

Department: Music

Course: 9-12 Band

2016-2017

**Fall Concert Pieces:**

[Fanfare for the Third Planet](#)- Richard Saucedo

[Washington Post March](#)- Sousa

[In Paths of Truth and Grace](#)- Randall Standridge

[Sparks](#)- Brian Balmages

**Christmas Pieces:**

Whisper To Their Souls- Hazo

Minor Alterations- Lovrien

Christmas Festival- Leroy Anderson

Carmen Christmas- Randall Standridge

**Spring Pieces:**

Noah's Ark- Navarro

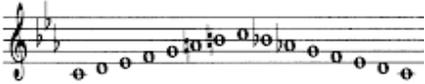
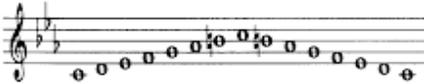
American Riversongs- LaPlante

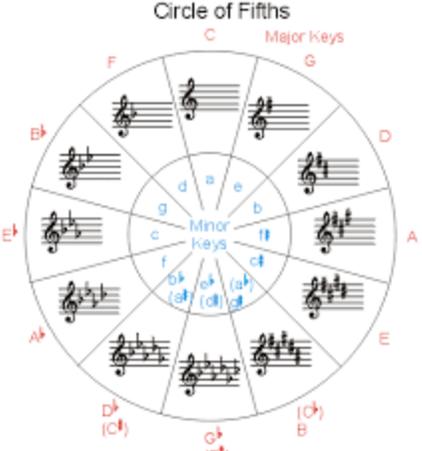
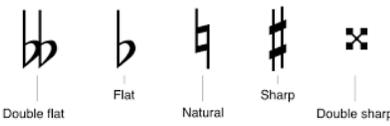
October- Whitacre

Havendance- Holsinger

Term, Phrase, or Expression	Simple Definition	Comprehension Support
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<p>Articulations</p>	<p>The symbols that show the way a note is played with either a hard or soft start</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Musical Articulations</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Symbol</th> <th>Name</th> <th>How to Play the Note</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>•</td> <td>Staccato</td> <td>Short</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>Tenuto</td> <td>Long</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;</td> <td>Accent</td> <td>Hard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Λ</td> <td>Accent (Housetop)</td> <td>Harder</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;</td> <td>Accent with staccato</td> <td>Hard and short</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≡</td> <td>Accent with tenuto</td> <td>Hard and long</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Musical Articulations			Symbol	Name	How to Play the Note	•	Staccato	Short	—	Tenuto	Long	>	Accent	Hard	Λ	Accent (Housetop)	Harder	>	Accent with staccato	Hard and short	≡	Accent with tenuto	Hard and long
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<p>Dynamics</p>	<p>The volume at which the notes are played, whether loud or soft</p>	<p>From Loud</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>To Soft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ff</i> Fortissimo</li> <li>• <i>f</i> Forte</li> <li>• <i>mf</i> Mezzo-Forte</li> <li>• <i>mp</i> Mezzo-Piano</li> <li>• <i>p</i> Piano</li> <li>• <i>pp</i> Pianissimo</li> </ul>																								
<p>Style</p>	<p>A specific way of playing the notes which follows the history or background of the specific area or group it came from. May alter the way the written note is played</p>	<p>BeBop:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NcTrx0hL1ag">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NcTrx0hL1ag</a></p> <p>Swing:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OIBQlb-sODA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OIBQlb-sODA</a></p> <p>Funk:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UvzxYEW6dRI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UvzxYEW6dRI</a></p>																								

<p>Scales</p>	<p>Collections of notes in a specific pattern beginning on a specific pitch, used to create a center of pitch for the listener</p>	<p>C Melodic Minor Scale</p>  <p>C Harmonic Minor Scale</p> 
<p>Key Signature</p>	<p>The designation of which scale, or collection of notes, a piece is played in. Shows which notes to raise or lower by a half step</p>	

<p>Circle of Fifths</p>	<p>The relationships of scales to one another based on amount of accidentals</p>	 <p>The diagram is a circular chart titled 'Circle of Fifths'. It is divided into two concentric rings. The outer ring is labeled 'Major Keys' and contains 12 segments, each with a key signature (C, G, D, A, E, B, F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, F) and a corresponding musical staff showing the major scale. The inner ring is labeled 'Minor Keys' and contains 12 segments, each with a key signature (c, g, d, a, e, b, f#, c#, g#, d#, a#, f) and a corresponding musical staff showing the natural minor scale. The two rings are connected by lines, illustrating the relationship between major and minor keys.</p>
<p>Accidentals</p>	<p>Symbols that tell us to either raise or lower a note</p>	 <p>The diagram shows five symbols for accidentals, each with a label below it: a double flat symbol (two 'b' characters) labeled 'Double flat', a single flat symbol (one 'b' character) labeled 'Flat', a natural symbol (a vertical line with a hook) labeled 'Natural', a sharp symbol (one '#' character) labeled 'Sharp', and a double sharp symbol (two '#' characters) labeled 'Double sharp'.</p>

<p>Tune</p>	<p>The process of checking our instrument's frequency at which it creates sound.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EdOYGHXkW_g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EdOYGHXkW_g</a></p>																										
<p>March</p>	<p>A piece of music with a strong and repeated rhythm made for people to walk in time to. Typically follows an ABA format</p>	<p>Washington Post March above</p>																										
<p>Fingerings</p>	<p>The button or combination of buttons or keys you press to produce a sound</p>	<p><a href="http://daviehighbands.weebly.com/fingering-charts.html">http://daviehighbands.weebly.com/fingering-charts.html</a></p>																										
<p>Tempo/ Transitional Tempos</p>	<p>A specific number of beats each minute, or general estimate of speed describing how fast or slow a piece should be played./ Terms that show how to change between two tempos</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Term</th> <th>Translation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>grave</td> <td>very, very slow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>largo</td> <td>very slow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lento</td> <td>slow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>adagio</td> <td>slow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>andante</td> <td>slow walking speed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>moderato</td> <td>moderate (medium)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>allegretto</td> <td>rather fast</td> </tr> <tr> <td>allegro</td> <td>fast</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vivace</td> <td>lively</td> </tr> <tr> <td>presto</td> <td>very fast</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ritardando</td> <td>slow down</td> </tr> <tr> <td>accelerando</td> <td>speed up</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Term	Translation	grave	very, very slow	largo	very slow	lento	slow	adagio	slow	andante	slow walking speed	moderato	moderate (medium)	allegretto	rather fast	allegro	fast	vivace	lively	presto	very fast	ritardando	slow down	accelerando	speed up
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<p>Warm-up</p>	<p>The process of conditioning your face or body to become prepared to operate your instrument before playing intensely.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.taylor.kyschools.us/userfiles/1180/Classes/8223/Mello.pdf">http://www.taylor.kyschools.us/userfiles/1180/Classes/8223/Mello.pdf</a></p>
<p>Percussion</p>	<p>The section of the band that creates sound on their instrument through striking the instrument.</p>	 <p>The image shows a variety of percussion instruments. At the top, there's a title 'Percussion' in orange. Below it, several instruments are displayed with labels: Snare Drum, Tom-toms, Cymbals, Xylophone, Maracas, Congas, Bells, and others. The instruments are arranged in a grid-like fashion.</p>
<p>Brass</p>	<p>The section of the band that produces sounds through buzzing of the lips on a mouthpiece</p>	 <p>The image displays four brass instruments: a trumpet, a trombone, a French horn, and a tuba. They are arranged in a row, showing their characteristic shapes and brass finish.</p>
<p>Woodwinds</p>	<p>The section of the band that produces sound by blowing air across an opening or reed, but not buzzing the lips.</p>	 <p>The image shows a variety of woodwind instruments. From left to right, they are labeled: Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Bass Oboe, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Bassoon. The instruments are arranged in a row, showing their long, slender forms and keys.</p>