Adv Higher concepts revision

Match each of the concepts with their definitions

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Name the following time signatures for each of these extracts:



$\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{12}{8}$



$\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{12}{8}$



$\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{9}{8}$



$\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{9}{8}$

Additional Adv H literacy questions can be found HERE, including.

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

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LIVEWORKSHEETS