	<b>GMTA THEORY LEVEL 10</b>
CATEGORY	
Accidentals	All previous levels
Articulation	All previous levels  Portamento
Aural	All previous levels Identify: Pentatonic Scale Identify: Plagal Cadence Melodic, Rhythmic Dictation: 4 Measures (Melodies using 6ths)
Cadences	All previous levels
Chords	All previous levels  Extended Tertian Harmony  Non-Chord Tones: Appoggiatura  Modulation to a New Key with Pivot Chord
Circle of Fifths	All previous levels
<b>Dynamics</b>	All previous levels  Morendo
Form	All previous levels Fugue (Motive, Countersubject) Classical (Baroque) Suite (Allemande, Courante, Sarabande, Gigue)
Intervals	All previous levels
Keyboard	XXX
Key Signatures	All previous levels
Note-Naming	All previous levels
Note/Rest Values	All previous levels  Notes: 64 <sup>ths</sup> , Dotted 32 <sup>nds</sup> Rests: 64 <sup>ths</sup> , Dotted 32 <sup>nds</sup> Breve
Ornamentation	All previous levels Appoggiatura
Rhythm	All previous levels  Counting: 32 <sup>nds</sup> Mixed Meters  Rhythmic Notation
Scales/Modes	All previous levels  Modes: Aeolian, Dorian, Ionian, Locrian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Phrygian
Staff	All previous levels
Tempo	All previous levels Allargando, Grave, Prestissimo, Rubato
Time Signatures	All previous levels  Mixed Meters  Asymmetrical Meter
Transposition/ Harmonization	All previous levels  Harmonize Simple Melodies using Primary and Secondary Chords

LEVEL 10	
VOCABULARY	
Aeolian (Mode)	A mode in which half steps occur between the 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup> scale degrees
Allargando	Becoming gradually slower and more stately
Allemande	An elegant court dance at a moderate tempo, in duple or quadruple time
Appoggiatura	A grace note that precedes and takes half the time value from the principal note
Asymmetrical Meter	Meter in which beats are of unequal length (ex. 5/8, 7/8)
Attacca	To continue without pause
Baritone	The male singing voice pitched between tenor and bass singing voices
Breve	A whole note with two vertical lines on either side that equals two whole notes
Classical Suite (Baroque Suite)	A number of movements, each in the character of a dance, usually in the same key. Four standard movements are Allemande, Courante (or Corrente), Sarabande and Gigue
Con Brio	Brightly, with vigor
Con Dolore (Doloroso)	With sorrow, sorrowful; expressive of pain or grief
Con Fuoco	With fire
Con Moto	With motion
Contralto	The lowest female singing voice
Countersubject	In a fugue, contrasting melody to the subject
Counter Tenor (Contratenor)	The male voice higher than the tenor singing voice
Courante (Corrente)	A court dance in triple time characterized by a running or gliding step
Delicato	Delicately
Dorian (Mode)	A mode in which half steps occur between the 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> & 7 <sup>th</sup> scale degrees
Extended Tertian Harmony	Harmony using chords built in thirds, that extend beyond the 7 <sup>th</sup> in a triadic chord (9 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> )
Gigue	A lively Baroque dance in 6/8 time, usually the last movement in a suite
Grave	Slow and solemn
Ionian (Mode)	A mode in which half steps occur between the 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> & 8 <sup>th</sup> scale degrees; sounds the same as a major scale
Locrian (Mode)	A mode in which half steps occur between the 1st & 2nd and 4th & 5th scale degrees
Lydian (Mode)	A mode in which half steps occur between the 4 <sup>th</sup> & 5 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> & 8 <sup>th</sup> scale degrees
Mezzo Soprano	The female voice pitched between the soprano and alto singing voices
Mixed Meters	Music with multiple time signatures
Mixolydian (Mode)	A mode in which half steps occur between the 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> & 7 <sup>th</sup> scale degrees
Mode	A type of scale, neither major nor minor, that follows a distinct whole and half step pattern; modes include Ionian, Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Aeolian and Locrian
Modulate (Modulation)	Leaving one key to establish a new key
Morendo	Dying away
Motive (Motif)	A recurring, short melodic or rhythmic pattern, also called the subject

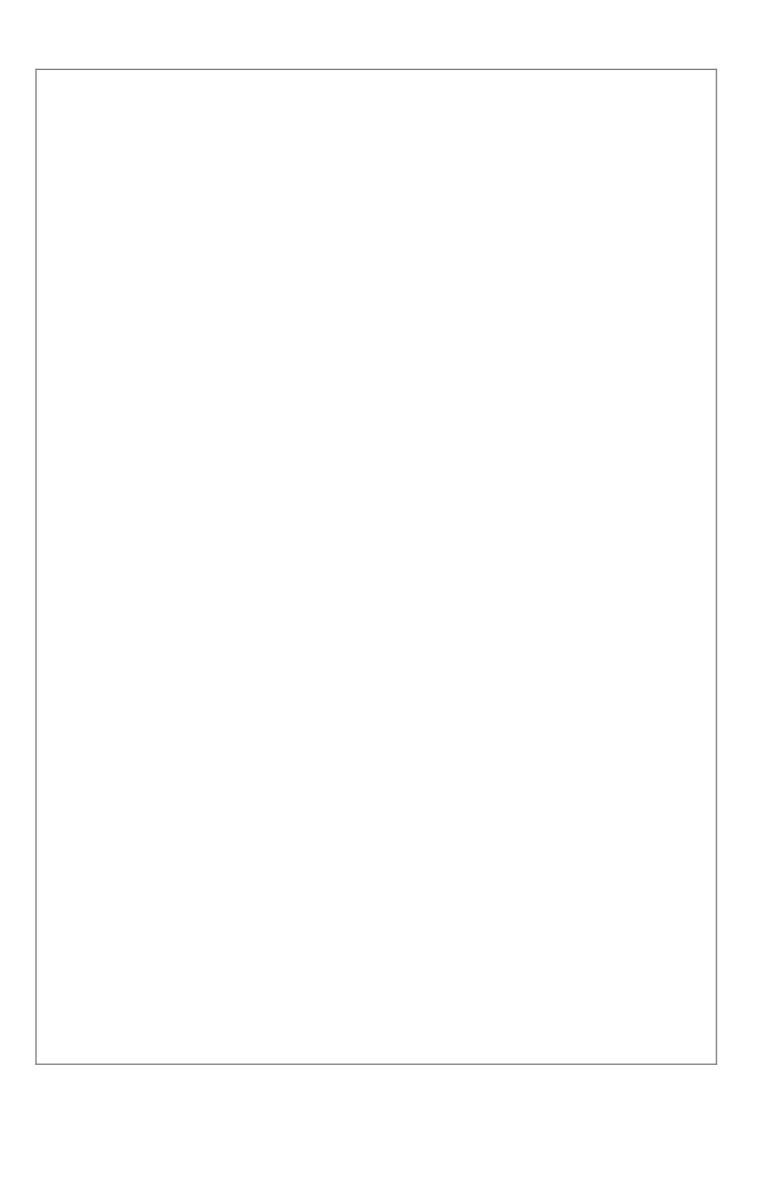
Pedale	Use the damper pedal
Phrygian (Mode)	A mode in which half steps occur between the 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> & 7 <sup>th</sup> scale degrees
Pivot Chord	A chord used to modulate from one key to a new key
Portamento	A touch in between staccato and legato for pianists; a slide from one note to another in singing or playing a bowed string instrument
Prestissimo	Very, very fast
Rhythmic Notation	The beaming of notes to reflect the beat unit
Rubato	Freely; slight accelerandos and ritardandos used for expression
Sarabande	A slow, stately dance in 3/4 time with emphasis on the second beat
Secondary Dominant	The dominant of a scale degree other than the tonic, labeled with Roman numerals (e.g. V/ii, V of IV, etc.)
Tre Corde	Release soft pedal
Una Corda	Depress soft pedal

## LEVEL 10 CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

Accelerando, Accent, Accidental, Accompaniment, Adagio, Aeolian (mode), Agitato, "A" Instrument, Alberti Bass, Alla Breve, **Allargando**, Allegretto, Allegro, **Allemande**, Alto, Andante, Animato, Answer, Anticipation, Appassionato, Appoggiatura, Arco, Arpeggiated Chord, Arpeggio, Articulation, Art Song, Assai, Asymmetrical Meter, a tempo, Attacca, Augmented, Augmented Interval, Augmented Triad, Authentic Cadence, Baritone, Barline, Bass, Bass C. Bass Clef Sign, Bass Staff, Beam, Beat, Beat Division, Beat Subdivision, Beat Unit, "Bb" Instrument, Binary, Blocked Chord, Brace, Breve, Broken Chord, Cadence, Cadenza, Cantabile, C Clef, C Clef Sign, 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 Dolore (Doloroso), Con Fuoco, Con Moto, Consonance, Contralto, Contrary Motion, Counterpoint, Countersubject, Counter Tenor (Contratenor) Courante, (Corrente), Crescendo, 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, "D" Instrument, Dissonance, Dolce, Dominant, Dominant Seventh Chord, **Dorian (mode)**, Dot, Dotted Half Note, Double Barline, Double Flat, Double Sharp, Downbeat, Duple Meter, Duplet, Dynamics, "Eb" Instrument, Eighth Note, Ending Barline, Enharmonic, Espressivo, Exposition, Extended **Tertian Harmony,** Facile, Fermata, Figured Bass, Fine, "F" Instrument, First Inversion, Flag, Flat, Flat Sign, Folk Song, Form, Forte, Fortepiano, Forte-Piano, Fortissimo, Fortississimo, Fugue, Gigue, Glissando, Grace Note, Grandioso, Grand Staff, Grave, Grazioso, Half Cadence, Half-Diminished Seventh Chord, Half Note, Half Step, Harmonic Analysis, Harmonic Interval, Harmonic Minor Scale, Harmonize, Harmony, Hemiola, Homophonic, Imitation, Imperfect Authentic Cadence, Improvisation, Interval, Invention, Inversion, Ionian (Mode), Key Signature, Largo, Leading Tone, Leap, Ledger Lines, Legato, Leggiero, Lento, Loco, Locrian (Mode), Lower Neighbor, Lydian (Mode), Maestoso, Major, Major Interval, Major Pentascale, Major Scale, Major Seventh Chord, Major Triad, Marcato, Measure, Mediant, 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, Music Alphabet, Natural Minor Scale, Natural Sign, Non, Non-Chord Tone, Non Troppo, Note, Notehead, Offbeat, Open Position, Opus, Order of Flats, Order of Sharps, Ornament (Ornamentation), Ostinato, Parallel Major Scale, Parallel Minor Scale, Parallel Motion, Passing Tone, **Pedale**, Pedal Sign, Pentascale, Pentatonic Scale, Perfect Authentic Cadence, Perfect Interval, Period, Pesante, Phrase, Phrygian (Mode), Pianissimo, Pianississimo, Piano, Pitch, Pitch Class, Piu, Piu Mosso, **Pivot Chord**, Pizzicato, Plagal Cadence, Poco, Poco a poco, Polyphonic, **Portamento**, Prelude, **Prestissimo**, Presto, Primary Chords, Quadruple Meter, Quality, Quartal Harmony, Quarter Note, Rallentando, Realization, Recapitulation, Relative Major Scale, Relative Minor Scale, Repeat Sign, Repetition, Resolve (Resolution), Rest, Rhythm, Rhythmic Notation, Rhythmic Pulse, Ritardando, Roman Numerals, Rondo, Round, Rubato, Sarabande, Scherzo (Scherzando), Secondary Chords, Secondary Dominant, Second Inversion, Section Repeat Sign, Secundal Harmony, Segue, Sempre, Senza, Sequence, Seventh Chords, Sforzando, Sharp, Sharp Sign, Simile, Simple Meter, Skip, Slur, Sonata-Allegro Form, Soprano, Sostenuto, Sound, Staccato, Staff, Standard Accidental Placement, Stem, Step, Subdominant, Subito, Subject, Submediant, Suite, Supertonic, Suspension, Syncopation, Tempo, Tenor, Tenuto, Ternary, Tertian (Tertiary) Harmony, Tetrascale, Texture, Theme, Theme and Variation, Third Inversion, Tie, Time Signature, Tonic, Tranquillo, Transpose, Treble C, Treble Clef Sign, Treble Staff, Tremolo, Tre Corde, Tremolo, Triad, Trill, Triple Meter, Triplet, Tritone, Turn, **Una Corda**, Unison, Upbeats, Upper Neighbor, Variation, Vivace, Vivo, Whole Note, Whole Rest, Whole Step, Whole Tone Scale, 8va, 15ma,









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