

1. Bach and Mozart were both German composers.
2. Folk Songs are music based on the experience of ordinary people.
3. Identify all of the types of rest.
4. Identify measures, clefs and note names.
5. Know families of instruments. Woodwind, Brass, Percussion and string.
6. Staccato (dots under or over notes) mean to play short and separated.
7. Steel drums accompany songs in the West Indies.
8. Count rhythms.
9. Identify a repeat sign.
10. A slur is a curved line that connects notes of different scale values.
11. C = 4/4 half notes get 2 beats in 4/4.
12. Decrescendo means to gradually get softer.
13. A March was first used to facilitate the orderly movement of military troops.
14. "f" means to play loud. (forte)
15. A solo is music for one musician.
16. Tempo is the speed of the music.
17. Da Capo means to go back to the beginning.
18. A Carol is an English song most related to Christmas.
19. Strauss was known as the "Waltz King".
20. Presto means very fast.
21. A flat lowers a note one half step.
22. Accelerando means to speed up.
23. A lullaby was first used to lull children to sleep.
24. A Dal Signa tells us to go back to the sign.
25. An accent is a sideways V that means put more emphasis on a note.
26. A staff is the five lines and four spaces that music is placed on.
27. A measure is the space between bar lines.
28. There are 7 different notes in a major scale.
29. In 4/4 a whole notes gets 4 notes.
30. A Consonant sound is pleasant to listen to.
31. There are 3 beats per measure in a common waltz.
32. Vivaldi and Rossini were Italian composers.
33. "p" means to play soft. (piano)
34. A double bar line means the end of the music.
35. A Duet is music for two musicians.
36. A legato (smooth and connected) is indicated by a line (dash) under or over a note.
37. Largo means slow.
38. A natural cancels a sharp or flat.
39. There are 5 notes in a pentatonic scale.
40. Crescendo means gradually get louder.
41. A bar line is a vertical line that separates the measures.
42. Sousa was known as the "March King".

43. A fermata (birds eye) means to hold the note longer than its normal value.
44. A Canon is a round.
45. 4 quarter notes equal one whole note.
46. Dynamics are the louds and softs of music.
47. A Ritardando means to slow down.
48. If you have only one sharp in the key signature it will be F.
49. A sharp raises a note one half step.
50. A tie is a curved line that connects notes of the same scale value.
51. Mezzo means medium.
52. A trio is music for three musicians.
53. In 4/4 a quarter note gets one beat.
54. A dot next to a note adds half the value of the note.
55. Gershwin and Sousa were American composers.
56. Saint Saens and Offenbach were French composers.