

Quizlet

Classic Music Glossary Terms

NOME _____

7 termini da abbinare

1. ____ Leading note
 2. ____ Auxiliary note
 3. ____ Interrupted cadence
 4. ____ Aeolian mode
 5. ____ Dorian Mode
 6. ____ Pentatonic scale
 7. ____ Mixolydian mode
- A. a corruption of the perfect cadence in which a sub-mediante chord is used in place of the tonic chord.
 - B. a scale similar to the major scale, but with a flattened 7th note
 - C. The 7th note of a scale, which leads by semitone step to the tonic
 - D. a 5-note scale.
 - E. a note which does not belong to the prevailing harmony (chord), which links two chord notes of the same pitch by step. Auxiliary notes can be diatonic (not requiring an accidental) or chromatic (requiring an accidental and moving by semitone step).
 - F. a scale similar to the minor scale, with a raised 6th and no raised 7th note.
 - G. an ancient scale which is identical to the natural minor scale. See mode.

7 domande a scelta multipla

1. a scale similar to the major scale, but with a raised 4th note.
 - A. Mixolydian mode
 - B. Dorian Mode
 - C. Aeolian mode
 - D. Lydian mode

2. the absence of any recognisable key or tonal centre. In an atonal composition, all pitches are theoretically of equal importance, so there is no tonic.

- A. Dominant
- B. Bitonal
- C. Atonality
- D. Dissonance

3. a sharp, flat or natural found within a bar of music (not in the key signature).

- A. Contrapuntal
- B. Codetta
- C. Accidental
- D. Dorian Mode

4. a harmonic system in which each chord has a particular function or role.

- A. Aeolian mode
- B. Consonance
- C. Parallel chords
- D. Functional Harmony

5. the sustaining or repetition of the dominant note, usually in the bass. A dominant pedal builds expectation for the return of the tonic chord.

- A. Atonality
- B. Imperfect cadence
- C. Dominant
- D. Dominant pedal

6. progression of chords whose roots fall a 5th (or rise a 4th). Often used prior to a perfect cadence.
- A. Circle of fifths
 - B. Passing note
 - C. Parallel chords
 - D. Imperfect cadence
7. a change of key during the course of a piece, due to the use of accidentals. The simplest, and most common, are those to the most closely related keys
- A. Hemiola
 - B. Homophony
 - C. Modulation
 - D. Diminution

6 domande Vero/Falso

1. a series of chords where all notes or voices are moving in similar motion. → Cluster Chord
- Vero
 - Falso
2. to make larger, generally referring to rhythmic values → Inversion
- Vero
 - Falso
3. an ancient scale which divides an octave into five tones and two semitones. Modes were used for composing religious chants in the Middle Ages. Initially, modes contained no sharps or flats, and so could be played using only the white notes of the piano. The principal modes were: → Aeolian mode
- Vero
 - Falso
4. to turn upside down. This can apply to intervals, chords or melodies. → Inversion
- Vero
 - Falso

5. the 5th note of a scale. The second most important chord in any key, after the tonic. → Dominant

- Vero
- Falso

6. A scale used in popular music. An attempt to replicate the "blue notes" of African-American vocal music, where some scale notes, particularly the 3rd and the 7th, are sung at a pitch somewhere between major and minor → Blues scale

- Vero
- Falso

T4
T5
T6