








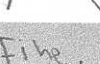













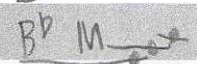


# VMTA Theory Terms

(Cumulative)


Draw sign or abbreviation, if applicable, or example in left column, and write definition in the right column.



<b>Level Primer/Preparatory:</b>		
Staff		the thing that you put notes on
Treble Clef		right hand
Bass Clef		left hand
Piano (p)		soft
Forte (f)		loud
Repeat sign		repeat
Ending bar		were you end
Grand Staff		treble and bass clef
Tie		hold the note
Slur		connected
Fine		end
<b>Level 1:</b>		
Triad		3 note chord that is 3 notes apart
Chord		a harmony of 2 or more tones
Pentachord		5 notes of a scale
Accents		emphasize
Crescendo		gradually louder
Diminuendo		gradually softer
Ritardando		gradually slower
Staccato		short



Legato		connected
Allegro	Allegro	fast
Moderato	Moderato	moderate speed
Andante	Andante	walking speed
Key Signature		sharps or flats on the music
Key	B♭ M 	sharps or flats
Keynote (tonic)		1st note of a scale
Dominant		5th note of a scale
Subdominant		4th note of a scale
Half step (chromatic)		
Half step (diatonic)		
Whole step/Whole tone		
Flat	b	lower half step
Double Flat	bb	lower half step twice
Sharp	#	raise half step
Double Sharp	x	raise half step twice
Bar line		the thing that
Downbeat		
Upbeat or pick-up notes		
Ledger Line		to show notes that are not on the staff
Phrase		
Level 2:		
mezzo piano		medium soft
mezzo forte		medium loud
Pianissimo		very soft
Fortissimo		very loud



Fermata		
Da capo al fine (D.C.)	D.C. al fine	Repeat then stop at fine
Presto		fast
Allegretto		slightly slower than allegro
A tempo		back to regular tempo
Accent		emphasize
Andante		moderate walking speed
Harmonic Interval		
Melodic Interval		
Blocked chord		
Broken chord		
Two-note slur	~	connected
Tenuto		hold note for whole value
Level 3:		
Vivace		
Adagio		slowly
Grave		
Rallentando		
Accelerando		gradually faster
Sforzando		sharp accent
Dal segno al fine	D.S. al fine	Repeat then return to sign
Espressivo		expressively
Inversion (chord)	BKM 	
Subdivision (rhythm)		
Cluster (chord)		
Whole Tone Scale		
Major Intervals		
Perfect Intervals		

<b>Meter:</b>		
<b>Simple Meter</b>		
<b>Compound Meter</b>		
<b>Meter Changes</b>		
<b>Level 4:</b>		
<b>leggiero</b>		
<b>Prestissimo</b>		very fast
<b>Con</b>		with
<b>Poco</b>		little
<b>Meno</b>		less
<b>Piu</b>		more
<b>Molto</b>	molto	very, much
<b>Dolce</b>		sweetly
<b>Diminished Interval or Chord sign</b>		
<b>Augmented Interval/Chord sign</b>		
<b>Triplet</b>		3 notes
<b>Sixteenth</b>		$\text{♩} = 4 \text{ ♪}$
<b>Cadence-Authentic</b>		
<b>Mediant</b>		3rd note of a scale
<b>Sub-mediant</b>		4th note of a scale
<b>Leading tone</b>		1st note of a scale
<b>supertonic</b>		2nd note of a scale
<b>Sub-dominant</b>		6th note of a scale
<b>Primary triads</b>		major
<b>Secondary triads</b>		minor