

## Study Guide for Fall 2017 Orchestra Exam

1. Accidentals
  - a. Sharp: raises note a  $\frac{1}{2}$  step
  - b. Flat: lowers note a  $\frac{1}{2}$  step
  - c. Natural: cancels previous accidental
2. Half steps vs whole steps
  - a. Half step: Smallest musical interval in Western classical music
  - b. Whole step: interval made of two half steps
  - c. Naturally occurring half steps: B to C & E to F
  - d. Enharmonic: Notes that sound the same, but spelled differently
  - e. Identify half steps and whole steps in context (10 questions) i.e. C to D is a whole step.
2. Music History
  - a. Symphony Fantastique- Hector Berlioz: Movement IV: March to the Scaffold; romantic era; programmatic work
  - b. The Blue Danube- Johann Strauss; romantic era; waltz-king
  - c. Carmen Suite No. 2: Habanera-Georges Bizet; romantic era; opera work;
  - d. The Well-Tempered Clavier: Prelude- Johann Sebastian Bach; baroque era; piano work;
  - e. The Star Spangled Banner-Francis Scott Key; contemporary era; American composer
  - f. Hoedown from *Rodeo*- Aaron Copland; American composer composing with open 5ths; contemporary era
  - g. Water Music Suite: Alla Hornpipe- George Frideric Handel: baroque era
  - h. Nutcracker Ballet Suite: March: Tchaikovsky; romantic era; Russian
  - i. William Tell Overture: Rossini; overture to opera; classical era
  - j. Fur Elise: Ludwig van Beethoven: classical/romantic era bridge; piano work
3. Major Scales
  - a. 7 unique notes in a major scale
  - b. First and last notes of a scale are the same.
  - c. Formula for a major scale: Whole-Whole-Half-Whole-Whole-Whole-Half
  - d. Order of #s: FCGDAEB
  - e. Order of bs: BEADGCF
  - f. Spell Scales & know key signatures
    - i. C Major (0 sharps/0 flats)
    - ii. G Major (1 sharp)
    - iii. D Major (2 sharp)
    - iv. F Major (1 flat)
    - v. Bb Major (2 flats)
4. Vocabulary
  - a. Cents: measurement used for musical intervals
  - b. Ostinato: playing a repeated pattern
  - c. Chromatic scale: a scale that is all half steps.