

1st Semester Final Exam Study Guide

MUSICAL TERMS

A tempo - Back to original tempo. Used to restore the normal tempo of a piece after it has been interrupted.

Accelerando (accel.) - "Quickening (the time). "Getting faster."

Agitato - "Agitated" Restless and wild.

Allargando - "Getting broader."

Allargando molto - Much broader. Slower.

Allegro - Lively tempo.

Andante - Walking speed.

Cantabile - Singing style.

Con - "With."

Con sordino - "With mute."

Cresc poco a poco - Louder little by little.

Crescendo (cresc.) - Get louder

Detache - Separate bow/separated.

Diminuendo (dim.) - Get softer.

Dolce - Sweet. Gentle

Espressivo (espresso) - Expressively.

Fermata - To hold.

Forte (f) - Loud.

Forzando (fz) - "Forcing." Strong accenting . Giving a strong accent on a single note or chord. It is sometimes abbreviated to **sfz** or **sf**.

Grazioso - graceful.

Marcato - Marked, emphatic.

Meno - Less.

Mezzo forte (mf) - Medium loud.

Mezzo piano (mp) - Medium soft.

Molto - Much.

Piano (p) - Soft.

Piu presto - More fast.

Pizzicato (pizz.) - Pluck.

Portato - Sometimes called the *mezzo-staccato*, indicated by a combination of slur and dots, the notes are to be slightly detached.

Presto - Fast. Brisk.

Sempre - "Always." "Still."

Senza Sordino - Without mute.

Simile (sim .) - "Like, similar." Continue in same way.

Slur - A curved line over or under a group of notes which indicates that they are to be played or sung smoothly.

Sostenuto - "Sustained." A direction to sustain the tone, which is usually equivalent to slowing the tempo.

Spiccato - "Clearly articulated. The term is used in string playing for a light staccato played with the middle or close to the frog and a loose wrist.

Staccato - "Detached."

Stringendo - "Tightening." Increase in tension and (usually) accelerating the tempo.

Tenuto (ten.) - Indication that a single note or chord should be held for its full value (or even longer) in a context in which the performer might be inclined to play it.

Tranquillo - "Calm"

Tutti - "all" Term used, most often in concertos, to indicate an entrance of the full orchestra, as distinct from passages for the soloist.

Trill (tr) - An ornament consisting of the rapid alternation of a note with the note a second above.

From Mao to Mozart Video - Please click below

<https://youtu.be/xZ6Ulr8Njk>

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