

GMTA THEORY CURRICULUM LEVEL 4	
CATEGORY	
Accidentals	All previous levels Define: Accidental
Articulation	All previous levels Define: Articulation, Accent, Slur
Aural	All previous levels Identify: Notes Skipping (3 rd or larger) Identify: Rhythmic Patterns: 2 Measures (Notes: Two 8 ^{ths} [Beamed], Quarter, Half, Dotted Half; Rests: Quarter) Identify: Major, Minor Chords Identify: Crescendo, Decrescendo/Diminuendo Identify: Legato, Staccato
Cadences	XXX
Chords	All previous levels D, Bb Triad Root Position: Major Identify: Root Position Seventh Chord: S-S-S-S or L-L-L-L Chord Tones: Root, Third, Fifth, Seventh Arpeggio (1-3-5-1)
Circle of Fifths	Spell Letter Names going up in Perfect 5ths (C, G, D, A, E, B) not on Circle
Dynamics	All previous levels Softest to Loudest Loudest to Softest Crescendo, Diminuendo, Decrescendo <i>pianissimo, fortissimo</i>
Form	Binary (AB) Ternary (ABA) Da Capo al Fine (D.C. al Fine)
Intervals	All previous levels 6th, 7th, 8th on Keyboard, Staff Half, Whole Steps on Staff Quality: Major (2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th)
Keyboard	All previous levels 6th, 7th, 8th Name Sharp Notes
Key Signatures	All previous levels D, Bb Define: Key Signature
Note-Naming	All previous levels All Bass Clef Notes on Staff up through D above Middle C All Treble Clef Notes on Staff down through B below Middle C
Note/Rest Values	All previous levels Notes: Two 8 ^{ths} (Beamed)=1 Beat Rests: Whole=Whole Measure
Ornamentation	XXX
Rhythm	All previous levels Notes: 8 th (Two 8 ^{ths} =1 Beat) Rests: Whole=Whole Measure Tie
Scales/Modes	All previous levels D, Bb: Keyboard, Staff

Staff	All previous levels Identify: Two Ledger Lines above, below, Staves by Number (LL1, LL2) Da Capo al Fine (D.C.al Fine)
Tempo	All previous levels Adagio, Allegro, a tempo, Ritardando
Time Signatures	All previous levels
Transposition/ Harmonization	Define: Transpose Transpose Pentascales from C to G or F
LEVEL 4 VOCABULARY	
Accent	Strong emphasis
Accidental	Sharp, flat or natural sign not in the key signature
Accompaniment	Any part or parts that complement the melody
Adagio	Slow speed
Allegro	Fast speed
Arpeggio	The notes of a chord played one after another from tonic to tonic
Articulation	The attack and release of a note with connected or separated sound
a tempo	Return to the original tempo
Beam	A horizontal line that connects two or more notes
Binary	Two-part form (AB)
Chord Tone	A note that belongs to a chord
Contrary Motion	Notes that move in opposite directions
Crescendo	Gradually getting louder
Da Capo	“The head”; repeat from the beginning
Decrescendo	Gradually getting softer
Diminuendo	Gradually getting softer
Downbeat	An accented beat, usually the first beat of the measure
Eighth Note	Note with filled-in notehead, stem, and flag
Fine	End
Flag	A wavy line attached to the stem of a single notehead to shorten its duration
Form	The arrangement of sections in a piece of music
Fortissimo	Very loud
Harmony	Intervals, chords or progressions of chords that complement the melody
Key Signature	Sharps or flats between the clef sign and time signature that alter the notes in the piece
Major	One of four sound qualities establishing the character of a piece, generally described as happy, bright or cheerful
Major Interval	The distance of the 2 nd , 3 rd , 6 th , or 7 th measured from the tonic; the intervals are a part of the tonics’ major scale
Major Pentascale	Five stepwise notes using the pattern: (begin) whole step, whole step, half step, whole step
Major Triad	The root, third and fifth of a major pentascale or scale

Minor	One of four sound qualities establishing the character of a piece, generally described as sad, dark, mysterious or spooky
Parallel Motion	Notes that move in the same direction
Pianissimo	Very soft
Pitch	A tone sounding in a particular octave
Quality	The character of sound (i.e., major, minor, etc.)
Ritardando	Deliberate slowing
Roman Numerals	Numeral symbol originating in ancient Rome used in music to indicate major (upper case) or minor (lower case) chords
Slur	Curved line over or under different notes, played legato
Ternary	Three part form (ABA)
Tie	Curved line connecting notes of the same pitch that are played once and held for the value of both notes
Transpose	To play or write the same intervallic and rhythmic pattern beginning on a different note
Whole Rest	A rest that lasts for a whole measure in any time signature
LEVEL 4 CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY	Accent, Accidental, Accompaniment, Adagio, Allegro, Arpeggio, Articulation, a tempo, Barlines, Bass C, Bass Clef Sign, Bass Staff, Beam, Beat, Binary, Blocked Chord, Brace, Broken Chord, Chord, Chord Tone, Clef Sign, Common Time, Contrary Motion, Crescendo, Da Capo, Decresendo, Diminuendo, Dominant, Dotted Half Note, Downbeat, Dynamics, Eighth Note, Ending Barline, Fine, Flag, Flat, Flat Sign, Form, Forte, Forte-Piano, Fortissimo, Grand Staff, Half Note, Half Step, Harmonic Interval, Harmony, Interval, Key Signature, Leap, Ledger Lines, Legato, Major, Major Interval, Major Pentascale, Major Triad, Major Scale, Measure, Melodic Interval, Meter, Mezzo, Mezzo Forte, Mezzo Piano, Middle C, Minor, Music Alphabet, Natural Sign, Note, Notehead, Parallel Motion, Pentascale, Pianissimo, Piano, Pitch, Quality, Quarter Note, Repeat sign, Rest, Rhythm, Ritardando, Roman Numerals, Section Repeat Sign, Sharp, Sharp Sign, Skip, Slur, Sound, Staccato, Staff, Stem, Step, Tempo, Ternary, Tetrascale, Tie, Time Signature, Tonic, Transpose, Treble C, Treble Clef Sign, Treble Staff, Triad, Whole Note, Whole Rest, Whole Step