

LESSON 39

TEMPO MARKINGS AND OTHER MUSICAL SYMBOLS

Tempo marks indicate how slow or fast the music plays.

Largo = very slow - broadly

Adagio = slow

Moderato = moderate





Ritardando = gradually get slower

Allegro = fast

Presto = very fast

Accelerando = gradually get faster





Other musical symbols guide the performer in interpreting the music piece.

	=	Fermata - means: hold the note longer than its normal value
	=	Accent - means: play the note a little louder
	=	Staccato - means: play the note short
	=	Tenuto - means: hold the note for its full value

1. Write the tempo markings for the following speeds:

- fast: **Allegro**
- gradually getting faster: **Accelerando**
- very slow: **Largo**
- moderate: **Moderato**
- very fast: **Presto**
- slow: **Adagio**
- gradually getting slower: **Ritardando**

2. Draw the symbol that means:

-  = hold the note longer than its normal value
-  = hold the note for its full value
-  = play the note short
-  = play the note a little louder

3. Sing the following lines on the syllable "Tah" carefully observing the tempo markings, dynamics, and other musical symbols.



The image shows three musical staves for singing practice. The first staff is in 3/4 time, starting with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a fermata, and ending with a forte (f) dynamic. The second staff is in 2/4 time, starting with mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, including accents (>) and staccato (•) markings, and ending with a forte (ff) dynamic. The third staff is in 4/4 time, starting with mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic, including an accelerando and crescendo marking, and ending with a forte (f) dynamic.