

1.1 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. Why is making and enjoying music considered to be a human activity?

2. Does music reflect a society? Explain your answer.

3. What do the terms *Western culture*, *Western music*, and *Western civilization* relate to?

4. What is the difference between sacred and secular music?

5. The organization of “chunks” in music creates _____.

6. Pitch is the highness or lowness of music. What is an octave?

7. Define these terms:

staff _____

clef sign _____

ledger lines _____

8. Explain how a sharp or flat note is created.

9. What is rhythm, and how does it relate to music, as well as life?

1.2 Worksheet



Name: _____

List the duration names of notes and rests, and draw their symbols.

Notes	Rests
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____

Match the musical term and the definition.

_____ 1. notation	A. An Italian word that means “speed” in music
_____ 2. dynamics	B. When notes and rhythms are put together in a sequential manner
_____ 3. timbre	C. A system used to write music
_____ 4. harmony	D. How a sound is played or sung
_____ 5. melody	E. The gathering of beats into regular groups
_____ 6. tempo	F. The tonal quality of sound
_____ 7. articulation	G. Sounds occurring simultaneously with the melody
_____ 8. meter	H. Volume

Dynamics (loudness) is often notated using Italian terms. Match these terms:

1. fortississimo	_____ very, very soft
2. pianississimo	_____ very loud
3. forte	_____ medium soft
4. piano	_____ medium loud
5. fortissimo	_____ loud
6. pianissimo	_____ soft
7. mezzo forte	_____ very soft
8. mezzo piano	_____ very, very loud

The “thickness” of music is called texture. List the four textures of music and explain each.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

1.3 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. Of these three textures of music, which is the most complex? (circle one)

Monophonic Homophonic Polyphonic

2. The performance of music can include voices, instruments, or combinations of both. List the three ranges of male and female voices.

Male Voices

Female Voices

Highest _____

Highest _____

Middle _____

Middle _____

Lowest _____

Lowest _____

3. If a sound is under human control but is not created with the human voice, it is considered to be an instrumental sound. Describe these types of instruments:

idiophones _____

membranophones _____

aerophones _____

chordophones _____

4. Name the five categories of Western acoustic instruments.

5. There are two types of percussion instruments. Give examples of each.

definite pitch _____

indefinite pitch _____

6. Some of the first keyboard instruments were the _____, the _____, and the _____.

7. In the early eighteenth century, they were replaced by the _____, or the _____, as we call it today.

8. What are the differences between a piano and an organ? _____

1.4 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. The two classifications of aerophones are _____ and _____.

2. What is the difference between a closed-ended and an open-ended woodwind instrument? Give examples of each.

3. What are the two types of closed-ended instruments?

4. How does a reed instrument produce sound?

5. When were valves added to brass instruments? _____

6. How is the playing of a brass instrument different from the playing of a woodwind instrument?

7. Name the five most common Western brass instruments.

8. In Western music, chordophones are called stringed instruments. How do these instruments produce sound?

9. What are f-holes?

10. What determines the pitch of a modern stringed instrument?

11. Name five common modern acoustic stringed instruments.

12. How does a guitarron differ from a guitar or a dulcimer?

1.5 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. In the early twentieth century, electricity became part of our world. As it advanced, so did musical instrument design. What are the two types of instruments using electricity?

2. What is a pickup, and how does it work?

3. Which features are shared with an electric bass, a double bass, a guitarron, and an electric guitar?

4. Explain how a synthesizer works.

5. What is the difference between analog and digital?

6. What does the acronym MIDI represent and how was it used in making music ?

7. What is sampling?

8. Do you think that music in our world will continue to change? Why or why not?

1.6 Worksheet



Name: _____

Listen to a piece of music (any piece of your choice, from the textbook or not) and complete the following.

1. Name of the piece of music: _____

2. Name of the composer: _____

3. List of instruments used: _____

4. What is the musical texture of this work?

5. Discuss the dynamics.

6. Discuss the tempo.

7. Describe your mood or moods while listening to this piece of music.

1.7 Worksheet



Name: _____

Define the following terms:

1. Western music _____
2. Pythagoras _____
3. form _____
4. pitch _____
5. hertz _____
6. octave _____
7. scales _____
8. staff _____
9. clef sign _____
10. ledger lines _____
11. sharp _____
12. flat _____
13. rhythm _____
14. notation _____

15. melody _____

16. meter _____

17. dynamics _____

18. articulation _____

19. whole note _____

20. half note _____

21. quarter note _____

22. eighth note _____

23. whole rest _____

24. half rest _____

25. quarter rest _____

26. eighth rest _____

27. *legato* _____

28. *staccato* _____

29. accent _____

30. fermata _____

31. timbre _____

32. tempo _____

1.8 Worksheet



Name: _____

Define the following terms:

1. complexity _____

2. texture _____

3. monophonic _____

4. heterophonic _____

5. homophonic _____

6. polyphonic _____

7. range _____

8. tenor _____

9. bass _____

10. baritone _____

11. soprano _____

12. alto _____

13. mezzo-soprano _____

14. acoustic _____

15. idiophones _____

16. membranophones _____

17. aerophones _____

18. chordophones _____

19. percussion instruments _____

20. keyboard instruments _____

21. woodwind instruments _____

22. brass instruments _____

23. stringed instruments _____

24. electrical instruments _____

25. electronic instruments _____

26. synthesizer _____

27. theremin _____

28. MIDI _____

29. sequencers _____

30. sampling _____

1.9 Worksheet



Name: _____

Locate the following musical elements and place the corresponding number in the space provided.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Whole rest | 2. Half rest | 3. Quarter rest | 4. Eighth rest | 5. Instrument names |
| 6. Dynamic indication | 7. Tempo indication | 8. Sharp | 9. Half note | 10. Quarter note |
| 11. Whole note | 12. Eighth notes | 13. Bass clef | 14. Treble clef | 15. Flat |

The musical score is for an orchestra and includes the following elements and annotations:

- Tempo:** *Molto Allegro* (indicated by an arrow pointing to a box).
- Instrument Names:** Flute, 2 Oboe, 2 Clarinet in B \flat , Bassoon, 2 Horn in F, 2 Trumpet in B \flat , Harp, Violin I & II, Viola, Violoncello e Basso (indicated by arrows pointing to boxes).
- Dynamic Indications:** *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout the score (indicated by arrows pointing to boxes).
- Notes and Rhythms:** The score features various note values including quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests (indicated by arrows pointing to boxes).
- Clefs:** Treble clefs are used for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Horn, Trumpet, Violin, and Viola. Bass clefs are used for Bassoon, Violoncello e Basso, and the lower part of the Harp.
- Other Markings:** A fermata is present over a note in the Violoncello e Basso part (indicated by an arrow pointing to a box).

Locate the following musical elements and place the corresponding number in the space provided.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Whole rest | 2. Half rest | 3. Quarter rest | 4. Eighth rest | 5. Instrument names |
| 6. Dynamic indication | 7. Tempo indication | 8. Sharp | 9. Half note | 10. Quarter note |
| 11. Whole note | 12. Eighth notes | 13. Bass clef | 14. Treble clef | 15. Flat |

The image shows a page of a musical score for an orchestra. The score is arranged in two systems of staves. The instruments listed on the left are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), 3 Clarinets (3 Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horns (Hrn.), Trumpets (Tpt.), Timpani (Timp.), Violins I and II (Vln. I, Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello and Double Bass (Vcl. e B.). The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, notes, rests, dynamics (e.g., *f*), and articulation marks. There are ten empty square boxes placed throughout the score, with arrows pointing to specific musical elements for identification. The boxes are located at: 1. The beginning of the Flute staff. 2. The beginning of the Bassoon staff. 3. The beginning of the Horn staff. 4. The beginning of the Timpani staff. 5. The beginning of the Violoncello and Double Bass staff. 6. A dynamic marking (*f*) in the Oboe staff. 7. A dynamic marking (*f*) in the Bassoon staff. 8. A dynamic marking (*f*) in the Horn staff. 9. A dynamic marking (*f*) in the Trumpet staff. 10. A dynamic marking (*f*) in the Violoncello and Double Bass staff.