Review Sheet - Music Terms

Double Bar	A Double Bar indicates the end of a piece of music.
Repeat Sign	A Repeat Sign indicates to play once again from the beginning.
Time Signature	A Time Signature indicates how many beats per measure and what kind of note gets one beat.
Sharp	A Sharp raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.
Flat	A Flat lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.
Natural	A Natural cancels a flat or sharp and remains in effect for the entire measure.
Half Note	A Half Note receives two beats
Quarter Note	A Quarter Note receives one beat.
Whole Note	A Whole Note receives four beats.
Duet	A Duet is a composition with two different parts, played together.
Key Signature	A Key Signature indicates which notes to play with sharps or flats throughout the music.
Fermata	A Fermata indicates to hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.
Harmony	Harmony is two or more notes played together. Each combination forms a chord.
Pick-Up Notes	Pick-Up Notes are one or more notes that come before the first full measure.
Forte	Forte (f) means to play loudly.
Mezzo Forte	Mezzo Forte (mf) means to play moderately loud.
Piano	Piano (p) means to play softly.
Eighth Note	An Eighth Note receives 1/2 beat.
Allegro	Allegro indicates a fast tempo.
Moderato	Moderato indicates a medium tempo.
Andante	Andante indicates a slower walking tempo.
Crescendo	Crescendo is a dynamic marking that means to gradually get louder.
Decrescendo	Decrescendo or Diminuendo are dynamic markings that mean to gradually get softer.
Tie	A Tie is a curved line connecting notes of the same pitch. Play one note for the combined counts of the tied notes.
Dot	A Dot after a note adds half the value to the note.

Accent	An Accent emphasizes the note.
Accidental	An Accidental is any sharp, flat, or natural sign which appears in the music without being in the key signature.
Slur	A Slur is a curved line that connects notes of different pitch. Tongue only the first note.
Phrase	A Phrase is a musical "sentence" which is often 2 or 4 measures long.
Interval	The distance between two pitches is an Interval.
Trio	A Trio is a composition with three parts played together.
Scale	A Scale is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order.
Arpeggio	An Arpeggio is a "broken" chord whose notes are played individually.
Chord	When two or more notes are played together, they form a Chord.
Soli	When playing music marked Soli, you are part of a group "solo" or group feature.
Enharmonics	Enharmonics are two notes that are written differently, but sound the same.
Chromatic Scale	A Chromatic Scale is a scale made up of consecutive half-steps.
Staccato	Staccato notes are played lightly and with separation. They are marked with a dot above of below the note.
Tenuto	Tenuto notes are played smoothly and connected, holding each note until the next is played. They are marked with a straight line above or below the note.
Sightreading	Sightreading means playing a musical piece for the first time.
Ritardando	Ritardando means to gradually go slower.
Mezzo Piano	Mezzo Piano (mp) means to play moderately soft.
Syncopation	Syncopation occurs when an accent or emphasis is given to a note that is not on a strong beat.
Sixteenth Note	A Sixteenth Note receives 1/4 beat.
Rallentando	Rallentando means to gradually go slower (same as ritardando)
Triplet	A Triplet is a group of 3 notes played in the space of 2.
Accelerando	Accelerando means to gradually go faster.
Legato	Legato means to play in a smooth connected style.