

1. The bottom number of a time signature tells us what kind of note gets the beat.
2. An accent is represented by a sideways V.
3. The notes on the lines of the treble clef from the bottom up are EGBDF.
4. A Da Capo (DC) means to go back to the beginning.
5. Mozart wrote Mozart's requiem.
6. The "Mighty Handful" were from Russia.
7. An accent tells you to put emphasis on one pitch.
8. The notes on the spaces of the treble clef from the bottom up are FACE.
9. Sousa was known as the "March King".
10. A double bar line means the end of the music.
11. A staccato (short and separated) marking is represented by a dot.
12. Harmony is the sound of multiple pitches played at the same time.
13. Identify dynamic markings.
14. A composer extends a note beyond the bar line with a tie.
15. Identify tempo markings.
16. A bar line is the vertical line in the staff.
17. The marking that is also known as a bird's eye is a fermata.
18. A key signature is a device that a composer would use to show what notes should be played flat or sharp.
19. Forte means loud.
20. A legato is represented by a dash.
21. The notes on the spaces of the bass clef from the bottom up are ACEG.
22. The proper position of the lip in playing a wind instrument is referred to as the embouchure.
23. Any sharp, flat or natural not in the key signature is called an accidental.
24. A sharp raises a note one half step.
25. A slur can indicate the smoothest possible playing.
26. Identify the periods of music history.
27. Brahms is famous for his lullaby.
28. John Williams was made famous by the film industry.
29. A requiem is a death song.
30. Detached would best describe staccato.
31. There are 3 beats per measure in a common waltz.
32. A diminuendo means to gradually get softer.
33. A B is the first flat in the key signature.
34. The top number of the time signature tells us how many beats are in each measure.
35. A D.C. al Fine means to go back to the beginning until you reach the fine.
36. Fortissimo means very loud.
37. The five lines and four spaces that music is placed on is called a staff.
38. Review periods of music history.
39. F is the first sharp in the key signature.
40. The notes on the lines of the bass clef from the bottom up are GBDFA.
41. Mozart wrote the "Magic Flute".

42. Joplin is most associated with Ragtime.
43. A March is a type of music originally designed to promote orderly marching of a large group.
44. The period of music from 1600-1750 that includes Bach is the Baroque Period.
45. A Carol is a song of English origin that is usually connected with Christmas.
46. The Surprise symphony is Haydn's "Symphony No 94 in G major".
47. Beethoven wrote a theme and variation on "Ode to Joy".
48. Boogie-Woogie is the musical form that started as piano blues and was first heard in Chicago in the early 1920's.
49. A crescendo means to gradually get louder.
50. Largo means very slow.

Periods of music from earliest to latest:

Renaissance –Baroque-Classical-Romantic-Contemporary

Dynamics from softest to loudest:

pp-p-mp-mf-f-ff

Tempo markings from slowest to fastest:

Largo-Adagio-Moderato-Allegretto-Allegro-Presto