Worksheet 1

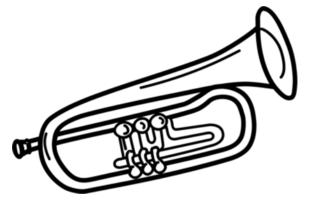
Let's focus on:

Instrument:	Trumpet
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Musician: Stevan

Movement: Promenade I

Musical Concept: Tempo



Pictures at an Exhibition | Promenade I

Mussorgsky wrote 10 movements of music for each piece of art in an exhibit. He also wrote a recurring theme, known as the Promenade, as the soundscape of someone walking from room to room, from piece of art to piece of art. This theme is repeated 4 times in the suite. When you watch the full concert, listen for this theme 4 times. The repetition of the theme resets the listener's ear with a familiar melody and tempo. **Tempo:** the frequency or speed of the beat; the speed you play (fast or slow); helps a composer convey the mood or intensity of the music; measured in beats per minute (bpm).

Examples (from slowest to fastest):

- Grave slow and solemn (20–40 BPM)
- Lento slowly
- Largo broadly
- Adagio slow and stately (literally, "at ease")
- Adagietto rather slow
- Andante at a walking pace (73–77 BPM)
- Moderato moderately
- Allegretto moderately fast
- Allegro fast, quickly and bright
- Vivace lively and fast
- Presto extremely fast (168–177 BPM)
- Prestissimo even faster than Presto

Observation & Comprehension

- 1. Did you recognize the piece of music Stevan is playing at the beginning of the video? What is it? What tempo is it? Choose from the list above.
- 2. What is the first step to making a sound with the trumpet? **Hint:** You don't need a trumpet. *Try it!*
- 3. Why is the trumpet a good choice for *Promenade P*?
- 4. What does Promenade I make you think of?
- 5. If you listen to the full concert, what is different about the Promenade each time you hear it? Is it the same?



Speed Walking

Supplies Required: Space to move

When you walk, the pace you go is the *tempo* of your steps. You might walk *andante*. In what *tempo* do you walk to meet your friends? At what *tempo* do you walk on the beach? What happens to the *tempo* of your steps when you are running late?