Your Name:

Instructor Name:

Course Number:

Date:

1. **Billie’s Blues**
2. When Billie starts singing, the music changes from beauty to thrilling and then sinks into one of the melodious tunes ever heard.
3. Billie’s voice is described as pure and mellow with reference to the word timbre.
4. At 1:21, the clarinet is pure and thin as it wallows beyond that time frame.
5. At 1:45, the muted trumpet is buzzy and brassy.
6. The music was more of listening than dancing due to the voice of Billie. Her voice is melodious, and therefore, one ought to listen rather than dance.
7. **Take the Train**
8. The bass drum incorporated with the piano is one of the musical instruments that we have not heard in any song this semester.
9. The muted trumpet at 0: 50 is pure and thin.
10. The trumpet player uses most vibrato at the interval of 1:14, and there is a brass compilation.
11. At 2:04, the texture is as harmonic as the ensembles, and the trumpet combines effortlessly.
12. The dynamic from 2:14 onwards is brought about by the dissonant in a "tolling chord'’. Thus, it gives way to different orchestra members to play their part in different time intervals until the discreet end.
13. **Suite for Violin and Piano**
14. At 1:06, the sound is like European art music style since it has some touch of classical music.
15. Blue or Jazz music is at 1.20.
16. The examples above are more formal since they have rhythm and the texture is harmonic.
17. The combination of this classical and American vernacular style is phenomenal to say as it highlights the flavor and beautiful musical sounds.
18. **Rhapsody in Blue**
19. The opening part exposes the Clarinet shown by the glissando that shifts into the high range thereby leading to a ritornello theme.
20. The pianist begins to play at 1.06
21. The section that only a professional pianist should perform is at 1.08.
22. The trumpet at 4:06 sounds weird and vibrate to bring the essence of Octaves. The performer is increasing the tempo and lowering the same that brings out the octave.
23. Lang shows expression on his face as the music is melodious, and he enjoys the same. Thus, this does not distract the performer but enhances his performance.
24. The mood at 11:48 is somber since it creates an interlude between the ritornello and the solo played by Lang.
25. **Country Band**
26. Classical music is just not the ordinary band but an exquisite band aimed at bringing centuries of music together in one piece.
27. The reason why one must write this piece is because of the influence it has on American musical history.
28. At the interval of 0.50, there is a wrong note played.
29. 'Stand up and take dissonance like a man,’ implies that people should be able to embrace their part of responsibility without much ado.
30. **Appalachian Spring**
31. The time interval to 1:20 signifies a somber mood of either a funeral procession or sad moment.
32. The violin is playing solo at 1:37, and at 1:45, both the flute and the Violin are playing solo.
33. The oboe plays a solo from 1:57 through to 2:07
34. The harmony in this section is calm and low tempo.
35. The solo clarinet plays the simple gift in 17:05.
36. The most interesting variation is the slow variation in the introduction as it creates harmony in the musical piece.
37. The most pretty and aesthetic beautiful variation sound is the moderato as it brings serenity to the listener.
38. In the time interval between 18:50 to 18:56, there is an in-meter which shows the varying tempos and speed of the instruments.

1. **Noche de Jaranas**
2. The violin is featured in the section between 7:48 to 8:04
3. The overall mood of this movement is harmonious and melodious.
4. The conductor conveys the mood with a smile on her face.
5. The important element of music is the fact that the conductor takes pride in leading the music.
6. The climax of this movement is at 8:04 as this is the epitome of all the musical instruments in the orchestra.