# BEGINNING MUSICAL TERMS \& DEFINITIONS Personal Progress Tracker 

## Level 1

## Be Able To Hear And Sing:

DO-RE
RE-DO
DO-MI
MI-DO

## Pitch

SOLFEGE: do re mi fa sol la ti do a system of reading musical notes by assigning a different syllable to each note.

Rhythm

EIGHTH NOTE:

QUARTER NOTE:

HALF NOTE:

WHOLE NOTE:
0
whole measure, 4 beats

Terms

PITCH:

BEAT: the steady pulse of music
RHYTHM:
STAFF:

INTERVAL:
the highness or lowness of sound
the division of steady beat
horizontal lines and spaces on which music is written
the distance between two notes

## Level 2

Be Able To Hear And Sing:
DO-SO
SO-DO
MI-SO
SO-MI

## Rhythm

BARLINE: $\overline{\equiv \overline{\text { E }}} \quad$ vertical lines that separate measures

MEASURE:
 music between two bar lines

DOUBLE BAR LINE:


Shows the end of the song

adds half the value of the previous note to the total value

TWO EIGHTH NOTES:

same as
(eighth notes are usually beamed in sets of two, which would add up 1 beat)

## Terms

REPEAT SIGN:
return to the beginning or previous repeat sign at the beginning of a section

## Level 3

Be Able To Hear And Sing:
DO-FA
FA-DO


HALF STEP: the distance from any key on the keyboard to the very "next key above or below, whether black or white" (in the example, each H to $S$ is one half step) Guitar half steps $=$ one fret left or right.


WHOLE STEP: the distance from any key on the keyboard to "two keys to the left or right whether black or white" (in the example, each $W$ to $S$ is one whole step)Guitar whole steps $=$ one fret left or right.


## Terms

TIME SIGNATURE:

top number: number of beats per measure bottom note: which type of note gets the beat (the example shows seven different time signatures)

TWO-FOUR TIME: The time signature with two beats per measure when the quarter note gets the beat.

THREE-FOUR TIME: The time
 signature with three beats per measure when the quarter note gets the beat.

FOUR-FOUR TIME: The time

signature with four beats per measure when the quarter note gets the beat.

DOTTED HALF NOTE:

DOTTED HALF REST: - •
3 beats of silence

DYNAMICS: the volume of the music

FORTE:

MEZZO FORTE:
loud
medium loud

CRESCENDO:
cresc.
to get louder

MEZZO PIANO: $\quad T_{T} \boldsymbol{m} \quad$ medium soft

PIANO:
10 soft

DECRESCENDO: $\qquad$
decresc. to get softer

## Level 4

Terms

TREBLE OR G CLEF:

BASS OR F CLEF:
9:

ARTICULATION:

TIE:


ACCENT:


FERMATA:

## LEGATO:

legato

STACCATO:


TEMPO:

## ACCELERANDO: accel.

RITARDANDO:
rit.__

KEY SIGNATURE:


## Be Able To Hear And Sing:

DODO'
DO-DO'
DO'-DO

The symbol used for notes in the higher pitch range.

The symbol used for notes in the lower pitch range.
the style in which you perform the notes
combines the value of two notes of the same pitch together
to emphasize a note
hold the note and watch the conductor
smooth and connected, shown with a slur
short and detached
a curved line drawn over or under two or more notes of different pitches that indicates legato (remember: it is a tie if the notes are on the same pitch)
the speed of the music
to get faster
gradually get slower
sharps or flats at the beginning of music that tell you where DO is. (Usually located right after the clef)
This example shows three different key signatures.

## Bonus

## Pitch

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to sight read and dictate anything from DO to DO'.
SKILL TO KNOW: Know all the note names on both treble and bass clef. (See example here)


SKILL TO KNOW: Tell where all half steps are in the solfege scale. (MI-FA and TI-DO)
ORDER OF HALF/WHOLE STEPS: In a major scale, the order of steps is W W H W W W H
SKILL TO KNOW: Tell where all whole steps and half steps are in the solfege scale. (MI-FA and TI-DO)
DO-RE RE-MI MI-FA FA-SO SO-LA LA-TI TI-DO
(WHOLE STEPS are underlined, HALF STEPS are not underlined.)

SKILL TO KNOW: Know how a key signature works or be able to identify DO in any key signature.

## LOCATION OF DO FOR SHARPED KEY SIGNATURES



LOCATION OF DO FOR FLATTED KEY SIGNATURES


Rhythm
SKILL TO KNOW: Know how a time signature works

SIXTEENTH NOTE

.25 beats

SIXTEENTH NOTES

(sixteenth notes are usually beamed in sets of four, which would add up 1 beat)

SIXTEENTH REST

.25 beats of silence
DOTTED QUARTER NOTE $\quad 1.5$ beats

DOTTED QUARTER REST

1.5 beats of silence

SKILL TO KNOW: Be able to dictate all and any of the above, in examples such as the following:


Terms
PIANISSIMO
very soft
FORTISSIMO
ff
very loud
GRAND STAFF
a treble staff and a bass staff connected by a vertical line (piano music \& many SATB choir pieces are written on a grand staff)

GRAND STAFF:


A treble staff and a bass staff connected by a vertical line. Often used for piano or keyboard accompaniments: right hand plays the upper staff ; left hand plays the lower staff. Also often used for choral music where the soprano and alto sing from the top staff and the tenor and bass sing from the lower staff. (see examples below)
(Right Hand) R.H.

(Sop./Alto) S.A.
(Tenor/Bass) T.B.


