

		STANDARD REFERENCE
Concert Choir 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 Easy.	

Unit Outcome MU.CC.1	Students will transcribe and perform rhythm from a given aural example.	
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Component		
MU.CC.1.1	Write and perform eighth, dotted eighth-sixteenth, and sixteenth notes	S1.B1.1
MU.CC.1.3	Perform music and rhythmic exercises maintaining a steady beat	S6.B1.1

Unit Outcome MU.CC.2	Students will use vocal technique when singing varied repertoire.	
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Component		
MU.CC.2.1	Sing with proper posture	S1.B3.1
MU.CC.2.2	Sing with proper breath support	S1.B3.1

Unit Outcome MU.CC.3	Students will demonstrate their aural skills by performing musical examples.	
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Component		
MU.CC.3.1	Determine the melody of a given example	S5.B2.1
MU.CC.3.2	Sing a given example with proper rhythm and duration of the notes	S5.B2.1

Unit Outcome MU.CC.4	Students will critique various performances using a rubric and describe the period the music is from with correct terminology.	
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Component		
MU.CC.4.1	Compare and contrast performances to exemplary models	S7.B2.2
MU.CC.4.2	Assess the expression of a given performance group	S7.B1.1
MU.CC.4.3	Compare and contrast styles of music	S8.B2.1
MU.CC.4.4	Define terminology	S6.B2.1

Unit Outcome MU.CC.5	Students will describe characteristics of selected music within a range of musical styles through aural analysis.	
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Component		
MU.CC.5.1	Identify the musical era of a given piece	S8.B3.1
MU.CC.5.2	Describe the cultural influence on a given piece	S8.B3.1

Unit Outcome MU.CC.6	Students will reproduce musical terminology required in every day production of music.	
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Component		
MU.CC.6.1	Identify notes on the treble and bass clef	S5.B1.1
MU.CC.6.2	Identify specific intervals using solfege	S5.B1.1
MU.CC.6.3	Differentiate steps and leaps	S5.B1.1

Unit Outcome MU.CC.7	Students will compose and perform music using specific guidelines.	
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Component		
MU.CC.7.1	Develop a melodic rhythm in simple meter	
MU.CC.7.2	Create a melody using steps and/or leaps	
MU.CC.7.3	Apply solfege to composition	
MU.CC.7.4	Perform composition with a steady beat and correct solfege	

Unit Outcome MU.CC.8	Students will teach a mini-lesson on selected repertoire.	
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Component		
MU.CC.8.1	List important facts about the piece of music	S5.B3.1 A
MU.CC.8.2	Identify similar pieces of music	S6.B4.1 A
MU.CC.8.3	Describe the cultural influence behind the selected piece	S9.B1.1
MU.CC.8.4	Combine relevant facts and information into a mini-lesson to teach to the class	

Unit Outcome MU.CC.9	Students will perform syncopated rhythms from a given aural example.	
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Component		
MU.CC.9.1	Apply rhythmic device to syncopated notes (i.e. metronome, GarageBand)	
MU.CC.9.2	Perform syncopated exercises in a rhythm book	
MU.CC.9.3	Transcribe aural examples of syncopated rhythm	
MU.CC.9.4	Identify syncopated notes and note values	
MU.CC.9.5	Compose and perform syncopated rhythms	

## Concert Choir Required Vocabulary

1. Accent- Stress or emphasis on a note
2. Accidental- Chromatically altered pitch; sharp, flat, or natural
3. Adagio- Very slow
4. Allegretto-Moderately quick; a little less than allegro
5. Allegro- Quick and lively
6. Andante- Moderately slow; “flowing” movement; walking tempo
7. Articulations- Slurring and tonguing patterns; lengths of notes
8. Cesura- A pause to divide phrases; a stopping point (railroad tracks)
9. Chromatic- By half steps
10. Clef- Symbol to indicate the exact pitch of notes on the staff
11. Coda- The ending section of a piece
12. Con- With
13. Crescendo (cresc.)- Gradually get louder
14. Decrescendo (decresc.)- Gradually get softer
15. Diatonic- Scalewise
16. Diminuendo (dim.)- Gradually get softer
17. Divisi- Divide the part
18. D.C.- Da Capo; go back to the beginning of the piece
19. D.S.- Dal Segno; go back to the segno or sign
20. Dolce- Sweetly
21. Dot (.)- Adds half the value of the note to the note
22. Double Bar Line- indicates a change in the music (key/tempo)
23. Dynamics- Indicates how loudly or softly to play
24. Enharmonics- Notes that sound the same but are written differently
25. Enunciation- to properly pronounce words
26. Espressivo- With great expression or emotion
27. Falsetto- a method of voice production used by male singers to sing notes higher than their normal range
28. Fermata- A pause or hold; hold out until the director cuts you off
29. Fine- Finished or end
30. Flat- Lowers a note by a half step
31. Forte (f)- Loud
32. Fortissimo (ff)- Very Loud
33. Interval- Distance from one tone to another
34. Intonation- The act of playing in tune; with good pitch
35. Key Signature- Sign(s) indicating the key of the composition
36. Ledger Lines- Short lines above or below the staff that extend the staff
37. Legato- Smooth and connected
38. Maestoso- Majestically; with dignity
39. Marcato- Accented; precise
40. Melody- An organized succession of tones
41. Messa Di Voce- a vocal technique that involves a gradual crescendo and diminuendo while sustaining a single pitch; placing the voice
42. Mezzo Forte (mf)- Moderately loud

43. Mezzo Piano (mp)- Moderately soft
44. Moderato- Moderate
45. Molto- Much
46. Natural- Returns a note to its natural state; removes a flat or sharp in the key or measure)
47. Octave- Distance of eight notes
48. Phrase- Musical sentence usually consisting of at least four measures
49. Pianissimo (pp)- Very soft
50. Piano (p)- Soft
51. Poco A Poco- Little by little
52. Poco Meno Mosso- A little less motion
53. Poco Piu Mosso- A little more motion
54. Portamento- A slide from one note to the other
55. Quartet- A group of four instruments/voices
56. Rallentando (rall.)- Gradually get slower and broader
57. Repeat- to do again
58. Rest- Symbol indicating silence
59. Ritardando (rit.)- gradually get slower
60. Scale- A series of tones within an octave
61. Segno- Sign; indicates location to repeat back to
62. Sharp (#)- Raises a note a half step
63. Slur- Two or more notes of different pitch connected
64. Soft Palate- The fleshy, flexible part toward the back of the roof of the mouth
65. Soli- Entire section plays solo
66. Solo- One person plays the part
67. Staccato- Short and detached
68. Syncopation- A rhythmic effect which places emphasis on a weak part of the measure
69. A Tempo- Go back to the tempo before the last tempo change
70. Tempo- Rate of speed; how fast or slow to play
71. Tempo I- Go back to the beginning tempo (first tempo)
72. Tie- Two or more notes of the same pitch connected; add their time values together
73. Time Signature- Sign indicating the number of beats in each measure and what gets one beat
74. Trio- A group of three instruments/voices
75. Triplet- A group of three notes where two normally fit
76. Tutti- All play; everyone in the ensemble
77. Unison- Everybody plays the same pitches or rhythms
78. Vivace- Lively