

# Adv Higher concepts revision

Match each of the concepts with their definitions

<b>1. Neo-classical</b>	A modern jazz style incorporating extended harmony and improvisation.
<b>2. Pavan</b>	A German song from the Romantic period for voice and piano
<b>3. Minimalism</b>	A sacred choral work with Latin text and polyphonic texture, usually sung a cappella.
<b>4. Contemporary jazz</b>	A Renaissance, non-religious work, polyphonic in style, using word painting. Sung in English
<b>5. Anthem</b>	A combination of jazz improvisation and the amplified instruments and character of rock.
<b>6. Musique concrète</b>	Music drawing on classical and earlier forms and principles but written in the 20th/21st century.
<b>7. Galliard</b>	A homophonic German hymn tune
<b>8. Impressionist</b>	Music which incorporates elements of folk music of the composer's country.
<b>9. Lied</b>	Large scale religious work in English with recitatives, arias and choruses
<b>10. Madrigal</b>	Style using repetitive patterns and gradual change.
<b>11. Motet</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century technique using an ordered sequence of all 12 chromatic pitches.
<b>12. Jazz Funk</b>	Short sacred choral piece sung in English. Sometimes sung by a choir unaccompanied and sometimes accompanied by organ, featuring solo parts.
<b>13. Nationalist</b>	20th century style of composition using pre-recorded live sounds which are edited and manipulated
<b>14. Oratorio</b>	A Renaissance court dance with 3 beats in the bar.
<b>15. EDM</b>	A Renaissance court dance with 2 beats in the bar.
<b>16. Chorale</b>	A 20th century style where brief musical ideas merge and change to create a rather blurred and vague outline.
<b>17. Serial</b>	Music featuring electronic instruments, strong beat, and repetitive patterns.

## Match each of the concepts with their definitions

<b>18. Appoggiatura</b>	A vocal piece in which there is little or no repetition of the music.
<b>19. Acciaccatura</b>	Where voices or instruments enter very quickly one after the other, as in fugue.
<b>20. Turn</b>	Grace note played very quickly before the main note
<b>21. Suspension</b>	Ordered sequence of all 12 chromatic pitches in serial music
<b>22. Obbligato</b>	A minor scale with raised 6th and 7th degrees ascending and flattened descending
<b>23. Mordent</b>	A prominent solo instrument part in a piece of vocal music.
<b>24. Through composed</b>	Ornament of four notes which turn round the main note
<b>25. Polytonality / Bitonality</b>	This chord is formed by a major triad in which the 5th degree is raised by a semitone. E.g. C E G#
<b>26. Harmonic minor</b>	An ornament which sounds like a leaning note – sounds like a sigh.
<b>27. Augmented triad</b>	Use of two or more keys at the same time.
<b>28. Diminished seventh</b>	Secondary theme supporting the main subject in a fugue
<b>29. Melodic minor scale</b>	An ornament consisting of the main note, the note above, the main note.
<b>30. Tritone</b>	This effect occurs when a note from one chord is held over to the next chord creating a discord, and is then resolved
<b>31. Countersubject</b>	Scale with sharpened 7 <sup>th</sup> note. Sounds middle eastern.
<b>32. Stretto</b>	Chord with stacked minor thirds creating tension
<b>33. Tone row / Note row</b>	Augmented 4 <sup>th</sup> – sounds harsh - think 'The Simpsons' or 'Maria'. Just 2 notes

## Match each of the concepts with their definitions

<b>34. Retrograde</b>	A highly polyphonic piece with subject/ counter subject, answer, stretto.
<b>35. Syncopation</b>	Form where a main theme alternates with contrasting episodes
<b>36. Piano Trio</b>	A theme occurring throughout a work which represents a person, an event or an idea
<b>37. Sprechgesang</b>	Accented notes on weak or off-beats
<b>38. Harmonics</b>	Dialogue between voices or instruments – one group of voices or instruments answers the other – gives a stereo effect.
<b>39. Sforzando</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century vocal technique between singing and speaking
<b>40. Song cycle</b>	Strict imitation where voices enter at fixed intervals and copy each other exactly.
<b>41. Diminution</b>	Chamber music, usually with violin, cello and piano
<b>42. Canon</b>	A group of lieder linked by a common theme or with a text written by the same author
<b>43. Stretto</b>	A melody where note values are shortened (often halved –e.g. quavers instead of crotchets)
<b>44. Hemiola</b>	A Renaissance group of instruments
<b>45. Antiphonal</b>	Where voices or instruments enter very quickly one after the other, as in fugue.
<b>46. Rondo form</b>	Sudden strong accent
<b>47. Leitmotiv</b>	Music played backwards
<b>48. Consort</b>	Rhythmic effect giving the effect of changing from 3 beats in the bar to 2 beats in the bar.
<b>49. Fugue</b>	Notes produced by lightly touching a string to create overtones

Name the following time signatures for each of these extracts:

6                    4                    5                    12  
8                    4                    4                    8

6                    4                    5                    12  
8                    4                    4                    8

6                    3                    5                    9  
8                    4                    4                    8

6                    3                    5                    9  
8                    4                    4                    8

Additional Adv H literacy questions can be found [HERE](#), including.

- Key signatures
- Chords and inversions
- Enharmonic notes
- Transposition

Additional Higher literacy questions can be found [HERE](#), including.

- Key signatures
- Chords and inversions
- Enharmonic notes
- Transposition