

These worksheets are meant as an aid to teachers that need to find evaluation tools they can utilize for students to work on from home while out of school.

Teachers can use the sheets as they are or add or remove topics as needed.

Grading scales can be determined by the teachers such as assigning a points system for each topic or term.

## **STYLE INDICATORS**

accent (>) -  
staccato ( . ) -  
Marcato (^) –  
Tenuto (-) –  
Breath mark ( ‘ )  
Caesura ( // )  
all’ottava (8va)  
ottava bassa ( 8va bassa) -

## **OTHER TERMS**

slur –  
tie –  
div. (divisi) –  
sub. (subito) –  
D.C. al Fine –  
D.C. al Coda –  
D.S. al Fine –  
D.S. al Coda -

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## **TIME SIGNATURE**

4/4 - The upper number indicates that there are 4 beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

## **DYNAMIC MARKINGS**

p (piano) - soft  
mp (mezzo piano) – moderately soft  
mf (mezzo forte) – moderately loud  
f (forte) – loud

fp (forte-piano) – start loud, and instantly get soft  
crescendo (  $\text{cresc.}$  ) – gradually get louder

### **STYLE INDICATORS**

accent (  $\text{acc.}$  ) – emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated  
staccato (  $\text{stacc.}$  ) – detached, separated and light. Staccato notes are light separated notes

### **OTHER TERMS**

slur – an arched line drawn over a group of notes indicating that they are connected  
allegro – quick or fast

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## *Achievement Series* Lesson Guide

Every selection in the Wingert-Jones *Achievement Series* features concise learning objectives that support the **National Standards for Arts Education**.

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### **A FESTIVE HOLIDAY OVERTURE**

Arr. Joe Snyder (ASCAP)

#### **National Standards** addressed through this publication:

- #2 Performing on instruments, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music.
- #5 Reading and notating music.
- #6 Listening to and analyzing and describing music.
- #9 Understanding the music in relation to history and culture.

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

This selection provides an excellent opportunity to work on playing in different styles and articulations. Independent playing and developing counting skills are also reinforced.

### **MUSIC THEORY**

**KEY:** Review the scale and arpeggio, which is printed at the top of each player's part. (Insert concert scale and arpeggio)

### **TIME SIGNATURE**

4/4 - The upper number indicates that there are 4 beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

### **DYNAMIC MARKINGS**

mp (mezzo piano) – moderately soft  
mf (mezzo forte) – moderately loud  
f (forte) – loud  
ff (fortissimo) – very loud  
crescendo (  $\text{cresc.}$  ) – gradually get louder

### **STYLE INDICATORS**

accent (  $\text{acc.}$  ) – emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated  
staccato (  $\text{stacc.}$  ) – detached, separated and light. Staccato notes are light separated notes

## **OTHER TERMS**

slur – an arched line drawn over a group of notes indicating that they are connected

(end of Lesson Guide)

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## **BOOK OF SECRETS**

John Prescott (ASCAP)

### **PROGRAM NOTES**

(use program notes)

### **ABOUT THE COMPOSER**

(use John's standard bio)

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## **BOOK OF SECRETS**

John Prescott (ASCAP)

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## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

This selection provides an excellent opportunity to work on playing different dynamics, changing textures, and striving for good balance and style.

Make a clear distinction between the different dynamic markings. Mezzo forte (mf) must be softer than forte (f), and forte(f) must be less loud than fortissimo (ff).

Distinguish the notes which are accented. Accented notes are strong separated notes.

## **MUSIC THEORY**

**KEY:** Review the scale which is printed at the top of each player's part.

(Insert concert scale )

## **TIME SIGNATURE**

4/4 - The upper number indicates that there are 4 beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

## **DYNAMIC MARKINGS**

mf (mezzo forte) – moderately loud

f (forte) – loud

ff (fortissimo) – very loud

crescendo ( ) – gradually get louder

## **STYLE INDICATORS**

accent ( ) – emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated.

## **OTHER TERMS**

slur – an arched line drawn over a group of notes indicating that they are connected (legato)

tie – an arched line drawn over two notes of the same pitch indicating that they last the duration of the combined note values

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div. (divisi) – when two or more parts are played by separate players

a2 (a deux) – play together

tutti – at the end of a solo passage to indicate all players should play

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(end of Lesson Guide)

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## **AS JOY IGNITES**

Travis J. Weller (ASCAP)

## PROGRAM NOTES

Get program notes

## ABOUT THE COMPOSER

Use Travis's standard bio

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## AS JOY IGNITES

Travis J. Weller (ASCAP)

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## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This selection provides an excellent opportunity to play in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time as well as work on playing staccato notes with correct style. Playing rhythms correctly is also stressed including dotted quarter notes followed by eighth notes and eighth note, quarter note, eighth note syncopations. It also puts emphasis on making sure contrasting dynamics are played accurately.

## MUSIC THEORY

**KEY:** Learn or review the scales and arpeggios, which are printed at the top of each player's part.

(Insert concert scale and arpeggio)

## TIME SIGNATURE

$\frac{3}{4}$  - The upper number indicates that there are 3 beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.



## **DYNAMIC MARKINGS**

p (piano) - soft

mp (mezzo piano) – moderately soft

mf (mezzo forte) – moderately loud

f (forte) – loud

fp (forte-piano) – start loud, and instantly get soft

crescendo (  $\text{cresc.}$  ) – gradually get louder

decrescendo, or diminuendo (  $\text{dim.}$  ) – gradually get softer

## **STYLE INDICATORS**

accent (  $\text{acc.}$  ) – a sudden emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated  
notes

staccato (  $\text{stacc.}$  ) – detached, separated and light

## **TEMPO INDICATORS**

A tempo – return to the original tempo or speed

rit. (Ritardando) – becoming gradually slower

## **OTHER TERMS**

slur – an arched line drawn over a group of notes indicating that they are legato  
(connected)

tie – an arched line over two notes of the same pitch, indicating that they are  
connected

(end of Lesson Guide)

(Achievement Series 2019)

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# **HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL**

## **Steven Pyter**

## **PROGRAM NOTES**

(use program notes).

## ABOUT THE COMPOSER

(Use Steve's bio)

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## HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL

Steven Pyter

**National Standards** addressed through this publication:

- #2 Performing on instruments, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music.
- #5 Reading and notating music.
- #6 Listening to and analyzing and describing music.

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The musical qualities of expression, balance, phrasing and blend are all addressed in this musical work. These traits along with dynamic contrast, lyric and legato style, and changing time signatures are also performance aspects that will be developed.

## MUSIC THEORY

**KEY:** Learn or review the scale and arpeggio printed at the top of each player's part.

(Insert scale and arpeggio)

## TIME SIGNATURE

4/4 - The upper number indicates that there are four beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

3/4 - The upper number indicates that there are three beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

## DYNAMIC MARKINGS

p (piano) – soft

mp (mezzo piano) – moderately soft  
mf (mezzo forte) – moderately loud  
f (forte) – loud  
ff (fortissimo) – very loud  
crescendo ( ) – gradually get louder  
decrescendo, or diminuendo ( ) – gradually get softer

## **TEMPO INDICATORS**

presto – very fast  
molto rit. – molto - very; rit. (ritardando) – gradually play slower  
poco accel. – poco – little; accel. (accelerando) – gradually play faster  
meno mosso – less motion, slightly slower  
piu mosso – more motion, slightly faster  
Tempo primo – return to the beginning tempo  
molto rall. - (molto – much, very) rallentando – play gradually slower  
molto rit. - (molto – much, very) ritardando – play gradually slower

## **STYLE INDICATOR**

slur – an arched line over the notes to indicate that they are played legato (connected)

## **OTHER TERMS**

tie – a curved line over notes of the same pitch, that indicates that the notes  
are joined for the duration of the combined notes  
fermata ( ) – sustain the note as long as the conductor indicates

(end of Lesson Guide)

(Achievement Series 2020)

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# **LIGHT CAVALRY OVERTURE**

Franz von Suppe / arr. Robert E. Foster, Jr. (ASCAP)

## **PROGRAM NOTES**

Get program notes from Rob Foster, Jr.

## **ABOUT THE COMPOSER**

Use Rob's standard bio.

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### **LIGHT CAVALTY OVERTURE**

Franz von Suppe / arr. Robert E. Foster, Jr. (ASCAP)

**National Standards** addressed through this publication:

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- #9 Understanding the music in relation to history and culture.

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

Distinguish between notes that are accented and notes that are not, accented notes are separated and heavy. It also provides an opportunity to understand and perform 6/8 time and rhythms. Be sure to make a difference in dynamics, mf is played less loud than forte and forte is not as loud as fortissimo.

### **MUSIC THEORY**

**KEY:** Learn or review the scale and arpeggio, which is printed at the top of each player's part.

(Insert concert scale and arpeggio)

### **TIME SIGNATURE**

6/8 - The upper number indicates that there are six beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that an eighth note receives one beat. This is usually performed "in two" which means the dotted quarter note (equal to three eighth note) receives the beat so there are two beats per measure.

### **TEMPO INDICATOR**

Molto Rallentando – (molto - much, very), rallentando - gradually play slower

### **DYNAMIC MARKINGS**

mf (mezzo forte) – moderately loud  
f (forte) – loud  
ff (fortissimo) – very loud  
crescendo ( ) – gradually play louder

## **STYLE INDICATORS**

accent ( ) – a sudden emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated notes.

## **OTHER MUSICAL TERMS**

slur – a curved line over or below notes of different pitches, indicating that they  
are to be played connected and not tongued  
tie – a curved line over two notes of the same pitch, indicating that they are  
connected  
sub. ( subito) – suddenly

(end of Lesson Guide)

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## **THE SOLID ROCK**

Edward Mote & William Bradbury / arr. David Gorham  
(ASCAP)

## **PROGRAM NOTES**

(use David's program notes)

## **ABOUT THE COMPOSER**

(Use David's standard bio.)

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### **THE SOLID ROCK**

Edward Mote & William Bradbury arranged by David Gorham

**National Standards** addressed through this publication:

- #2 Performing on instruments, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music.
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- #9 Understanding the music in relation to history and culture.

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

Learn to play melodically and in a legato style. Stress the importance of independent playing and blend and balance. Be aware of making a difference in the various dynamic changes. Always listen for the melody make sure sustained notes don't cover moving parts.

### **MUSIC THEORY**

**KEY:** Learn or review the scale and arpeggio, printed at the top of each player's part.

(Insert concert scale and arpeggio)

### **TIME SIGNATURE**

4/4 - The upper number indicates that there are 4 beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

3/4 - The upper number indicates that there are 3 beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

### **TEMPO INDICATORS**

A tempo – return to the original tempo or speed

rit. (ritardando) – play gradually slower

piu mosso – more motion, slightly faster

### **DYNAMIC MARKINGS**

p (piano) - soft

mp (mezzo piano) – moderately soft

mf (mezzo forte) – moderately loud

f (forte) – loud  
fp (forte-piano) – start loud and instantly get soft  
crescendo (  $\text{cresc.}$  ) – gradually get louder  
decrescendo, or diminuendo (  $\text{dim.}$  ) – gradually get softer

## **STYLE INDICATORS**

accent (  $\text{acc.}$  ) – emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated  
staccato (  $\text{stacc.}$  ) – detached and separated  
tenuto (  $\text{ten.}$  ) – hold the note for its full value  
When staccato and legato markings are used together play the note long with a slight separation

## **OTHER TERMS**

slur – a curved line over or below notes of different pitches, indicating that they  
are to be played connected and not tongued  
tie – a curved line over two notes of the same pitch, indicating that they are  
connected  
tutti – at the end of a solo passage to indicate all players should play

(end of Lesson Guide)

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Achievement Series 2020

# **SPRING CREEK OVERTURE**

Rob Grice (ASCAP)

## **PROGRAM NOTES**

Get program notes

## **ABOUT THE COMPOSER**

Use Rob's standard bio.

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## **SPRING CREEK OVERTURE**

Rob Grice (ASCAP)

**National Standards** addressed through this publication:

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## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

For better dynamic contrast, be aware of different dynamics. Distinguish between mezzo piano, mezzo forte, forte, and fortissimo. For better style distinguish between notes that are accented and the notes that are not accented.

## **MUSIC THEORY**

**KEY:** Learn or review the scale and arpeggio, which is printed at the top of each player's part.

(Insert concert scale and arpeggio)

## **TIME SIGNATURE**

4/4 - The upper number indicates that there are 4 beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a 1/4 note receives one beat.

3/4 - The upper number indicates that there are 3 beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

## **TEMPO MARKINGS**

Allegro – moderately fast

A Tempo – return to original tempo or speed

## **DYNAMIC MARKINGS**

mp (mezzo piano) – moderately soft

mf (mezzo forte) – moderately loud

f (forte) – loud

ff (fortissimo) – very loud

crescendo ( ) – gradually get louder

diminuendo or decrescendo ( ) – gradually get softer



## **STYLE INDICATORS**

accent ( ) – emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated notes

## **OTHER TERMS**

slur ( ) – a curved line that indicates that the notes under it should be played connected

tie ( ) - a curved line that joins two or more notes of the same pitch

rubato – to perform with a free, flexible tempo

spiritoso – lively, spirited

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div. (divisi) – when two or more parts are played by separate players

caesura( ) – a sign indicating a sudden pause in the music

(end of Lesson Guide)

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Achievement Series 2020

## **VISION**

Peter Sciaino (ASCAP)

## **PROGRAM NOTES**

(use Peter’s program notes)

## **ABOUT THE COMPOSER**

Use Peter’s standard bio.

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## **VISION**

Peter Sciaino

## **National Standards** addressed through this publication:

- #2 Performing on instruments, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music.
- #5 Reading and notating music.
- #6 Listening to and analyzing and describing music.
- #9 Understanding the music in relation to history and culture.

## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

Be aware of the contrasting musical styles: the separated style with accents, and the smoother style in the unaccented sections.

Distinguish between different dynamic markings. Mezzo forte is less loud than forte, and mezzo piano is softer than that.

## **MUSIC THEORY**

**KEY:** Concert Eb Major. Review the scale and arpeggio which is printed at the top of each player's part.

(Insert concert Eb Major scale and arpeggio)

## **TIME SIGNATURE**

4/4 - The upper number indicates that there are four beats in each measure, and the lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

## **TEMPO MARKINGS**

Allegro – moderately fast

## **DYNAMIC MARKINGS**

p (piano) - soft

mp (mezzo piano) – moderately soft

mf (mezzo forte) – moderately loud

f (forte) – loud

fp (forte piano) – start the note loud, and immediately play softly

crescendo, cresc. ( ) – gradually get louder


diminuendo ( ) – gradually play softer


## **STYLE INDICATORS**


accent ( ) – emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated

con brio – con = with; brio = vigor or spirit

## **OTHER MARKINGS**

slur (  ) – a curved line that indicates that the notes under it should be played connected

tie (  ) - a curved line that joins two or more notes of the same pitch

fermata (  ) – indicates that a note or rest should be held longer than its normal duration

(end of Lesson Guide for Vision)

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