

		STANDARD REFERENCE
Brave Voices Course Purpose	Students will perform a repertoire from a variety of cultures and time periods, applying vocal technique, rhythm, and solfege at a difficulty level of Medium. They will also perform harmonies and solfege a capella, as well as unaccompanied body percussion.	

Unit Outcome MU.BV.1	Students will transcribe and perform rhythm from a given aural example.	
-------------------------	---	--

Component		
MU.BV.1.1	Write and perform eighth, dotted eighth-sixteenth, and sixteenth notes	S1.B1.1
MU.BV.1.2	Perform music and rhythmic exercises maintaining a steady beat	S6.B1.1

Unit Outcome MU.BV.2	Students will demonstrate aural skills by performing various exercises.	
-------------------------	---	--

Component		
MU.BV.2.1	Sing a selected interval above or below a given starting pitch	S1.B1.1
MU.BV.2.2	Sing their voicing within a piece with intonation	S1.B1.1
MU.BV.2.3	Sight read a piece of music on solfege	S1.B3.1

Unit Outcome MU.BV.3	Students will perform 4-part harmonies in a given key using phrasing and expression.	
-------------------------	--	--

Component		
MU.BV.3.1	Perform 4-part harmonies with pitch and intonation	S1.B2.1
MU.BV.3.2	Sing proper harmonies with pitch and intonation	S5.B2.1
MU.BV.3.3	Sing appropriate intervals, given a starting pitch	S6.B1.1
MU.BV.3.4	Perform music with good phrasing and expression	

Unit Outcome MU.BV.4	Students will identify and compare various genres of music.	
-------------------------	---	--

Component		
MU.BV.4.1	Compare cultural influences on musical pieces	S8.B2.1
MU.BV.4.2	Differentiate pieces of music according to their technical qualities	S8.B2.1
MU.BV.4.3	Identify various genres of music	S9.B2.1

Unit Outcome MU.BV.5	Students will describe characteristics of selected music within a range of musical styles through aural analysis.	
-------------------------	---	--

Component		
MU.BV.5.1	Identify the musical era of a given piece	S8.B3.1
MU.BV.5.2	Describe the cultural influence on a given piece	S8.B3.1

Unit Outcome MU.BV.6	Students will teach mini lessons on selected repertoire.	
-------------------------	--	--

Component		
MU.BV.6.1	List important facts about the piece of music	
MU.BV.6.2	Identify similar pieces of music	
MU.BV.6.3	Describe the cultural influence behind the selected piece	

Unit Outcome MU.BV.7	Students will describe characteristics of selected music within a range of musical styles through aural analysis.	
-------------------------	---	--

Component		
MU.BV.7.1	Identify the musical era of a given piece	S8.B3.1
MU.BV.7.2	Describe the cultural influence on a given piece	S8.B3.1

Brave Voices Required Vocabulary

1. Accelardno (accel.)- Gradually get faster
2. Accent- Stress or emphasis on a note
3. Accidental- Chromatically altered pitch; sharp, flat, or natural
4. Adagio- Very slow
5. Allargando- To slow down and broaden
6. Allegretto-Moderately quick; a little less than allegro
7. Allegro- Quick and lively
8. Anacrusis- The pick up beat
9. Andante- Moderately slow; “flowing” movement; walking tempo
10. Animato- With animation; with life
11. Aria- A long, accompanied song for a solo voice, typically one in an opera or oratorio
12. Articulations- Slurring and tonguing patterns; lengths of notes
13. Cesura- A pause to divide phrases; a stopping point (railroad tracks)
14. Chromatic- By half steps
15. Clef- Symbol to indicate the exact pitch of notes on the staff
16. Coda- The ending section of a piece
17. Con- With
18. Crescendo (cresc.)- Gradually get louder
19. Decrescendo (decresc.)- Gradually get softer
20. Diatonic- Scalewise
21. Diminuendo (dim.)- Gradually get softer
22. Divisi- Divide the part
23. D.C.- Da Capo; go back to the beginning of the piece
24. D.S.- Dal Segno; go back to the segno or sign
25. Dolce- Sweetly
26. Dot (.)- Adds half the value of the note to the note
27. Double Bar Line- indicates a change in the music (key/tempo)
28. Duplet- A group of two notes where three normally fit
29. Dynamics- Indicates how loudly or softly to play
30. Enharmonics- Notes that sound the same but are written differently
31. Enunciation- to properly pronounce words
32. Espressivo- With great expression or emotion
33. Falsetto- a method of voice production used by male singers to sing notes higher than their normal range
34. Fermata- A pause or hold; hold out until the director cuts you off
35. Fine- Finished or end
36. Flat- Lowers a note by a half step
37. Forte (f)- Loud
38. FortePiano (fp)- strike the note loudly then immediately quiet; typically followed by a cresc.
39. Fortissimo (ff)- Very Loud
40. Giocoso- Humorously or playfully

41. Grace Note- Written as a small note; indicates a quick note prior to the main note (ornament)
42. Grave- Very slow and solemn
43. Interval- Distance from one tone to another
44. Intonation- The act of playing in tune; with good pitch
45. Key Signature- Sign(s) indicating the key of the composition
46. Largo- Very slow and broad
47. Ledger Lines- Short lines above or below the staff that extend the staff
48. Legato- Smooth and connected
49. Lento- Very Slow
50. L'istesso Tempo- Keep the same tempo
51. Maestoso- Majestically; with dignity
52. Marcato- Accented; precise
53. Melody- An organized succession of tones
54. Messa Di Voce- a vocal technique that involves a gradual crescendo and diminuendo while sustaining a single pitch; placing the voice
55. Mezzo Forte (mf)- Moderately loud
56. Mezzo Piano (mp)- Moderately soft
57. Moderato- Moderate
58. Molto- Much
59. Morendo- Dying or fading away
60. Moto- Motion
61. Natural- Returns a note to its natural state; removes a flat or sharp in the key or measure)
62. Octave- Distance of eight notes
63. Phrase- Musical sentence usually consisting of at least four measures
64. Pianissimo (pp)- Very soft
65. Piano (p)- Soft
66. Poco A Poco- Little by little
67. Poco Meno Mosso- A little less motion
68. Poco Piu Mosso- A little more motion
69. Prestissimo- As fast as the performer can play (faster than presto)
70. Presto- Fastest speed in normal playing
71. Portamento- A slide from one note to the other
72. Quartet- A group of four instruments/voices
73. Rallentando (rall.)- Gradually get slower and broader
74. Repeat- to do again
75. Rest- Symbol indicating silence
76. Ritardando (rit.)- gradually get slower
77. Rubato- The temporary disregarding of strict tempo to allow an expressive quickening or slackening, usually without altering the overall pace
78. Scale- A series of tones within an octave
79. Segno- Sign; indicates location to repeat back to
80. Senza- Without
81. Sforzando (sfz)- Strong accents
82. Sharp (#)- Raises a note a half step

83. Simile- Continued in a similar fashion
84. Slur- Two or more notes of different pitch connected
85. Soft Palate- The fleshy, flexible part toward the back of the roof of the mouth
86. Soli- Entire section plays solo
87. Solo- One person plays the part
88. Sordino-Muted
89. Staccato- Short and detached
90. Staccatissimo- As short and detached as possible
91. Stringendo- Gradually get faster
92. Subito (sub.)- Suddenly
93. Syncopation- A rhythmic effect which places emphasis on a weak part of the measure
94. A Tempo- Go back to the tempo before the last tempo change
95. Tempo- Rate of speed; how fast or slow to play
96. Tempo I- Go back to the beginning tempo (first tempo)
97. Tenuto- Dash meaning to give full value to the note
98. Tie- Two or more notes of the same pitch connected; add their time values together
99. Time Signature- Sign indicating the number of beats in each measure and what gets one beat
100. Tremolo- Rapid back and forth motion between two different notes; not diatonic
101. Trill- Rapid back and forth motion with the above neighbor note; in the key
102. Trio- A group of three instruments/voices
103. Triplet- A group of three notes where two normally fit
104. Tutti- All play; everyone in the ensemble
105. Unison- Everybody plays the same pitches or rhythms
106. Vivace- Lively