

Other Aspects of Notation

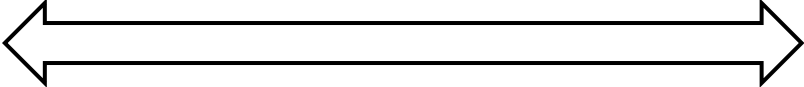
Name: _____

PART 1: Dynamics

1. In the blanks below, order the following dynamics below, from softest to loudest.

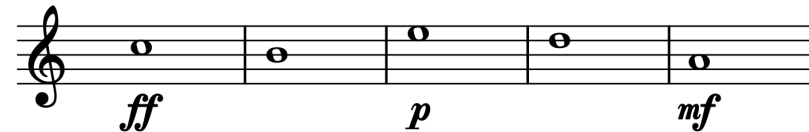
mf *ppp* *ff* *mp* *f* *p*

Softest Loudest



2. What is the difference between a *crescendo* and *decrescendo*?
3. Why are “hairpins” so named?

4. Is there a difference between a *decrescendo* and a *diminuendo*?
5. Draw either a *crescendo* or *decrescendo* hairpin between the following dynamic markings below the staff (you will need one of each).



ff *p* *mf*

PART 2: Articulation

1. Draw a slur connecting the first note to the last note.



2. Draw tenuto markings above each note.



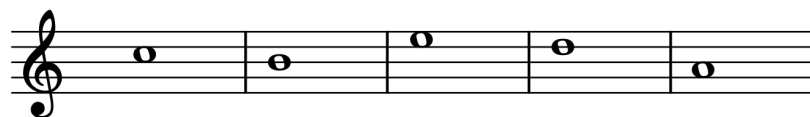
3. Draw staccato markings above each note.



4. Draw marcato markings above each note.



5. Draw accents above each note.



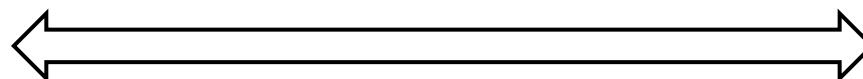
PART 3: Tempi

1. In the blanks below, order the following tempi, from slowest to fastest.

Andante Grave Presto Allegro Adagio Vivace

Slowest

Fastest



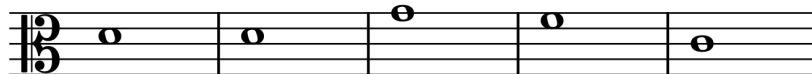
2. What are the four slow tempi?
3. What does *cantabile* mean?
4. What is the difference between a *ritardando* and an *accelerando*?

PART 4: Structural Features

1. Draw five fermatas, one above each note.



2. Draw five caesuras, one after each note.



3. Draw five breath marks, one after each note.



4. Draw repeat signs at the beginning (after the clef) and the end.



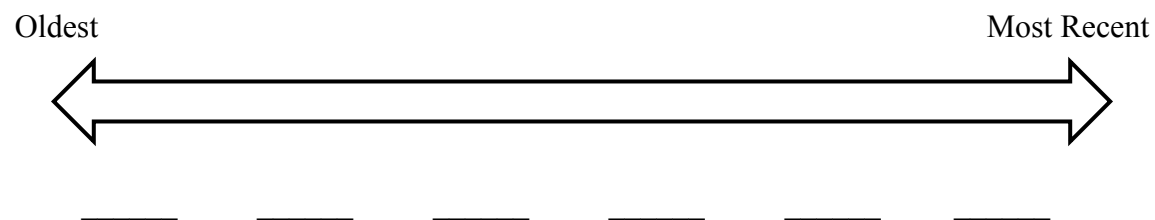
5. In measure 5, draw a first ending bracket and a repeat sign; in measure 6, draw a second ending bracket and a final barline.



PART 5: Stylistic Periods

1. Order the following stylistic periods below in the blanks, from oldest to most recent.

Classical Renaissance Romantic Medieval Post-Tonal Baroque



2. What are the generally agreed-upon years of the Classical era?
3. What are the generally agreed-upon years of the Baroque era?
4. What are the generally agreed-upon years of the Romantic era?
5. What are the generally agreed-upon years of the Renaissance era?