

| | Term | ANSWERS |
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| 1 | Atonal | Music that is written and performed without regard to any specific key. |
| 2 | Beat | The unit of musical rhythm. |
| 3 | Cadence | A sequence of chords that brings an end to a phrase, either in the middle or the end of a composition. |
| 4 | Canon | A musical form where the melody or tune is imitated by individual parts at regular intervals. The individual parts may enter at different measures and pitches. The tune may also be played at different speeds, backwards, or inverted. |
| 5 | Chamber music | Written for 2 to 10 solo parts featuring one instrument to a part. Each part bears the same importance. |
| 6 | Chant | Singing in unison, texts in a free rhythm. Similar to the rhythm of speech. |
| 7 | Chorale | A hymn sung by the choir and congregation often in unison. |
| 8 | Chord progression | A string of chords played in succession. |
| 9 | Chromatic scale | Includes all twelve notes of an octave. |
| 10 | Concert master | The first violin in an orchestra. |
| 11 | Consonance | Groups of tones that are harmonious when sounded together as in a chord. |
| 12 | Counterpoint | Two or three melodic lines played at the same time. |
| 13 | Development | Where the musical themes and melodies are developed, written in sonata form. |
| 14 | Drone | Dull, monotonous tone such as a humming or buzzing sound. Also a bass note held under a melody. |
| 15 | Duet | A piece of music written for two vocalists or instrumentalists. |
| 16 | Elegy | An instrumental lament with praise for the dead. |
| 17 | Encore | A piece of music played at the end of a recital responding to the audiences enthusiastic reaction to the performance, shown by continuous applause. |
| 18 | Energico | A symbol in sheet music a direction to play energetically. |
| 19 | Enharmonic Interval | Two notes that differ in name only. The notes occupy the same position. For example: C sharp and D flat. |
| 20 | Ensemble | The performance of either all instruments of an orchestra or voices in a chorus. |
| 21 | Espressivo | A direction to play expressively. |
| 22 | Etude | A musical composition written solely to improve technique. Often performed for artistic interest. |
| 23 | Fifth | The interval between two notes. Three whole tones and one semitone make up the distance between the two notes. |
| 24 | Finale | Movement or passage that concludes the musical composition. |
| 25 | Form | The structure of a piece of music. |

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| 26 | Fourth | The interval between two notes. Two whole tones and one semitone make up the distance between the two notes. |
| 27 | Fugue | A composition written for three to six voices. Beginning with the exposition, each voice enters at different times, creating counterpoint with one another. |
| 28 | Glissando | Sliding between two notes. |
| 29 | Grandioso | Word to indicate that the movement or entire composition is to be played grandly. |
| 30 | Grazioso | Word to indicate the movement or entire composition is to be played gracefully. |
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| 31 | Harmony | Pleasing combination of two or three tones played together in the background while a melody is being played. |
| 32 | Homophony | Music written to be sung or played in unison. |
| 33 | Instrumentation | Arrangement of music for a combined number of instruments. |
| 34 | Interpretation | The expression the performer brings when playing his instrument. |
| 35 | Interval | The distance in pitch between two notes. |
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| 36 | Intonation | The manner in which tones are produced with regard to pitch. |
| 37 | Introduction | The opening section of a piece of music or movement. |
| 38 | Key | System of notes or tones based on and named after the key note. |
| 39 | Major | One of the two modes of the tonal system. Music written in this key has a positive affirming character. |
| 40 | March | A form of music written for marching in two-step time. |
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| 41 | Medley | Often used in overtures, a composition that uses passages from other movements of the composition in its entirety. |
| 42 | Minor | One of the two modes of the tonal system. This mode can be identified by the dark, melancholic mood. |
| 43 | Modes | Either of the two octave arrangements in modern music. Either major or minor. |
| 44 | Modulation | To shift to another key. |
| 45 | Motif | Primary theme or subject that is developed. |
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| 46 | Movement | A separate section of a larger composition. |
| 47 | Musicology | The study of forms, history, science, and methods of music. |
| 48 | Neoclassical | Movement in music where the characteristics are crisp and direct. |
| 49 | Nonet | A composition written for nine instruments. |
| 50 | Notation | First developed in the 8th century, methods of writing music. |
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| 51 | Octave | Eight full tones above the key note where the scale begins and ends. |
| 52 | Octet | A composition written for eight instruments. |
| 53 | Opera | A drama where the words are sung instead of spoken. |
| 54 | Orchestra | A large group of instrumentalists playing together. |
| 55 | Orchestration | Arranging a piece of music for an orchestra. Also, the study of music. |
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| 56 | Ostinato | A repeated phrase. |
| 57 | Parody | A composition based on previous work. A common technique used in Medieval and Renaissance music. |
| 58 | Part | A line in a contrapuntal work performed by an individual voice or instrument. |
| 59 | Partial | A harmonic given off by a note when it is played. |
| 60 | Pentatonic Scale | A musical scale having five notes. For example: the five black keys of a keyboard make up a pentatonic scale. |
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| 61 | Phrase | A single line of music played or sung. A musical sentence. |
| 62 | Polytonality | Combination of two or more keys being played at the same time. |
| 63 | Prelude | A short piece originally preceded by a more substantial work, also an orchestral introduction to opera, however not lengthy enough to be considered an overture. |
| 64 | Quartet | A set of four musicians who perform a composition written for four parts. |
| 65 | Quintet | A set of five musicians who perform a composition written for five parts. |
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| 66 | Recapitulation | A reprise. |
| 67 | Recital | A solo concert with or without accompaniment. |
| 68 | Relative major and minor | The major and minor keys that share the same notes in that key. For example: A minor shares the same note as C major. |
| 69 | Reprise | To repeat a previous part of a composition generally after other music has been played. |
| 70 | Requiem | A dirge, hymn, or musical service for the repose of the dead. |
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| 71 | Resonance | When several strings are tuned to harmonically related pitches, all strings vibrate when only one of the strings is struck. |
| 72 | Round | A canon where the melody is sung in two or more voices. After the first voice begins, the next voice starts singing after a couple of measures are played in the preceding voice. All parts repeat continuously. |
| 73 | Rubato | An important characteristic of the Romantic period. It is a style where the strict tempo is temporarily abandoned for a more emotional tone. |
| 74 | Scale | Successive notes of a key or mode either ascending or descending. |
| 75 | Septet | A set of seven musicians who perform a composition written for seven parts. |

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| 76 | Serenade | A lighthearted piece, written in several movements, usually as background music for a social function. |
| 77 | Sextet | A set of six musicians who perform a composition written for six parts. |
| 78 | Slide | A glissando or portamento. Also refers to the moving part of a trombone. |
| 79 | Slur | A curve over notes to indicate that a phrase is to be played legato. |
| 80 | Staff | Made up of five horizontal parallel lines and the spaces between them on which musical notation is written. |
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| 81 | Suite | A loose collection of instrumental compositions. |
| 82 | Symphony | Three to four movement orchestral piece, generally in sonata form. |
| 83 | Tempo | Indicating speed. |
| 84 | Tessitura | The range of an instrumental or a vocal part. |
| 85 | Theme | A melodic or, sometimes a harmonic idea presented in a musical form. |
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| 86 | Timbre | Tone color, quality of sound that distinguishes one verse or instrument to another. It is determined by the harmonies of sound. |
| 87 | Time Signature | A numeric symbol in sheet music determining the number of beats to a measure. |
| 88 | Tonality | The tonal characteristics determined by the relationship of the notes to the tone. |
| 89 | Tone | The intonation, pitch, and modulation of a composition expressing the meaning, feeling, or attitude of the music. |
| 90 | Tonic | The first tone of a scale also known as a keynote. |
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| 91 | Tremolo | Quick repetition of the same note or the rapid alternation between two notes. |
| 92 | Trill | Rapid alternation between notes that are a half tone or whole tone apart. |
| 93 | Triple time | Time signature with three beats to the measure. |
| 94 | Triplet | Three notes played in the same amount of time as one or two beats. |
| 95 | Tritone | A chord comprised of three whole tones resulting in an augmented fourth or diminished fifth. |
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| 96 | Twelve-tone music | Music composed such that each note is used the same number of times. |
| 97 | Unison | Two or more voices or instruments playing the same note simultaneously. |
| 98 | Virtuoso | A person with notable technical skill in the performance of music. |
| 99 | Waltz | A dance written in triple time, where the accent falls on the first beat of each measure. |
| 100 | Whole-tone scale | A scale consisting of only whole-tone notes. Such a scale consists of only 6 notes. |