

2012-09-12

- Melody = Tune: like a musical sentence
- Phrase = division of a melody (like one line of a poem) (4 measures) not a complete musical thought
- Sequence = repeated melody at higher or lower pitch
- Theme = melody for a long piece of music
- Cadence = notes or chords that end a melody or section
 - Complete cadence = sounds finished
 - incomplete = expect to hear more
- Staccato = choppy - disconnected
- Legato = smooth - connected
- Music form - techniques:
 - Repetition = gives unity and balance
 - Contrast = change = soft, loud; fast, slow; higher, lower; major, minor
 - Variations = rhythm changed, chords changed
 - Forms: A (1st tune), B (2nd tune), A (1st tune) = ABA = 3 part form; A (1st tune), B (2nd tune) = AB = 2 part form
 - Harmony = combination of notes sounded together = chord
 - Triad = the 1-3-5 of a scale
 - Consonance = pleasing
 - Dissonance = not so pleasing, tension
 - Arpeggio = notes of chord sounded one at a time
 - Texture = Dictionary = "connection of threads" woven together ; in music, the "threads" are melody and harmony
- Monophonic = one melody, no accompaniment
- Homophonic = one melody with chords
- Polyphonic = more than one melody all together and each melody of equal importance

- Major scale interval = page 50-51
- Key signature: number of sharp(#) or flat(b) = what note the scale starts on
- 1 (whole) 2 (whole) 3 (half) 4 (whole) 5 (whole) 6 (whole) 7 (half) 8
- Chromatic scale = all notes from C to C (p. 53) (12 or 13 notes)
- Key of a signature:
 - For sharps, the line or space above the last sharp, reading them from left to right = the key of the scale
 - For flats:
 - one flat = F
 - two flats, second to last flat is on the line or space of the key (and you need to specify that the key is "flat" - for example, "B^b", not just "B")