NRHS Band Midterm Review Packet

Musical Terms:
Accidentals - sign that indicate whether a note is lowered or raised or lowered, such as a sharp, flat, or natural
Arpeggio - notes of a chord played one after another in order
Bar line - a vertical line through the staff, used to mark the music into sections, each with a set amount of beats within
Cadence - chords which provide a type of “punctuation” at the end of a musical phrase
Chord - two or more pitches sounded at the same time
Chromatic Scale - a scale consisting of 12 half steps (using all the sharps and flats)
Clef - a sign at the beginning of a staff that determines the name and pitch of notes on the staff
Coda - the finishing section or passage of a musical composition
Da Capo – abbreviated as “D.C.” – means the performer should jump back to the beginning of the piece
Dal Segno – abbreviated as “D.S.” – means the performer should jump to the “Sign” symbol in the music
Discord - a combination of harsh or unpleasant sounds
Dynamics - the term for levels of sound or volume in music
Flat - a symbol that means that particular note is lowered a half step
Fugue - a type of “round” where 2 or more voices enter one at a time, where all voices are of equal importance and is an example of a polyphonic texture, and a theme is introduced and imitation recurs throughout
Half step - one half of a whole tone or whole step
Homophonic - a musical texture consisting of a prominent melody and a background or accompaniment - and it is the most common texture in music
Improvisation - the creation and performance of music spontaneously
Interval - the musical distance between any two notes
Key Signature - sharps and flats shown at the beginning of each staff
Ledger Lines - short extra lines drawn above or below the staff, on which notes are written
M.M.=A musical marking - which stands for “Maelzel’s Metronome” referring to the inventor of the metronome and the number it should be set to for performers to perform the piece at the intended tempo
Measure - a group of beats or division of time marked off by bar lines
Melody - a succession of tones forming a musical design, consisting of motion and rhythm
Meter - the pattern of beats in a composition, for example, 3/4 or 4/4 meter
Modulation - the change from one key center to another
Monophonic - a musical texture consisting of a single melodic line with no accompaniment
Natural - a symbol that cancels out any previous accidentals for that particular note
Octave - an interval of eight notes in the natural (diatonic) scale
Ostinato - a repeated musical motive or rhythm
Polyphonic - a musical texture consisting of multiple independent melodic voices, where all voices are of equal importance
Scale - a series of notes performed in ascending or descending order
Score - the written form of a musical composition
Sharp – a symbol that means that particular note is raised a half step
Step - the interval between two successive notes of a musical scale
Syncopation - the displacement of the natural accent in music
Tempo - the speed of a composition
Timbre - pronounced TAM-ber - is what makes a particular musical sound different from another even when they have the same pitch and volume
Time signature - a set of numbers given at the beginning of a composition (or where the time changes in a piece) to indicate meter
Trill - a musical ornament, consisting of the rapid sounding of two notes in quick succession
Unison - two or more instruments sounding the same note
Vibrato - a slight wavering of tone used to embellish longer sonorities
**Italian Tempo Markings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tempo Marking</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>BPM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Larghissimo</td>
<td>very slow</td>
<td>(20 bpm and below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>slow and solemn</td>
<td>(20-40 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lento</td>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>(40-60 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largo</td>
<td>broadly</td>
<td>(40-60 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larghetto</td>
<td>rather broadly</td>
<td>(60-66 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adagio</td>
<td>slow and stately</td>
<td>(66-76 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adagietto</td>
<td>rather slow</td>
<td>(70-80 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andante</td>
<td>at a walking pace</td>
<td>(76-108 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderato</td>
<td>moderately</td>
<td>(108-120 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegretto</td>
<td>moderately fast</td>
<td>(112-120 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegro moderato</td>
<td>moderately quick</td>
<td>(112-124 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegro</td>
<td>fast, quickly and bright</td>
<td>(120-160 bpm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivace</td>
<td>lively and fast</td>
<td>(about 140-160 bpm but quicker than allegro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivacissimo</td>
<td>very fast and lively</td>
<td>(160-175)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegrissimo</td>
<td>very fast</td>
<td>(160-175)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presto –</td>
<td>very fast</td>
<td>(170-200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prestissimo</td>
<td>extremely fast</td>
<td>(200+ bpm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Italian Dynamic Markings**

- **pp**  
  Pianissimo  
  Very soft
- **p**  
  Piano  
  Soft
- **mp**  
  Mezzo-piano  
  Moderately soft
- **mf**  
  Mezzo-forte  
  Moderately loud
- **f**  
  Forte  
  Loud
- **ff**  
  Fortissimo  
  Very loud
- **sfz**  
  Sforzando  
  A forceful accent
- **fp**  
  Fortepiano  
  Indicates a forte followed immediately by a dynamic of piano
- **cresc.**  
  Crescendo  
  Gradually become louder
- **decresc.**  
  Decrescendo  
  Gradually become softer
- **dim.**  
  Diminuendo  
  Gradually become softer
**Italian Musical Terms**

A neinte - to nothing - fade to silence
A tempo – resume previous tempo
Accelerando – gradually speeding up
Agitato - agitated
All marcia - the style of a march
Animato - animated
Appassionato - passionately
Brillante - brilliantly
Calmando - decreasing - becoming calmer
Cantabile – in a singing style – lyrical and flowing
Con amore - with love - tenderly
Con brio - with spirit, with vigor
Con forza - with force
Con moto - with motion
Con sordina - with a mute
Con spirito - with spirit; with feeling
Dolce - sweetly
Giocoso - playfully
Maestoso – majestic or stately
Marcato – marked with emphasis
Meno mosso – with less movement – slower
Molto - much
Morendo - dying away
Perdendosi - dying away
Pesante - heavy
Piu mosso – with more movement – faster
Poco a poco - little by little
Rallentando – rall. – gradually slowing down
Risoluto - resolutely
Ritardando – rit. – gradually slowing down
Rubato – a less strict tempo – allowing the tempo to be stretched and pushed and pulled with more freedom
Secco - dry
Semplice - simply
Sempre - always
Senza - without
Stringendo – gradually getting faster
Subito - suddenly
Tacet - silent; do not play
Tranquillo - calmly; peacefully
Tutti - all together
Vivo – lively
Major Key Signatures

C Major     G Major     D Major     A Major

F Major     B♭ Major    E♭ Major    A♭ Major    D♭ Major

Note and Rest Symbols

Whole Note     Half Note    Quarter Note    Eighth Note    Sixteenth Note

Whole Rest     Half Rest    Quarter Rest    Eighth Rest    Sixteenth Rest
## Musical Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st &amp; 2nd endings</th>
<th>Indicates to play the notes under the first ending, repeat the passage, and finish by playing the notes under the second ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bar line</td>
<td>Vertical lines on the staff that separate measures of music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bass Clef</td>
<td>Also known as a “F Clef” and is used for lower pitched instruments and voices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breath Mark</td>
<td>Symbol that tells the performer where to breathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caesura</td>
<td>A pause in music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capped Accent</td>
<td>Indicates the note should be other separated and emphasized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coda</td>
<td>The instruction “to Coda” indicates upon reaching that point, the performer is to jump immediately to the separate section headed with the coda symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common time</td>
<td>Also known as 4/4 Time or meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cut time</td>
<td>Also known as 2/2 time or meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dotted note</td>
<td>A dot increases the value of the note by 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double bar</td>
<td>Indicates the end of a section or movement of a composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double Flat</td>
<td>Lowers the pitch of a note by two, half-steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double Sharp</td>
<td>Raises the pitch of a note by two, half-steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fermata</td>
<td>Indicates the note or rest should be held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>Lowers the pitch of a note by a half-step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glissando</td>
<td>A continues, unbroken glide from one note to the next including the pitches in between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legato / Tenuto</td>
<td>Indicates the note should be performed smoothly, broadly, and full length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icon</td>
<td>Musical Notation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♫</td>
<td>Marcato Accent</td>
<td>Indicates the note should be emphasized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Mordent</td>
<td>Rapidly play the principal note, the next higher scale tone, the return to the principal note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Multi measure rest</td>
<td>Indicates the number of measures of rest, used to conserve space and simplify notation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Cancels out any previous accidental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat Sign</td>
<td>Indicates a section should be repeated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♭</td>
<td>Segno</td>
<td>The symbol that the performer should jump back to when given the D.S. instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♯</td>
<td>Sharp</td>
<td>Raises the pitch of a note by a half-step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Simile marks</td>
<td>Denote that the preceding group of beats or measures are to be repeated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♫</td>
<td>Slur</td>
<td>Tongue only the first note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Staccato</td>
<td>Indicates the note should be played short, light, and separated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>5 horizontal lines on which notes are written to indicate their pitch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tie</td>
<td>Connects two notes of the same pitch uniting them into a single sound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>Time Signature</td>
<td>2 numbers (one on top of the other) indicating the meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treble Clef</td>
<td>Also known as “G Clef” and is used for higher pitched instruments and voices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Trill</td>
<td>A musical ornament consisting of a rapid alternation between two adjacent notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 :</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplet</td>
<td>A group of 3 notes played in the time of 2 similar ones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn</td>
<td>A musical ornament where you play the principal note, the next scale tone above, the principal note, the next scale tone below, then back to the principal note</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Reading Drill Commands**

You will need to understand how to read **drill chart commands**, and on the midterm will be asked to be able to interpret drill command instructions. For example, in the diagram below, if you are Squad 1, facing home standing at this location on the field, where would you be standing after executing any one (or any combination) of the following:

- Forward (F)
- Backward (B)
- Right Face (RF)
- Left Face (LF)
- Traverse Right (TR)
- Traverse Left (TL)
- Drop One From the Right (DR)
- Drop One From the Left (DL)
- Close Right (CR)
- Close Left (CL)
- Pinwheel Right (PR)
- Pinwheel Left (PL)
- Oblique Right (OR)
- Oblique Left (OL)
- To the Rear (TTR)
- Drag Turn 180 in 4 (DT/180/4)

**Reading Drill Coordinates**

You will need to understand how to read **drill coordinates**, and on the midterm will be asked to be able to interpret drill coordinate instructions. For example, in the diagram below, you will be asked to locate a specific position on the field as shown below when given coordinates. Also know how to interpret terms such as:

- Side A
- Side B
- Home Sideline
- Visitor’s Sideline
- Home Hash
- Visitor’s Hash
- _ steps inside
- _ steps outside