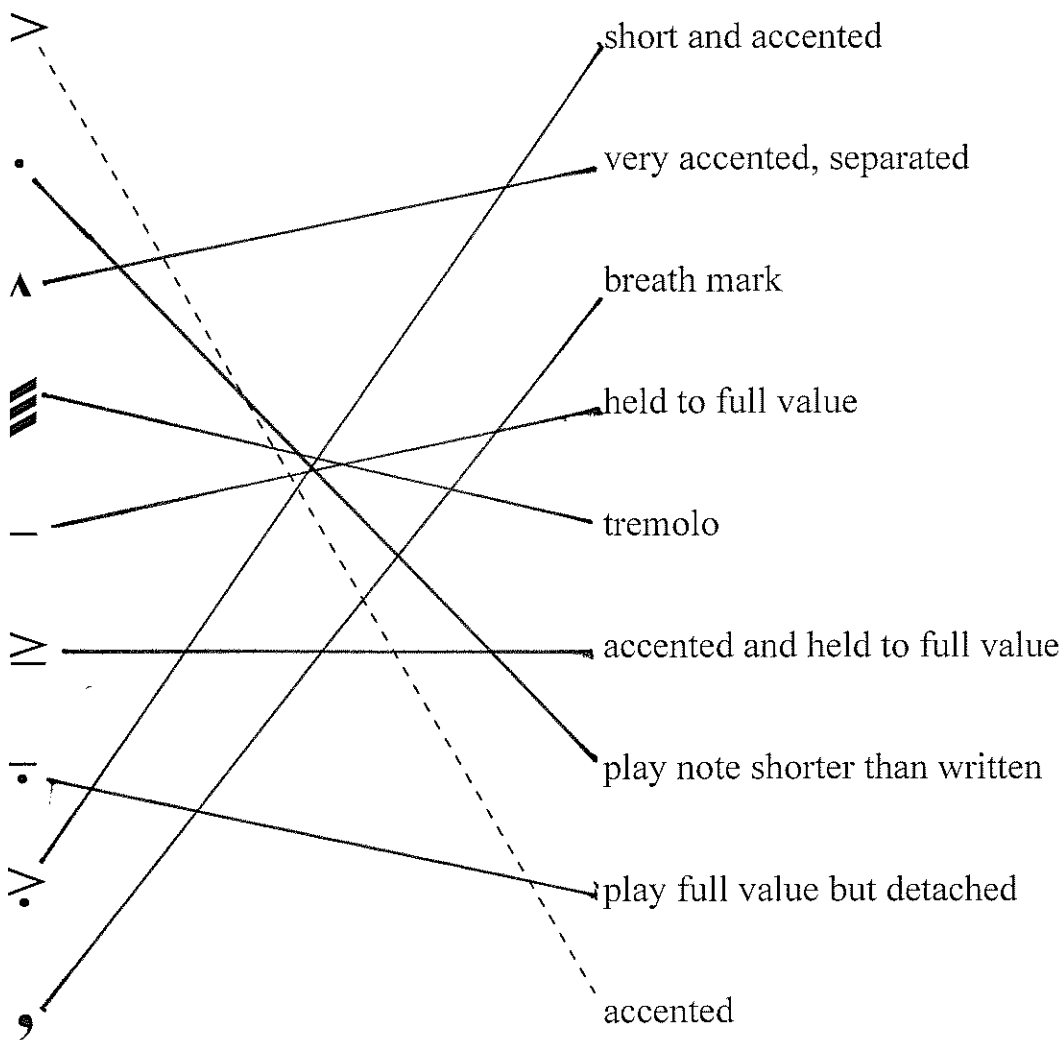


# Matching - Articulations

Draw a line connecting the articulation or symbol with its definition.

## Articulations

## Definition

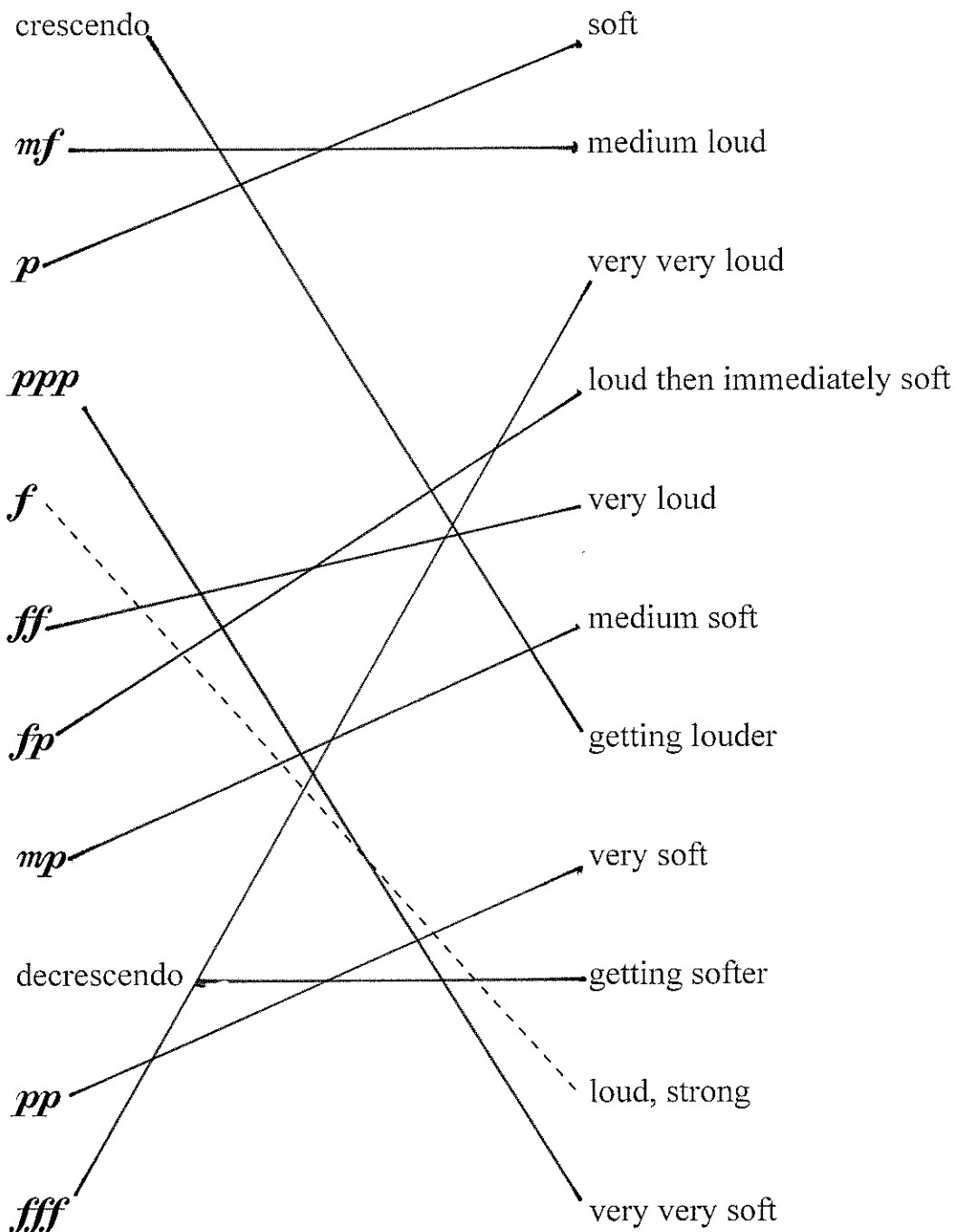


# Matching - Dynamic Markings I

Draw a line connecting the dynamic marking or symbol with its definition.

## Dynamic Marking

## Definition

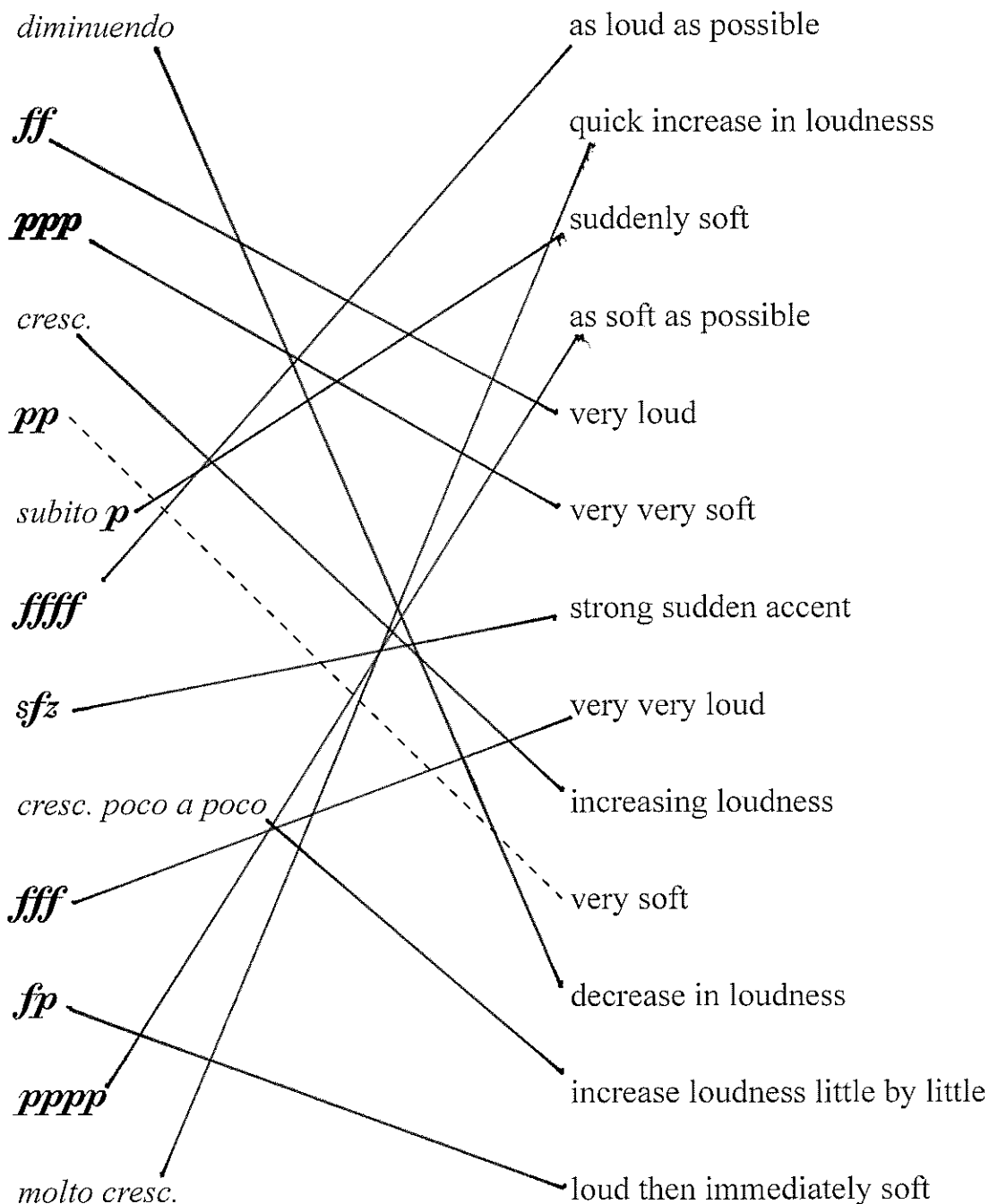


## Matching - Dynamic Markings II

Draw a line connecting the dynamic marking or symbol with its definition.

### Dynamic Marking

### Definition

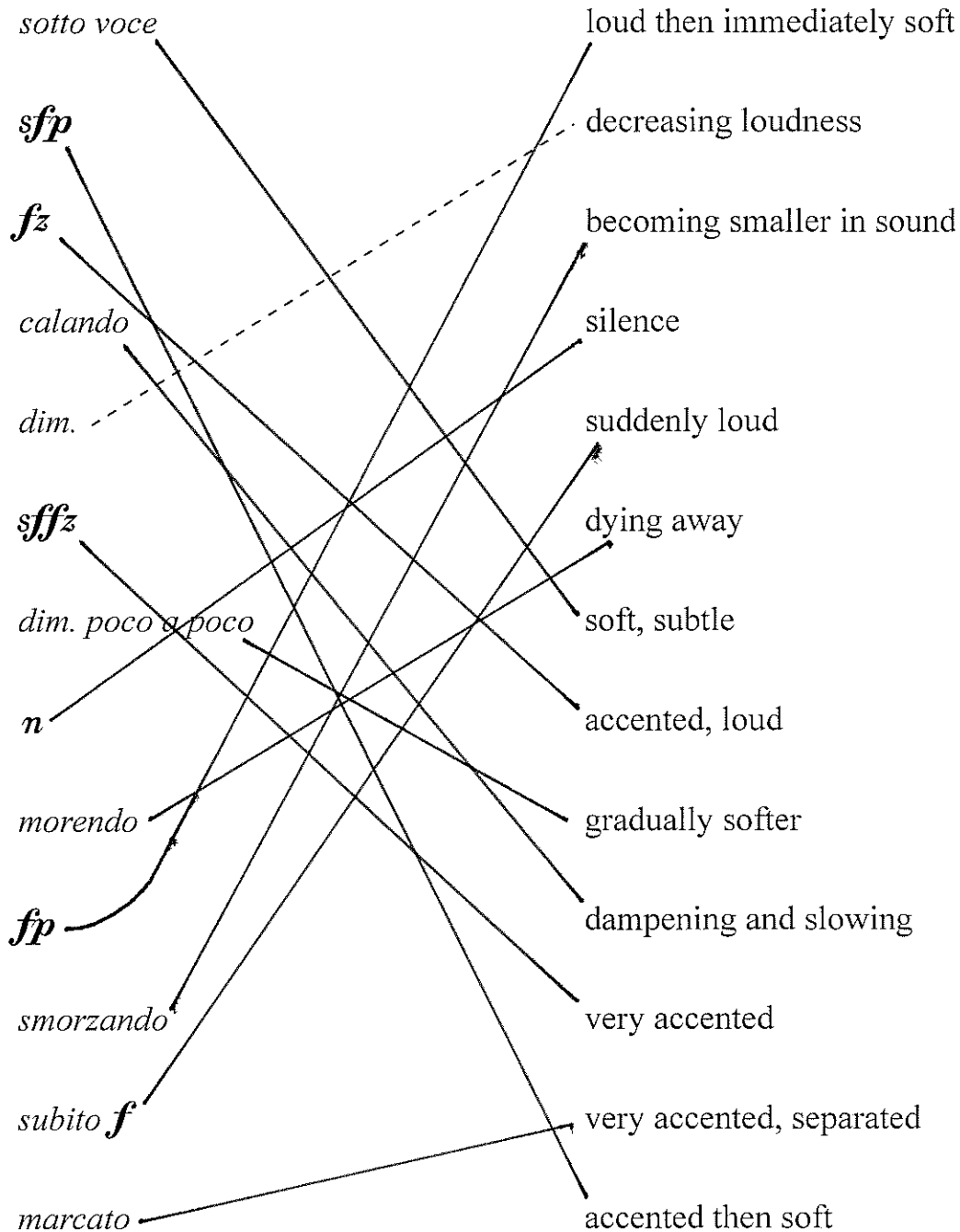


## Matching - Dynamic Markings III

Draw a line connecting the dynamic marking or symbol with its definition.

### Dynamic Marking

### Definition

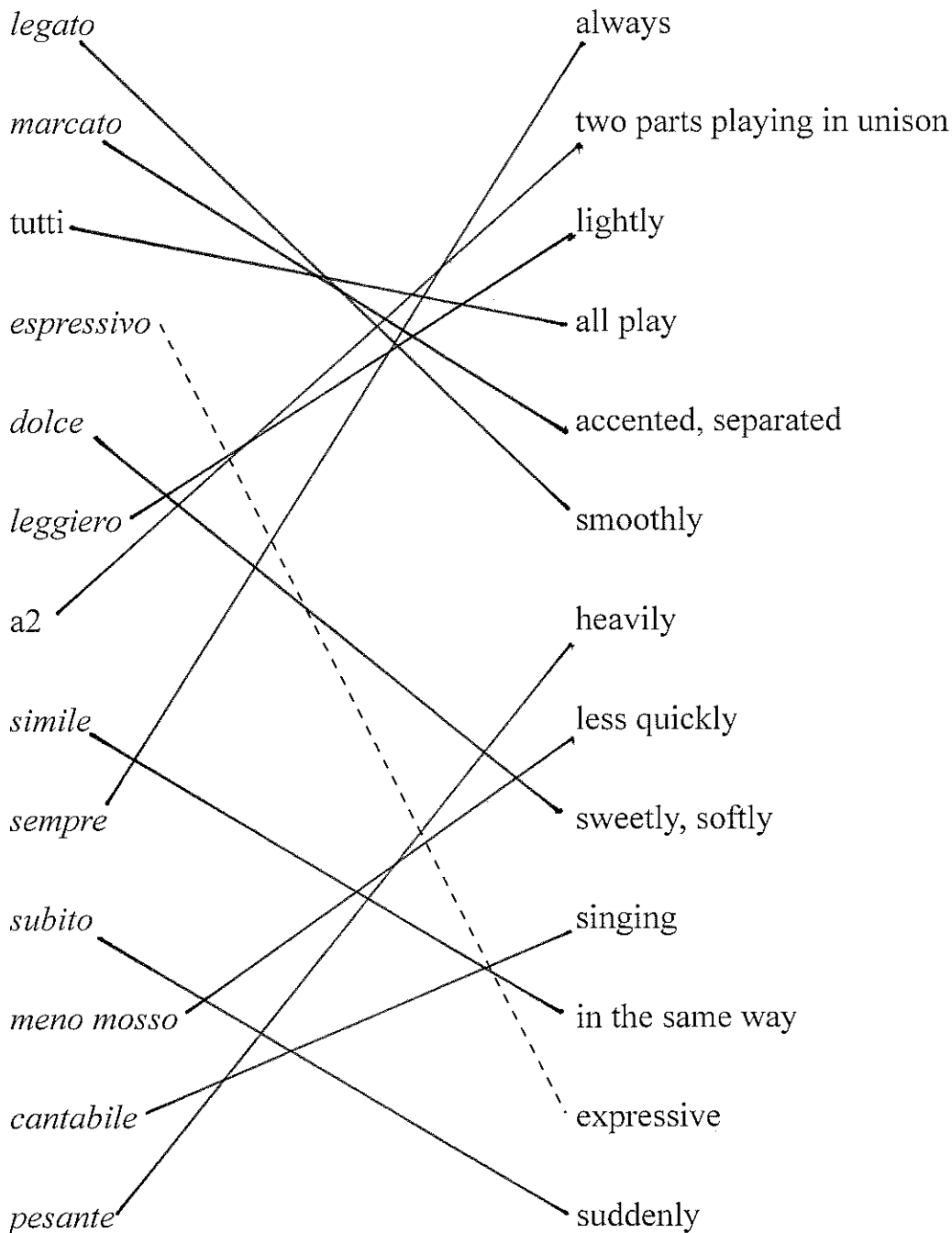


# Matching - Expressions I

Draw a line connecting the expression with its definition.

## Expression

## Definition

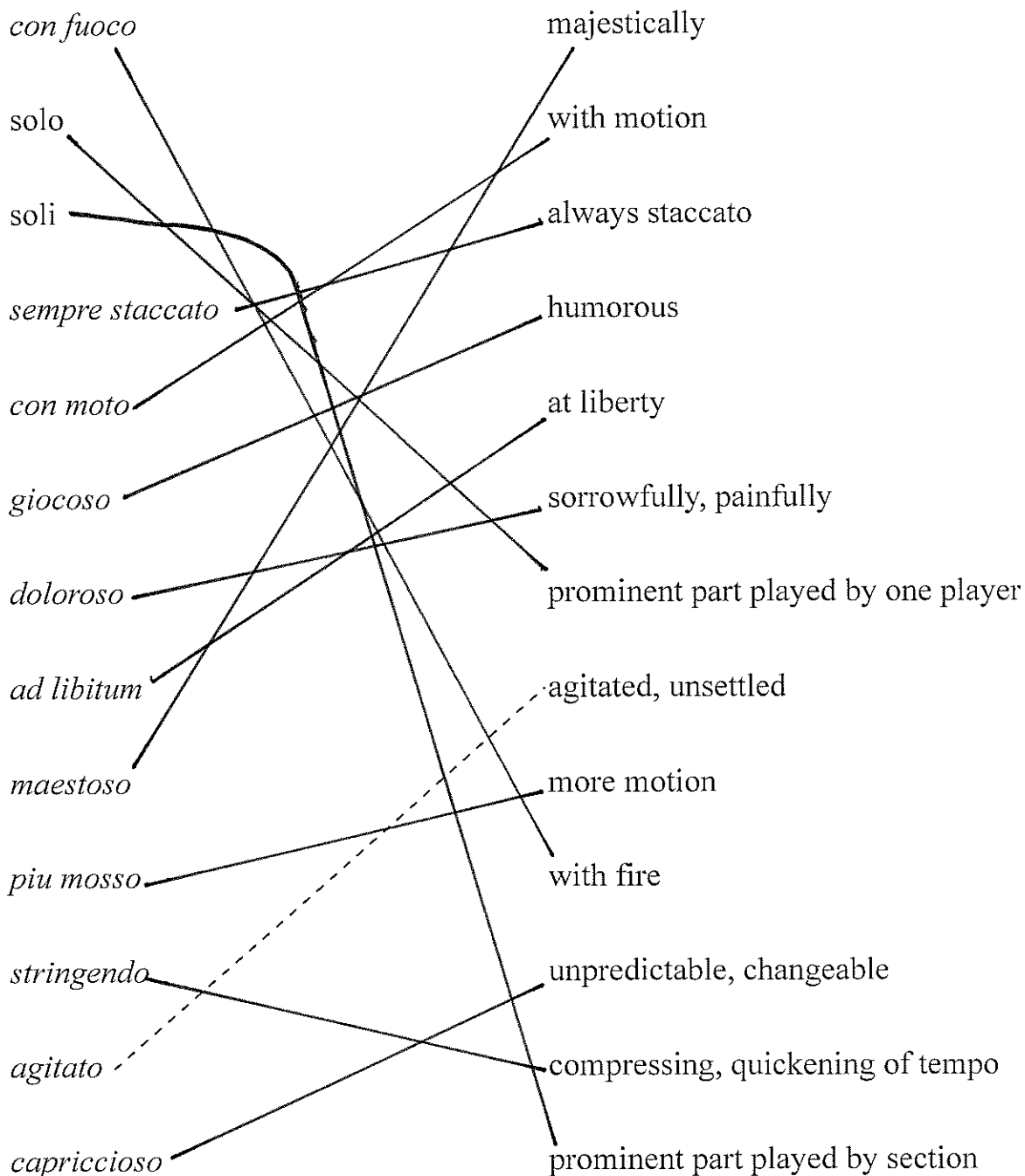


## Matching - Expressions II

Draw a line connecting the expression with its definition.

### Expression

### Definition

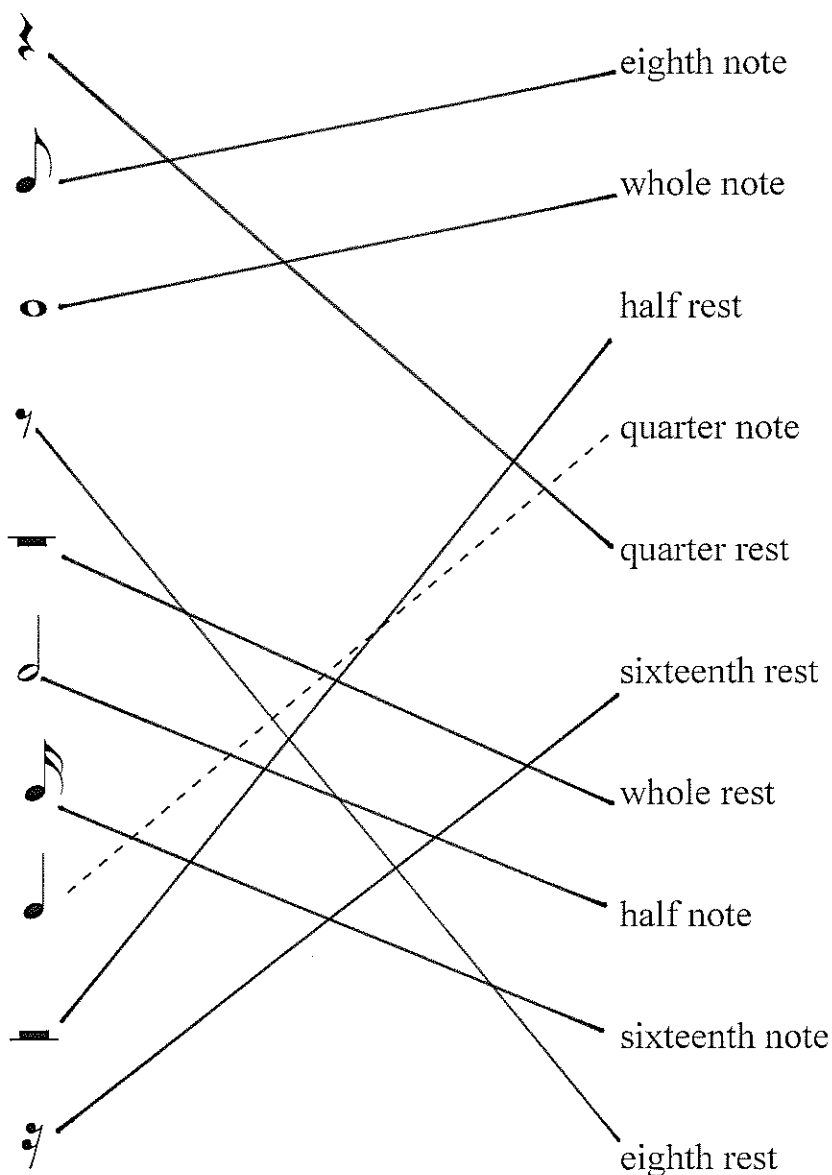


# Matching - Notes and Rests I

Draw a line connecting the note or rest with its definition.

Symbol

Definition

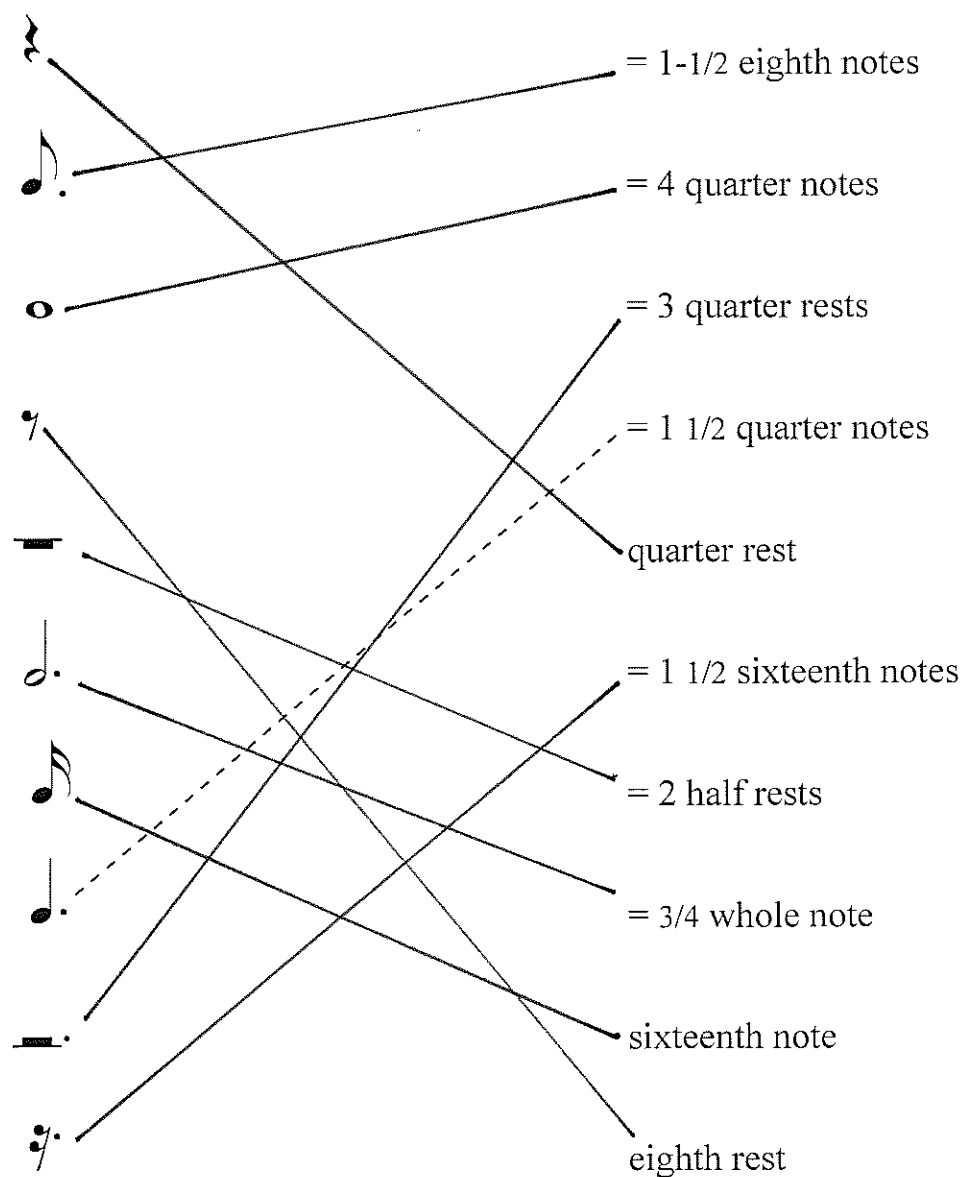


## Matching - Notes and Rests II

Draw a line connecting the note or rest with its definition.

### Symbol

### Definition



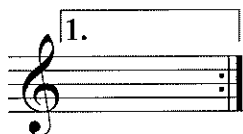
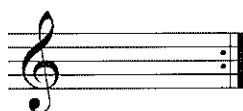
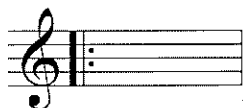


# Matching - Repeat Markings

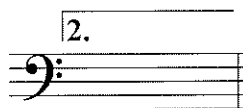
Draw a line connecting the repeat marking or symbol with its definition.

## Repeat Marking

## Definition

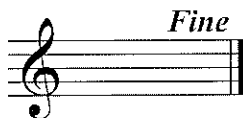


*D.C. al Fine*



*D.C.*

*D.S. al Coda*



Coda

second ending

segno sign

fine sign

first ending

backward repeat

repeat back to the beginning, end at the fine

forward repeat

repeat back to the segno, continue to the coda

da capo - repeat back to the beginning

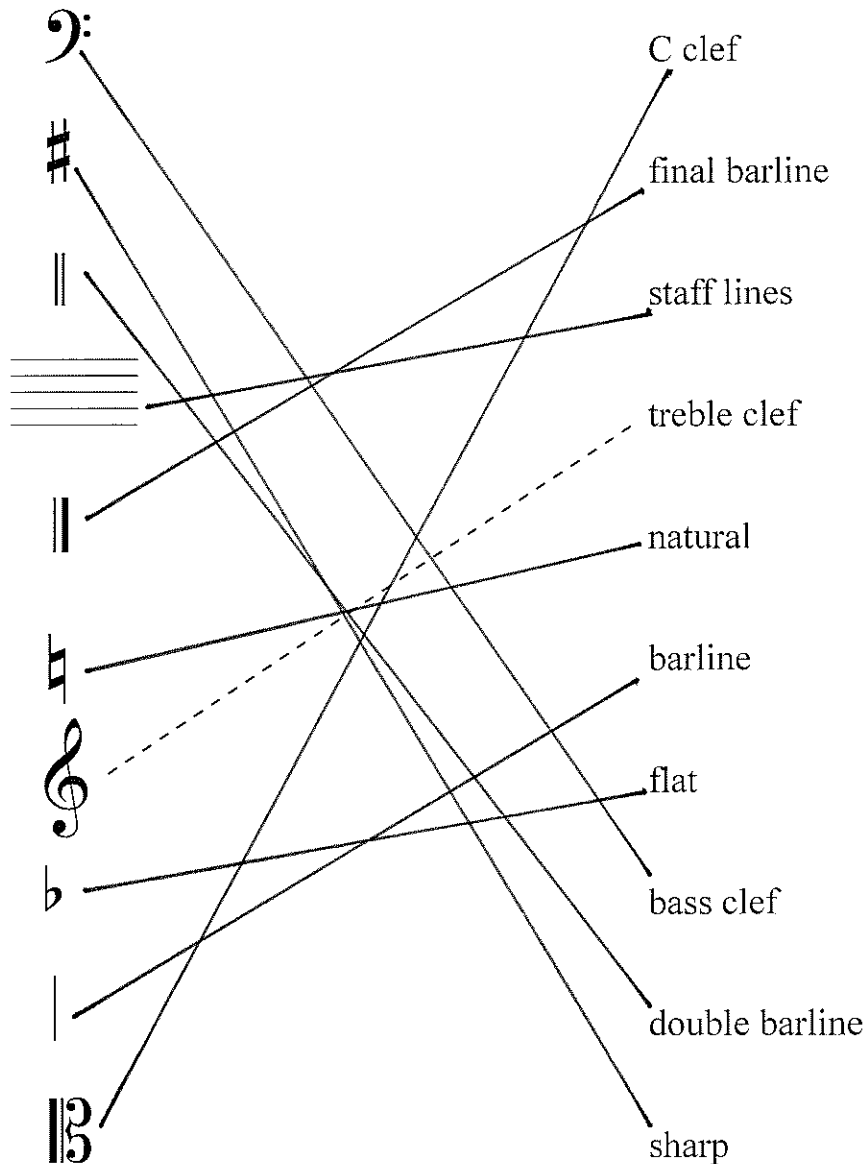
ending section of music, literally "the tail"

## Matching - Staves and Clefs

Draw a line connecting the clef or symbol with its definition.

Symbol

Definition

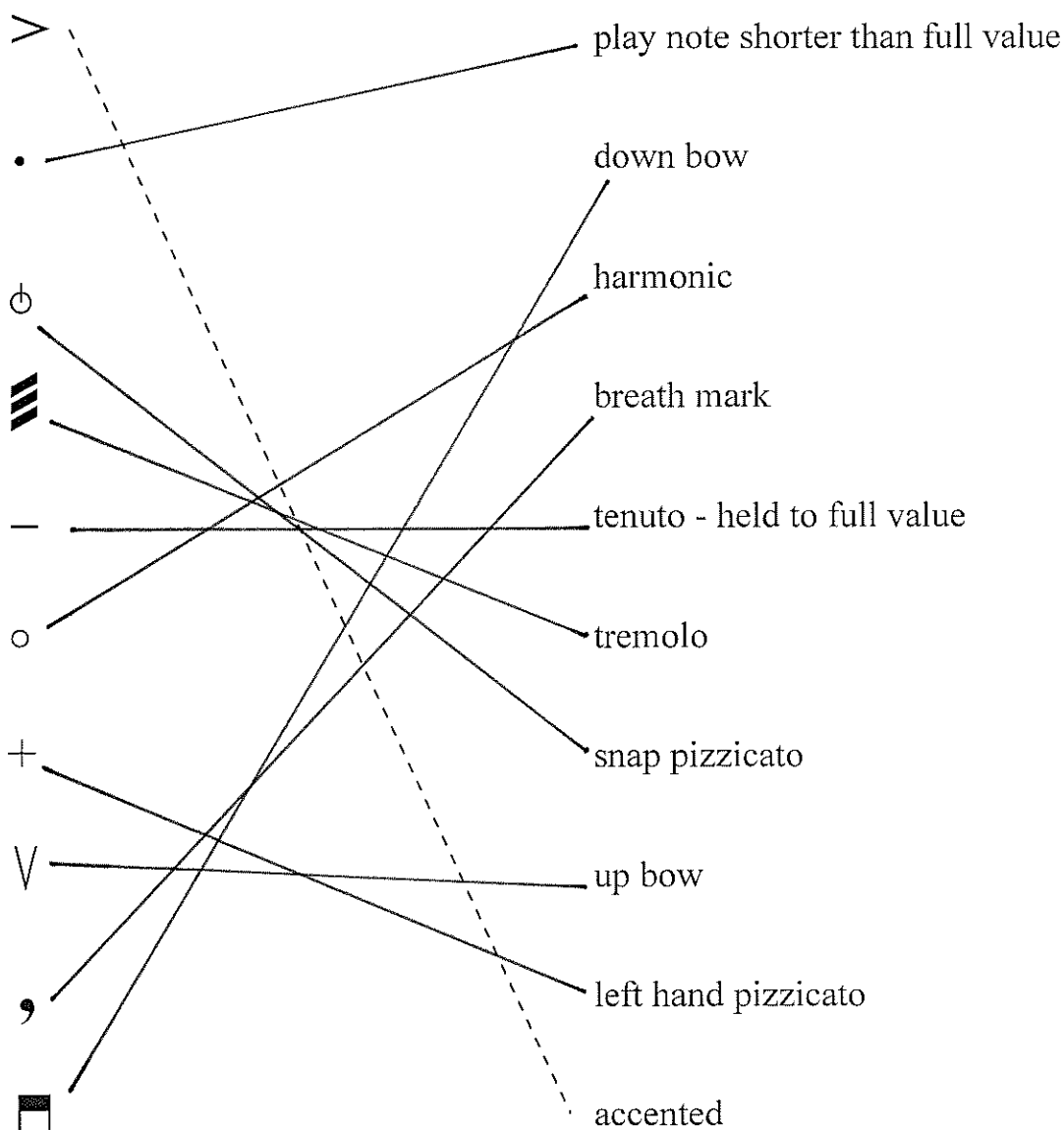


# Matching - String Techniques

Draw a line connecting the string technique or symbol with its definition.

## String Technique

## Definition

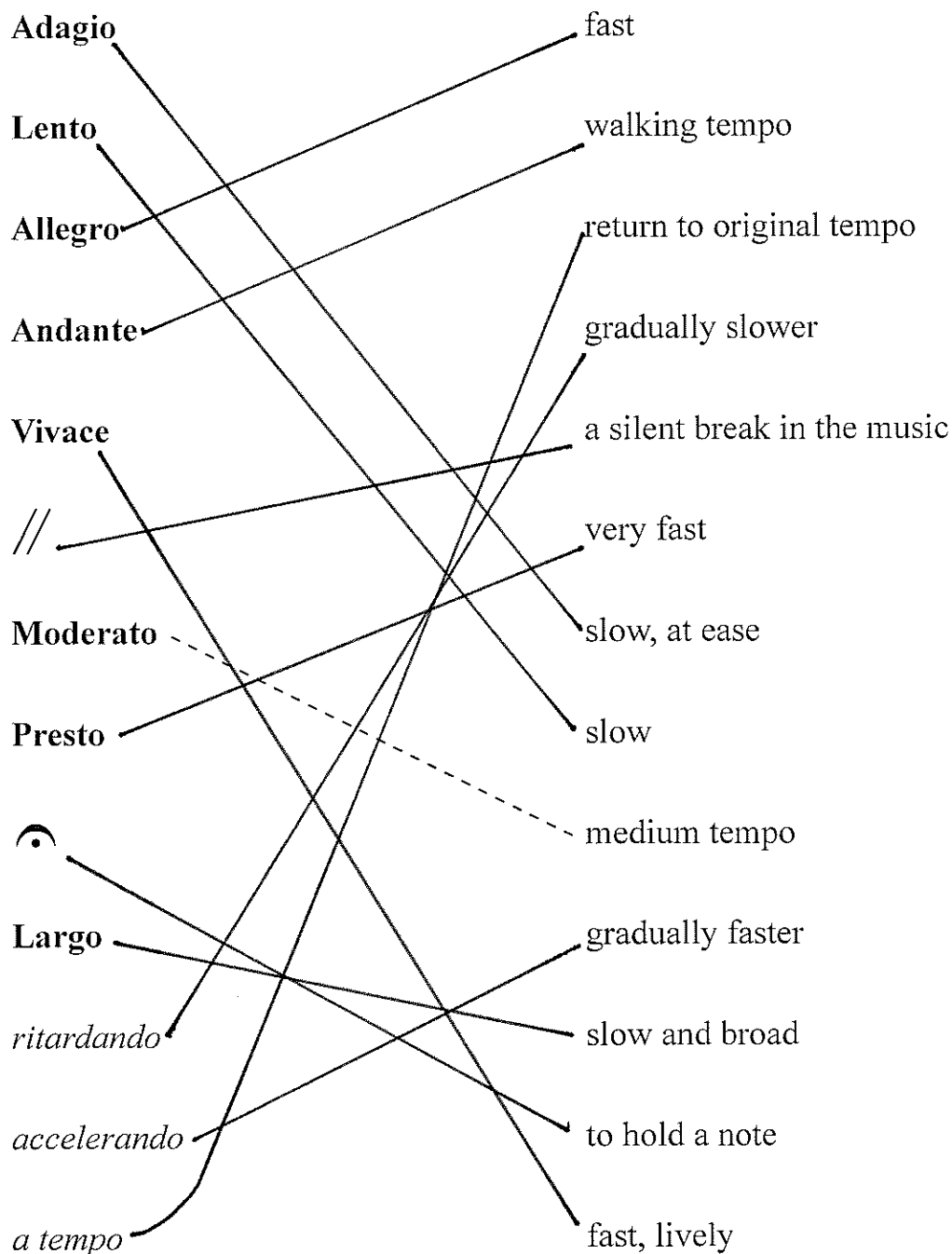


## Matching - Tempo Markings

Draw a line connecting the tempo marking or symbol with its definition.

### Tempo Marking

### Definition



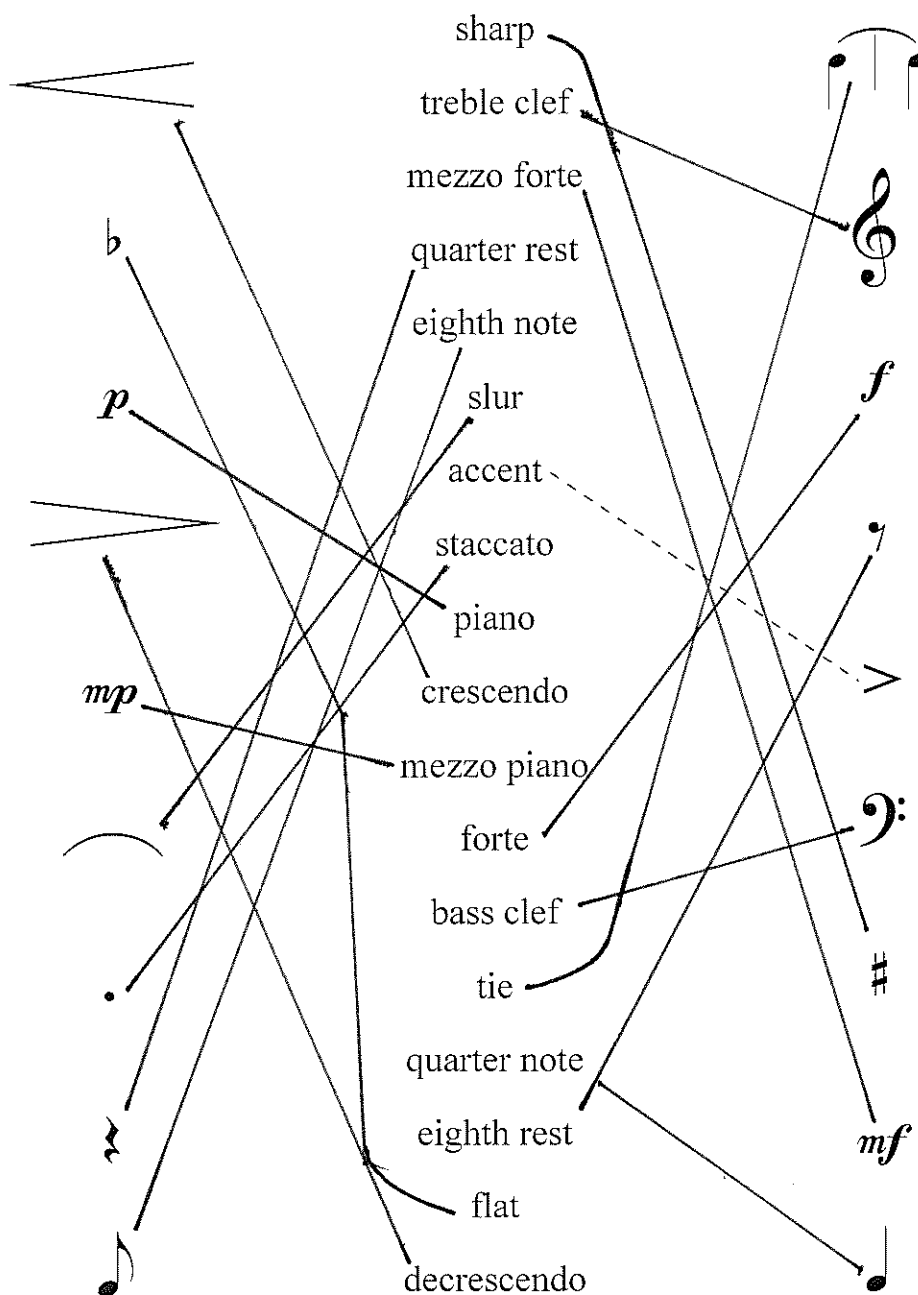
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Matching I

Draw a line connecting the musical term or symbol with its definition.

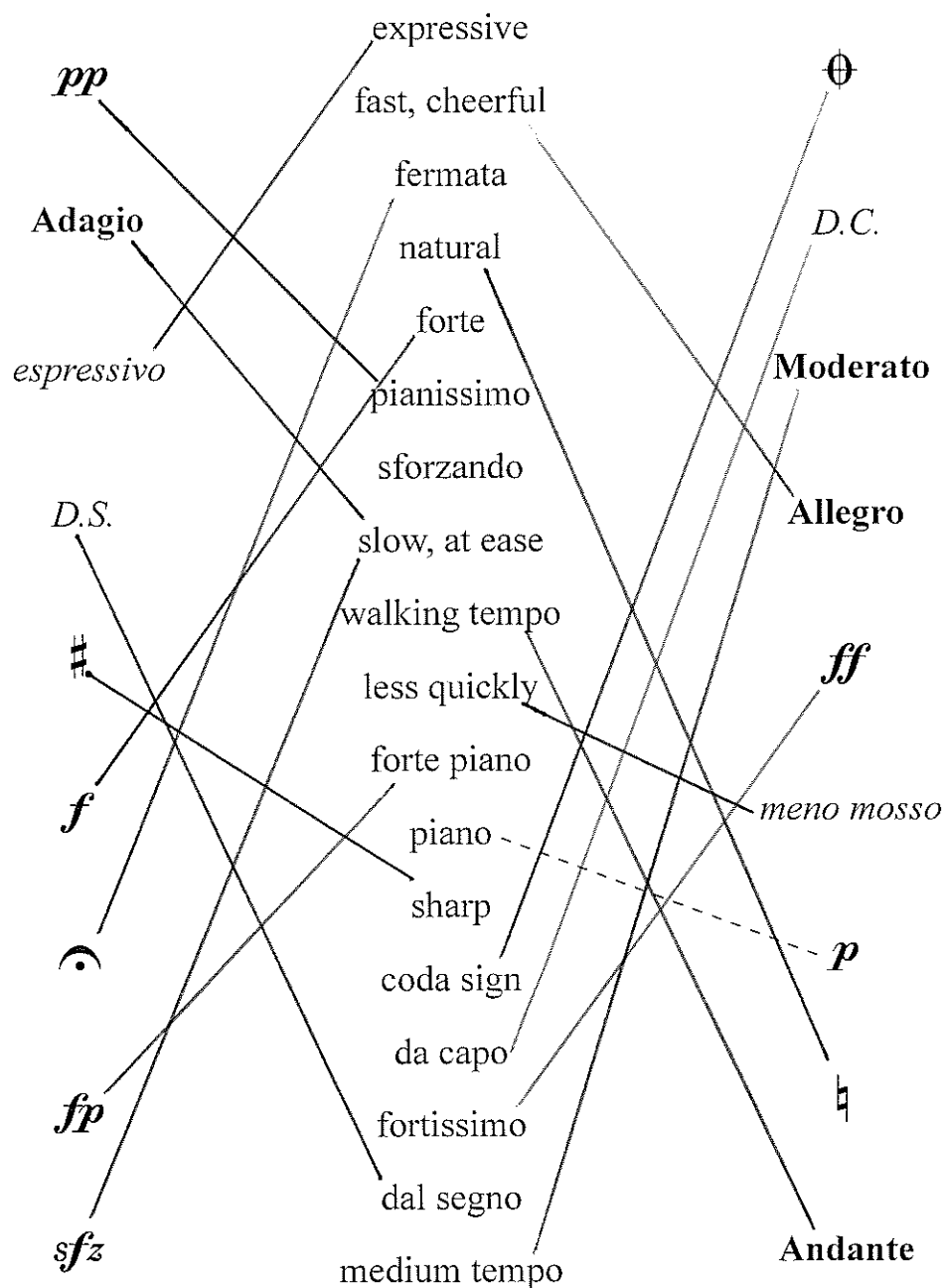
## Definition



## Matching II

Draw a line connecting the musical term or symbol with its definition.

### Definition



# Matching III

Draw a line connecting the musical term or symbol with its definition.

Definition

segno

increasing tempo

tenuto

second ending

slowing tempo

tremolo

first ending

fast, lively

half rest

whole rest

backward repeat

fortississimo

sweetly


slow

more motion

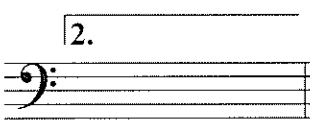
forward repeat

pianississimo

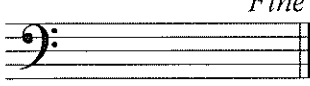
fine sign




**Vivace**



*dolce*

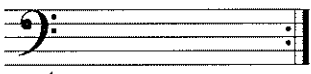


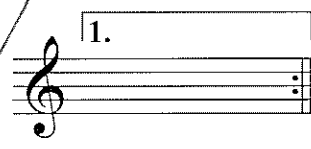
*fff*




*accelerando*


*ppp*





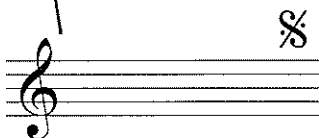
*ritardando*





*piu mosso*

**Lento**



# Matching IV

Draw a line connecting the musical term or symbol with its definition.

Definition

The diagram consists of two columns. The left column contains musical symbols: a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb), a bass clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), and a treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The right column contains definitions: marcato accent, a due, suddenly soft, a little slower than Allegro, Eb Major, G Major, a minor, very fast, Bb Major, with motion, decrease in volume, cesura, majestically, D Major, d minor, entire section plays, slowly increase in volume, C clef, *maestoso*, *subito p*, **Molto Allegro**, *con moto*, and **Allegretto**. Lines connect the symbols to their definitions: the first symbol connects to 'a due', the second to 'a minor', the third to 'Bb Major', the fourth to 'D Major', and the fifth to 'C clef'. The definitions 'marcato accent', 'suddenly soft', 'a little slower than Allegro', 'Eb Major', 'G Major', 'a minor', 'very fast', 'Bb Major', 'with motion', 'decrease in volume', 'cesura', 'majestically', 'd minor', 'entire section plays', 'slowly increase in volume', '*maestoso*', '*subito p*', '**Molto Allegro**', '*con moto*', and '**Allegretto**' are not connected to any symbol.




# Matching V

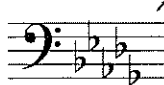

Draw a line connecting the musical term or symbol with its definition.

Definition

**Prestissimo**



*simile*

**Largo**

with fire

A Major

D $\flat$  Major

f minor

equals 3 quarter notes

3/4 of a half rest

half note

return to original tempo

quickly increase volume

c minor

very slow, broad

E Major

marked


as fast as possible

compressing, quickening

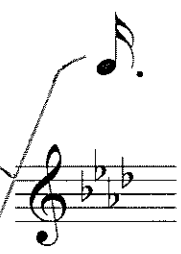
in the same way

3/8 of a quarter note

B Major

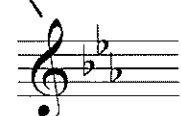


*con fuoco*



*marcato*

*a tempo*



*stringendo*

*molto cresc.*

# Dynamics - Soft to Loud

Organize the dynamic markings along the line in order from softest to loudest.

The diagram shows a diagonal arrow representing the dynamic range from soft to loud. The arrow points from the bottom-left (labeled 'soft') to the top-right (labeled 'loud'). Various dynamic markings are placed along the arrow, ordered from softest to loudest:

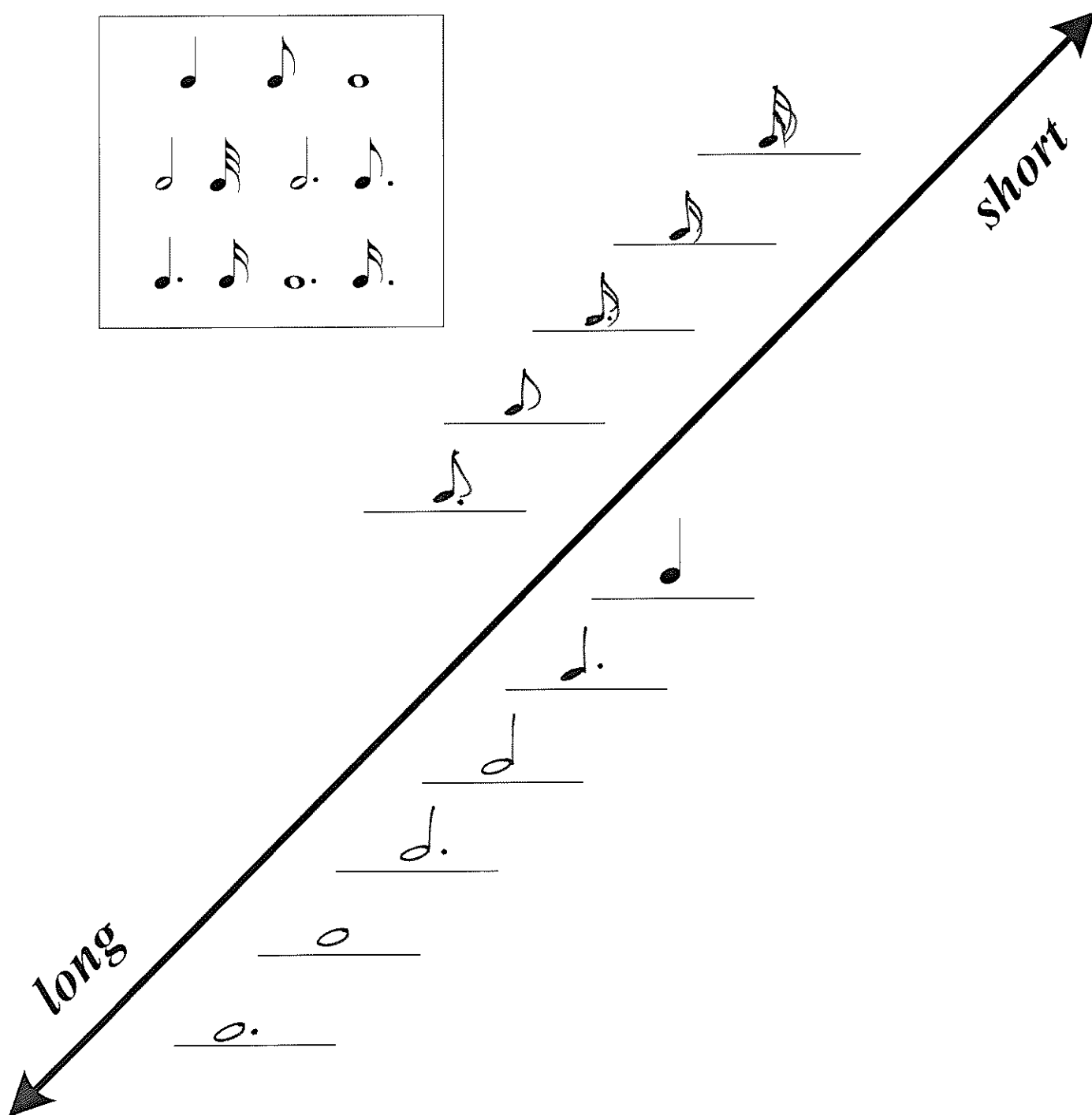
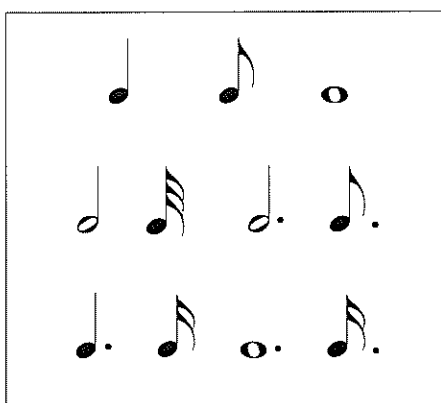
- pppp*
- ppp*
- pp*
- p*
- mp*
- f*
- mf*
- ff*
- fff*
- ffff*

A box on the left contains the following dynamic markings to be organized:

- f*
- pppp*
- fff*
- mp*
- ff*
- pp*
- mf*
- ffff*
- ppp*
- p*

# Note Values - Long to Short

Organize the note values along the line in order from longest to shortest.



## Rest Values - Long to Short

Organize the rest values along the line in order from longest to shortest.

The diagram shows a diagonal arrow pointing from the bottom-left towards the top-right. The word "long" is written along the bottom-left part of the arrow, and the word "short" is written along the top-right part. To the left of the arrow, there is a rectangular box containing 12 musical rest symbols arranged in three rows of four. To the right of the arrow, there are 15 horizontal lines for placing the rest symbols in order from longest to shortest.

Boxed rest symbols (from top-left to bottom-right):

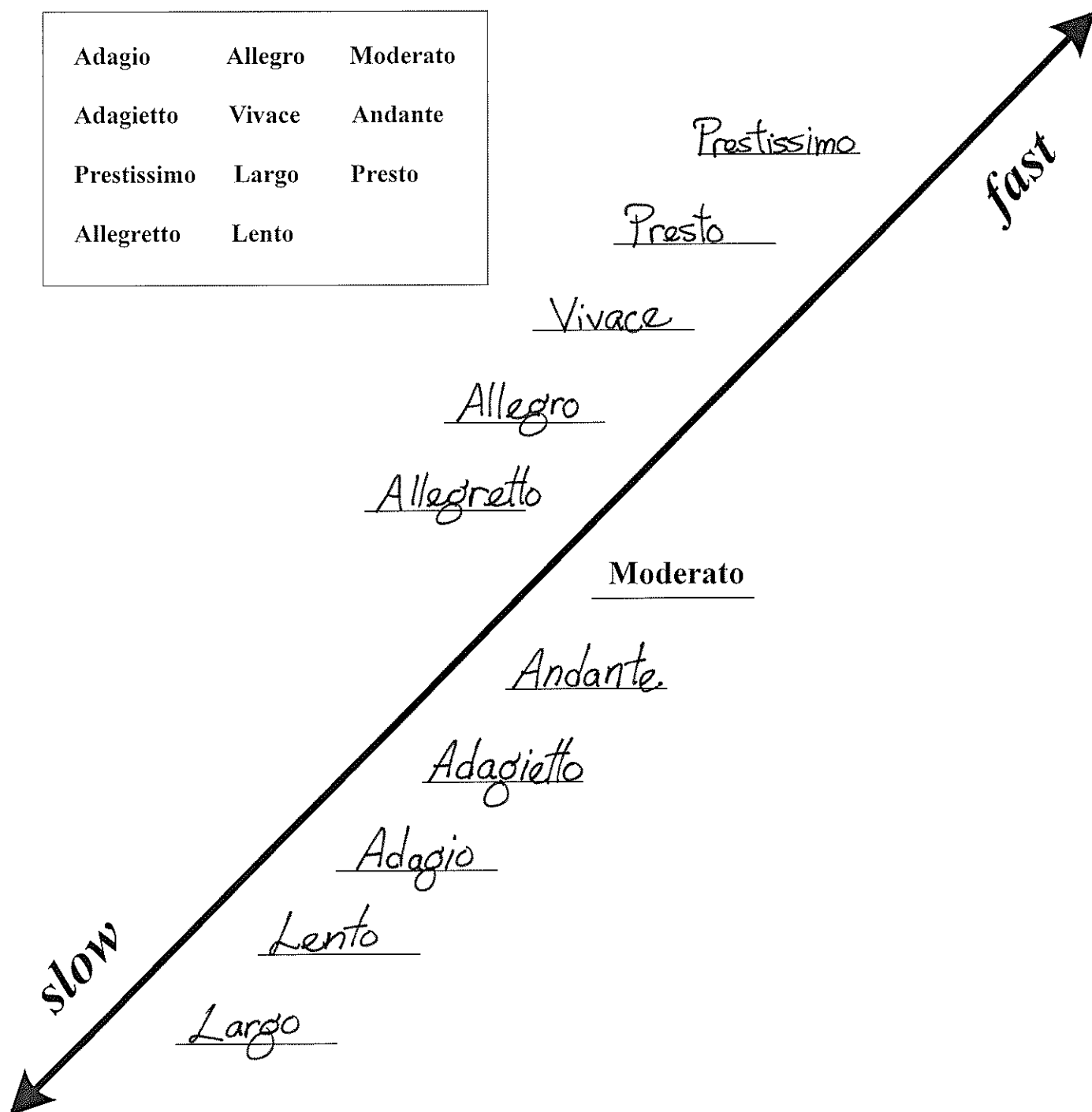
- Whole rest, Half rest, Quarter rest
- Half note, Quarter note, Eighth note, Sixteenth note
- Quarter note, Eighth note, Sixteenth note, Thirty-second note

Rest symbols to be placed on lines (from top to bottom):



- Quarter rest
- Quarter rest
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note
- Quarter note

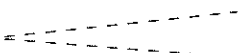
## Tempos - Slow to Fast

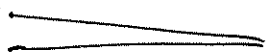
Organize the tempo markings along the line in order from slowest to fastest.

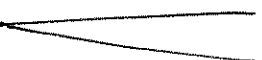



# Dynamic Comparison

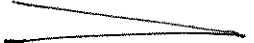
Draw a crescendo  or decrescendo  to indicate the relationship between the dynamic markings.

1. *p*  *f*

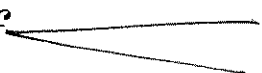
2. *f*  *p*

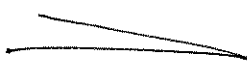
3. *p*  *mp*

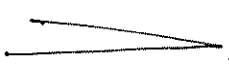
4. *ff*  *mf*

5. *mp*  *p*

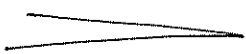
6. *pppp*  *pp*


7. *ff*  *fff*

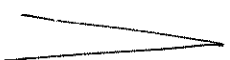
8. *f*  *mf*


9. *ffff*  *fff*

10. *pp*  *p*

11. *mp*  *pp*

12. *ppp*  *fff*

13. *mf*  *mp*

14. *ppp*  *pppp*

## Matching - Musical Modifiers

Combine one word or suffix from the first list with a musical term from the second list to create a term that matches the given definition.

In some cases you will need to drop the last letter from the ending of the first word.

---

Molto	Assai
Meno	Mezzo
Con	Piu
- issimo	- etto

Allegro	Forte
Piano	Adagio
Andante	Mosso
Moto	Presto
Staccato	

A slow tempo faster than Adagio but slower than Andante: Adagietto (Adagio + etto)

With Motion: Con Moto

A tempo slower than Allegro, but faster than moderato: Allegretto

Less quickly: Meno Mosso

As fast as possible: Prestissimo

Faster than walking tempo: Andante con molto (pick three words)

Medium Soft: Mezzo Piano

Quite fast: Allegro Assai

More Motion: Piu Mosso

Very short: Staccatissimo

Medium loud: Mezzo Piano

# Musical Terms - Percy Grainger

Some composers avoid the use of standard Italian music terminology in their compositions; preferring, for example, to use a word like "Fast" instead of "Allegro". Percy Grainger was known for making up his own colorful musical terminology. Fourteen of the markings used below are actual phrases that Percy Grainger used in his compositions, the remainder are made up. Circle the phrases that Grainger actually used.

**In time, but Somewhat Wayward**

**Thoughtlessly**

**Mawkishly**

**(Somewhat) Cringingly**

**Slow off Lots**

**Slacken**

**Hopefully**

**Waywardly in Time**

**With Intonation**

**A Little Springingly**

**Accompanyingly**

**A Bit Persnickety**

**More Tonefully**

**With Latitude**

**Krafty**

**Haplessly**

**Louden Hugely**

**(Somewhat) Clingingly**

**Metaphorically**

**Flowingly**

**Stridingly**

**As Clatteringly as Possible**

**Meekly**

**With Askance**

**Well to the Fore**

**Chippy**

**Louden Lots, Bit by Bit**

**Ruthlessly**