
















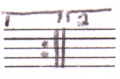







**Donald H. Eichhorn Middle School Band**  
**\* Musical Terms for Band Musicians \***

Level 1 = Pages 1, 2, & 3













Level 1 & 2 = Pages 1, 2, 3, & 4

Term (Level 1)	Symbol	Explanation
Accent		emphasize the note, play the note louder like saying "Too"
Accidental		a flat, sharp, or natural which appears in the music, without being in the key signature
Allegro		fast tempo
Andante		medium slow; slower walking tempo
Bar Lines		up and down lines that divide the staff into measures
Bass Clef (F Clef)		clef where fourth line of the staff is F (bassoon, trombone, baritone (BC), & tuba use Bass Clef)
Beat		pulse of the music; what you tap your foot to
Breath Mark		spot in the music to take a deep breath through your mouth
Chord		two or more notes played at the same time
Common Time		time signature that is the same as $\frac{4}{4}$
crescendo ( <i>cresc.</i> )		gradually get louder
D.C. al Fine		play again from the beginning, stopping at Fine. D.C. (Da Capo) = to the beginning; al Fine = the end
decrescendo ( <i>decresc.</i> )		gradually get softer
diminuendo ( <i>dim.</i> )		gradually get softer
Dotted Half Note		3 beats of sound
Dotted Quarter Note		1½ beats of sound (frequently followed by an 8 <sup>th</sup> note)
Double Bar		indicates the end of a piece of music
Duet		two different parts, played together
Dynamics		volume; how loud or soft the music is to be played
Eighth Note		½ beat of sound;  = 1 beat
Eighth Rest		½ beat of silence
Enharmonics		two notes that are written differently but sound the same (and played with the same fingering) examples: F sharp = G flat    C sharp = D flat






## Band Terms (Page 2)

Term (Level 1)	Symbol	Explanation
Fermatta		hold sound of note (or silence of rest) longer than normal
1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Endings		play through the 1 <sup>st</sup> ending. Then play through the repeated section of music, <b>skipping</b> the 1 <sup>st</sup> ending and play the 2 <sup>nd</sup> ending.
Flat	$\flat$	lowers the sound of the note $\frac{1}{2}$ step and remains in effect for the rest of the measure
forte	<i>f</i>	play loudly
Half Note		2 beats of sound
Half Rest		2 beats of silence
Harmony		more than one note played at the same time
Interval		distance between two pitches. Starting with "1" on the first note, count each line and space between the notes. The number of the second note is the distance of the interval. Example: F up to C = 5 <sup>th</sup> G down to D = 4 <sup>th</sup>
Key Signature		tells us which notes to play with sharps or flats, throughout the music
Largo		very slow tempo
Ledger Lines		little lines that extend the staff above or below the 5 lines
Measure		the space between two bar lines
mezzo forte	<i>mf</i>	play moderately/medium loud
Moderato		moderate/medium tempo
Multiple Measure Rest		number above the line tells you the number of full measures to rest
Natural Sign	$\natural$	cancel a sharp ( $\sharp$ ) or flat ( $\flat$ ) and remains in effect for the rest of the measure
One Measure Repeat	$\rceil$	repeat the previous measure
Phrase		musical "sentence," often 2 or 4 measures long, usually played in one breath.
piano	<i>p</i>	play softly
Quarter Note		1 beat of sound
Quarter Rest		1 beat of silence
Repeat Sign	$\text{::}$	go back and play the music again, without stopping

## Band Terms (Page 3)

Term (Level 1)	Symbol	Explanation
Repeat Signs	: :	go back and play the music between the repeat signs again, without stopping
Sharp	#	raises the sound of a note $\frac{1}{2}$ step and remains in effect for the rest of the measure
simile	<i>sim.</i>	continue playing in same style. Examples: staccato, smoothly
Sixteenth Note		$\frac{1}{4}$ beat of sound;  = 1 beat
Slur		curved line placed above or below 2 or more notes of <u>different</u> pitch. Tongue only the first note of the slur.
Soli		group "solo" or group feature
Solo		one person plays alone
Staccato		dot above or below note; play the note short & detached like saying "dot"
Staff or Music Staff		5 lines & 4 spaces
Tempo		speed of the beats of the music
Tenuto		line above or below note; hold sound full value of note; play smoothly & connected like saying "du"
Tie		curved line that connects 2 or more notes of the <u>same</u> pitch. Play one sound for the combined counts of the tied notes.
Time Signature or Meter Signature	$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ (examples)	top number tells the number of beats in each measure bottom number tells the kind of note & rest that equals one beat  (bottom number examples: $4 = \text{quarter note}$ $8 = \text{eighth note}$ $2 = \text{half note}$ )
Treble Clef (G Clef)		clef where second line on the staff is G (oboe, flute, clarinet, saxophone, French horn, trumpet, baritone (TC), mallet percussion use Treble Clef)
Trio		three different parts, played together
Tutti		everyone plays
Whole Note		4 beats of sound
Whole Rest		whole measure of silence
 Lines & Spaces		Lines = E G B D F (from <b>bottom line to top line</b> ) Spaces = F A C E (from <b>bottom space to top space</b> )
 Lines & Spaces		Lines = G B D F A (from <b>bottom line to top line</b> ) Spaces = A C E G (from <b>bottom space to top space</b> )
Sharps (names)		F-C-G-D-A-E-B (from one to the next, count up 5)
Flats (names)		B-E-A-D-G-C-F (from one to the next, count up 4)

Band Terms (Page 4)

Term (Level 2)	Symbol	Explanation
a tempo		Return to previous tempo
accelerando	<i>accel.</i>	gradually faster
Cut Time or Alla Breve		value of all notes and rests are cut in half. Time signature that is the same as $\frac{2}{2}$
D.S. al Coda		Play until you see D.S. al Coda. Then go back to the sign (§) and play until the Coda sign (⊕). Skip directly to the Coda and play until the end. D.S. (Dal Segno) = from the sign; Coda = ending
D.S. al Fine		Play until you see D.S. al Fine. Then go back to the sign (§) and play until the word Fine. D.S. (Dal Segno) = from the sign; Fine = the end
forte piano	<i>fp</i>	play loudly, instantly decreasing to soft
Grace Note		musical ornament - a small note attached to a larger note by a slur. It is usually played quickly just before the beat.
Legato		smoothy and connected like saying "du"
Maestoso		stately, majestic
mezzo piano	<i>mp</i>	play moderately/medium soft
molto		very or much example: molto cresc. = growing much louder
Pause	//	music and beats stop
poco		little examples: poco rall. = growing a little slower poco a poco = little by little
rallentando	<i>rall.</i>	gradually slower (same as ritardando)
ritardando	<i>rit.</i> or <i>ritard.</i>	gradually slower (same as rallentando)
Syncopation		when an accent or emphasis is given to a note that is not on a strong beat.
Triplets		group of 3 notes played in the space of 2. examples:  = 1 beat  = 2 beats