


LESSON 41

DYNAMICS

Dynamic signs indicate how loudly or softly music should be played.

The symbol	<i>pp</i>	pianissimo	—	means: very soft
The symbol	<i>p</i>	piano	—	means: soft
The symbol	<i>mp</i>	mezzo piano	—	means: moderately soft
The symbol	<i>mf</i>	mezzo forte	—	means: moderately loud
The symbol	<i>f</i>	forte	—	means: loud
The symbol	<i>ff</i>	fortissimo	—	means: very loud

A crescendo means: gradually get louder
A decrescendo  means: gradually get softer

1. Write the dynamic symbols for the following volume indications:

soft _____

very loud _____

moderately soft _____

gradually louder _____

loud _____

very soft _____

moderately loud _____

gradually softer _____

2. Define the following dynamic markings:

mf

pp

f

mp

ff

p

3. Clap or tap the following lines, carefully observing the dynamic markings.

Three musical staves illustrating dynamics and articulation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

- Staff 1 (2/4 time):** The first measure is marked *p* (piano). The second measure is marked *f* (forte). The third measure is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The fourth measure is marked *ff* (fortissimo). The staff ends with a double bar line.
- Staff 2 (3/4 time):** The first measure is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The second measure is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The third measure is marked *ff* (fortissimo). The fourth measure is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The fifth measure is marked *ff* (fortissimo). The staff ends with a double bar line.
- Staff 3 (4/4 time):** The first measure is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The second measure is marked *f* (forte). The third measure is marked *p* (piano). The fourth measure is marked *f* (forte). The fifth measure is marked *ff* (fortissimo). The sixth measure is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The staff ends with a double bar line.

LESSON 42

D.C. AND D.S., CODA AND FINE

The following symbols and terms are often used in music:

D.C. = Da Capo — means: go back to the beginning
 D.S. = Dal Segno — means: go back to the sign (§)
 Fine = the end

If we put them together, we get:

D.C. al fine = Go back to the beginning and play to the end, indicated by *Fine*.

D.S. al fine = Go back to the sign (§) and play to the end, indicated by *Fine*.

Sometimes a composition ends with a separate closing section. This is called a Coda and is indicated by a Coda sign (⦿).

If we combine Coda with D.C. and D.S., we get:

D.C. al Coda = Go back to the beginning and play to the Coda sign (⦿), then skip to the Coda to end the piece.

D.S. al Coda = Go back to the sign (§) and play to the Coda sign (⦿), then skip to the Coda to end the piece.

1. On the blank lines below, write the first line as it would be played.

Fine *D.C. al Fine*

2. On the blank lines below, write the first line as it would be played.

§ *Fine* *D.S. al Fine*

3. On the blank lines below, write the first line as it would be played.

⦿ *D.C. al Coda* ⦿ *Coda*

LESSON 43

TEMPO MARKINGS AND OTHER MUSICAL SYMBOLS

Tempo markings tell how slow or fast to play the music.

Largo = very slow — broadly

Adagio = slow

Moderato = moderate

Allegro = fast

Presto = very fast

Accelerando = gradually get faster

Ritardando = gradually get slower

Other musical symbols guide the performer in interpreting the composer's wishes.

◡ = Fermata — means: hold the note longer than its normal value

> = Accent — means: play the note a little louder

• = Staccato — means: play the note short

— = Tenuto — means: hold the note for its full value



1. Write the tempo markings for the following speeds:

fast _____

gradually getting faster _____

very slow _____

moderate _____

very fast _____

slow _____

gradually getting slower _____

2. Draw the symbol that means:

_____ hold the note longer than its normal value

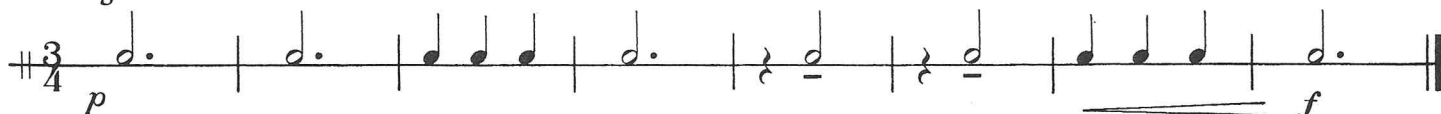
_____ hold the note for its full value

_____ play the note short

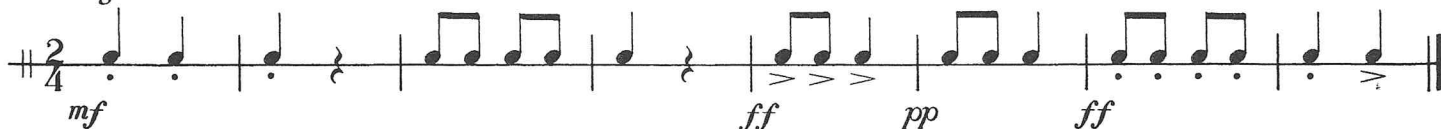
_____ play the note a little louder

3. Sing the following lines on the syllable "Tah" carefully observing the tempo markings, dynamics, and other musical symbols.

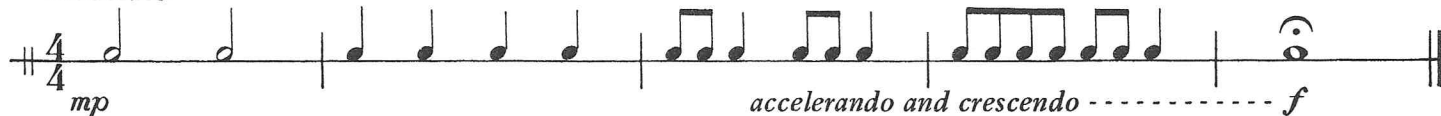
Adagio



Allegro





Moderato



LESSON 44

REVIEW OF LESSONS 41-43

Define the following symbols:

1. *ff* _____
2. *f* _____
3. *mf* _____
4. *mp* _____
5. *p* _____
6. *pp* _____
7.  _____
8.  _____

Define the following terms:

1. D.C.
2. D.S.
3. Fine
4. D.C. al Fine
5. D.S. al Fine
6. Coda
7. D.C. al Coda
8. D.S. al Coda
9. Presto
10. Allegro
11. Moderato
12. Adagio
13. Largo
14. Ritardando
15. Accelerando

Define the following symbols:

V _____

On the blank lines below, write this rhythmic composition as it would be played.

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is presented in three systems. The first system contains the melody in 2/4 time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Above the first ending bracket is a symbol for a repeat sign with a double bar line. Above the second ending bracket is a symbol for a repeat sign with a double bar line. The second system contains the bass line, which is mostly whole notes. The third system contains the bass line, which is mostly whole notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.