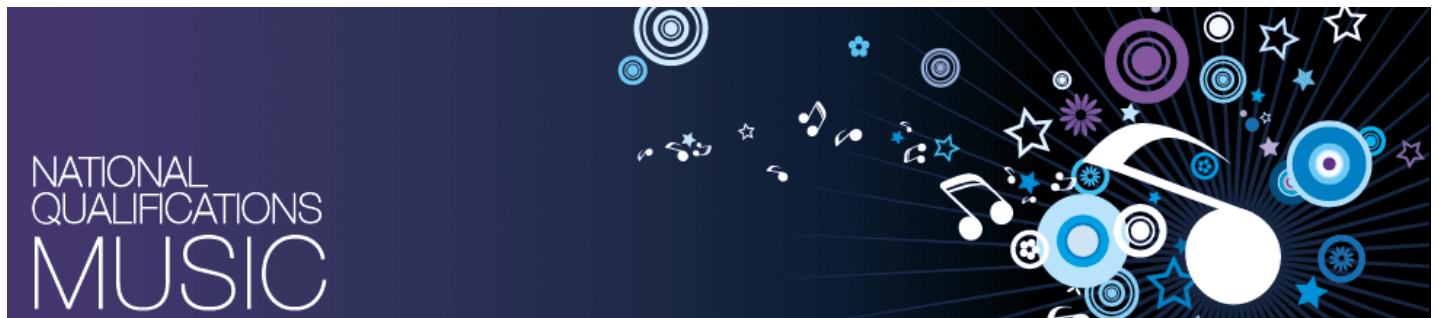


Strathaven Academy Music Department



National Qualifications Listening Glossary



Using the Glossary

The glossary is here for reference. You should use the tables at the back of the glossary for your revision.

After completing a unit of listening you should highlight the concepts that have been included.

Highlight green if you feel confident about your understanding and can identify a concept


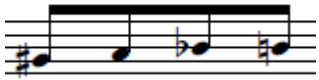


Highlight yellow if you feel confident about your understanding but not sure about identifying a concept




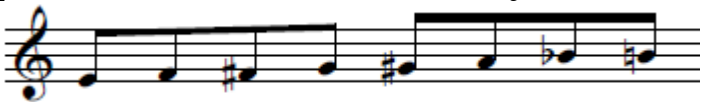
Highlight pink/red if you feel unsure about your understanding and about identifying a concept






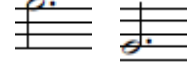



<i>A cappella</i>	Unaccompanied choral singing.	Timbre	N5
<i>A tempo</i>	The music returns to the main tempo (speed) after there has been a change.	Rhythm	N4
<i>AB</i>	Two-part form. Music in two sections: A then B. These sections may be repeated.	Structure	N5
<i>ABA</i>	Three-part form. Music in three sections: A, then B, then back to A.	Structure	N4
<i>Accelerando</i>	The tempo (speed) of the music gradually becomes faster.	Rhythm	N4
<i>Accented</i>	Notes which sound louder than others. 	Rhythm	N3
<i>Accidental</i>	A sign added to a note to change the pitch e.g. Sharp, Flat or Natural. 	Melody/ Harmony	N5
<i>Accompanied</i>	Other instrument(s) or voice(s) support the main melody.	Texture	N3
<i>Accordion</i>	An instrument with a keyboard, played by the right hand, and buttons, (which play chords) played by the left hand.	Timbre	N3
<i>Acoustic Guitar</i>	A string instrument which can be played by either plucking or strumming the strings, with fingers or a plectrum (pick).	Timbre	N3
<i>Adagio</i>	A slow tempo (speed).	Rhythm	N3
<i>African Music</i>	Music from Africa. Main features include voices and African drums.	Style	N4
<i>Alberti Bass</i>	Broken chords played by the left hand on the piano, while the right hand plays the melody	Texture	N5
<i>Allegro</i>	A fast tempo (speed) quick and lively.	Tempo	N3
<i>Alto</i>	The lowest female voice.	Timbre	N4
<i>Anacrusis</i>	The notes which appear before the first strong beat of a musical phrase, particularly at the start of a piece.	Rhythm	N4




Andante	A tempo at a walking speed.	Tempo	N4
Answer	A short musical phrase that follows on from a 'question' phrase.	Melody	N3
Arco	Instruction given to string players to use a bow.	Timbre	N5
Aria	A solo song sung in an operatic style, in an opera or oratorio, with orchestral accompaniment.	Style	N5
Arpeggio	Notes of a chord played one after the other.	Harmony	N4
Ascending	Notes that rise in pitch.	Melody	N3
Atonal	Music which has no feeling of key, major or minor. It is very dissonant with lots of notes that clash.	Melody	N5
Backing Vocals	Singers who support the lead singer(s), usually by singing in harmony in the background.	Timbre	N4
Bagpipes	A musical instrument which has a flexible bag inflated by either a tube with valves or by bellows, a double-reed melody pipe, and from on to four drone pipes.	Timbre	N3
Baritone	A male voice whose range lies between that of bass and tenor.	Timbre	N5
Baroque	A style of music composed between 1600 and 1750. Music of Bach and Handel.	Style	N4
Bass	The lowest male voice.	Timbre	N4
Bass Drum	The lowest sounding drum. Usually found in the drum kit and sometimes in the orchestra.	Timbre	N4
Bass guitar	An electric string instrument which sounds lower than a guitar with only 4 strings.	Timbre	N4
Bassoon	Lowest woodwind instrument. It uses a double reed.	Timbre	N5
Beat	The basic pulse in music.	Rhythm	N3
Binary	A form of music with only 2 sections; A and B.	Form	N5

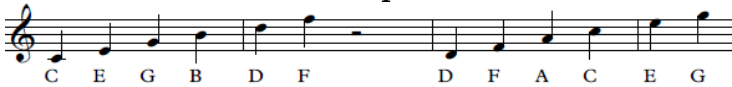
Blowing	The technique used to make an instrument sound. Used with brass and woodwind instruments.	Timbre	N3
Blues	Music which originated from Black American folk music, using a scale where some of the notes are flattened.	Style	N3
Bodhran	An Irish wooden drum. Held in one hand and played with a wooden beater.	Timbre	N5
Bongo Drums	High-pitched drums. Usually in pairs and played with fingers and palms.	Timbre	N5
Bothy Ballad	A Scottish folk song; sung in many verses which tells a story of rural or farming life. Usually sung by men.	Style	N5
Bowing	The action of drawing a bow across the strings of a string instrument to make it sound.	Timbre	N3
Brass	A family of instruments made from metal with a mouthpiece and which are blown. Instruments include; trumpet, trombone.	Timbre	N3
Brass Band	A band made up of brass instruments and percussion instruments.	Timbre	N4
Broken chord	Notes of the chord played separately, one after the other.	Melody	N4
Cadence	Two chords at the end of a musical phrase.	Harmony	N5
Cadenza	A solo passage of music which allows performers to display their technical ability in singing or playing an instrument. A feature of a concerto.	Structure	N4
Canon	Strict imitation. A melody which is exactly copied in another part.	Structure	N4
Castanets	A percussion instrument from Spain, which is two wooden shells tied together.	Timbre	N5
Cello	A string family member. Is played between the knees and sounds lower than the viola. Can be played arco or pizzicato.	Timbre	N4
Celtic Rock	A style of music that mixes Celtic folk music and rock music.	Style	N5

Change of Key	A move from one key to another.	Harmony	N4
Choir	A group of singers who perform together.	Timbre	N3
Chord	Two or more notes sound together. 	Harmony	N3
Chord Change	Moving from one chord to another.	Harmony	N3
Chord Progression	A series of related chords built on the I, IV, and V notes of a major or minor scale.	Harmony	N4
Chord Progression	A series of related chords built on the I, IV, V and VI notes of a major or minor scale.	Harmony	N5
Chorus	1. A group of singers. 2. The music written for these singers. 3. The refrain between verses in a song.	Style	N5
Chromatic	Notes which do not belong to the key of the piece. A chromatic scale moves by semitones. 	Melody	N5
Clarinet	A woodwind instrument. It uses a single reed which is vibrated to produce the sound.	Timbre	N4
Clarsach	A small Scottish harp. Mainly used in folk music.	Timbre	N5
Classical	Music composed during the period of 1750 – 1810. Music by Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven.	Style	N5
Cluster	A group of notes played together which clash.	Harmony	N5
Coda	A passage at the end of a piece of music which concluded the piece.	Structure	N5
Compound time	The beat is divided into groups of three.	Rhythm	N4
Compound time groupings	The beat is a dotted note which divides into three, e.g. 6 9 12 8 8 8	Rhythm	N5
Con sordino – muted	The instruction to use the mute on the instrument. It changes the sound of the instrument.	Timbre	N5



Concerto	A work for solo instrument and orchestra accompaniment	Style	N4
Contrapuntal	A texture in which parts have independent melodies playing together. Similar to polyphonic.	Texture	N5
Contrary Motion	Two parts moving in opposite directions. 	Harmony	N5
Counter Melody	A melody played against a main melody.	Harmony	N5
Crescendo	Gradually getting louder. 	Dynamic	N3
Cross Rhythm	Contrasting rhythms playing at the same time.	Rhythm	N5
Crotchet	A note that lasts for 1 beat. 	Rhythm	N3
Cymbals	A percussion instrument. Round metal discs which can be hit with beaters or drumsticks.	Timbre	N4
Descant (voice)	Another melody which is sung above the main melody	Harmony	N5
Descending	Notes which fall in pitch.	Melody	N3
Diminuendo	Gradually getting quieter. 	Dynamic	N3
Discord	A chord with notes which clash.	Harmony	N3
Distortion	An electronic effect in rock music which gives a distorted sound on the guitar rather than a clean sound.	Timbre	N4
Dotted Crotchet	A note which lasts for 1 ½ beats 	Rhythm	N5
Dotted Minim	A note which lasts for 3 beats 	Rhythm	N3
Dotted Quaver	A note which last for ¾ beats 	Rhythm	N5



<i>Dotted Rhythm</i>	A rhythm which has an uneven sound. A long note followed by a short note, or a short note followed by a long note such as the scotch snap	Rhythm	N4
<i>Double Bass</i>	A string instrument. The lowest sounding. Can play jazz as well as being in the orchestra.	Timbre	N4
<i>Drone</i>	One note continuously held on or repeated in the bass. A feature of the bagpipes.	Harmony	N4
<i>Drum Fill</i>	A short rhythm that 'fills in' the gaps between phrases. It is heard as a change of rhythm during the music. A rhythmic decoration played on the drum kit.	Rhythm	N3
<i>Drum Kit</i>	A set of drums and cymbals grouped together and played in rock and pop music.	Timbre	N3
<i>Electric Guitar</i>	A guitar which requires an amplifier to produce sound.	Timbre	N3
<i>Episode</i>	A passage of music linking two appearances of the same material, such as in Rondo Form.	Structure	N5
<i>Faster</i>	The tempo (speed) increases.	Tempo	N3
<i>Fiddle</i>	The Scottish name for a violin. Used in Scottish folk music.	Timbre	N3
<i>Flute</i>	A woodwind instrument. It uses an open hole which is blown over to produce the sound.	Timbre	N4
<i>Flutter Tonguing</i>	Rolling you 'r' whilst playing a brass or woodwind instrument.	Timbre	N5
<i>Folk Groups</i>	A group of musicians which play traditional music of their country.	Timbre	N3
<i>Forte</i>	A volume instruction. Loud (<i>f</i>)	Dynamic	N3
<i>Fortissimo</i>	A volume instruction. Very loud (<i>ff</i>)	Dynamic	N5
<i>French horn</i>	A brass instrument. A curled up instrument with a bell at one end, 3 valves and a mouthpiece at the other.	Timbre	N5
<i>Gaelic Psalms</i>	Hymns which are sung in Gaelic and are unaccompanied. Led by a precentor and then the congregation join in.	Style	N5


Glissando	Sliding from one to another and playing every note in between. 	Melody	N5
Glockenspiel	A percussion instrument. Metal bars set up like a keyboard which are hit with beaters.	Timbre	N4
Gospel	Music written with religious lyrics often praising or thanking God.	Style	N5
Grace note	A very quick ornament in the melody. A crushed note before the main note of the melody. Often heard in bagpipe melodies. 	Melody	N5
Ground Bass	A theme in the bass line which is repeated many times while other parts play above it.	Structure	N5
Grouped Semi quavers	A group of semiquavers which are joined together. 	Melodic	N4
Guiro	A percussion instrument made of wood. It is hollow with ridges on the sides which can be scraped. It can also be hit to produce a sound	Timbre	N4
Harmony	Two or more notes sounding together.	Structure	N3
Harp	A string instrument. It has 47 strings which are plucked by the fingers to sound.	Timbre	N4
Harpsichord	A keyboard instrument where the strings are plucked.	Timbre	N4
Hi hat cymbals	Two cymbals which are used as a pair (one is upside down). They can be hit by drum sticks or brushed and opened and closed with a foot pedal.	Timbre	N5
Homophonic	A texture. The melody and accompaniment play parts which are similar in rhythm at the same time.	Texture	N5
Imitation	Where the melody is immediately copied in another part.	Form	N4
Imperfect Cadence	Two chords at the end of a phrase which has the last chord as chord V. It sounds unfinished.	Harmony	N5




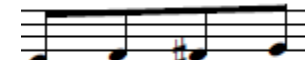
Impressionism	A term borrowed from painting which creates an impression rather than a clear cut idea.	Style	N5
Improvisation	The performer makes up the music during the performance. The music is not written down.	Melody/ Style	N3
Indian Music	Music from India which uses the tabla and sitar	Style	N5
Inverted Pedal	A note which is held on or repeated in an upper part.	Harmony	N5
Jazz	A style of music which emerged from black Americans in the early 20 th Century.	Style	N3
Jig	A fast Scottish dance in compound time.	Rhythm	N4
Latin American Music	Dance music from South America. Percussion instruments provide lively off-beat dance rhythms.	Style	N3
Leap/ Leaping	Jumping between notes which are not next to each other.	Melody	N3
Legato	An instruction the play or sing the notes smoothly.	Timbre	N3
Lines and Spaces of treble clef	Notes on the 5 lines of the stave: Lines: C E G B D F Spaces: D F A C E G 	Melody	N3
Major	A description of the key. Major keys tend to sound bright.	Harmony	N4
March	Music with a strong steady pulse with either 2 or 4 beats in the bar.	Rhythm	N3
Melismatic	Several notes sung to one syllable of a word.	Melody	N5
Mezzo Forte	Volume instruction. Fairly (half) loud (mf)	Dynamic	N4
Mezzo piano	Volume instruction. Fairly (half) quiet (mp)	Dynamic	N4
Mezzo soprano	A female singer whose range is between Soprano and alto.	Timbre	N5
Middle eight	In pop music, the section of music in the middle of the song which is a contrast to the opening, often 8 bars long.	Structure	N4


Minim	A note which lasts for 2 beats. 	Rhythm	N5
Minimalist	A style of music developed in the 20 th Century where music was based on simple rhythmic or melodic ideas which were repeated.	Style	N5
Minor	A description of the key. Minor music is often duller sounding than major.	Harmony	N4
Moderato	A tempo (speed) instruction. A medium speed.	Tempo	N5
Modulation	A change of key.	Harmony	N5
Mouth Music	Unaccompanied songs sung in Gaelic often containing nonsense words. Used as an accompaniment to dancing (e.g. strathspeys, reels, jigs etc).	Style	N4
Musical	A play which has speaking, singing and dancing and is performed on stage with costumes and scenery.	Style	N3
Muted	Using a device which reduces the volume or alters the sound of an instrument.	Timbre	N4
Oboe	A woodwind instrument. It uses a double reed to produce the sound.	Timbre	N5
Octave	The distance of 8 notes between notes of the same name. C to c.	Structure	N3
Off the beat	Notes played on the weak beats of the bar, e.g. on beats 2 or 4.	Rhythm	N3
On the beat	Notes played on the strong beats of the bar, e.g. on beats 1 or 3.	Rhythm	N3
Opera	A drama set to music with soloists, chorus, acting and orchestral accompaniment. Can be sung in various languages.	Style	N4
Orchestra	A large group of instruments that can include strings, woodwind, brass and percussion instruments.	Timbre	N3
Organ	A keyboard instrument usually found in churches. It often has 2 or more keyboards as well as foot pedals. It produces sound by blowing air through different pipes.	Timbre	N3

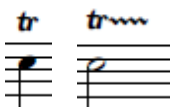
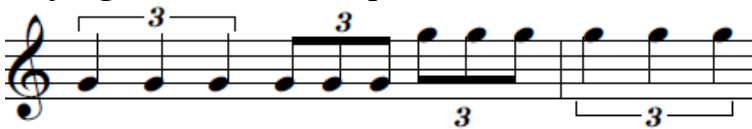
Ornament	A decoration in the melody line.	Melody	N4
Ostinato	A short musical pattern repeated many times.	Structure	N3
Paired Quaver	Two quavers joined together. 	Rhythm	N4
Pan Pipes	Pipes, usually made of bamboo, grouped together in different sizes. They produce sound by blowing over the open end.	Timbre	N4
Pause	A note or rest which is held longer than written. The pause sign can be written above or below the note. 	Rhythm	N3
Pedal	A note which is sustained or repeated in the bass line.	Structure	N4
Pentatonic	A scale which only uses 5 notes. Used mainly in Scottish and folk music.	Melody	N4
Percussion	A family of instruments which have to be struck or shaken to produce sound. Tuned percussion can play different notes. Un-tuned percussion can only produce one sound.	Timbre	N3
Perfect Cadence	Two chords at the end of a musical phrase which uses chord V then I. It sound finished and complete.	Harmony	N5
Pianissimo	A volume instruction. Very quiet (pp)	Dynamic	N5
Piano (dynamics)	A volume instruction. Quiet (p)	Dynamic	N3
Piano (instrument)	A keyboard instrument. The sound is produced by using hammers to hit the strings.	Timbre	N3
Pibroch	Music for solo bagpipe, in theme and variation form, and uses grace notes.	Style	N5
Piccolo	A woodwind instrument. It sounds higher than the flute and produces sound in the same way.	Timbre	N5
Pitch bend	Changing the pitch of a note, e.g. pushing a guitar string upwards while playing.	Melody	N5

Pizzicato	A string instrument instruction to pluck the string rather than use the bow (<i>pizz</i>).	Timbre	N5
Plucking	Using your finger to pluck a stringed instrument rather than a bow.	Timbre	N3
Polyphonic	A texture where two or more parts interweave with independent rhythms but combine harmonically.	Texture	N5
Pop	A style of popular music played by a group of musicians. Groups might include guitar, drum kit, keyboards and vocals.	Style	N3
Pulse	The basic beat in music. It can be groups in 2, 3 or 4.	Rhythm	N3
Quaver	A note which lasts for $\frac{1}{2}$ beat. 	Rhythm	N4
Question	An opening phrase often followed by an answer.	Melody	N3
Ragtime	A style of dance music which became popular at the end of the 19 th Century. Played on the piano, featuring a vamp accompaniment and a syncopated melody.	Style	N4
Rallentando	A tempo (speed) instruction. Gradually getting slower.	Tempo	N4
Rapping	Rhyming lyrics that are spoken and performed in time to a beat. Popular in hip-hop music.	Style	N4
Recorder	A woodwind instrument. Available in many sizes, descant, treble, tenor and bass.	Timbre	N4
Reel	A fast Scottish dance in simple time.	Rhythm	N3
Reggae	A style of music from Jamaica developed in the late 1960s. It has strong accents on beats 2 and 4 and has a relaxed feel.	Style	N4
Repeat sign	A sign which instructs you to play the music again. 	Rhythm	N4
Repetition	An exact repeat of a musical idea.	Melody	N3

Reverb	An electronic effect which gives the effect of being in different acoustic spaces e.g. a small room, a large hall etc.	Timbre	N5
Riff	A repeated phrase in the bass line, usually found in jazz and popular music	Structure	N3
Ritardando	A tempo (speed) instruction. Slow down (<i>rit.</i>).	Tempo	N5
Rock	A style of music which has a heavy, driving beat. Usually features electric guitar, bass guitar and drum kit.	Style	N3
Rock 'n' Roll	Music from 1950s America combining styles from jazz, blues, gospel and country.	Style	N3
Roll	A fast repetition of a note on a percussion instrument 	Timbre	N5
Romantic	Music composed between 1810 and 1900. Music of Wagner, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Schubert	Style	N4
Rondo	A form where the first sections keeps returning between contrasting sections e.g. A B A C A D A E A F etc	Structure	N5
Round	Each part sings or plays the same melody entering one after the other e.g. three blind mice. When they reach the end they start again.	Structure	N3
Rubato	A tempo (speed) instruction. 'Robbed time'. The music will speed up or slow down to be more expressive. No strict tempo.	Tempo	N5
Saxophone	A woodwind instrument. It is a single reed instrument and usually plays in jazz and blues music.	Timbre	N4
Scale	A sequence of notes moving by step either ascending or descending.	Melody	N4
Scat singing	Nonsense words, syllables and sounds which are improvised by the singer. Usually heard in blues and jazz. Sometimes the singer will imitate instruments.	Melody	N4

Scotch Snap	A very short note accented before a longer note. Usually heard in Scottish music. A feature of a Strathspey.	Rhythm	N4
			
Scots Ballad	A slow Scottish song which tells a story, e.g. Loch Lomond or Flower of Scotland.	Style	N4
Scottish	Music of Scotland.	Style	N3
Scottish Dance Band	A band which plays Scottish music to dance to. Instruments may include fiddle, accordion, piano, bass and drums.	Timbre	N3
Semibreve	A notes which lasts for 4 beats.	Rhythm	N3
			
Semiquaver	A note which lasts for 1/4 beat.	Rhythm	N4
			
Semitone	The smallest interval between two notes, e.g E to F or moving by fret on the guitar.	Melody	N5
			
Sequence	A melodic phrase which is immediately repeated at a higher or lower pitch.	Melody	N3
Sforzando	A note played with a forced sudden accent.	Dynamic	N5
Simple Time	The music has 2, 3 or 4 beats in the bar and each beat can be divided into 2	Rhythm	N4
Sitar	A string instrument which is plucked and used in Indian music.	Timbre	N5
Slower	The speed decreases.	Tempo	N3
Snare Drum	A percussion instrument. Usually played as part of the drum kit. The snare is metal wires held over the skin which shake when the drum is played. These can be against the drum (on) or not (off).	Timbre	N4
Solo	1 performer either playing an instrument or singing, with or without accompaniment.	Texture	N3
Soprano	The highest female voice.	Timbre	N4

Staccato	Notes are short and detached. 	Timbre	N3
Steel Band	A West Indian band whose instruments are made from oil drums. These pans are hammered into panels which produce different pitches.	Timbre	N3
Step/ Stepwise	Moving up or down between notes which are next to each other.	Melody	N3
Strathspey	A Scottish dance with 4 beats in the bar featuring the Scotch snap.	Rhythm	N4
Striking	The action used to hit an instrument to produce sound.	Timbre	N3
Strings	A family of instruments which use strings to produce sound. The string can either be bowed or plucked.	Timbre	N3
Strophic	A vocal or choral composition where each verse has the same music.	Structure	N5
Strumming	The action of drawing a finger or plectrum across string instruments to make them sound. Usually heard on guitar.	Timbre	N3
Swing	A jazz style which started in the 1930s. Usually played by a Big Band, which used trumpet, trombone, saxophone and double bass instruments.	Style	N4
Syllabic	In singing when each syllable of the word is given an individual note.	Melody	N5
Symphony	A large work for orchestra. Usually in 4 or more movements	Style	N5
Syncopation	Strongly accented notes playing off or against the beat.	Rhythm	N4
Tabla	Indian drums used to accompany the Sitar	Timbre	N5
Tambourine	A percussion instrument. A wooden or plastic frame which has jingles held in the frame which can be shaken or stuck to sound.	Timbre	N4
Tenor	A high male voice.	Timbre	N4

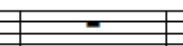
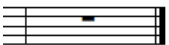
Ternary	3 part form. The first section is heard again after a contrasting section. A B A.	Structure	N4
Theme and Variation	A main melody (theme) is heard and then repeated with some kind of variation or change.	Structure	N4
Timpani	A percussion instrument. A large bowl shaped drum with a skin stretch over the top. They can produce several notes on a single drum.	Timbre	N4
Tone	An interval of 2 semitones. C to D, or G to A	Melody	N5
Triangle	An un-tuned percussion instrument. A metal bar shaped into a triangle shape which is struck with a metal beater.	Timbre	N4
Trill	Moving quickly between two adjacent notes. 	Melody	N5
Triplets	Playing 3 notes in the space for 2 	Rhythm	N5
Trombone	A brass instrument. The only instrument with a slide instead of valves.	Timbre	N4
Trumpet	The highest sounding brass instrument.	Timbre	N4
Tuba	The lowest sounding brass instrument.	Timbre	N5
Unaccompanied	There are no instruments supporting the melody.	Texture	N3
Unison	Two or more parts playing or singing the same note at the same time	Structure	N3
Vamp	A rhythmic accompaniment with a bass note played on the beat and a chord off the beat. Usually played on piano or guitar.	Harmony	N4
Verse and Chorus	A structure popular in many songs. The music for the verse is different from the music of the chorus. The music will usually alternate between these sections.	Structure	N4
Viola	A string instrument. Slightly larger than the violin with a lower sound. Can be played arco or pizzicato.	Timbre	N5

Violin	The smallest and highest sounding string instrument. It can be played arco or pizzicato.	Timbre	N4
Voice	The human instrument. Used to sing or speak.	Timbre	N3
Walking Bass	A bass line that moves often by step, in notes of the same value. Often used in jazz and blues music.	Structure	N5
Waltz	A dance with 3 beats in the bar. In simple time.	Rhythm	N3
Waulking song	A rhythmic song sung in Gaelic. It originates from the western isles of Scotland. The ladies would waulk (beat) the woollen cloth to soften and shrink it. Usually led by a soloist with a response from the rest of the women.	Style	N5
Whole-tone Scale	A scale containing only whole tones with no semitones.	Melody	N5
Wind band	A band with woodwind, brass and percussion instruments.	Timbre	N4
Woodwind	A family of instruments which require air to be blown across or into a hole against an edge for the instrument to sound, or through a double or single reed.	Timbre	N3
Xylophone	A tuned percussion instrument. Wooden bars are arranged like the keyboard and are struck with beaters to sound.	Timbre	N4

NATIONAL 3

Styles	Melody/ Harmony	Rhythm/ Tempo	Texture/ Structure/ Form	Timbre/ Dynamics
Blues	Ascending	Accented	Unison	Striking
Jazz	Descending	Beat/ Pulse	Octave	Blowing
Rock	Step/ stepwise	2, 3 4 beats	Harmony	Bowing
Pop	Leap/ leaping	in the bar	Chord	Strumming
Rock 'n' roll	Repetition	On the beat	Solo	Plucking
Musical	Sequence	Off the beat	Accompanied	Staccato
Scottish	Question &	Repetition	Unaccompanied	Legato
Latin American	Answer	Slower	Repetition	Orchestra
	Improvisation	Faster	Ostinato	Strings
	Chord	Adagio	Riff	Brass
	Discord	Allegro	Round	Woodwind
	Chord change	Pause		Percussion
		March		Tuned and un-
		Reel		tuned
		Waltz		Accordion
		Drum fill		Fiddle
				Bagpipes
				Acoustic guitar
				Electric guitar
				Piano
				Organ
				Drum kit
				Steel band
				Scottish dance
				band
				Folk group
				Voice
				Choir

LITERACY

Melody/ Harmony	Rhythm/ Tempo	Timbre/ Dynamics
E G B D F	Crotchet	<i>f</i> – forte
F A C E	Minim	<i>p</i> – piano
Steps	Dotted Minim	<i>cresc</i> – crescendo
Repetition	Semibreve	<i>dim</i> – diminuendo
	Barlines 	
	Double Barlines 	

NATIONAL 4

Styles	Melody/ Harmony	Rhythm/ Tempo	Texture/ Structure/ Form	Timbre/ Dynamics
Baroque Concerto Opera Romantic Swing Ragtime Scots Ballads Mouth Music Reggae African Music Rapping	Major/ Minor (tonality) Scale Pentatonic Scale Chord Progression – chords I, IV & V (major keys) Change of key Pedal Drone Broken Chord Arpeggio Octave Vamp Scat singing Ornament	Syncopation Dotted Rhythms Scotch Snap Strathspey Jig Simple time – 2 3 4 4 4 4 Compound time Anacrusis Andante Accelerando Rallentando A tempo	Canon Ternary – ABA Verse & Chorus Middle 8 Theme & Variations Cadenza Imitation	Brass Band Wind Band Violin Cello Double Bass Harp Flute Clarinet Saxophone Pan Pipes Recorder Trumpet Trombone Timpani Snare Drums Bass drum Cymbals Triangle Tambourine Guiro Xylophone Glockenspiel Harp Bass Guitar Soprano Alto Tenor Bass Backing Vocals Distortion Muted

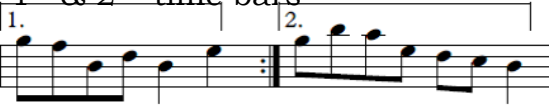
L I T E R A C Y

Melody/ Harmony	Rhythm/ Tempo	Timbre/ Dynamics
Treble clef stave C – A' Sequences	Semi-quaver Grouped semi-quavers Quaver Paired quavers Repeat signs	<i>mf</i> – mezzo forte <i>mp</i> – mezzo piano

NATIONAL 5

Styles	Melody/ Harmony	Rhythm/ Tempo	Texture/ Structure/ Form	Timbre/ Dynamics
Symphony Classical Gospel Pibroch Celtic Rock Bothy Ballad Waulking song Gaelic Psalm Aria Chorus Minimalist Indian Music Impressionism Spanish Music	Tone Semitone Atonal Cluster Chord Progressions – I, IV, V, VI (Major) Cadence Imperfect cadence Perfect cadence Tierce de picardi Chromatic Whole tone scale Grace note Glissando Inverted Pedal Modulation Contrary Motion Trill Syllabic Melismatic	Rubato Ritardando Moderato Cross Rhythms Triplets Compound time 6 9 12 8 8 8	Strophic Binary – AB Rondo – ABACADA etc Alberti Bass Walking Bass Ground Bass Homophonic Polyphonic Contrapuntal Coda	Piccolo Oboe Bassoon French Horn Tube Viola Castanets Hi hat cymbals Bongo Drums Clarsach Bodhran Sitar Tabla Mezzo Soprano Baritone A cappella Arco Pizzicato Con sordino Flutter Tonguing Rolls Reverb

LITERACY

Melody/ Harmony	Rhythm/ Tempo	Timbre/ Dynamics
Tones Semi tones Leaps Accidentals – sharps, flats, naturals Scales, Chords & Key signatures C, G, F major A minor	Dotted Rhythms Dotted Crotchet Dotted Quaver Scotch Snap 1 st & 2 nd time bars 	<i>ff</i> – fortissimo <i>pp</i> – pianissimo <i>sfz</i> - sforzando