

Quizlet

Classic Glossary Terms.
NOME _____

7 termini da abbinare

1. ____ Contrapuntal
 2. ____ Parallel chords
 3. ____ Leading note
 4. ____ Dorian Mode
 5. ____ Consonance
 6. ____ Lydian mode
 7. ____ Aeolian mode
- A. a scale similar to the minor scale, with a raised 6th and no raised 7th note.
 - B. a scale similar to the major scale, but with a raised 4th note.
 - C. a style of music which makes use of counterpoint. Similar in meaning to polyphonic.
 - D. a series of chords where all notes or voices are moving in similar motion.
 - E. a harmonious or restful sound, e.g. a 3rd, a 6th, or a perfect interval.
 - F. The 7th note of a scale, which leads by semitone step to the tonic
 - G. an ancient scale which is identical to the natural minor scale. See mode.

7 domande a scelta multipla

1. a note which does not belong to the prevailing harmony (chord), which links two other notes by step.
 - A. Leading note
 - B. Aeolian mode
 - C. Auxiliary note
 - D. Passing note

2. 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:

- A. Mode
- B. Aeolian mode
- C. Canon
- D. Homophony

3. Homophony

- A. a style of composition having a single melody line, with a simple accompaniment. Prevalent in the galant and classical periods, and was to some extent, a reaction against the complexity of polyphony in the Renaissance and Baroque periods.
- B. 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
- C. pertaining to a scale containing 5 tones and 2 semitones, such as a major, minor or modal scale. Diatonic harmony consists of chords which are made entirely from scale notes, without containing any foreign notes.
- D. a form of minor scale where the 7th note is raised by a semitone. This allows for a leading note, but creates an augmented 2nd interval between the 6th and 7th notes, which can sound awkward when used melodically.

4. 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. Dominant pedal
- C. Dissonance
- D. Dominant

5. Mixolydian mode

- A. a scale similar to the major scale, but with a flattened 7th note
- B. an ancient scale which is identical to the natural minor scale. See mode.
- C. to make smaller, generally referring to rhythmic values.
- D. a style of music which makes use of counterpoint. Similar in meaning to polyphonic.

6. Modulation

- A. 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.
- B. a change in rhythmic grouping, commonly used in the Baroque period, especially before cadences.
- C. where the melodic, rhythmic or harmonic components of a theme are broken down and reshaped to produce new musical material.
- D. 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

7. Dissonance

- A. 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
- B. pertaining to a scale containing 5 tones and 2 semitones, such as a major, minor or modal scale. Diatonic harmony consists of chords which are made entirely from scale notes, without containing any foreign notes.
- C. a harmonious or restful sound, e.g. a 3rd, a 6th, or a perfect interval.
- D. a clashing sound, e.g. a 2nd, a 7th, or an augmented or diminished interval. In functional harmony, a dissonance must be followed by a resolution.

6 domande Vero/Falso

1. pertaining to a scale containing 5 tones and 2 semitones, such as a major, minor or modal scale. Diatonic harmony consists of chords which are made entirely from scale notes, without containing any foreign notes. → Diatonic

- Vero
- Falso

2. Circle of fifths → progression of chords whose roots fall a 5th (or rise a 4th). Often used prior to a perfect cadence.
- Vero
- Falso
3. where two different keys are combined simultaneously, e.g. having a different key for each hand in a piece of piano music. → Bitonal
- Vero
- Falso
4. an imitative style of composition, like a round. Two or more voices (or instrumental lines) have the same melody (or a transposition of it), but one is always at a fixed distance (commonly one bar) behind the other. → Canon
- Vero
- Falso
5. the 3rd note of a scale. → Dominant
- Vero
- Falso
6. Enharmonic equivalent → a form of minor scale where the 7th note is raised by a semitone. This allows for a leading note, but creates an augmented 2nd interval between the 6th and 7th notes, which can sound awkward when used melodically.
- Vero
- Falso