

<b>GMTA THEORY LEVEL 12</b>	
<b>CATEGORY</b>	
<b>Accidentals</b>	All previous levels
<b>Articulation</b>	All previous levels
<b>Aural</b>	All previous levels
<b>Cadences</b>	All previous levels
<b>Chords</b>	All previous levels <b>Non-Chord Tones: Escape Tone</b> <b>Modulation to a New Key with Phrase Modulation</b> <b>Neapolitan 6th Chord</b>
<b>Circle of Fifths</b>	All previous levels
<b>Dynamics</b>	All previous levels
<b>Form</b>	All previous levels
<b>Intervals</b>	All previous levels
<b>Keyboard</b>	<b>XXX</b>
<b>Key Signatures</b>	All previous levels
<b>Note-Naming</b>	All previous levels
<b>Note/Rest Values</b>	All previous levels
<b>Ornamentation</b>	All previous levels <b>Acciaccatura</b>
<b>Rhythm</b>	All previous levels
<b>Scales/Modes</b>	All previous levels
<b>Staff</b>	All previous levels
<b>Tempo</b>	All previous levels
<b>Time Signatures</b>	All previous levels
<b>Transposition/ Harmonization</b>	All previous levels

<b>LEVEL 12 VOCABULARY</b>	
<b>Acciaccatura</b>	A very quick grace note that has no time value and no emphasis
<b>ad libitum</b>	With liberty
<b>Affettuoso</b>	Tender
<b>Alto Clef</b>	C-clef on the third line of the staff; used by violists
<b>Aria</b>	An operatic (or oratorio) solo focusing on the character's emotions
<b>Arranging</b>	Assigning specific pitches, chords or melodies to particular instruments; for solos or small ensembles
<b>Atonality</b>	Absence of tonal structure and key signatures
<b>Augmentation</b>	Lengthening, usually doubling, the time values of the notes of a melody or motive
<b>Augmented Sixth Chord</b>	A chord containing the interval of an augmented 6 <sup>th</sup> , usually between scale degrees <i>b6</i> and #4. This chord typically occurs directly before the dominant
<b>Bitonality</b>	The simultaneous use of two different keys
<b>Bracket</b>	An additional vertical line joining staves to show grouping of instruments that function as a unit (i.e. string section)
<b>Calando</b>	Growing softer and slower
<b>Cédez</b>	Slow down and become softer
<b>“C” Score</b>	A score that shows the sounding pitches for transposing instruments; identified by a score in which all the key signatures are the same in all instruments.
<b>Diminution</b>	Shortening, usually by half, the time values of the notes of a melody or motive
<b>Escape Tone</b>	An unaccented non chord tone approached by step and resolved by leap in the opposite direction
<b>Full Score</b>	Musical notation showing each instrumental part of a piece on separate staves
<b>Giusto</b>	In strict tempo
<b>“I” (Twelve-Tone Row)</b>	Inversion: the prime form of the row with all intervals of the row inverted
<b>Jeté</b>	(Fr: 'thrown') In string playing, a bow stroke that bounces or ricochets off the strings. Composers specify the number of rebounds, usually between 2 and 6
<b>Langsam</b>	Slow
<b>Largando</b>	Growing broader, slower and more marked
<b>Lebhaft</b>	Lively
<b>Lunga</b>	Linger
<b>Lustig</b>	Merry, cheerful
<b>Melismatic</b>	Texted music in which a single syllable is stretched out over multiple notes
<b>Neapolitan 6th Chord</b>	A major triad built on the lowered supertonic of a major or minor scale, usually found in the 1 <sup>st</sup> inversion (N6)
<b>Neutral Clef</b>	Clef used for the notation of rhythm only
<b>Orchestration</b>	Assigning specific pitches, chords or melodies to particular instruments; for large ensembles
<b>“P” (Twelve-Tone Row)</b>	Prime form: the original tone row
<b>Perdendosi</b>	Getting gradually softer and dying away
<b>Phrase Modulation</b>	A sudden change of key
<b>Picardy Third</b>	A change from minor to major in the final cadence of a minor composition, indicated by a sharp sign in the figured bass
<b>Preciso</b>	Precise, exact
<b>“R” (Twelve-Tone Row)</b>	Retrograde; the prime form of the row in reverse order

<b>Recitative</b>	An operatic style of singing in which the singer uses the rhythms of speech
<b>Reinforzando</b>	A sudden increase of force
<b>“RI” (Twelve-Tone Row)</b>	Retrograde Inversion: the inverted form of the row in retrograde
<b>Schnell</b>	Fast
<b>Serialism</b>	A method of composition in which a recurring, ordered series of pitches or pitch classes is used and manipulated throughout a piece to create unity. Twelve-tone technique is a type of serialism.
<b>Smorzando</b>	Fading away
<b>Solfege/Ascending Chromatic Scale</b>	do, di (“i” pronounced “ee”), re, ri, mi, fa, fi, sol, si, la, li, ti, do
<b>Solfege/Descending Chromatic Scale</b>	do, ti, te (“e” pronounced “ay”), la, le, sol, se, fa, mi, me, re, ra, do
<b>Strain</b>	A series of musical phrases that create a distinct melody of a piece, often repeated to instill the melody clearly
<b>Strophic Form</b>	A song form in which each verse or stanza is sung to the same music
<b>Syllabic</b>	Texted music that mostly uses one syllable of text per note
<b>System</b>	A line of music in a score, created by a vertical line drawn to the left of all staves and including all the instruments/parts playing or singing at that time
<b>Tenor Clef</b>	C-clef on the 4 <sup>th</sup> line of the staff; sometimes used for bassoon, cello or double bass
<b>Through-Composed Form</b>	A form without repetition of or return to previous musical material
<b>Tone Cluster</b>	Three or more adjacent tones played at the same time
<b>Tonicization</b>	The temporary treatment of a non-tonic harmony as the tonic
<b>Transposed Score</b>	A score that contains the written notes each instrumentalist must play in order to create the correct sounding pitch; identified by a score where the key signatures are not the same in all instruments
<b>Tuplets</b>	A grouping of notes that would not normally occur within a beat of the given time signature: duplet, triplet, quintuplet, septuplet, etc
<b>Twelve-Tone Row</b>	A specific ordering of the 12 chromatic pitch classes in which each of the pitch classes occurs exactly once. The resulting row can appear in a composition in prime form, inversion, retrograde, and retrograde inversion
<b>Volante</b>	Rushing
<b>Zart</b>	(Gr) Delicate, tender, sensitive, subdued

## LEVEL 12 CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

Accelerando, Accent, **Acciaccatura**, Accidental, Accompaniment, Adagio, Added 6th Chord, **ad libitum**, Aeolian (Mode), **Affettuoso**, Agitato, Agogic Accent, “A” Instrument, Alberti Bass, Alla breve, Allargando, Allegretto, Allegro, Allemande, Alto, **Alto Clef**, Anacrusis, Andante, Animato, Answer, Anticipation, Appassionato, Appoggiatura, Arco, **Aria**, Arpeggiated Chord, Arpeggio, **Arranging**, Arrhythmic, Articulation, Art Song, Assai, a tempo, **Atonality**, Attacca, **Augmentation**, Augmented, Augmented Interval, **Augmented Sixth Chord**, Augmented Triad, Authentic Cadence, Baritone, Barlines, Bass, Bass C, Bass Clef Sign, Basso Continuo (Thorough Bass), Bass Staff, Beam, Beat, Beat Division, Beat Subdivision, Beat Unit, “Bb” Instrument, Binary, **Bitonality**, Blocked Chord, Blues Scale, Brace, **Bracket**, Breve, Bridge, Broken Chord, Cadence, Cadenza, **Calando**, Canon, Cantabile, Cantus Firmus, C Clef, C Clef Sign, **Cedez**, Chorale, Chord, Chord Progression, Chord Tone, Chromatic Half Step, Chromatic Scale, “C” Instrument, Circle of Fifths, Classical Suite (Baroque Suite), Clef Sign, Close Position, Coda, Common Time, Compound Meter, Con, Con Brio, Concerto, Con Doloro (Doloroso), Con Fuoco, Conjunct, Con Moto, Consonance, Contralto, Contrary Motion, Counterpoint, Countersubject, Counter Tenor (Contratenor), Courante (Corrente), Crescendo, **C Score**, Da Capo, Dal Segno, Deceptive Cadence, Decrescendo, Delicato, Détaché, Development, Diatonic Half Step, Diminished, Diminished Interval, Diminished Seventh Chord, Diminished Seventh Interval, Diminished Triad, Diminuendo, **Diminution**, “D” Instrument, Disjunct, Dissonance, Dolce, Dominant, Dominant Seventh Chord, Dorian (Mode), Dot, Dotted Half Note, Double Barline, Double Dot, Double Flat, Double Sharp, Downbeat, Duple Meter, Duplet, Dynamics, “Eb” Instrument, Eighth Note, Ending Barline, Enharmonic, Episode, **Escape Tone**, Espressivo, Exposition, Extended Tertian Harmony, Facile, Fermata, Figured Bass, Fine, “F” Instrument, First Inversion, Fixed *do* (Solfege), Flag, Flat, Flat Sign, Folk Song, Form, Forte, Fortepiano, Forte-Piano, Fortissimo, Fortississimo, Fugue, **Full Score**, Furioso, Giocoso, Gigue, **Giusto**, Glissando, Grace Note, Grandioso, Grand Staff, Graphic Notation, Grave, Grazioso, Half Cadence, Half-Diminished Seventh Chord, Half Note, Half Step, Harmonic Analysis, Harmonic Interval, Harmonic Minor Scale, Harmonize, Harmony, Hemiola, Homophonic, “I”, Imitation, Imperfect Authentic Cadence, Improvisation, Interval, Invention, Inversion, Ionian (Mode), **Jeté**, Key Signature, **Langsam**, Largamente, **Largando**, Largo, Leading Tone, Leap, **Lebhaft**, Ledger Lines, Legato, Leggiero, Lento, Libretto, L’istesso, Loco, Locrian (Mode), Lower Neighbor, **Lunga**, **Lustig**, Lydian (Mode), Madrigal, Maestoso, Main Droite, Main Gauche, Major, Major Interval, Major Pentascale, Major Scale, Major Seventh Chord, Major Triad, Mano Destra, Mano Sinistra, Marcato, MD Sotto, Measure, Mediant, **Melismatic**, Melodic Interval, Melodic Minor Scale, Meno, Meno Mosso, Meter, Mezzo, Mezzo Forte, Mezzo Piano, Mezzo Soprano, Middle C, Minor, Minor Interval, Minor Pentascale, Minor Scale, Minor Seventh Chord, Minor Triad, Misterioso, Mixed Meters, Mixolydian (Mode), Mode, Moderato, Modulate (Modulation), Molto, Mordent, Morendo, Mosso, Motive (Motif), Moto, Movable *do* (Solfege), MS Sorro, Music Alphabet, Natural Minor Scale, Natural Sign, **Neapolitan 6th Chord**, **Neutral Clef**, Ninth (9th) Chord, Non, Non-Chord Tone, Non Troppo, Note, Notehead, Offbeat, Open Position, Opus, **Orchestration**, Order of Flats, Order of Sharps, Ornament (Ornamentation), Ostinato, “P”, Parallel Major Scale, Parallel Minor Scale, Parallel Motion, Passing Tone, Pedale, Pedal Point, Pedal Sign, Pentascale, Pentatonic Scale, **Perdendosi**, Perfect Authentic Cadence, Perfect Interval, Period, Pesante, Phrase, **Phrase Modulation**, Phrygian (Mode), Pianissimo, Pianississimo, Piano, **Picardy Third**, Pitch, Pitch Class, Piu, Piu Mosso, Pivot Chord, Pizzicato, Plagal Cadence, Poco, Poco a poco, Polyphonic, Portamento, Portato, **Preciso**, Prelude, Pressez, Prestissimo, Presto, Primary Chords, Quadruple Meter, Quality, Quartal Harmony, Quarter Note, Quaternary Song Form, “R”, Rallentando, Realization, Recapitulation, **Recitative**, **Reinforzando**, Relative Major Scale, Relative Minor Scale, Repeat Sign, Repetition, Resolve (Resolution), Rest, Retenu, Rhythm, Rhythmic Notation, Rhythmic Pulse, “RI”, Ritardando, Ritenuto, Ritornello, Robusto, **Rolled Chord**, Roman Numerals, Rondo, Round, Rubato, Sarabande, Scherzo (Scherzando), **Schnell**, Secco, Secondary Chords, Secondary Dominant, Second Inversion, Section Repeat Sign, Secundal Harmony, Segue, Sempre, Senza, Sequence, **Serialism**, Seventh Chords, Sforzando, Sharp, Sharp Sign, Simile, Simple Meter, Sinfonia, Skip, Slur, **Smorzando**, Solfege, **Solfege/Ascending Chromatic Scale**, **Solfege/Descending Chromatic Scale**, Sonata-Allegro Form, Soprano, Sostenuto, Sotto, Sound, Spiritoso, Staccato, Staff, Standard Accidental Placement, Stem, **Strain**, Step, Stretto, Stringendo, **Strophic Form**, Subdominant, Subito, Subject, Submediant, Suite, Supertonic, Suspension, **Syllabic**, Syncopation, **System**, Tempo, Tenor, **Tenor Clef**, Tenuto, Ternary, Tertian (Tertiary) Harmony, Tetrascale, Texture, Theme, Theme and Variation, Third Inversion, Thorough Bass (Basso Continuo), **Through Composed Form**, Tie, Time Signature, **Tone Cluster**, Tonic, **Tonicization**, Tranquillo, Transpose, **Transposed Score**, Treble C, Treble Clef Sign, Treble Staff, Tre Corde, Tremolo, Triad, Trill, Triple Meter, Triplet, Tritone, **Tuplets**, Turn, Tutti, Twelve-Bar Blues, **Twelve-Tone Row**, Una Corde, Unison, Upbeat, Upper Neighbor, Variation, Vibrato, Vivace, Vivo, **Volante**, Whole Note, Whole Rest, Whole Step, Whole Tone Scale, **Zart**, 8va, 15ma, -etto, -ino—issimo