**Anatomy**

Fill in the blanks in the outline below. Word Bank

 Nasal Passage Abdominal Muscles

I. Motor Tongue Vibrators

 Diaphragm Teeth

a) \_Diaphragm\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) Lungs

c) Ribs

d) \_\_Abdominal Muscles\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

II. \_\_Vibrators\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Vocal Cords

III. Resonators

a) Mouth

b) \_\_\_Nasal Passage\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Chest

IV. Articulators

a) Lips

b) \_Teeth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) \_Tongue\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Circle the practices that promote **good** vocal health (5 total).

Whisper Eat healthy/exercise Drink coffee

Drink Water Speak at very high/very low pitch levels Sleep

Avoid Smoke Clear your throat Use breath support when speaking

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is included in the nasal passage?

1. Mouth
2. Cheekbones
3. Teeth
4. Forehead

2. Which of the following contributes to breath support?

1. Abdominal muscles
2. Vocal cords
3. Diaphragm
4. Ribs

3. Which of the following helps to form consonants?

1. Motor
2. Vibrators
3. Resonators
4. Articulators

4. Why does your stomach move outward when you inhale?

1. Air is entering the stomach.
2. The diaphragm moves down, causing the internal organs to be pushed outward.
3. Air is entering the diaphragm.

**Vocabulary**

1. Andante: Walking pace

2. Adagio: Slow

3. Moderato: Moderate speed

4. Allegro: Fast

5. Presto: Very fast

6. Pianissimo (pp): Very soft

7. Piano (p): Soft

8. Mezzo-piano (mp): Medium soft

9. Mezzo-forte (mf): Medium loud

10: Forte (f): Loud

11. Fortissimo (ff): Very loud

12. Crescendo: Gradually get louder

13. Decrescendo: Gradually get softer

14. Slur: A curved line connecting two or more notes of different pitches. Shows that the notes should be sung smoothly and connected.

15. Tie: A curved line connecting two or more notes of the same pitch. Sustain the pitch for the combined value of the tied notes.

16. Legato: Smooth, connected style

17. Staccato: Short, detached style

18. Accent: A sudden, strong stress of a note

19. Fermata: Hold the note

20. Ritardando/Rallantando: Gradually decrease tempo

21. Accelerando: Gradually increase tempo

22. A tempo: Return to previous tempo

23. Dal segno (D.S.): Return to the sign

24. Da Capo (D.C.): From the top

25. Fine: End

26. Coda: Closing section of a piece

27. Interval: Difference in pitch between two notes

28. Arpeggio: A broken chord

29. Half step/semitone: The smallest interval

30. Whole step: Interval as large as two half steps

31. Ledger line: Lines added above or below the staff to show pitches higher or lower than those that can be shown on the staff

32. Extension dot: Adds half of the note’s value to the note

33. Poco a poco: Little by little

34. Piu: More

35. Molto: Much

36. A cappella: Sung without accompaniment

**Note Names**

Dots on the Bass Clef surround the Swirl on the Treble Clef circles the “G” line.

“F” line.

Lines=Good Birds Don’t Fly Away Lines=Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge

Spaces=All Cows Eat Grass Spaces=FACE



Practice note names: <http://www.musictheory.net/exercises/note>

**Solfege/Takadimi**

Make sure you are able to label the solfege and takadimi syllables in the following examples:

Solfege:



Takadimi:



Practice sightreading: [www.sightreadingfactory.com](http://www.sightreadingfactory.com)

Practice dictation: https://www.teoria.com/en/exercises/rd.php