

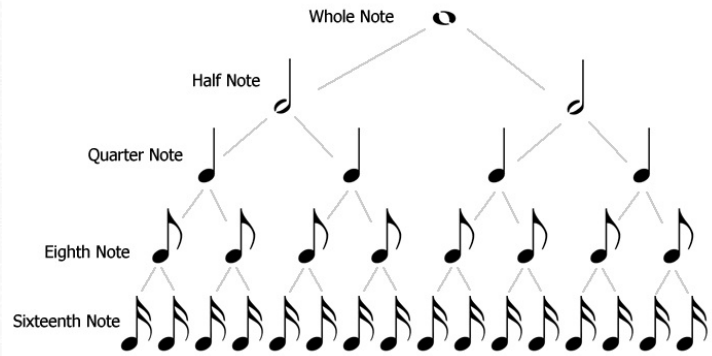
GUIDE FOR THE EXAM OF UNIT 3

Here you have a guide to prepare for the next exam:

1) Notes and rests

Duration: is how long or short a sound is. According to its duration the sounds have a name:

Note	British name	American name	Rest
	Maxima	Octuple whole note	
	Longa	Quadruple whole note	
	Breve	Double whole note	
	Semibreve	Whole note	
	Minim	Half note	
	Crotchet	Quarter note	
	Quaver	Eighth note	
	Semiquaver	Sixteenth note	
	Demisemiquaver	Thirty-second note	
	Hemidemisemiquaver	Sixty-fourth note	



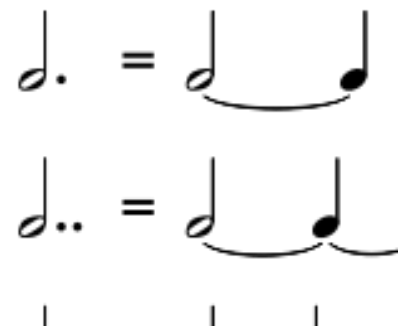
Beat: is the unit in time in rhythm. The beat is regular.

2) Repetition marks: dot, tie and fermata

Dot: a dot after a note or rest increases the duration by half its value.

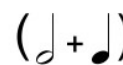
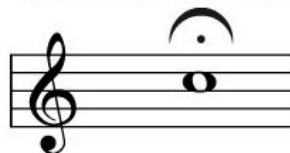
Tie: a tie is a curved line that joins the heads of two notes to sum their value.

Fermata: the fermata over a note or rest increases its duration as much as the player decides.

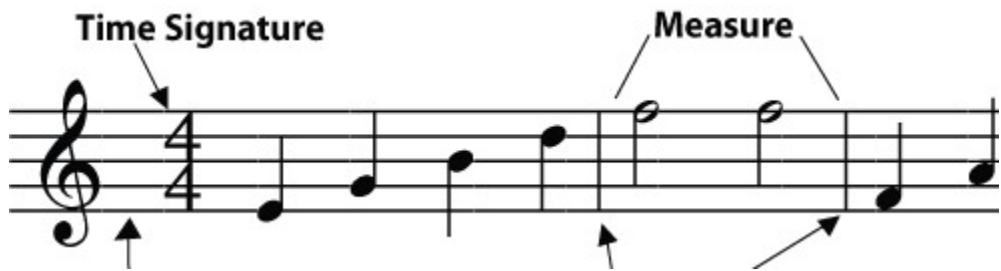


Two tied notes
Dotted semibreve note (Dotted whole note)

Fermata over a semibreve note (Fermata over a whole note) Four additional beats...

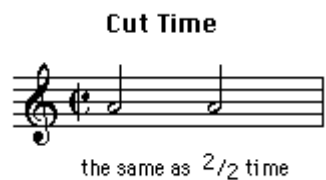
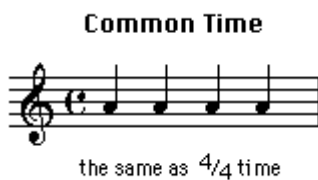


3) Writing rhythms: bars/measures, time signatures, bar lines, double bar



The bars or measures are divisions of the rhythm in units of two, three or four beats, mainly. The repeating sequence of **stressed** and **unstressed** beats defines those bars.

Grouping	Meter Type	Metric Accent Pattern
2-beat measure	Duple	Strong / Weak
3-beat measure	Triple	Strong / Weak / Weak
4-beat measure	Quadruple	Strong / Weak / Less Strong / Weak



4) Tempo

Tempo is the speed of the beat in a music piece. We can express or measure the tempo of a piece in **BPM: Beats Per Minute**.

The **metronome** is a device similar to a clock with a pendulum that ticks with a regular specific speed to mark the tempo.

Italian	Metronome	English Translation
largo, adagio	40 to 50	very slow
andante	60 to 90	moderately slow
moderato	70 to 110	moderately
allegro	120 to 160	fast, quick
presto	150 to 190	very fast
accelerando, accel		get faster gradually
ritardando (ritard), rit		get slower gradually



5) Repetition marks

Double bar line with two dots:

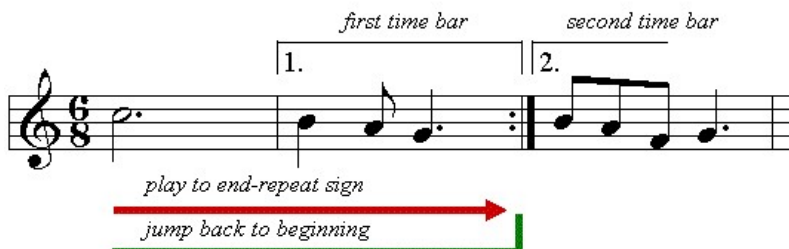


Go all the way back to the beginning and repeat once.

First and second ending:



Repeat (once) only the measures in between the repeat dots.



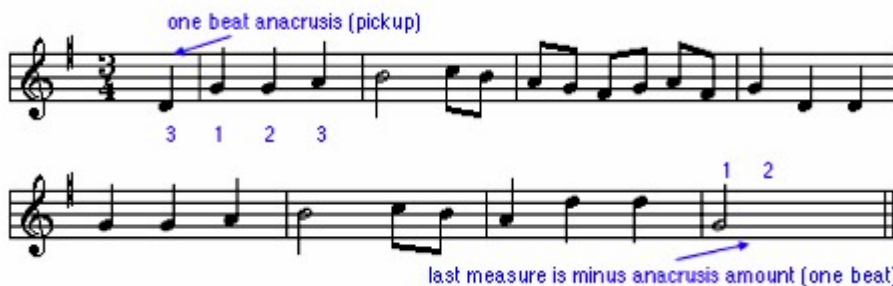
Da Capo al Fin/Fine:

Play to D.C. al Fine



6) Anacrusis/ pickup

It is a note or sequence of notes which precedes the first downbeat in a bar in a musical phrase.



7) Triplet

Triplets are a group of notes (usually 3) that are played in the time of 2.

Triplets

Equal Values

