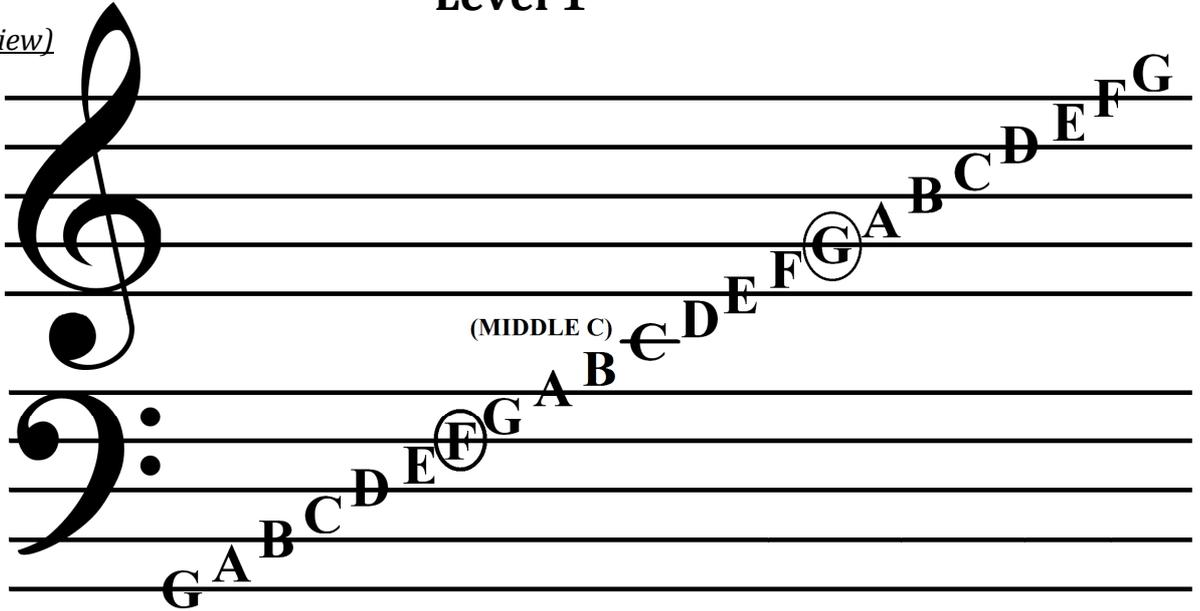


ADVANCED MUSICAL TERMS & DEFINITIONS

Personal Progress Tracker

Level 1

Pitch (Review)



REVIEW FROM INTERMEDIATE:

- Note names in both treble and bass clef
- Solfege syllables and signs
- Review assigned concepts

SKILL TO KNOW:

(Continue to practice dictation of solfege in five-note melodies)
Aurally identify musical examples sung in solfege.

ORDER OF HALF/WHOLE STEPS:

In a major scale, the order of steps is **W W H W W W H**

SKILL TO KNOW: Tell where all whole steps and half steps are in the solfege scale.

DO-RE RE-MI MI-FA FA-SO SO-LA LA-TI TI-DO
(*WHOLE STEPS are underlined, HALF STEPS are not underlined*)

KEY SIGNATURE:



sharps or flats at the beginning of music that tell you where DO is (usually located right after the clef) *The example shows three different key signatures*
All note names shown in the key signature (in all octaves) should be sharped or flatted throughout the entire song.

ORDER OF SHARPS: F# C# G# D# A# E# B#
(in a key signature)

ORDER OF FLATS: Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb Fb
(in a key signature)

Be Able To Hear And Sing:

REVIEW PREVIOUS INTERVALS (DO to DO')				(WITH LOW S, L.)	
DO-RE	DO-SOL	DO-FA	RE - FA	DO-DO'	LA, - DO
RE-DO	SOL-DO	FA-DO	FA - RE	DO-DO'	DO - LA,
DO-MI	MI-SOL	DO-LA	DO-TI	DO'-DO	SOL. - DO
MI-DO	SOL-MI	LA-DO	TI-DO		DO - SOL,

Level 1 (cont.)

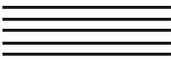
Terms (Review)

SKILL TO REVIEW: Know how to assign solfege and note names to notes.

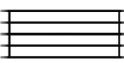
—

- PITCH:** the highness or lowness of sound
- BEAT:** the steady pulse of music
- RHYTHM:** the division of steady beat
- DYNAMICS:** the volume of the music
- ARTICULATION:** the style in which you perform the notes

—

STAFF:  horizontal lines and spaces on which music is written (5 lines, 4 spaces)

BARLINE:  vertical lines that separate measures

MEASURE:  music between two bar lines

DOUBLE BAR LINE: Shows the end of the song


CODA:  an added ending, or "tail"

SEGNO:  a musical sign that marks a section; used with repeats

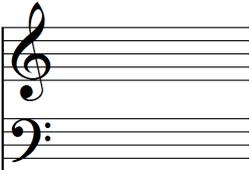
D.S. AL CODA "dal segno al coda"

D.S. al Coda Go (back) to the segno, then skip to the coda when indicated.

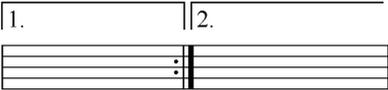
LEDGER LINE(S)  short lines that are added to extend the range of the staff when the notes are too low or too high to be written on the staff.

TREBLE OR G CLEF: The symbol used for notes in the higher pitch range


BASS OR F CLEF: The symbol used for notes in the lower pitch range.


GRAND STAFF: A treble staff and a bass staff connected by a vertical line


REPEAT SIGN: go to the beginning or previous repeat sign at the beginning of a section


1ST AND 2ND ENDING:
Play or sing through the first ending to the repeat sign, then go back to the beginning. When repeating, skip the first ending and go to the second.


Level 1 (cont.)

Terms (Review, cont.)

SHARP:  raises the pitch by one half step

FLAT :  lowers the pitch by one half step

NATURAL:  cancels a previous flat or sharp, including any sharps and flats called for by a key signature.

ACCIDENTAL: a sharp, flat, or natural which is not in the key signature. *Accidentals are placed before a note in a measure and remain in force for the rest of that measure for all with the same pitch name.*

INTERVAL: the distance between two notes

FORTISSIMO *ff* very loud

FORTE: *f* loud

MEZZO FORTE: *mf* medium loud

MEZZO PIANO: *mp* medium soft

PIANO: *p* soft

PIANISSIMO *pp* very soft

CRESCENDO:  *cresc.* to get louder

DECRESCENDO:  *decresc.* to get softer

DIMINUENDO *dim.* getting softer
(same as *decrescendo*)

LEGATO: *legato*
smooth and connected, often shown with a slur

STACCATO:  short and detached

SLUR: a curved line drawn over or under two or more notes of different pitches that indicates legato
(remember: it is a tie if the notes are on the same pitch)



MELODY: the main tune of the song

HARMONY: notes that complement the melody

ACCENT:  to emphasize a note

FERMATA:  hold the note and watch the conductor

Terms Review

TEMPO: the speed of the music

ACCELERANDO: *accel.* to get faster

RITARDANDO: *rit.* ___ gradually get slower

Terms

A TEMPO: *a tempo* Return to the original tempo

Level 2

Be Able To Hear And Sing:

REVIEW PREVIOUS INTERVALS					(WITH LOW S. L.)	NEW INTERVALS
DO-RE	DO-SOL	DO-FA	RE - FA	DO-DO'	LA, - DO	MI-LA
RE-DO	SOL-DO	FA-DO	FA - RE	DO-DO'	DO - LA,	LA-MI
DO-MI	MI-SOL	DO-LA	DO-TI	DO'-DO	SOL. - DO	RE-SOL
MI-DO	SOL-MI	LA-DO	TI-DO		DO - SOL,	SOL-RE

Pitch (Review)

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to identify the names of notes in a musical score (in both treble and bass clef)

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to assign solfege to the notes in a musical score when given DO

Pitch

SKILL TO KNOW: Know how to use a key signature to find DO

LOCATION OF DO FOR SHARPED KEY SIGNATURES

Musical notation showing the location of DO for sharp key signatures. The notes are: G, D, A, E, B, C#, F#, C, C. The notation includes a treble clef and a bass clef, with the notes written on both staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

LOCATION OF DO FOR FLATTED KEY SIGNATURES

Musical notation showing the location of DO for flat key signatures. The notes are: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb. The notation includes a treble clef and a bass clef, with the notes written on both staves. The key signature is one flat (Bb).

Rhythm

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to clap rhythms in the score , including any of the following rhythms:

Musical notation showing various rhythmic patterns. The notation includes a treble clef and a bass clef, with the notes written on both staves. The patterns include quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

Level 2 (cont.)

Rhythm (cont.)

SIMPLE METER: Any meter where each beat can be subdivided into two even pulses or subdivisions

COMPOUND METER: Any meter where each beat can be subdivided in three even pulses or subdivisions

6/8 TIME: A compound meter consisting of six eighth note pulses per measure.
The dotted quarter gets one beat.

NOTE VALUES IN 6/8 TIME:

 = 1 pulse or .33 beat

 = 3 pulses (equal to 1 beat)

 = 1 beat

 = 2 beats

Terms

LEGATO: *legato* smooth and connected, often shown with a slur

SLUR:  a curved line drawn over or under two or more notes of different pitches that indicates legato

Level 3

Pitch

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to aurally identify melodies on a staff in various time signatures, including 4/4, 6/8, etc.

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to find DO and SOL in music when given the key signature.

Rhythm

CUT TIME:  "cut time" – same as 2/2 time: 2 (half note) beats per measure

NOTE VALUES IN CUT TIME (2/2)

 = 1 beat

 = 2 beats

 = .5 beat

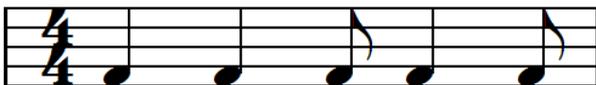
 = 1.5 beats

 = .25 beat

SKILL TO KNOW: Understand how note values differ depending on the time signature (2/2 vs. 4/4 vs. 6/8, etc.)

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to identify a time signature when looking at a piece of music without a listed time signature.

RHYTHMS TO KNOW: (In the following or similar examples, be able to identify where the accent is shifted off of the beat.) BONUS: Clap these rhythms.



Terms

SYNCOPIATION: Shifting the accent off of the beat or accenting a beat that is normally weak.

Level 4

Pitch

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to correctly write a key signature when given DO.

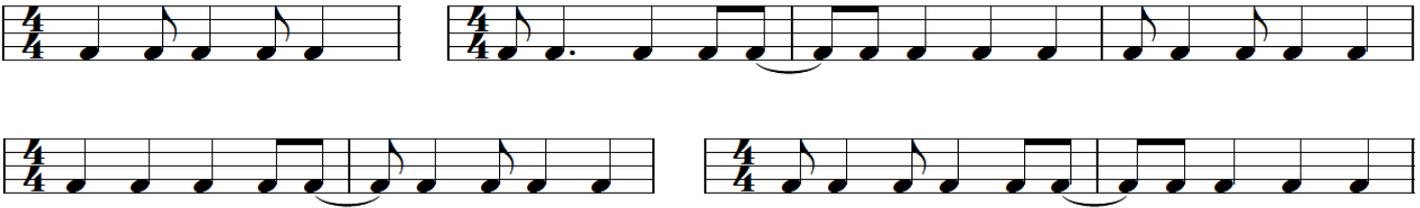
Order of sharps: F# C# G# D# A# E# B#

Order of flats: Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb Fb

Rhythm

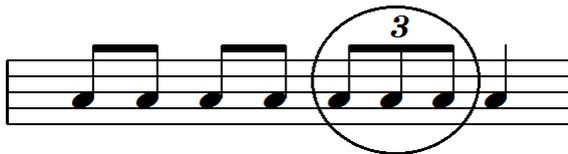
SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to identify a time signature by listening to a musical excerpt

RHYTHMS TO KNOW: Be able to clap the following or similar rhythms containing syncopation.



Terms

TRIPLET:



Three notes fit into the place of two

Bonus

DOLCE: *dolce* "sweet" or "sweetly" (indicates a gently expressive style)

MOLTO: *molto* "very much" or "a lot" (e.g. *molto rit.* = slowing down very much)

POCO: *poco* "(a) little" (e.g. *crescendo poco a poco* = growing louder little by little)

RUBATO: *rubato* "robbed" (literally); sometimes called *tempo rubato* (robbed time)
In music, rubato signifies a rhythmic flexibility or give and take on the length of the notes for purposes of musical expression.

SUBITO: *subito* "immediately" (or suddenly) e.g. *subito piano* = immediately get soft

TENUTO:  "held" (hold the note for its full value)

TUTTI: *tutti* "all" (meaning everyone); generally, *tutti* indicates that all voices should sing

ENHARMONIC: same note, different spelling
(e.g. F# and Gb are the same pitch; similarly B and Cb are enharmonic)

CAESURA:  a grand pause
(like an extended fermata of silence)

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to write a major scale on the staff, starting on any assigned pitch.

Remember the order of half steps in a major scale: W W H W W W H.
Also remember: There is one whole step between every natural note and the next, except between B and C, and between E and F, which are half steps.. (The keyboard is provided for your reference.)

