

# YEAR 4 – SEMESTER 1

## BAND FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

FINAL EXAM IS WORTH 20% OF SEMESTER GRADE

### PERFORMANCE SECTION:

**WEIGHTING: 50% OF EXAM SCORE**

- ILMEA Scale sheet first 4 lines for Symphony Band quarter = 40
- IIMEA Scale sheet first 4 and last 4 lines for Wind Symphony quarter = 40.
- ILMEA Scale sheet all lines for Wind Ensemble quarter = 40

Scale Testing will occur Friday, 12/15/2017 during your band class.

### WRITTEN SECTION:

**WEIGHTING: 50% OF EXAM SCORE**

#### MUSICAL TERMS & SYMBOLS: Articulation & Style

TERM	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Grandioso	Articulation/Style	With grandeur
Tempo	Tempo	The speed or pacing of a composition
Tempo Primo	Tempo	At the original tempo
Enharmonic	General	Notes of the same pitch with a different name (ex. F#/Gb)
Modulation	General	Change of key within a piece
Piu	General	More
Sostenuto	General	Sustained
Alla Breve	General	Cut time
Cadence	General	The melodic or harmonic ending of a phrase or composition
Caesura	General	The division of two musical phrases marked by a rest or pause
Chord	General	Three or more notes sounding together
Simile	General	Continue in a similar style
Syncopation	General	The shifting of accents from strong beats to weak beats
Tacet	General	Be silent
Vibrato	General	A slight fluctuation of the pitch used to enrich the sound

**KEY SIGNATURE:** Identify key signatures in major and minor keys in both Treble & Bass Clef

→ Flats      B      E      A      D      G      C      F      ← Sharps

- C = clear
- First flat is F major
- Circle 2<sup>nd</sup> to last flat to find flat key signatures
- Raise last sharp ½ step to find major sharp key signatures
- Take major key and lower three half-steps to find minor key signature

Musical notation showing major key signatures on a grand staff. The notes are: C (C1), G (G1), D (D1), A (A1), E (E1), B (B1), F (F1), C (C2). Below the staff are the corresponding key signatures: C1am, G1e, D1b, A1f#, E1c#, B1g#, F1d#, C2#a#.

Musical notation showing minor key signatures on a grand staff. The notes are: C (C1), F (F1), B (B1), E (E1), A (A1), D (D1), G (G1), C (C2). Below the staff are the corresponding key signatures: C1am, F1d, B1g, E1b, A1f, D1bb, G1eb, C2ba#.

**SCALES:** To build a Major scale, we connect two tetrachords with a Whole Step in between. We build the minor scale based off the 6<sup>th</sup> note of the Major scale, with alterations for harmonic and melodic minor.

Major -            \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_

Natural Minor -            \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_  
 (or does the scale begin on the 6<sup>th</sup> note of the major scale and use the major scale key signature?)

Harmonic Minor -            \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ w # w \_\_\_\_\_

Melodic Minor – (up)            \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ h # w # w \_\_\_\_\_

Melodic Minor – (down)            Same as natural minor. Think ILMEA scale sheet!



- Eb Major or Eb minor? If you don't know, follow these steps:
1. How many sharps or flats? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Using that information, what is the name of the MAJOR key signature? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Respell the scale out here:  
 \_\_\_\_\_



What is the above scale? \_\_\_\_\_



What is the above scale? \_\_\_\_\_



What is the above scale? \_\_\_\_\_

## INTERVALS: Quantity (Distance) and Quality (Major/minor & Perfect/diminished)

- Starting with the bottom note, count all the lines and spaces up to the top note.
- If the top note is within the major scale of the bottom note, then it is either Major or Perfect (depending on the interval)
- If the top note is a half step lower than it should be for the major scale of the bottom note, then it is either minor or diminished (depending on the interval)
- Intervals of a 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, or 7<sup>th</sup> can be either Major (M) or minor (m).
- Intervals of a Unison, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, or Octave can be either Perfect (P) or diminished (d)

Major and Minor Intervals

m	M	m	M	m	M	m	M
2nd	2nd	3rd	3rd	6th	6th	7th	7th

Perfect and Diminished Intervals

Perfect Unison	Perfect 4th	Perfect 5th	Perfect 8ve
Diminished Unison	Diminished 4th	Diminished 5th	Diminished 8ve

## RHYTHMIC IDENTIFICATION

Students should be able to determine the correct counting for a rhythm in the following time signatures.

<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>2</b> <b>2</b>	<b>3</b> <b>2</b>	<b>2</b> <b>4</b>	<b>3</b> <b>4</b>	<b>4</b> <b>4</b>	<b>3</b> <b>8</b>	<b>6</b> <b>8</b>	<b>9</b> <b>8</b>	<b>12</b> <b>8</b>
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