## Practice/Music Log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Grade:</th>
<th>Instrument:</th>
<th>Type of Activity or What was Practiced</th>
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Date: ____________________  Activity: ____________________

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Date: ____________________  Activity: ____________________

Date: ____________________  Activity: ____________________
Musical Signs and Vocabulary

Use the Music Mini-Dictionary to help you fill in the blanks and draw the signs:

Accent  \( \left( \text{ } \right) \)  
Accidental\s \( \left( b, \# , \flat \right) \)  
Adagio  
Allegro  
Andante  
Crescendo \( \left( \text{ } \downarrow \text{ } \downarrow \text{ } \downarrow \right) \)  
Da Capo \( \text{(D.C.)} \)  
Dal Segno \( \text{(D.S.)} \)  
Decrescendo \( \left( \text{ } \uparrow \text{ } \uparrow \text{ } \uparrow \right) \)  
Diminuendo \( \text{(dim. or } \downarrow \text{ } \downarrow \text{ } \downarrow \text{)} \)  
Double bar \( \left( \underline{\underline{\text{}}} \right) \)  
Fermata \( \left( \text{ } \a \text{ } \right) \)  
Fine  
Flat \( \left( \text{ } b \right) \)  
Forte \( \left( \text{ } f \right) \)

1. To accent is to play with _________.
2. The abbreviation for Dal Segno is _________.
3. The word meaning “the end” is _________.
4. This sign \( \left( \text{ } \a \text{ } \right) \) is a _________.
5. _________. means pause or hold.
6. _________. and _________. mean to become gradually softer.
7. A _________. lowers a note by one half step.
8. D.C. is the abbreviation for _________.
9. _________. means moderately slow, about walking speed.
10. Adagio means _________.
11. Accidentals are _________. , _________. , or _________. not in the key signature.
12. Allegro means _________. and lively.
13. _________. means gradually louder.
14. The sign for gradually louder is _________.
15. The abbreviation for forte is _________.
16. Da Capo means to go back to the _________.
17. Dim. is the abbreviation for _________.
18. Dal Segno means to go back to the _________.
19. The sign for accent is _________.
20. A double _________. ends the music.
More Musical Signs and Vocabulary

Use the Music Mini-Dictionary to help you fill in the blanks and draw the signs:

Key signature: Tells which notes to play flat or sharp
Largo: Very slow and dignified
Leger lines: Short lines added above or below the staff for notes too high or low to fit on
Measure repeat sign: Repeat the measure.
Natural: Cancels a flat or sharp
Piano: Soft
Presto: Very quickly
Repeat sign: Repeat the music between the signs.
Rest: A silent beat or beats
Sharp: Raises a note one half step
Slur: A curved line connecting different notes. It means to play without tonguing after the first note.
Solo: One person plays alone.
Staccato: Play in a detached style.
Staff: Five lines on which music is written
Tie: A curved line connecting two or more notes of the same pitch. Hold for the value of all the notes.
Vivace: Quick and lively

1. A detached playing style is called ________________
2. ____________ is called the ________________
3. A ________________ is a curved line connecting notes of the same pitch.
4. To slur is to play ________________
5. A ________________ raises a note one half step.
6. Presto means to play very ________________
7. This sign ( ) means to ________________ the measure.
8. The ________________ tells what notes to play flat or sharp.
9. Largo means to play ________________
10. Draw a pair of repeat signs: ________________
11. A rest is a ________________ beat.
12. One person playing alone is a ________________
13. ________________ means to play softly.
14. Short lines added above or below the staff are called ________________ lines.
15. The word meaning quick and lively is ________________
16. When there is a ________________ , you hold the value of all the notes.
17. Draw a sharp sign: ________________
18. A ________________ is a curved line connecting different notes.
19. The abbreviation for piano is ________________

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Dynamics

Dynamic signs tell us how loudly or softly music is to be played. The musical signs are really the first letters of words. The words are Italian, because Italian is used as the language of music.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>pp</strong></td>
<td>pianissimo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>p</strong></td>
<td>piano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mp</strong></td>
<td>mezzo piano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>m</strong></td>
<td>mezzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mf</strong></td>
<td>mezzo forte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>f</strong></td>
<td>forte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ff</strong></td>
<td>fortissimo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A crescendo (_______) means to gradually get louder.

A decrescendo or diminuendo (_______) means to gradually get softer.

Circle the sign that means the same as the word:

1. loud  
   - f  
   - mp  
   - mf  
   - p
2. mezzo forte  
   - mf  
   - p  
   - f  
   - pp
3. crescendo  
   - f  
   - p  
   - mf
4. very soft  
   - ff  
   - f  
   - mp  
   - pp
5. moderately soft  
   - f  
   - ff  
   - mp  
   - pp
6. mezzo  
   - f  
   - pp  
   - m  
   - p
7. diminuendo  
   - p  
   - ff  
   - mp
8. forte  
   - p  
   - f  
   - mp  
   - pp
9. gradually louder  
   - ff  
   - pp  
   - mf
10. soft  
    - mp  
    - pp  
    - p
11. moderately loud  
    - mf
12. gradually softer  
    - pp  
    - mp  
    - f

Optional Activity: Each instrument has a tendency to change pitch when changing dynamic levels and changing registers. Using a strobe tuner, test your instrument’s tendency to change pitch in each of the following registers using the dynamics given. Record your results.

- low register-piano: ____________  
- low register-forte: ____________
- high register-piano: ____________  
- high register-forte: ____________

How can you compensate for this pitch tendency when performing?
Tempo Markings

Tempo markings tell how fast or slow to play music:

- **Largo**: Very slow—broadly, dignified
- **Adagio**: Slow, not so slow as largo
- **Andante**: Moderately slow, about walking speed
- **Moderato**: At a moderate speed
- **Allegro**: Fast and lively
- **Presto**: Quick
- **Vivace**: Quick and lively
- **Accelerando**: Gradually getting faster
- **Ritardando**: Gradually getting slower

A. Unscramble the words to find the tempo markings for the following speeds:

1. OAECALCNEDR ———— Gradually getting faster
2. GERLOLA ———— Fast and lively
3. DOAGAI ———— Slow
4. ROTSEP ———— Quick
5. GALOR ———— Very slow—broadly
6. CIEVVA ———— Quick and lively
7. NOTRADDIRGA ———— Gradually slow down
8. DETANNA ———— Moderately slow, about walking speed
9. ROTADEOM ———— At a moderate speed

B. Rewrite these tempo markings in order from slowest to fastest:

- presto
- adagio
- allegro
- moderato
- largo
- andante

1. ———— 4. ————
2. ———— 5. ————
3. ———— 6. ————

C. 1. Who sets the tempo for the concert band? ————

2. Why is it important for all musicians to be watching the conductor?

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Theory Worksheets for Beginning Bands
Note and Rest Values #15

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole note</td>
<td>4 counts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Half note</td>
<td>2 counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter note</td>
<td>1 count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth note</td>
<td>1/2 count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair of eighth notes</td>
<td>1 count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotted half note</td>
<td>3 counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole rest</td>
<td>4 counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half rest</td>
<td>2 counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter rest</td>
<td>1 count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth rest</td>
<td>1/2 count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instructions

A. Use the table of note and rest values given above to help you fill in the blanks. The values shown in the table and examples are for 4/4 time.

1. ______ is a _______ rest.
2. ______ is a _______ note.
3. One _______ rest equals 1/2 count.
4. Two _______ notes equal 1 count.
5. Hold a whole note for _______ count(s).
6. A quarter note is held for _______ count(s).
7. ______ is a _______ rest.
8. A half rest is held for _______ counts.
9. A 7 equals _______ count(s).
10. _______ half note is held for 3 counts.
11. An _______ rest looks like the number seven.
12. _______ is a _______ note.
13. A half note is held for _______ counts.
14. A whole rest is held for _______ counts.
15. ______ is a _______ rest.

B. Musical Arithmetic: Fill the blank under the note or rest with the number of counts it should receive. If all the notes and rests are given the correct number of counts, they should add up to the given total. The note and rest values are for 4/4 time. **Give it a try!**

1. \[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 3 + 1 = 10 \]
2. \[ - + - + - + = 9 \]
3. \[ - + - + - + = 9 \]
4. \[ - + - + - + + - + - + = 7 \]
5. \[ - + - + - + - + = 16 \]
6. \[ - + - + - + + + + = 7 \]

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Theory Worksheets for Beginning Bands
Write an 8 measure piece of music. Include the time signature. Use the notes given below to compose your piece. Make sure there are the correct number of beats in a measure.

After writing, play it on your instrument for someone in your house.