

Harmony

1	Ornaments	Decorations on notes
2	(Lower)Mordent	Plays the written note and then the note below before returning to the written note
3	(Upper)Mordent	Plays the written note and then the note above before returning to the written note
4	Tierce D'Picardi	Sharpening the 3 rd in the chord to make an Minor chords sound Major
5	Appoggiatura	Notes which are played before the main note
6	Pedal/Drone	Supports the harmony by a long continuous note or short notes
7	Atonal	No specific key
8	Chromatic	Notes which are not in the original key
9	Perfect Cadence	V-I
10	Imperfect Cadence	II –V, I-V,IV-V
11	Interrupted Cadence	V-VI
12	Imperfect Cadence	II –V, I-V,IV-V
13	Plagal Cadence	IV-I

Instrumentation

1	Soprano Voice	A high female voice
2	Harpsichord	Plays the Ground Bass, supports the harmony, directs the ensemble
3	Bass Viol	Plays the Ground bass with the Harpsichord
4	Ripieno	String orchestra
5	Concertino	Soloists

Structure

1	Ternary Form	ABA
2	Sonata Form	Exposition Development Recapitulation
3	Binary Form	AB
4	Da Capo Aria	ABA
5	Strophic	Same music different lyrics
6	Through Composed	Sections never repeat

Texture

Melody

1	Monophonic	1 line of melody
2	Homophonic	Chords (Accompaniment) and Melody
3	Polyphonic	Many sounds
4	Contrapuntal	2 voices against each other
5	Counterpoint	2 or more voices work independently
6	Antiphonal	Swapping between 2 groups
7	Stretto	Imitation of the subject in close succession, so that the answer enters before the subject is completed
8	Heterophonic	1 melody played by more than 2 instruments simultaneously
9	Fugal Exposition	A fugue has sections called expositions and episodes that contains at least one full statement of the subject of the fugue. This is the primary melodic idea and is stated by each voice in turn in the first exposition.

1	Syllabic	1 note per word
2	Melismatic	Many notes per word
3	Conjunct	Stepwise
4	Word Painting	On the words ETERNAL the melody line goes on and on. Distain there is a clashing sound.
5	Onomatopoeia	On the word DROP the music goes lower
6	Disjunct	Melodies which have large intervals
7	Triadic	A melody in the form of a triad eg CEG
8	Descending	Notes which go down
9	Ascending	Notes which go up
10	Sequential	A rhythmic pattern which goes up/down by a note or octave
11	Imitation	To copy
12	Vocalisations	Ba Ba Ah

Music: KEY WORDS | Year 11 | September to December

Motif					Texture/Harmony		
1	Ornamentation of melodic lines, decoration	Melody			1	Tonic note	The 1 st note of the scale A.
2	Major/Minor tone system	1	Antiphonal	Swapping between 2 groups	2	Dominant note	The 5 th note in the scale Note 5 would be E starting on an A.
3	Diatonic harmony – notes belonging to the key	2	Imitation	To copy	3	Contrapuntal	Two melodies played against each other
4	Monophonic – single line of melody	3	Syncopated	Off beat	4	Counterpoint	‘Tune against tune’ combination of 2 or more melodies with independent rhythms
5	Homophonic – Chords and Melody	4	Basso Continuo	Continuous bass part Harpsichord/Bass viol	5	Secondary dominant	To a key that is the dominant key of the dominant. Eg C Major, G is the dominant and the dominant of G is D Major, the secondary dominant.
6	Word Painting – the music depicts the words	5	Figured Bass	Numbers to indicate what chord is to be played.	6	Passing modulations	Modulations where the new key only lasts for a few bars
7	Sequence – Repetition of a music phrase higher or lower	6	Suspension	Where a note is suspended and resolves creating a clashing sound (Dissonance)	7	Relative minor	The minor key of the Major scale
8	Suspensions – A prolonging note to creating dissonance.	7	Dissonant	A clashing sound	8	Variant	A phrase whose shape resembles the original.
9	Affection – one mood	8	Conjunct	Stepwise			
		9	Dominant	5 th note of the scale			
		10	Disjunct	Leaps in the melody			
		11	Ground Bass	A repeating pattern in the bass			
		12	Da Capo Aria	A song which repeats a section			