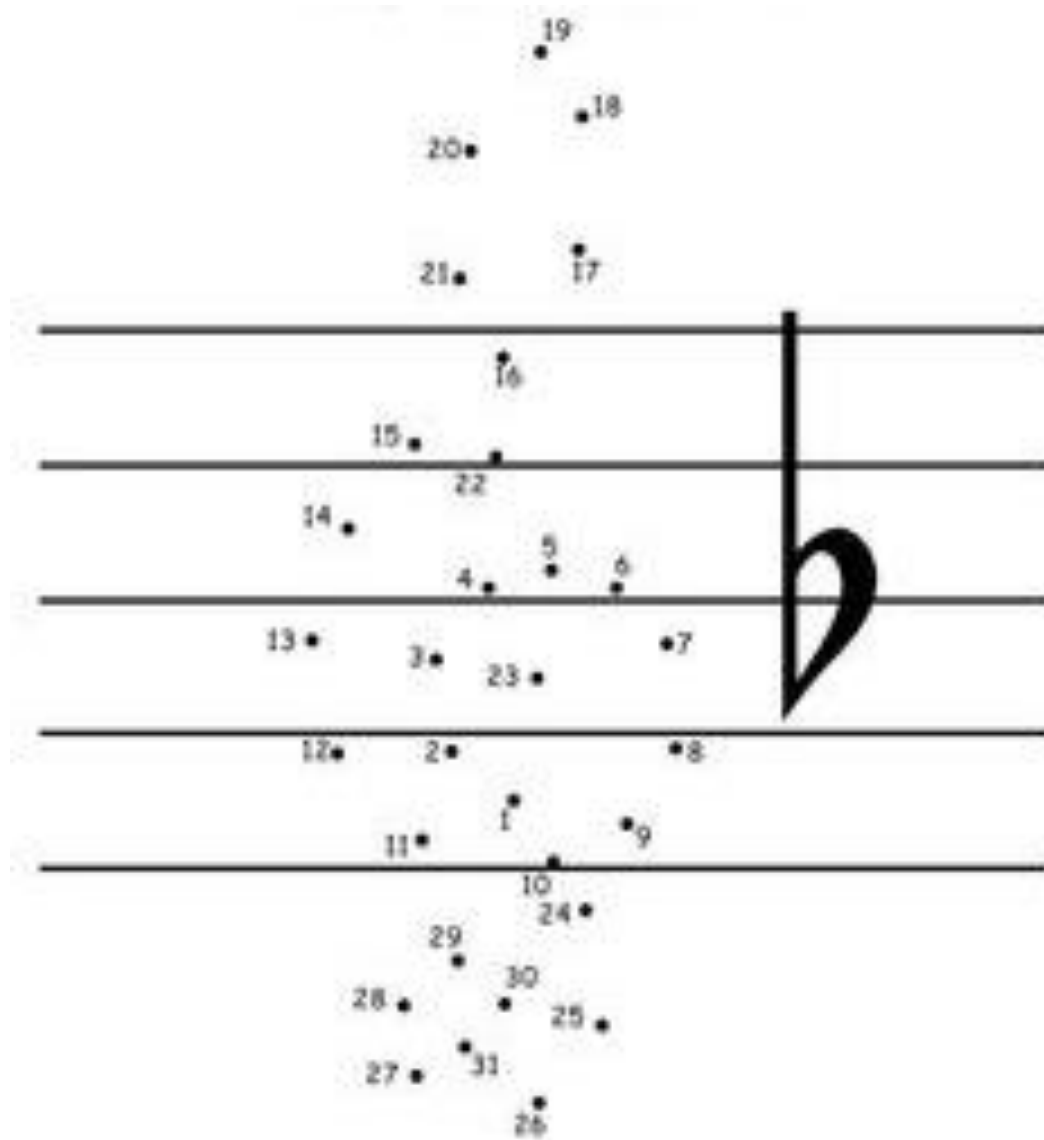


'Higher' Homework Workbook

"Understanding Music"

Listening & Literacy



Name: _____

Class: _____

Replacement Copy Cost: 50p

HOMEWORK DUE DATES

	Title	Date due
Assignment 121	WRITING MUSIC I	
Assignment 122	WHAT'S THE GENRE? I	
Assignment 123	TIME SIGNATURES I	
Assignment 124	NAME THAT STYLE I	
Assignment 125	LITERACY QUIZ I	
Assignment 126	CONCEPT MATCHING I	
Assignment 127	NOTE NAMING I	
Assignment 128	STRUCTURES & FORMS I	
Assignment 129	WRITING MUSIC II	
Assignment 130	DYNAMICS I	
Assignment 131	INTERVALS I	
Assignment 132	CONCEPT DETECTIVE WORK I	
Assignment 133	KEY SIGNATURES, SCALES & CHORDS I	
Assignment 134	WHAT'S THE GENRE? II	
Assignment 135	LITERACY QUIZ II	
Assignment 136	NAME THAT STYLE II	
Assignment 137	NOTE NAMING II	
Assignment 138	DEFINE THAT CONCEPT I	
Assignment 139	WRITING MUSIC III	
Assignment 140	INTERVALS II	
Assignment 141	KEY SIGNATURES, SCALES & CHORDS II	
Assignment 142	WHAT IS MINIMALISM?	
Assignment 143	REPETITION & SEQUENCE I	

	Title	Date due
Assignment 144	WHATS THE GENRE? III	
Assignment 145	LITERACY QUIZ III	
Assignment 146	CONCEPT MATCHING II	
Assignment 147	NOTE NAMING III	
Assignment 148	INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA I	
Assignment 149	WRITING MUSIC IV	
Assignment 150	KEY SIGNATURES, SCALES & CHORDS III	
Assignment 151	INTERVALS III	
Assignment 152	CONCEPT DETECTIVE WORK II	
Assignment 153	TIME SIGNATURES II	
Assignment 154	STRUCTURES & FORMS II	
Assignment 155	LITERACY QUIZ IV	
Assignment 156	WHATS THE GENRE? IV	
Assignment 157	NOTE NAMING IV	
Assignment 158	DEFINE THAT CONCEPT II	
Assignment 159	WRITING MUSIC V	
Assignment 160	LITERACY QUIZ V	

ASSIGNMENT #121

Writing Music I

When writing music it needs to be done as neatly as possible; the information in a piece of music is read, and has to be understood at very high speeds so neatness is VERY important.

Copy this tune onto the empty music lines below.

Allegro

f

Remember to copy every single piece of information

ASSIGNMENT #122

What's The Genre? I

All the concepts you are required to learn are listed under one (or more) of the following five headings.

STYLES	MELODY/HARMONY	RHYTHM/TEMPO	TEXTURE/STRUCTURE/FORM	TIMBRE/DYNAMICS
--------	----------------	--------------	------------------------	-----------------

Identify which of the above headings applies to each of the concepts listed below:

	CONCEPT	HEADING
1.	Impressionist	
2.	Tierce de Picardie	
3.	Lied	
4.	Sonata	
5.	Augmentation	
6.	Da Capo Aria	
7.	Tremolando	
8.	Mode	
9.	Oratorio	
10.	Mordent	
11.	Through-composed	
12.	Mass	
13.	Obbligato	
14.	Acciaccatura	
15.	Plainchant	
16.	Diminution	
17.	Harmonics	
18.	Basso Continuo	
19.	Ripieno	
20.	Musique Concrete	
21.	Ritornello	
22.	Coloratura	
23.	Dominant 7th	
24.	String Quartet	
25.	Plagal Cadence	

ASSIGNMENT #123

Time Signatures I

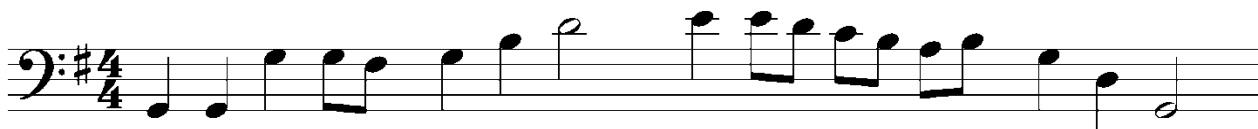
The bar lines have been missed out from the following exercises. Based on the Time Signature at the start of each exercise insert the missing bar lines and identify how many beats there are in each bar.

Exercise 1:



This exercise has _____ beats in the bar.

Exercise 2:



This exercise has _____ beats in the bar.

Exercise 3:



This exercise has _____ beats in the bar.

Exercise 4:

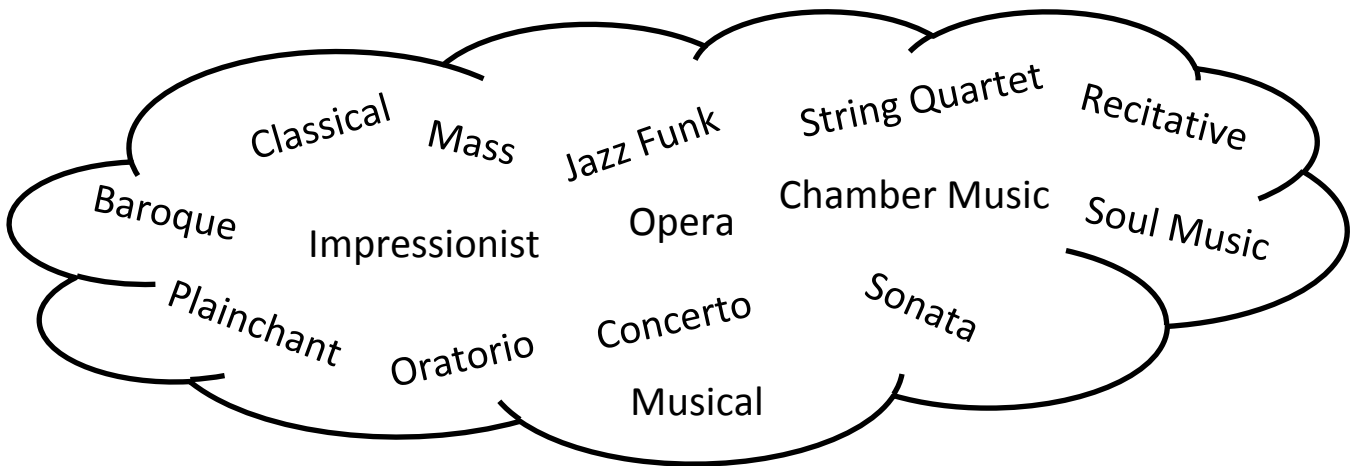


This exercise has _____ beats in the bar.

ASSIGNMENT #124

Name That Style I

Below are a collection of different music styles.



Match the STYLES listed above with the STYLE DEFINITIONS in the table below.

Style	Style Definition
	The era that started in 1750 and lasted through to 1810; Mozart and Beethoven both composed during this era.
	An ensemble usually consisting of 2 violins, a viola and a 'cello.
	A style that originated in France, in the world of Art. The most prominent composer of this style is Claude Debussy.
	A slow, A CAPELLA melody with Latin words. Usually sung by boys and men. Uses modes.
	A style of Afro-American popular music including elements of Blues and Gospel and conveying strong emotions.
	The era that started in 1600 and lasted through to 1750; J.S. Bach and Handel both composed during this era.

ASSIGNMENT #125

Literacy Quiz I

Look at this piece of music. Match the twelve numbered features with the list below. For example if you think number 1 is a crotchet F# write 1 in the box beside the word *crotchet F#*. (Be careful, there are more concepts in the list below than needed!)

Semiquaver "D"

Dotted Crotchet "A"

"very quiet"

Crotchet "B"

Crotchet "A"

Time Signature

Key Signature

Double Bar line

Staccato marking

Quaver "D"

Semiquaver "C"

Quaver "G#"

Repeat Sign

"quiet"

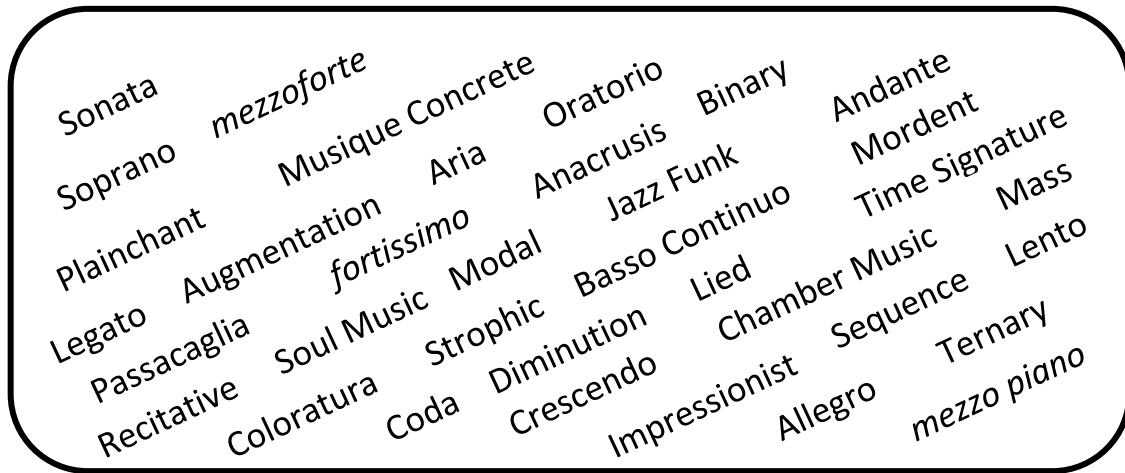
Tempo marking

Anacrusis

ASSIGNMENT #126

Match The Concept I

Here is a collection of Musical Concepts that you have learned about in class.



Match Concepts from the box above with the Definitions printed in the table below.

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
	A type of scale that was used before the development of the Major and Minor Scales.
	A set of variations built over a Ground Bass
	Sung speech used in operas and oratorio. The rhythm is free and flexible and follows the natural rhythm of the words.
	Very high, fast music for the voice, usually a soprano. Involves lots of scales and ornaments.
	"very loud"
	In the Baroque era this part, the bass line, was played by the 'cello and/or bassoon, with the harpsichord playing chords by following the figured bass line.
	An increase in the length of notes in a repeated phrase.
	A piece of instrument music, usually for 1, sometimes 2, players.
	German word for a sing where the voice and piano accompaniment are equally important.
	Music that combines the instruments and characteristics of Rock with elements of Jazz.

ASSIGNMENT #127

Name The Notes I

Exercise 1: Name the notes in this scale:

.....

Exercise 2: Name the notes in this well-known tune:

.....

.....

.....

Now try playing the tune: what is it called?

Exercise 3: Name the notes in this well-known tune:

.....

.....

Now try playing the tune: do you know what this tune is called?

ASSIGNMENT #128

Structures & Forms I

Music is generally created to a plan or form.

You have already learned about BINARY form, TERNARY form, RONDO form, STROPHIC and THEME & VARIATION.

Choose THREE different types of forms from the list above and write a paragraph describing this form. You can use drawings to help describe each structure if you wish.

FORM 1: _____

FORM 2: _____

FORM 3: _____

ASSIGNMENT #129

Writing Music II

When writing music it needs to be done as neatly as possible; the information in a piece of music is read, and has to be understood at very high speeds so neatness is VERY important.

Copy this tune onto the empty music lines below.

Andante

Remember to copy every single piece of information

ASSIGNMENT #130

Dynamics I



Exercise 1:

Put the dynamic markings featured in the box above into the grid below from loudest to quietest. Write each dynamic and its abbreviation as well as what they mean in English.

DYNAMIC WORD	ABBREVIATION	ENGLISH MEANING

Exercise 2:

What does *diminuendo* mean? _____

Exercise 3:

Draw an example of an accent.

Exercise 4:

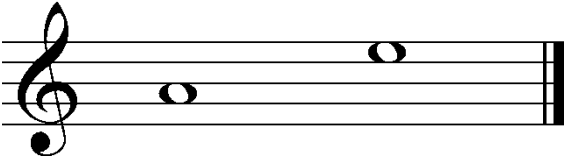
Draw an example of a *crescendo*.

ASSIGNMENT #131

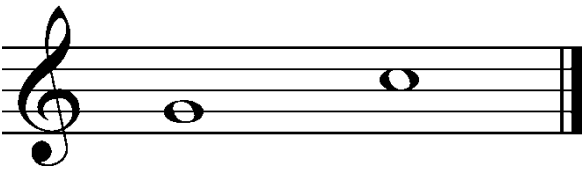
Intervals I

Identify the interval in each of the following exercises:

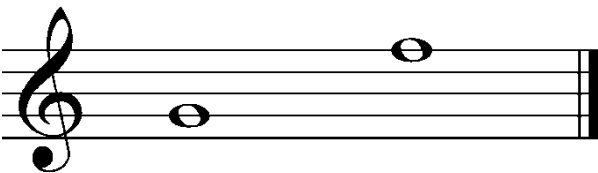
Exercise 1: These two notes are a _____ apart.



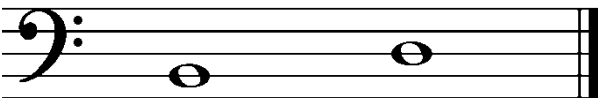
Exercise 2: These two notes are a _____ apart.



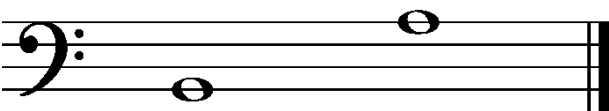
Exercise 3: These two notes are a _____ apart.



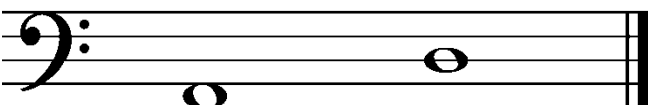
Exercise 4: These two notes are a _____ apart.



Exercise 5: These two notes are a _____ apart.



Exercise 6: These two notes are a _____ apart.



ASSIGNMENT #132

Concept Detective Work I

In the table below are ten definitions that describe some of the concepts you have been learning about. Can you identify the concepts from the clues you have been given?

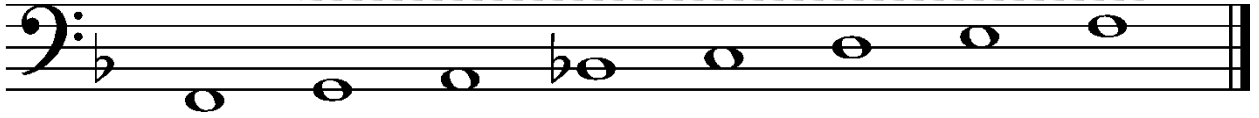
CONCEPT	DEFINITION
	The Verse & Chorus form or structure.
	Notes off the beat are strongly accented.
	A piece of music for a solo instrument and orchestra.
	Music where each beat can be divided into 3s; this sort of music will have a "skippy" feel.
	Italian word that indicates the "ending section" in a piece of music.
	A percussion instrument with tuned wooden bars.
	A short music pattern that is repeated over and over again.
	High pitched adult Male voice
	The technique where you play a Violin by plucking the strings.
	A dance in 3/4 time where the first beat of each bar is strongly accented.
	A play with songs, dialogue and dancing; usually staged in a theatre with scenery and costumes.
	Vocal music where each syllable is given a single note.

ASSIGNMENT #133

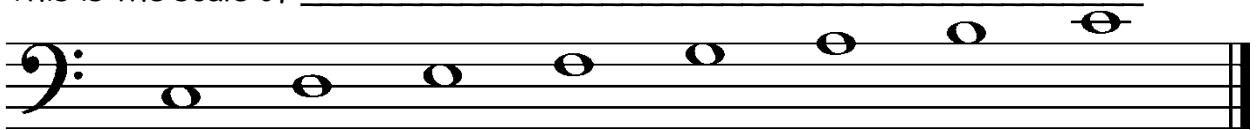
Key Signatures, Scales & Chords I

What is the name of each of these scales?

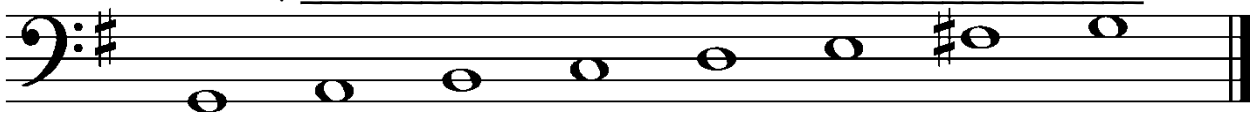
1. This is the scale of _____



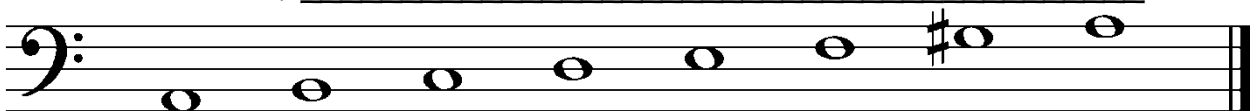
2. This is the scale of _____



3. This is the scale of _____

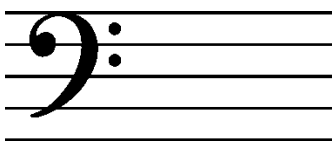


4. This is the scale of _____



Write the following key signatures in the BASS CLEF:

G Major



F Major



C Major



ASSIGNMENT #134

What's The Genre? II

All the concepts you are required to learn are listed under one (or more) of the following five headings.

STYLES	MELODY/HARMONY	RHYTHM/TEMPO	TEXTURE/STRUCTURE/FORM	TIMBRE/DYNAMICS
--------	----------------	--------------	------------------------	-----------------

Identify which of the above headings applies to each of the concepts listed below:

	CONCEPT	HEADING
1.	Flutter Tonguing	
2.	Coloratura	
3.	Moderato	
4.	Recitative	
5.	Con Sordino	
6.	Plagal Cadence	
7.	Relative Minor	
8.	Baritone	
9.	Rubato	
10.	Oratorio	
11.	Ritardando	
12.	A Capella	
13.	Imperfect Cadence	
14.	Time Changes	
15.	Grace Note	
16.	Dominant 7th	
17.	Soul Music	
18.	Diminution	
19.	Minimalist	
20.	Harmonic Minor Scale	

ASSIGNMENT #135

Literacy Quiz II

Look at this piece of music. Match the twelve numbered features with the list below. For example if you think number 1 is a crotchet F# write 1 in the box beside the word *crotchet F#*. (Be careful, there are more concepts in the list below than needed!)

Repeat Sign

Tempo marking

Anacrusis

Crotchet "D"

Crotchet "B"

"loud"

Accent

Time Signature

Bar line

Treble Clef

Key Signature

Staccato

Bass Clef

Double Bar line

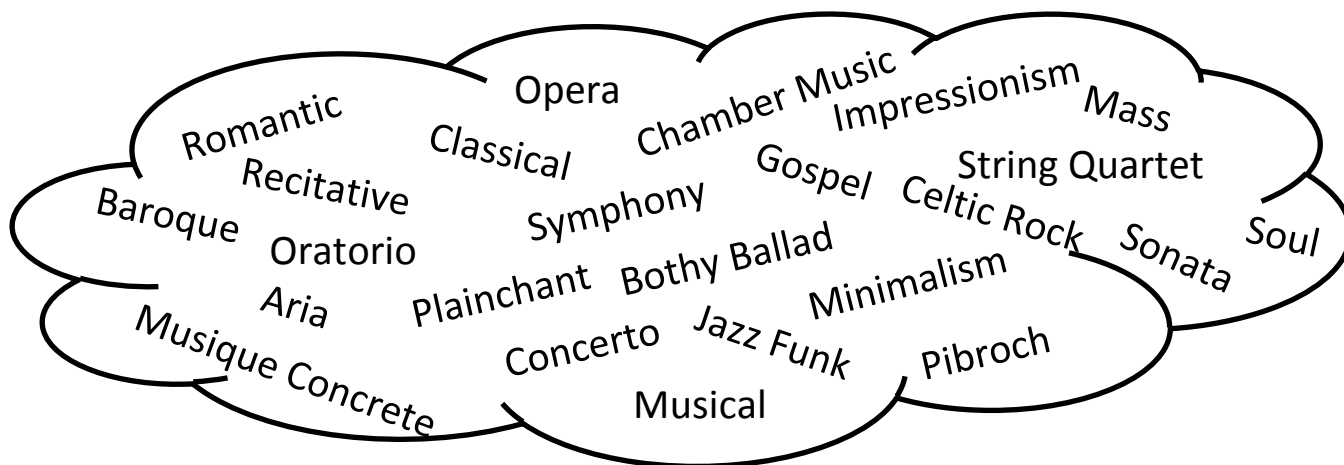
Slur

Quaver "A"

ASSIGNMENT #136

Name The Style II

Below are a collection of different music styles.



Match the **STYLES** listed above with the **STYLE DEFINITIONS** in the table below.

Style	Style Definition
	A musical era that lasted from 1750 through to 1810: Popular composers of this style are Beethoven & Mozart.
	A solo song in an opera or oratorio, usually accompanied by an orchestra.
	A piece of instrumental music written for one, sometimes two, instruments.
	A style of music where simple melodic and rhythmic ideas are repeated over and over again with only tiny changes.
	Songs about country life in the North east (Aberdeen) area of Scotland. These songs are often humorous.
	A musical era that lasted from 1600 through to 1750. Bach and Handel were two of the most famous composers of this period.
	A type of electronic music that uses natural sound which are recorded and then transformed.
	A large work for orchestra, usually in four movements.

ASSIGNMENT #137

Name The Notes II

Exercise 1: Name the notes in this well-known tune.

Allegro



.....



.....

Now try playing the tune: what is it called?

Exercise 2: Name the notes in this well-known tune.

Allegro



Now try playing the tune: what is it called?

ASSIGNMENT #138

Define The Concept I

On the table below is a list of concepts: in the second column write a definition explaining what each of the concepts mean.

Concept	Definition
A Capella	
Impressionism	
Waulking Song	
Acciaccatura	
Arco	
Rubato	
Passacaglia	
Trill	
Tremolando	
Perfect Cadence	

ASSIGNMENT #139

Writing Music III

When writing music it needs to be done as neatly as possible; the information in a piece of music is read, and has to be understood at very high speeds so neatness is VERY important.

Copy this tune onto the empty music lines below.

Allegro

The first staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. It contains four measures of music. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure is marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth measure ends with a dotted half note.

The second staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. It contains four measures of music. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure is marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The third measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure ends with a double bar line.

Remember to copy every single piece of information

A set of five horizontal lines representing an empty musical staff, intended for copying the first staff of music.

A set of five horizontal lines representing an empty musical staff, intended for copying the second staff of music.

ASSIGNMENT #140

Intervals II

What are the intervals created by each of these pairs of notes?

Exercise 1: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 2: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 3: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 4: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 5: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 6: 

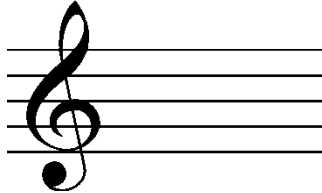
This interval is a/an _____.

ASSIGNMENT #141

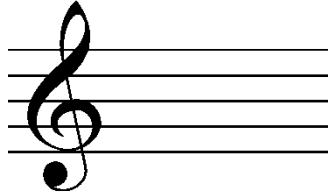
Key Signatures, Scales & Chords II

Exercise 1: Write the following key signatures:

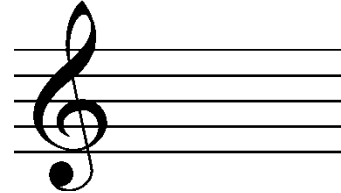
C Major



A Minor



F Major



Exercise 2: Using the names in the wordbank at the bottom of the page, name the following chords.

C Major

G Major

F Major

A Minor

ASSIGNMENT #142

What Is Serialism?

Through your composition work you have been studying a Contemporary/Modern composition style called SERIALISM.

Create a Spider Diagram detailing the WHO, WHAT, WHEN , WHERE and WHY of SERIALISM.

ASSIGNMENT #143

Repetition & Sequence I

Identify whether each of the following tunes are examples of REPETITION or SEQUENCE.

Exercise 1: This is an example of _____



ASSIGNMENT #144

What's The Genre III

All the concepts you are required to learn are listed under one (or more) of the following five headings.

STYLES	MELODY/HARMONY	RHYTHM/TEMPO	TEXTURE/STRUCTURE/FORM	TIMBRE/DYNAMICS
--------	----------------	--------------	------------------------	-----------------

Identify which of the above headings applies to each of the concepts listed below:

	CONCEPT	HEADING
1.	Obbligato	
2.	Time Changes	
3.	Ritornello	
4.	Ripiano	
5.	Da Capo Aria	
6.	Augmentation	
7.	Lied	
8.	Concertino	
9.	Through-Composed	
10.	Added 6th	
11.	String Quartet	
12.	Passacaglia	
13.	Exposition	
14.	Tierce de Picardie	
15.	Chamber Music	
16.	Harmonics	
17.	Diminution	
18.	Mass	
19.	Tremolando	
20.	Plainchant	

ASSIGNMENT #145

Literacy Quiz III

Look at this piece of music. Match the twelve numbered features with the list below. For example if you think number 1 is a crotchet F# write 1 in the box beside the word *crotchet F#*. (Be careful, there are more concepts in the list below than needed!)

The musical score consists of three staves in 3/2 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first staff contains the tempo marking and the first measure. The second staff contains the second measure, including a forte 'f' dynamic marking. The third staff contains the third measure, including a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end. Twelve numbered callouts point to specific features: 1 points to the first note (crotchet F#), 2 points to the tempo marking 'Allegro', 3 points to the 'f' dynamic marking, 4 points to the first note of the second measure (crotchet A), 5 points to the first note of the third measure (crotchet D), 6 points to the first note of the fourth measure (crotchet D), 7 points to the first note of the second measure (crotchet A), 8 points to a repeat sign, 9 points to the first note of the third measure (crotchet D), 10 points to a repeat sign, 11 points to the first note of the fourth measure (crotchet D), and 12 points to the first note of the fifth measure (crotchet D).

Quaver "F"

Time Signature

Crotchet "A"

Minim "C#"

Treble Clef

Key Signature

Bar line

Double Bar line

crescendo

Minim "A"

Fast tempo

accent

Repeat Sign

Crotchet "D"

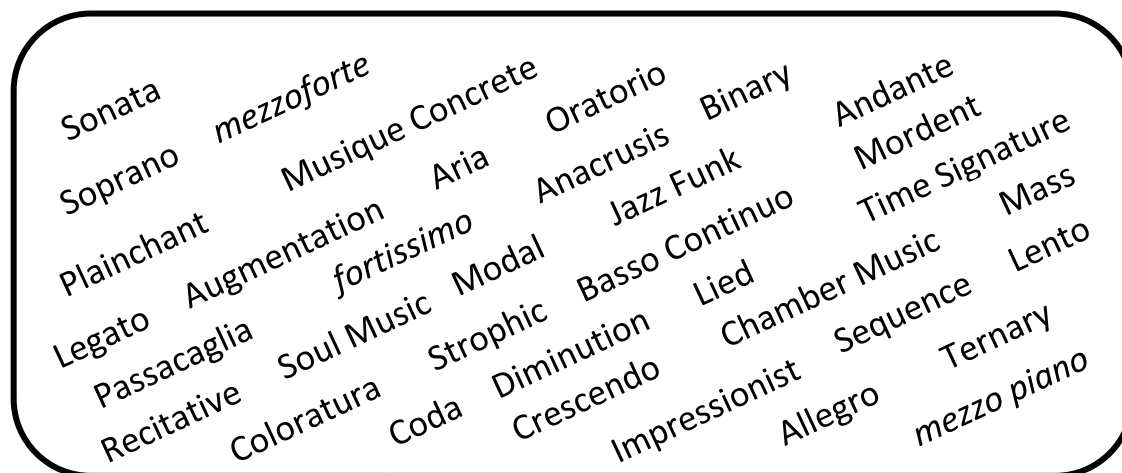
Quaver "C#"

"loud"

ASSIGNMENT #146

Match The Concepts II

Here is a collection of Musical Concepts that you have learned about in class.



Match Concepts from the box above with the Definitions printed in the table below.

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
	A moderate, "at a walking pace" tempo
	"very loud"
	Music where the ideas merge and change to create a rather vague, blurred atmosphere. Debussy was one of the main composers to compose in this style.
	A note, or a group of notes, heard before the first strong beat of a phrase, particularly at the start of a piece.
	An early type of scale used before Major and Minor scales were developed.
	Music for a small number of players i.e. an ensemble that would fit in a room.
	A reduction in the length of notes in a repeated phrase.
	A religious choral piece set to Latin words from the Roman Catholic Church Service. Originally sung A Capella in the Renaissance Era.
	<i>Get louder</i>
	A large scale religious work for soloists, choir and orchestra.

ASSIGNMENT #147

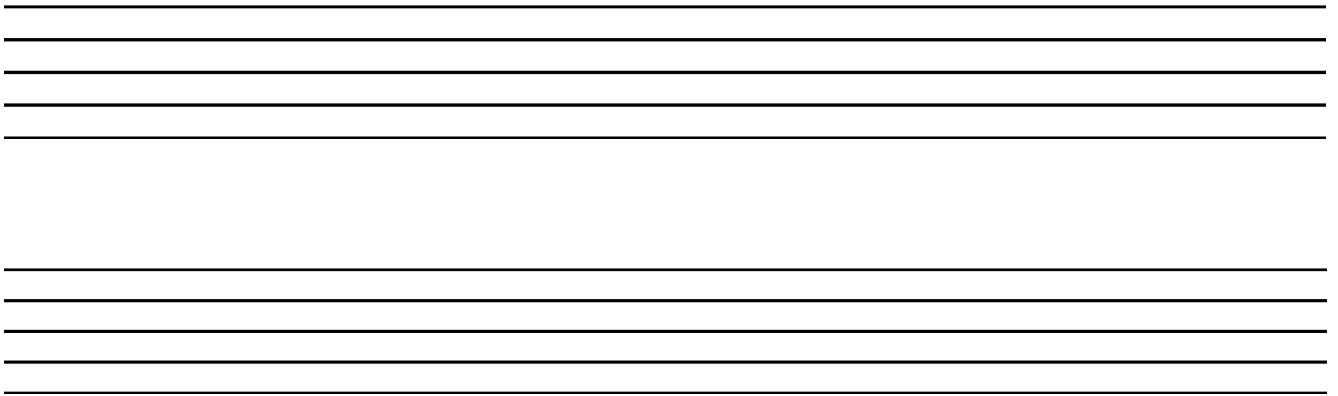
Note Naming III

Exercise 1: Name each of the notes in this tune. Remember to identify any note that has a sharp or flat in its name.



.....

Now write this tune on the music lines below, down an octave and in the bass clef.

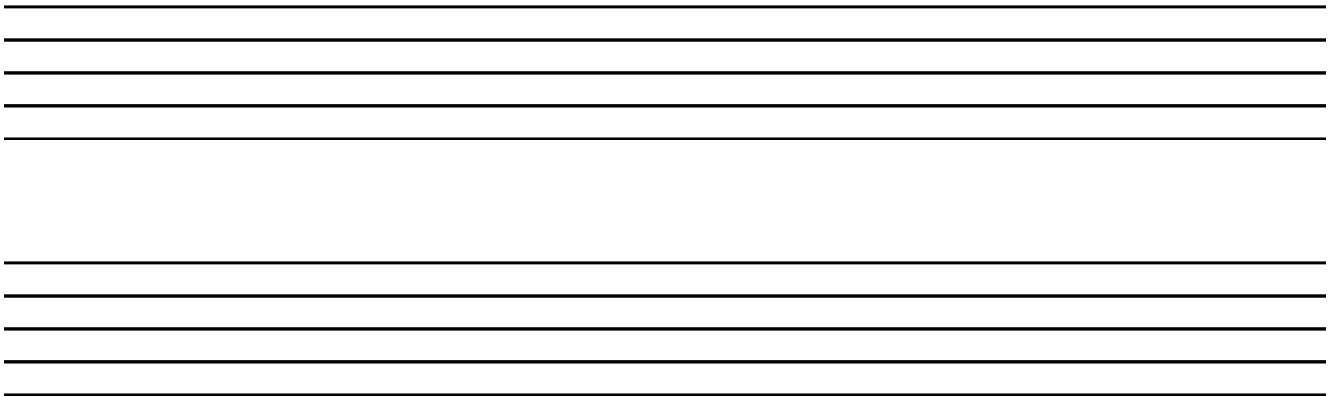


Exercise 2: Name each of the notes in this tune. Remember to identify any note that has a sharp or flat in its name.



.....

Now write this tune on the music lines below, up an octave and in the treble clef.



ASSIGNMENT #148

Instruments of the Orchestra I

Being able to identify the various Instruments OfThe Orchestra by sound is an essential skill.

In the table below write several characteristics that would help you identify the instruments listed.

Instrument	Audible Characteristics
Flute	
'Cello	
Tuba	
Xylophone	
Bassoon	

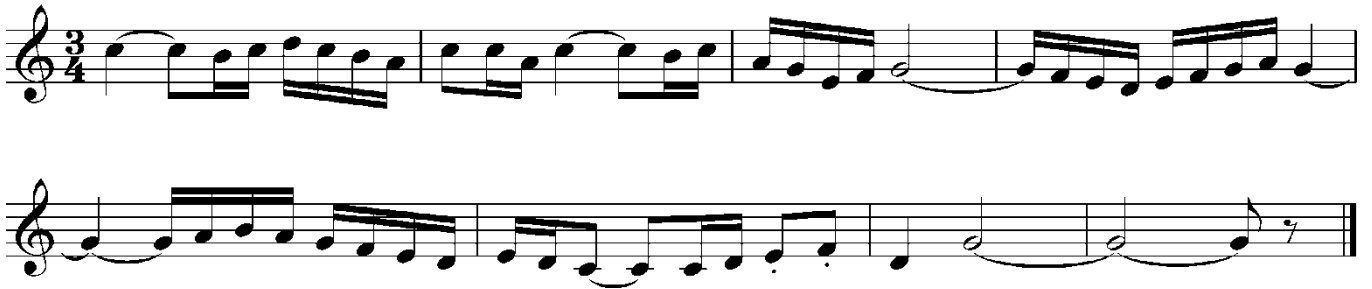
ASSIGNMENT #149

Writing Music IV

When writing music it needs to be done as neatly as possible; the information in a piece of music is read, and has to be understood at very high speeds so neatness is VERY important.

Copy this tune onto the empty music lines below.

Tempo di bolero



Remember to copy every single piece of information

Four sets of empty musical staves for copying the tune. Each set consists of five horizontal lines.

ASSIGNMENT #150

Key Signatures, Scales & Chords III

MAJOR

MINOR

ADDED 6TH

DOMINANT 7TH

DIMINISHED 7TH

Using the words printed above identify the type of chords printed below:

Blank space for answer

Blank space for answer

Blank space for answer

Blank space for answer

Blank space for answer

Blank space for answer

Blank space for answer

Blank space for answer

Blank space for answer

ASSIGNMENT #151

Intervals III

What are the intervals created by each of these pairs of notes?

Exercise 1: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 2: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 3: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 4: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 5: 

This interval is a/an _____.

Exercise 6: 

This interval is a/an _____.

ASSIGNMENT #152

Concept Detective Work II

In the table below are ten definitions that describe some of the concepts you have been learning about. Can you identify the concepts from the clues you have been given?

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
	Nonsense word and sounds improvised by Jazz singers, sometimes imitating the sound of instruments.
	Period of musical history from 1810-1900 During this era the size of the orchestra grew considerably.
	Music where the beat can be subdivided into 3s This type of rhythm is featured in the Scottish Jig
	When the end of a musical phrase uses chord IV followed by chord I. It helps "finish" the piece. Sounds similar to the 'Amen' at the end of a hymn.
	A musical form where one theme keeps reappearing between contrasting sections: A, B, A, C, A, D, A
	A rhythmic Scottish work song, in a Call and Response format from the Western Isles.
	A large work for orchestra, usually in four movements.
	A scale consisting of 5 notes - the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 5 th and 6 th notes of a regular scale.
	A repeating or held note in the bass with changing harmonies heard above.
	A musical idea that is played a second time.
	Decorative notes which are very short and are played before the main notes of a melody.
	When the final chord of a piece of music is Major although the piece was in a Minor key.

ASSIGNMENT #153

Time Signatures II

Insert the correct time signature in the appropriate place in each of the following tunes and identify the key signature.

Exercise 1: Insert the missing time signature in the appropriate place.



ASSIGNMENT #154

Structures & Forms II

SONATA FORM

Describe, in detail, the structure known as SONATA form. You may wish to use a diagram to help with your description.

ASSIGNMENT #155

Literacy Quiz IV

Look at this piece of music. Match the twelve numbered features with the list below. For example if you think number 1 is a crotchet F# write 1 in the box beside the word *crotchet F#*. (Be careful, there are more concepts in the list below than needed!)

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in bass clef. Twelve numbered boxes with arrows point to specific features in the music:

- 1: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the first bar of the top staff.
- 2: Points to the second note (crotchet G) in the first bar of the top staff.
- 3: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the second bar of the top staff.
- 4: Points to the second note (crotchet G) in the second bar of the top staff.
- 5: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the third bar of the top staff.
- 6: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the fourth bar of the top staff.
- 7: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the fifth bar of the top staff.
- 8: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the first bar of the bottom staff.
- 9: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the second bar of the bottom staff.
- 10: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the third bar of the bottom staff.
- 11: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the fourth bar of the bottom staff.
- 12: Points to the first note (crotchet F#) in the fifth bar of the bottom staff.

Quaver "A"

Treble Clef

Dotted Minim "B"

Crotchet "A"

Slur

Key Signature

Time Signature

Bar line

Crotchet "C"

Quaver "G#"

Minim "B"

Dotted Minim "A"

Repeat Sign

Staccato

Double Bar line

Bass Clef

ASSIGNMENT #156

What's The Genre? IV

All the concepts you are required to learn are listed under one (or more) of the following five headings.

STYLES	MELODY/HARMONY	RHYTHM/TEMPO	TEXTURE/STRUCTURE/FORM	TIMBRE/DYNAMICS
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Identify which of the above headings applies to each of the concepts listed below:

	CONCEPT	HEADING
1.	Musique Concrete	
2.	Plainchant	
3.	Irregular Time Changes	
4.	Passacaglia	
5.	Flute	
6.	Ripieno	
7.	Allegro	
8.	Sequence	
9.	Indian	
10.	Contrapuntal	
11.	<i>mezzo-forte</i>	
12.	Inverted Pedal	
13.	Minimalist	
14.	Andante	
15.	Symphony	
16.	A Capella	
17.	Coda	
18.	<i>piano</i>	
19.	Alberti Bass	
20.	Ritardando	

ASSIGNMENT #157

Name The Notes IV

Exercise 1: Name the notes in this tune.



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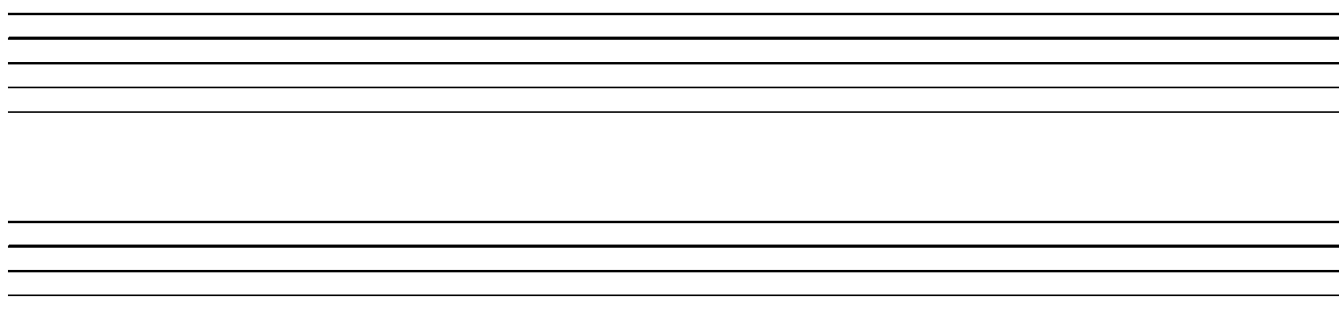


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Exercise 2: Now write the **last line** down an octave in the Bass clef.



ASSIGNMENT #158

Define That Concept II

On the table below is a list of concepts: in the second column write a definition explaining what each of the concepts mean.

Concept	Definition
Jazz Funk	
Oratorio	
Opera	
Plainchant	
3 against 2	
Interval	
Coloratura	
Ripieno	
Concertino	
String Quartet	
Tremolando	
Passacaglia	

ASSIGNMENT #159

Writing Music V

When writing music it needs to be done as neatly as possible; the information in a piece of music is read, and has to be understood at very high speeds so neatness is VERY important.

Copy this tune onto the empty music lines below.

Allegro

Musical notation for a 4/4 piece in G major, marked Allegro. The melody consists of 16 measures: 1-4 (quarter notes G, A, B, C), 5-8 (quarter notes D, E, F#, G), 9-12 (quarter notes G, A, B, C), 13-16 (quarter notes D, E, F#, G). The second measure of the second line has a repeat sign. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Remember to copy every single piece of information

Four sets of empty musical staves for copying the tune.

ASSIGNMENT #160

Literacy Quiz V

Look at this piece of music. Match the twelve numbered features with the list below. For example if you think number 1 is a crotchet F# write 1 in the box beside the word *crotchet F#*. (Be careful, there are more concepts in the list below than needed!)

Quaver "C"

Bar line

"fast"

Crotchet "G"

diminuendo

Key Signature

"loud"

Double Bar line

Dotted Crotchet "D"

Quaver "A"

Time Signature

cresecendo

Repeat Sign

Quaver "D"

"slow"

Treble Clef

