_\_

How can you critique your own performance and practice techniques?

In your own words, **define** each of the following **and give an example** from where you have encountered each term:

- Dynamics

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- Tempo

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- Timbre

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- Theme

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- Major or minor keys

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- Musical forms: Theme & Variations

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- What information do these common markings found in music provide?

- Key signature

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- Time signature

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- Bow direction

- Draw the symbol for **up bow**: \_\_\_\_\_

- Draw the symbol for **down bow**: \_\_\_\_\_

- Give an example for how a composer may use each certain instrumental techniques to convey a thought, idea, mood, or image:

- Dynamics and articulation

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- Tempo

\_\_\_\_\_

- Bowings & Articulations

\_\_\_\_\_

- Describe proper technique, including posture, fingering, bowing, and tuning:

Technique:

\_\_\_\_\_

Posture:

\_\_\_\_\_

Bow technique:

\_\_\_\_\_

How to tune:

\_\_\_\_\_

(Extra space)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

List similarities found between all string instruments:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What is the role of the conductor?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Describe three rehearsal techniques:

1)

2)

3)

Describe 5 steps to have a successful rehearsal:

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)