Your Name:

Instructor Name:

Course Number:

Date:

1. **Billie’s Blues**

Music changes underneath Billie from an beauty to thrilling and then into melodious movement. The words timbre can be described as pure and mellow, these two words describe Billies Voice. The clarinet at 1.21 can be decribed as pitches with one standard octave and a trumpet. While the timbre muted trumpet at1.45 is a C trumpet with brasst touch. The music is more of dancing than listening as it has different tempos and steady tempos.

1. **Take the Train**

The musical instrument that we have not heard is the Piano compostion done by D.Ellingtion. At 0.50 a unison melody is in play which fits directly into the composition. Similarly, the trumpet player uses sycophants as the vibrato is in motion. As it move to 2.04, there is a rise in saxophones as Duke gets higher in his music. The dynamic at 2.14 is characterized by return on dissonance and different chords tolling which resended into a discreet fading of the music.

1. **Suite for Violin and Piano**

The moment that sounds familiar to European art music is the solo violin. The resemblance in European art is comparable gto V. Gupta’s musical performance that incorporates colours and sounds. More so, Jazz music influenced by E. South was a delight for most listeners. In comparison, the examples above are considered as formal since they have a similar grandeur. Nonetheless, there is comtemplation because of the American vernacular and intergraton on the same.

1. **Rhapsody in Blue**

The music produces a piano instrumentalism which is a form of classical baroque. The pianist starts to play at 0.50. whereas the intervals between 0.50, 2.13, and 7.15 minutes is where a professional piaonist can play. The perfomer here is increasing the musical trumpet as the song is on a slowly on climax. Similarly, an artist such as Lang shows facial expression due to the musical instrument and it cannot distract the perfomer. While at 11.47 onwwards there is a change in instriuments due to the piano solo player and the ritornello.

1. **Country Band**

The band is playing a good parody during the introduction part and at the end of the band. Nonetheless, one can write such as piece because they are made of the features of the country bands. A considerable number of artists have played these tunes because of intonations and rhythms which resukts into raucous. ‘Stand up and take dissonance like a man’ implies that people should be able to embrace their part of responsibility without much ado.

1. **Appalachian Spring**

The fact that wedding ceremeonius happens, then at 1.20 is where couples do celebrate their profounf love. From 1.37 through to 1.47 the violin has played a critical role. In 1.57 until 2.04 the clarinet resounds well since they do have a high pitch and positioning. Thereby, the music is rather flowing and tranquil. At the interval of 17.05, the piano interludes well and this creates time. The musical variation is formal which means that it is moderate. From 18.50 until 18.56 the end of the song is signified by a total break.s

1. **Noche de Jaranas**

At 7.48 through to 8:04 there is the sound of trumpets which creates a marvelous sound. The overall mood of the movement is quite compelling and sombre at the same time. Similarly, the conductior conveys the mood with the helped of the film’s director by writing down the scores of composer. While the most important element of music is the nationalism. In the end the dramatic climax is at 5:67 which proves to show the story unobtrusively.