

AMEB Exam Cheat Sheet

NB: this simply is a practise sheet to help with exam questions and answers.

Circle Dance (Ferdinand Beyer)

What does the title mean?

Circle Dance is a short piece from a larger work by Beyer. Op. means 'work number' or opus. A circle dance is traditionally a folk dance done in a circle, with participants holding hands.

What key is this in?

Bars 1 to 8 are in A minor. Bars 9 to 16 are in C major.


Notation:


Comodo - comfortable tempo


Metronome marking - around 106 crotchets per minuet $\text{♩} = \text{c. } 106$


mf - mezzo forte - moderately loud *mf*

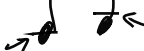
3/4 - time signature - 3 crotchet beats in each bar $\frac{3}{4}$


Treble clef - notes in higher range are written here 

Stave/staff - the 5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on 


Barlines - divides the music into equal bars 


Slurs - play *legato* (smooth and well-connected) 


Ledger lines - lines that are added to notes outside the staff 


Accent - stress the note by playing it loudly 

f - forte - loud *f*

Crescendo - gradually getting louder 


Double bar lines - denotes the end of the piece 

Bar numbers - the small numbers found at the beginning of each line 

Fingering - numbers below and above the notes to show which fingers to use 


Crotchet rest - rest for 1 beat 

Whole bar rest - rest for the whole bar 

Diminuendo - gradually getting softer 

D.C. al Fine - Da capo al Fine - return to the beginning and play to Fine

Fine - end

Tie - hold the notes for the combined value 

Also need to know the note names (eg ABCDEFG) and rhythmical values (eg crotchets, minims, semibreves, quavers etc)