UNIT 3 VIEWING GUIDE

1. Talking about form really means discussing the __________ of something.

2. Form is all around us, and easy to see in things like (examples) ____________________________________________

3. “Movements” are ________________________________.

4. Where are tempo markings usually located on the page of a musical score? ________________________________.

5. Allegro means ________________________________.

6. Andante means ________________________________.

7. Adagio and largo have similar (but not identical) meanings. Adagio means ________________________________, and largo means ________________________________.

8. Presto means ________________________________, and vivo comes from the Latin verb ________________________________, and means “quickly.”

9. ________________ and ________________ mean “less” and “much” (very).

10. Did composers always indicate tempo markings? __________. Justify your answer. ____________________________________________________________________________________.

11. We can compare the talents and skills of a virtuoso performer to ________________________________.

12. Understanding ________________ is the key to music-making.

13. Genre means a ________________________________.

14. Giving specific names to genres and styles can get confusing because ____________________________________________.
15. A symphony is usually written for a ____________ (size) group of instruments.

16. Is a quartet always played by stringed instruments like violins, violas, and cellos? ____________________________

17. The basic idea of opera goes back to the ________________.

18. “Concerto” comes from the Italian verb concertare, which means ____________________________________________.

19. How large is an ensemble? Does it have a set size? Has it been the same size throughout music history? (explain) ____________________________

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