

FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

CHOIR YEAR 3 – SEMESTER 1

MUSICAL TERMS I: Dynamics & Expression

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
Diminuendo	<i>dim.</i>	Gradually softer
Pianissimo	<i>pp</i>	Very softly
Piano	<i>p</i>	Softly
Mezzo Piano	<i>mp</i>	Moderately soft
Mezzo Forte	<i>mf</i>	Moderately loud
Forte	<i>f</i>	Full, loud
Fortissimo	<i>ff</i>	Very full, loud
Maestoso		Majestic
Subito		Suddenly

MUSICAL TERMS II: Articulation & Style

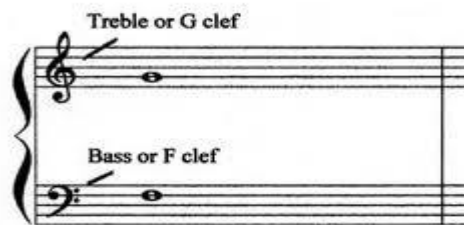
TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
Marcato	^	Marked, emphasized
Tenuto	┆	Sustained, full value
Cantabile		In a singing or vocal style
Dolce		Gently, sweetly
Espressivo		Expressive, with expression
Pesante		Heavy, weighty, with emphasis
Tie		Connects notes of the same pitch indicating the rhythmic values should be added together
Meno		Less
Sempre		Always
Sostenuto		Sustained

MUSICAL TERMS III: Tempo

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
Largo	bpm. 60	Broad
Andante	bpm. 80	Moderately slow, like a walking speed
Moderato	bpm. 100	Moderate
Allegro	bpm. 120	Cheerful, fast
Ritardando	<i>rit.</i>	Gradually slower
Accelerando	<i>accel.</i>	Gradually faster
Vivace	mm. 140	Lively, brisk, i.e. allegro or faster
Presto	mm. 160	Very fast, i.e. faster than allegro
Rallentando	<i>rall.</i>	Slowing down
A Tempo		Return to the original tempo
Adagio	mm. 70	Slow

NOTE IDENTIFICATION: Treble (G) & Bass (F) Clefs

Including double-flats and double-sharps



FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE CHOIR YEAR 3 – SEMESTER 1

Continued

KEY SIGNATURES (Finding “Do”):

Rules for finding Major Keys

The LAST FLAT is FA.

The LAST SHARP is TI.

No FLATS no SHARPS “Do” is always C. “C” no sharps, “C” no flats - Must be C Major

Order of Flats and Sharps

BEAD GCF

FCG DAEB

Be able to identify both Major and Minor Key Signatures in both Treble and Bass Clef with Flat and Sharp key signatures



Do = B Flat



Do = A Flat



Do = G



Do = B

SOLFEGE:

Find “Do” and fill in a line of solfege in a musical example



Do = D S D D T L D R M R D T S M F D R M F S L D



Do = B flat D T L S L T D D R M F S F M R D

RHYTHMIC IDENTIFICATION:

Use rhythm examples to determine the correct counting for a rhythm in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 time signatures using rhythm counting.



1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 + 1-2 3 1 2 3

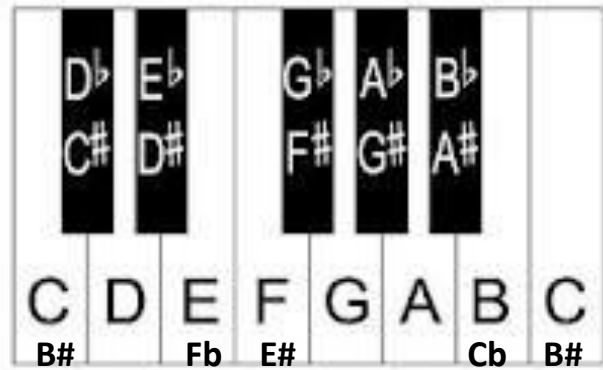


1 2 3+4 + 1-2 3+4 1-2 3 4 e+a 1 2 3+4+ 1-2 3 4 1+2+ 3-4-1 2 3 4 1-2-3-4

**FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE
CHOIR YEAR 3 – SEMESTER 1**

Continued

IDENTIFY ENHARMONICS:



SCALE IDENTIFICATION:

Melodic Minor Scale



La Ti Do Re Mi Fi Si La Sol Fa Mi Re Do Ti La

Harmonic Minor Scale



La Ti Do Re Mi Fa Si La Si Fa Mi Re Do Ti La

Natural Minor Scale



La Ti Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Sol Fa Mi Re Do Ti La

Major Scale



Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Ti Do Ti La Sol Fa Mi Re Do

FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE
CHOIR YEAR 3 – SEMESTER 1

Continued

VOCAL TECHNIQUE:

A proper singing breath is also known as a diaphragmatic breath

A role of the diaphragm in the breathing process pulls the bottom of the lungs down

The ribcage moves outward ribcage during inhalation

The intercostal muscles are located in between the ribs

The following parts of the body are involved in inhalation: Intercostal muscles, Lungs, and Diaphragm

IPA:

International Phonetic Alphabet

Translate IPA symbols to English words

Identify **5 Basic** IPA Vowels:

Identify IPA vowel within an English word

[ɑ]

[ful] = fool

[ɛ]

[kwɛst] = quest

[i]

[sɑks] = socks

[ɔ]

[kwɪn] = queen

[u]

IPA (continued):

Identify **5 Extended** IPA Vowels:

Translate IPA symbols to English words

[o]

Identify IPA vowel within an English word

[æ]

[k æ t] = cat [It] = it

[l]

[g o] = go [ɔf əl] = awful

[e]

[s e] = say

[ə]

Consonants:

Normal consonants (s, t, k, etc.)

[ʃ] = "sh" as in "ship" = [ʃlɪp]

[θ] = "th" as in "thin" = [θɪn]

INTERVAL DISTANCE (quantity and quality):

Steps by specific interval.

	diminished	minor	major	perfect	augmented
2nd		1		2	3
3rd	2	3	4		5
4th	4			5	6
5th	6			7	8
6th	7	8	9		10
7th	9	10	11		12