

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

Arietta from Lesson Five Op 42 (Clementi)

What does the title mean?

An arietta is a little song. The right hand contains the song-like melody in this charming simple piece. This piece is from a larger pedagogical work call Lesson Five. Op. = opus.


What key is this in?


C major


Notation:


Allegretto - a little fast and lively

Metronome marking - around 100 crotchets per minute  = c. 100


f - forte - loud 


2/4 - time signature - 2 crotchet beats per bar - simple duple 


Treble clef - notes in higher range are written here 

Bass clef - notes in a lower range are written here 


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


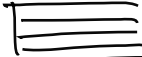
Barlines - divides the music into equal bars 

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

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

Crescendo - gradually getting louder  *cresc.*


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



Diminuendo - gradually getting softer *dim.* 

Flat - lower the note a semitone 

p - piano - soft 

Sharp - raise the note a semitone 

Crotchet rest - rest for 1 beat 

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