

## 2011-2012 BBHHS Orchestra Study Guide

TERM	DEFINITION
1 Accelerando	Gradually get faster
2 Accidentals	Notes that are not in the key signature
3 Bar Line	Lines in a staff that separates measures
4 Cantabile	in singing style (lyrical and flowing)
5 Coda	The last part of a piece
6 con brio	With vigor and spirit
7 con fuoco	with fire
8 con moto	with motion
9 Da Capo al fine	Go back to the beginning, play to the Fine
10 Del segno al fine	Go back to the sign, play to the Fine.
11 Dolce	Sweetly
12 Dynamics	degree of loudness or softness of a note
13 Enharmonic Notes	Notes that sound the same, but are spelled different
14 Espressivo	expressively
15 Fermata	Hold a note longer than its original value
16 First/Second Endings	Play the first part, repeat and then play the second part.
17 Ledger Lines	Extends the staff either above or below
18 Legato	Smooth and connected
19 Measure	The notes between two bar lines on a staff
20 Meno mosso	Less Movement, or slower
21 Metronome marking	Number that dictates the beats per minute.
22 Moderato	Moderate Tempo
23 Phrase	Musical unit; Often the melody
24 Piu Mosso	More Movement
25 Poco a poco	little by little
26 Rallentando	gradual slowing down (abbreviation: rall.)
27 Ritardando	immediate slowing down (abbreviation: rit. or more specifically, ritard.)
28 Rubato	free adjustment of tempo for expressive purposes
29 Senza	Without
30 Slur	Connects notes of different pitches
31 Solo	Play alone
32 Staccato	Short, detached
33 Staff	Five lines and four spaces that indicate s pitch and rhythm
34 subito	suddenly
35 Tenuto	Hold a note for its full value
36 Tie	Connects notes of the same pitch
37 Time Signature	How many beats are in each bar and which note value receives one beat
38 Tutti	"All". The opposite of Solo.

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## Dynamics

1 Fortissimo (ff)	Very Loud
2 Forte (f)	Loud
3 Mezzo (mf, mp)	Medium (ex: mf is medium loud)
4 Piano (p)	Soft dynamics
5 Pianissimo (pp)	Very Soft dynamics
6 Crescendo	Gradually get louder
7 Decrescendo	Gradually get softer

## Bowings

1 Arco	To use the bow
2 Col Legno	The wood of the bow produces the sound instead of the hair
3 Detache'	Smooth, seperate bows
4 Jete'	Bow thrown onto the string, then bounces without controlling the ricochet.
5 Loure	A series of notes performed in a single bow direction pulsating within continuous tonal duration.
6 Marcato	Detache', but with a separation between notes and more articulation.
7 Martele	Articulation that varies from Light to Heavy with space between each note
8 Pizzicatto	To pluck the string with your right hand
9 Ponticello	Play as close to the bridge as possible
10 Spiccato	Bouncing strokes at the balance point (Brush stroke)
11 Sul Tasto	To play over the fingerboard
12 Tremolo	A series of short separate bows played between the middle and the tip of the bow

## Style Periods

1 Medieval	600-1400
2 Renaissance	1400-1600
3 Baroque	1600-1750
4 Classical	1750-1820
5 Romantic	1820-1900
6 20th Century	1901- present

## Dates

## Tempos Metronome Marking

1 Adagio — slow and stately (literally, "at ease") (66–76 bpm)
2 Allegro — fast and bright or "march tempo" (120–168 bpm)
3 Andante — at a walking pace (76–108 bpm)
4 Andante Moderato — a bit faster than andante
5 Andantino – slightly faster than andante
6 Grave — slow and solemn
7 Largo — very slow (40–60 bpm), like lento
8 Moderato — moderately (108–120 bpm)
9 Prestissimo — extremely fast (more than 200bpm)
10 Presto — very fast (168–200 bpm)
11 Tranquillo — tranquil
12 Vivace — lively and fast (168–180 bpm)(quicker than allegro.)

## Time Signature

*How many beats in a measure*

*Which type of note receives 1 beat*

## Scales

#	G(1), D(2), A(3), E(4)	Gm, Dm, Am
b	F(1), Bb(2), Eb(3)	<b>***To make a major scale into minor, you lower scale degrees 3,6 and 7***</b>
	C (no #, no b)	