

1. The Tonic is the first and main note of a key.
2. Maestoso can be described as majestic.
3. To adjust an instrument that is playing sharp, you must make the instrument larger.
4. A composition for orchestra and solo instrument is called a concerto.
5. The sharps and flats next to the time signature is the key signature.
6. A piece for three players is a trio.
7. Subito means suddenly.
8. Pachelbel is famous for his canon.
9. Pitch is the perceived highness or lowness of a sound.
10. Tonguing is the term used for how a wind player attacks a note.
11. Review counting rhythms.
12. Review 1st and 2nd endings and codas.
13. Clavier is a French term for keyboard.
14. To adjust an instrument that is playing flat, you must make the instrument smaller.
15. Review treble and bass clefs.
16. A piece for two players is a duet.
17. Review the names of the notes.
18. The piece by Vivaldi that includes summer is the "Four Seasons".
19. Dynamic terms from softest to loudest is...pianissimo-piano-mezzo piano-mezzo forte-forte-fortissimo
20. Dolce means sweetly.
21. A clarinet should be swabbed after playing the clarinet.
22. Legato means to play without any perceptible interruption between the notes.
23. John Williams is a composer that was made famous by the film industry.
24. Sousa was the March King and he invented the Sousaphone.
25. A bird's eye is also known as a fermata.
26. A flat lowers a note one half step.
27. The distance between two pitches is an interval.
28. In $\frac{3}{4}$ time a quarter note gets one beat.
29. The vertical lines that divide the measures are bar lines.
30. The color of the sound is the timbre.
31. The bottom number of the time signature tells us what kind of note gets the beat.
32. It takes 4 musicians to make up a quartet.
33. Tones that are the same but have different names are called enharmonics.
34. A gesture given by the conductor to one or more musicians to mark the entry of their parts is called a cue.
35. The third scale degree in solfege is Mi.
36. The top number of the time signature tells us how many beats are in each measure.
37. The male voice beyond its normal range is falsetto.
38. The proper angle for a trumpet player to hold his horn is slightly downhill.
39. Review the instrument families.

40. To make sure you are playing with proper balance and blend you must make sure you are as loud or soft as everyone around you.
41. Pope Gregory I is most responsible for the development of chant.
42. Pesante means to play with heavy accents.
43. PP is referred to as pianissimo.
44. B is the first flat in the key signature.
45. A double bar line is used to indicate the end of the music.
46. Little by Little is written as poco a poco.
47. The five lines and four spaces that music is placed on is called a staff.
48. A cadenza is the elaboration by a soloist.
49. FF is referred to as fortissimo.
50. A coda is an ending.
51. Thinking enharmonically , an F# is also a Gb.
52. Largo means slow.
53. It takes 5 musicians to make up a quintet.
54. The circular, clockwise arrangement of the twelve keys in an order of ascending fifth is the circle of fifths.
55. A concluding section or passage is a coda.
56. The fourth scale degree in sofege is Fa.
57. An important instrumental form in baroque music, consisting of a number of movements, each in the character of a dance and all in the same key is a Suite.
58. C = 4/4.
59. Thinking enharmonically A# is also Bb.
60. A sharp raises a note one half step.
61. The space between bar lines is a measure.
62. A piece executed by one player is a solo.
63. Decrescendo means to gradually get softer.
64. In common time there are 4 beats in each measure.
65. The speed of the music is call the tempo.