

5 domande scritte

1. Cross-rhythm

2. A sustained or regularly repeated note, usually heard in the bass, while the harmony above changes between various chords. Usually the pedal note is the tonic or dominant.

3. Modulation

4. Syllabic

5. Anacrusis

5 termini da abbinare

1. ____ An ornament printed as a small note

A. Simple time

2. ____ The rate at which the harmony changes in a piece of music.

B. Harmonic rhythm

3. ____ A metre in which the main beat can be subdivided into two. The opposite of Compound time.

C. Acciaccatura

D. Dorian mode

4. ____ A triad with its fundamental note in the bass line.

E. Root position

5. ____ A modal scale with a minor 3rd and a minor 7th

5 domande a scelta multipla

1. Used to describe a pairing of phrases. typically found in periodic phrasing. Alternatively, the second phrase may be called an answering phrase. The two phrases will match in length, usually in rhythm, and sometimes in contour.

- A. Antecedent and consequent phrases
- B. Ternary form
- C. Inverted pedal
- D. Inversion (of a melody)

2. Contrapuntal

A pair of chords which mark the end of a musical statement. Perfect, imperfect, plagal and interrupted cadences: Half-close A type of imperfect cadence, I_c-V. Phrygian iv_b-V in a minor key, where the bass line moves down a semitone and the top line moves up a tone; common in Baroque music, and another type of imperfect cadence. Cadential 6/4 A second inversion chord resolving to the dominant so I_c-V, another type

A. of imperfect cadence.

A pair of keys which share the same key signature. one major and one minor: for example. the relative minor

B. of F major is D minor, and the relative major of D minor is F major.

A scale of only five notes. The most well-known is formed by the black notes of the piano (C[#], E^b, F[#], G[#], B^b) and is anhemitonic. meaning that there are no semitones included (only tones and minor 3rds);

C. alternatively, the pentatonic scale of C, E, F, G, B is hemitonic, as it has a semitone between E and F.

Literally means 'expanded'. The opposite of diminution. It can refer to various features: Interval: an augmented interval is a semitone wider than a major or perfect interval, e.g. C-D[#], C-F[#]. Chord: a triad made up of two major 3rds, e.g. C-E-G[#]. Rhythm: a proportionate increase in the note lengths of a melody, for example,

D. when two quavers and a crotchet are augmented they become two crotchets and a minim.

3. Consonant (harmony)

A non-harmony note which is approached by step from the note before. And then stays the same as the

A. harmony changes for the following melodic note: essentially it is a note from the next chord played early.

A pattern in which the rhythmic detail of the music is out of phase with the underlying pulse (as in a hemiola).

B. or where different subdivisions of the beat are used simultaneously (as in duple and triplet quavers).

A term sometimes used to describe standard tonal harmony in which primary and secondary triads are used with a sense of hierarchy and direction, and chromatic inflexions are understood in terms conventions such

C. as secondary dominant 7ths.

A combination of notes providing a pleasing sound when played together, the opposite of dissonant. This is

D. generally achieved by avoiding notes that are a semitone, tone or tritone apart.

4. A musical texture where two groups of musicians take it in turns to play; can also refer to sections of alternating registers.

- A. Ternary form
- B. Antiphony, antiphonal
- C. Polyphony, polyphonic
- D. Whole-tone scale

5. Hook

- A. A repeated, catchy motif in jazz and pop music.
- B. A triad with its fundamental note in the bass line.
- C. Notes that don't belong to the current key; the opposite of diatonic.
- D. A series of melodic notes sung to the same syllable.

5 domande Vero/Falso

1. A type of vocal music where the words are the important element, and are usually sung in free time and in normal speech rhythm. Common in opera, it allows the singers to tell the story between the main arias, with minimal accompaniment. → Recitative

- Vero
- Falso

2. A musical structure of three sections with similar outer sections and a contrasting central one (ABA). Usually the B section is in a contrasting key to the A sections. Can also be described as arch form. → Passing note

- Vero
- Falso

3. A melody based on the notes of the triad: the root, 3rd and 5th above it. A triad can be major, minor, diminished or augmented. → Triad, triadic

- Vero
- Falso

4. A musical structure of two sections each of which is repeated to give II: A :II: B :II. The A section usually modulates to the dominant (or relative major); the B section starts in the dominant (or relative major) and returns to the tonic. Sometimes the B section refers to the opening tune of the A section to mark the return to the tonic key; this is known as rounded binary form. → Binary form

- Vero
- Falso

5. Trill → An ornament: a fast oscillation with the note above or below the given note.

- Vero
- Falso

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NON CORRETTO

X Nessuna risposta data

LA RISPOSTA

Vero