

Musical Terms Pre Test

Match the possible definitions to the following terms

Term	Definition Letter		
1 st & 2 nd Ending		Hand Position	Staff
Accent		Instrument Angle	Tacet
Accidental		Interval	Tempo
Allegro		Introduction	Theme
Andante		Key Signature	Tie
Arpeggio		Ledger Line	Time Signature
Articulations		Largo	Tonic
Bar Line		Legato	Treble Clef
Bass Clef		Lines & Spaces	Trio
Breath Mark		Lip Slur	Tutti
C		Long Rest	Unison
Chord		Long Tones	Variation
Chromatic Scale		March	Warm Up
Counting		Measure	Whole Note
Crescendo		Mezzo Forte	Whole Rest
D. C. Al Fine		Mezzo Piano	2/4
Decrescendo		Moderato	3/4
Divisi		Natural	4/4
Dotted Half Note		One-Measure Repeat	2/2
Dotted Quarter Note		Phrase	
Double Bar		Piano	
Duet		Pick-Up Notes	
Dynamics		Quarter Note	
Eighth Note		Repeat Sign	
Embouchure		Ritardando	
Enharmonic Tones		Round	
Fermata		Scale	
Fine		Sharp	
Flat		Sixteenth Note	
Forte		Slur	
Fortissimo		Soli	
Half Note		Solo	
		Staccato	

Definitions

- A. A series of exercises at the beginning of practice
- B. A traditional musical style for bands characterized by crisp, accented notes
- C. All play
- D. An exercise to strengthen the embouchure
- E. Attack the note louder
- F. Cancels a flat or sharp
- G. Collection of pitches arranged from lowest to highest or highest to lowest
- H. Curved line that connects two notes of the same pitch
- I. Curved line that connects two or more notes of different pitches
- J. Distance between two notes
- K. Divides the music staff into measures
- L. Do not play
- M. Everyone plays the same notes and rhythms
- N. F clef; read by bassoon, trombone, baritone, tuba, & timpani
- O. Finish
- P. First note of a scale; chord built on first note of a scale
- Q. Four beats per measure; quarter note gets one beat
- R. G clef; read by flute, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, and mallet percussion
- S. Go back to the beginning and play until the *Fine*
- T. Gradually play louder
- U. Gradually play softer
- V. Gradually slow the tempo
- W. Hold note or rest longer than its usual value
- X. Lines and spaces on which music is written
- Y. Loud
- Z. Loudness or softness of music
- AA. Lowers the pitch of a note 1/2 step
- BB. Main musical idea in a piece of music
- CC. Marks the end of the music
- DD. Medium loud
- EE. Medium soft
- FF. Moderate speed
- GG. Moderately Slow
- HH. Mouth formation used to play an instrument
- II. Musical style where players start at the beginning, but at different times
- JJ. Musical thought or sentence
- KK. Note or notes that come before first full measure
- LL. Notes of a Chord Played one at a time
- MM. One person plays
- NN. Part of the section plays the top notes and part of the section plays the bottom notes
- OO. Play 1st ending first time through; then, repeat music, skip first ending, and play 2nd ending
- PP. Played by 2 players
- QQ. Quick and Lively
- RR. Raises the pitch of a note 1/2 step
- SS. Receives 1 1/2 counts in 4/4 time
- TT. Receives 1 count in cut time
- UU. Receives 1/2 count in C time
- VV. Receives 1/4 count in 4/4 time
- WW. Receives 2 counts in cut time
- XX. Receives 3 counts in 4/4 time
- YY. Receives one beat in 4/4 time
- ZZ. Repeat from beginning or repeat section of music between repeat signs
- AAA. Repeat the previous measure
- BBB. Repeated musical idea which has been slightly changed in some way from the original
- CCC. Rest the number of measures indicated
- DDD. Same as 4/4
- EEE. Section of music that precedes the first theme
- FFF. Separated, detached style
- GGG. Sharp, Flat, or Natural
- HHH. Sharps or flats stated right after the clef
- III. Short line used to extend the staff
- JJJ. Slow
- KKK. Slurring two notes with the same fingering or slide position (brass)
- LLL. Smooth and connected
- MMM. Soft
- NNN. Space between two bar lines; also known as a "bar"
- OOO. Speed of music
- PPP. System of numbers and symbols used to determine rhythm
- QQQ. Take a breath
- RRR. The components which create a staff
- SSS. The position while playing
- TTT. The relationship between you and your instrument
- UUU. Three beats per measure; quarter note gets one beat
- VVV. Three players at a time
- WWW. Top number tells you number of counts in each measure; bottom number tells you the type of note that receives one count
- XXX. Two beats per measure; half note gets one beat
- YYY. Two beats per measure; quarter note gets one beat
- ZZZ. Two notes that are written differently, but sound the same and are fingered the same
- AAAA. Two or more pitches sounded at the same time
- BBBB. Type of attack used to play a note or group of notes
- CCCC. Very loud
- DDDD. Whole section plays