• **MUSICAL SYMBOLS**
  
  o Treble Clef = \( \text{\textg} \) = higher voices
  
  o Bass Clef = \( \text{\textf} \) = lower voices
  
  o Repeat Sign = \( \| \)
  
  o Double Bar Line = \( \|\|
  
  o Measure = \( \|
  
  o Fermata (\( \text{\textf} \)) = Play the note or rest until the conductor cuts off the ensemble
  
  o 1st and 2nd endings
  
• **What LETTER is this note? (top is treble, bottom is bass)**

![Note Diagram]

• **INSTRUMENT FAMILIES**
  
  o Woodwind- Flute, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Saxophone, Oboe
  
  o Brass- Trumpet, Baritone, Trombone, Tuba, French Horn
  
  o Percussion- drums, xylophone, anything you strike with a stick or hand

• **RHYTHMIC SYMBOLS AND VALUES**
  
  o Whole Note = \( \text{\texto} \) = 4 beat note
  
  o Whole Rest = \( \text{\textr} \) = 4 beat rest (WHOLE rest HOLDS water)
  
  o Half Note = \( \text{\texth} \) = 2 beat note
  
  o Half Rest = \( \text{\textr} \) = 2 beat rest (HALF is the HAT)
  
  o Quarter Note = \( \text{\textq} \) = 1 beat note
  
  o Quarter Rest = \( \text{\textr} \) = 1 beat rest
  
  o Dotted Half Note = \( \text{\textdh} \) = 3 beat note
  
  o 4 Eighth Notes = \( \text{\texte} \) = \( \frac{1}{2} \) beat each note head (total of 2 beats)
  
  o 2 Eighth Notes = \( \text{\texte} \) = \( \frac{1}{2} \) beat each note head (total of 1 beat)
  
  o 1 Eighth Note = \( \text{\texte} \) = \( \frac{1}{2} \) beat
• **DYNAMICS**
  
  o Fortissimo = \(\text{ff}\) = very loud  
  o Forte = \(\text{f}\) = loud  
  o Mezzo Forte = \(\text{mf}\) = medium loud  
  o Mezzo Piano = \(\text{mp}\) = medium soft  
  o Piano = \(p\) = soft  
  o Pianissimo = \(\text{pp}\) = very soft  
  o Crescendo = \(\ll\) = gradually get louder  
  o Decrescendo = \(\gg\) = gradually get softer  

• **ARTICULATIONS**
  
  o Accent = \(\text{>}\) = Emphasize  
  o Staccato = \(\text{•}\) = short and separated  
  o Tie = \(\text{\(\downarrow\uparrow\)}\) = Curved line that connects two notes that are the **same**  
  o Slur = \(\text{\(\downarrow\uparrow\)}\) = Curved line that connects two notes that are **different**

• **ACCIDENTALS** (are placed on the left side of the note)
  
  o Flat = \(\flat\) = lowers the note  
  o Sharp = \(\#\) = raises the note  
  o Natural = \(\natural\) = cancels the previous accidental/key signature

• **KEY SIGNATURES**
  
  o Which notes are flat or sharp in this key signature? (use the order of flats or sharps)
  o *Order of Flats:* Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb Fb  
  o *Order of Sharps:* F# C# G# D# A# E# B#

• **TIME SIGNATURES**
  
  o How many beats per measure in.......?  
  o \(\frac{\text{4}}{\text{4}}\) = 4 beats per measure  
  o \(\frac{\text{3}}{\text{4}}\) = 3 beats per measure  
  o \(\frac{\text{2}}{\text{4}}\) = 2 beats per measure

• **TIME SIGNATURE OR KEY SIGNATURE?**
  
  o Time Signatures have numbers like 2, 3, or 4  
  o Key Signatures have sharps and flats
6th Grade Band Study Guide Questions

1) How many beats is this note for 0?  
2) Piano means to play......  
3) Mezzo means...........  
4) This symbol tells the player to  
   a. Stop the song  
   b. Repeat the song  
5) The space between 2 bar lines is called a  
6) Which clef is used for the lowest pitched instruments?  
7) How many beats does a whole rest get?  
8) This symbol is 4.....  
9) How do you count 2 eighth notes?  
10) What does a dot to the right of a note do?  
11) What does a dot above or below do?  
12) What is this symbol called?  
13) What is this symbol called?  
14) What is this symbol called?  
15) What is this symbol called?  
16) What is this symbol called?  
17) What letter is this note (use your clef)?  
18) What letter is this note (use your clef)?  
19) What letter is this note (use your clef)?  
20) In a 1st/2nd ending, do you play the 1st ending on the 2nd time/repeated time?  
21) Doubling a letter in a dynamic adds the word _________ to a dynamic (ex- pp).  
22) ff means.....  
23) This symbol is called a......  
24) This symbol is called a......  
25) How many beats per measure  
26) How many beats per measure  
27) How many beats per measure  
28) In this time signature , what note gets 1 beat?  
29) Write the Order of Flats.  
30) Which is the correct Order of Sharps.  
31) If there are 3 FLATS in a key signature, which notes are flat?  
32) If there are 5 SHARPS in a key signature, which notes are sharp?  
33) Is this a tie or a slur ?  
34) Is this a tie or a slur ?  
35) If there is 1 SHARP in a key signature, which note is SHARP?  
36) If there are no flats or sharps in the key signature, what are all of the notes?  
37) What does a flat do to the pitch?  
38) What does a sharp do to the pitch?  
39) What is this called ?  
40) What instrument family is the oboe?  
41) What instrument family is the baritone?  
42) What instrument family is the triangle?  
43) Is this a time or key signature ?  
44) Is this a time or key signature ?  
45) A tie is a curved line connecting 2 notes that are the _________.  

Write in the counts. Circle the beats you will play on. Do NOT circle counts that are rested around the counts of the RESTs.
7th Grade Band Final Exam Study Guide

- Subito (sub.) = Suddenly
- Ritardando (rit. or ritard.) = Gradually slow down
- Accelerando (accel.) = Gradually speed up
- Diminuendo (dim.) = Gradually get softer, the same as decrescendo
- Descentendo (decresc.) = Gradually get softer, the same as diminuendo
- Crescendo (cresc.) = Gradually get louder
- Cresc. poco a poco = crescendo little by little
- Forte piano (FP) = Loud, then immediately soft
- Caesura/cesura (÷) = Complete stop or pause in the music, the same as Grand Pause
- Grand Pause (G. P.) = Complete stop or pause in the music, the same as cesura
- A tempo = Return to the previous tempo
- Tempo I = Return to the first tempo
- Syncopation (\(\uparrow\downarrow\)) = A rhythm emphasizing the weak/weaker beat
- Fermata (\(\uparrow\)) = Play the note or rest until the conductor cuts off the ensemble
- Accent (\(\uparrow\)) = Emphasize
- Marcato (\(\uparrow\)) = Short and Accented
- Legato (\(\uparrow\)) = Smooth
- Staccato (\(\uparrow\)) = Short and Separated
- How many beats in a…….
  - Dotted Half Note (\(\downarrow\)) = 3 beats
  - Dotted Quarter Note (\(\downarrow\)) = 1 ½ beats
  - Dotted Quarter Rest (\(\down\)) = 1 ½ beats
  - Dotted Eighth Note (\(\down\)) = ¾ beat
  - Single Sixteenth Note (\(\down\)) = ¼ beat
  - Four Sixteenths Notes (\(\down\)) = each ¼ beat, which means total of 1 beat with all 4 notes
- Counts for eighth/sixteenth note combinations
  - \(\uparrow\uparrow\) = 1e&
  - \(\uparrow\uparrow\) = 1&a
  - \(\uparrow\) = 1 a
  - \(\uparrow\) = 1e
  - \(\uparrow\) = 1e a
- Enharmonic Notes (note line) – notes that look different but sound the same.
- Half Step- notes next to each other on the note line.
- Whole Step- notes 2 notes apart on the note line.
7th Grade Band Study Guide Questions

1) How many beats per measure \( \frac{7}{4} \)?

2) How many beats per measure \( \frac{6}{8} \)?

3) In this time signature \( \frac{7}{8} \), what gets 1 beat?

4) If there are 7 FLATS in a key signature, which notes are flat?

5) If there are 4 SHARPS in a key signature, which notes are sharp?

6) If there are 6 FLATS in a key signature, which notes are flat?

7) If there are 2 SHARPS in a key signature, which notes are sharp?

8) If the first B in a measure is flat, is the 2nd B also flat?

9) Ritardando is abbreviated ___.

10) A ritardando tells the player to...

11) What is this called \( \uparrow \)?

12) What is this called \( \downarrow \)?

13) How many beats does this note get \( \uparrow \)?

14) How many beats does this note get \( \Downarrow \)?

15) How many beats does this get \( \uparrow \)?

16) How many beats does this get \( \Downarrow \)?

17) How many beats does this get \( \uparrow \)?

18) What is this called \( \nearrow \)?

19) What is the difference between marcato and accent?

20) What is the difference between staccato and marcato?

21) What is this symbol called \( \searrow \)?

22) Emphasizing the weak beat is called ___.

23) What is the difference between A Tempo and Tempo I?

24) \( \text{fp} \) is called

25) Poco a poco means.....

26) Cresc. poco a poco means....

27) Accelerando means to

28) Accelerando is abbreviated

29) Diminuendo is the same thing as

30) What is the difference between cresc. and decresc.?

31) Subito is abbreviated sub. and means

32) An enharmonic note looks different but sounds..

33) The enharmonic for A# is ___.

34) The enharmonic for Gb is ___.

35) The enharmonic for B is ___

36) What pitch is a half step higher than E#?

37) What pitch is a whole step lower than Ab?

38) What pitch is a whole step higher than B?

Circle the beats you will clap on.

\[ \begin{align*}
1 & e & a \\
2 & e & a \\
3 & e & a \\
4 & e & a \\
1 & e & a \\
2 & e & & a \\
3 & & e & a \\
4 & & e & a \\
1 & e & a \\
2 & e & a \\
3 & e & a \\
4 & e & a
\end{align*} \]
Sforzando ($sfz$) = Suddenly accented/loud

Sforzando piano ($sf$p) = Suddenly soft

Descrescendo (decresc.) = Gradually get softer, the same as diminuendo

Crescendo e ritardando (cresc. e rit) = Get louder and slow down

Ritardando e diminuendo (rit. e dim.) = Gradually slow down and get softer

Ritardando al fine (rit. al fine) = Gradually slow down until the end

Poco Ritardando (poco rit.) = slow down a little

Poco = little

Molto Rallentando (molto rall). = slow down a lot

Molto = a lot

Rallentando (rall.) = Gradually slow down

Caesura/cesura ( ) = Complete stop or pause in the music, the same as Grand Pause

A tempo = Return to the previous tempo

Divisi (div.) = split parts

Fermata ( ) = Play the note or rest until the conductor cuts off the ensemble

Accent ( ) = Emphasize

Marcato ( or marc.) = Short and Accented

Legato ( ) = Smooth

Staccato ( ) = Short and Separated

Grace Notes ( ) = Notes played before the beat

D. S. al Coda = Da Segno al Coda = Play until the D. S. al Coda, go back to the sign, when you see , play the Coda

D. C. al Coda = Da Capo al Coda = Play until D. C. al Coda, go back to the beginning, when you see , play the Coda

D. S. al Fine = Da Segno al Fine = Play until D. S. al Fine, go back to the sign, when you get to the Fine, you end.  

D. C. al Fine = Da Capo al Fine = Play until D. C. al Fine, go back to the beginning, when you get to the Fine, you end.

Enharmonics = notes that look different but sound the same.

How should a _______ piece be played?

Ex) March- show extreme contrast between staccato v. smooth and loud v. soft.

Ex) Lyrical Piece- Control breathing, smooth, gradual dynamics, tempo changes.

Using the Circle of 5ths to figure out how many flats or sharps in a key signature

What scale do you play?- transposing using large purple chart

In the key of _____, which notes are flat (ex- in the key of Ab, there are 4 flats, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db)

Writing scales- using the circle of 5ths, and order of flats/sharps

Basic numeric intervals
8th Grade Band Tools:

Note line

A  A#  B  B#  C#  D  D#  E  E#  F#  G  G#

Gx  Bb  Cb  C  Db  Cx  Eb  Fb  F  Gb  FxA  Ab

Bbb  Ebb  Abb

Circle of 5ths

Order of Flats: Bb  Eb  Ab  Db  Gb  Cb  Fb

Order of Sharps: F#  C#  G#  D#  A#  E#  B#
8th Grade Band Study Guide Questions

1) Cresc. e rit. is _____ (in English).
2) Cresc. e rit is _____ (in Italian).
3) Poco means ______ (in English).
4) When you add “poco” to an expression marking, do you play the marking a little or a lot?
5) When you add “molto” to an expression marking, do you play the marking a little or a lot?
6) Molto Rall. is the same as _____.
7) Rit. al fine means to _____.
8) Ritardando e diminuendo tells you to slow down and _____.
9) $s_f$ tells the player to _____.
10) $s_p$ tells the player to _____.
11) $s_f$ is called a _____.
12) Div. stands for _____
13) This symbol $\frac{1}{2}$ is called _____.
14) This symbol $\frac{1}{2}$ has 2 notes _____ (on/after/before) the beat.
15) Any D.S. tells you to go back to _____.
16) D. S. stands for ______
17) Any D.C. tells you to go back to _____.
18) D. C. stands for _____.
19) Al fine tells the player you will stop at the _____ (Italian) or _____ (English).
20) Al Coda tells the player you will go to the _____ when you see $\Theta$
21) What should you pay attention to during a march?
22) What should you pay attention to during a lyrical piece?
23) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$
24) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$
25) What order should these measures be played?

Measure 1, _____________________________
26) What order should these measures be played?

Measure 1, _____________________________
27) When a Bb instrument plays a Concert Bb scale, what note do they start on?
28) When an Eb instrument plays the Concert F scale, what note do they start on?
29) When an F instrument plays a Concert A scale, what note do they start on?
30) When a Concert instrument plays an F double sharp scale, what note do they start on?
31) The enharmonic for F double sharp (Fx) is
32) How many flats are in the key of Gb?
33) How many sharps are in the key of G?
34) How many sharps are in the key of C?
35) In the key of C, all notes are _____.
36) How many sharps are in the key of E?
37) In the key of Ab, which notes are flat?
38) In the key of D, which notes are sharp?
39) If there are 5 sharps in a key signature, you are playing in the key of _____.
40) If there are 2 flats in a key signature, you are playing in the key of _____.
41) Write the letters of an A Major Scale.
42) Write the letters of an Eb Major Scale.
43) A scale with all half steps is a ____ scale.
44) Which note is a whole step higher than B#?
45) Which note is a half step lower than A?
46) The order of flats is used to....
47) The note line shows....
48) The Circle of Fifths shows...
49) What is a note(s) that come before the first full measure of music called?
50) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$