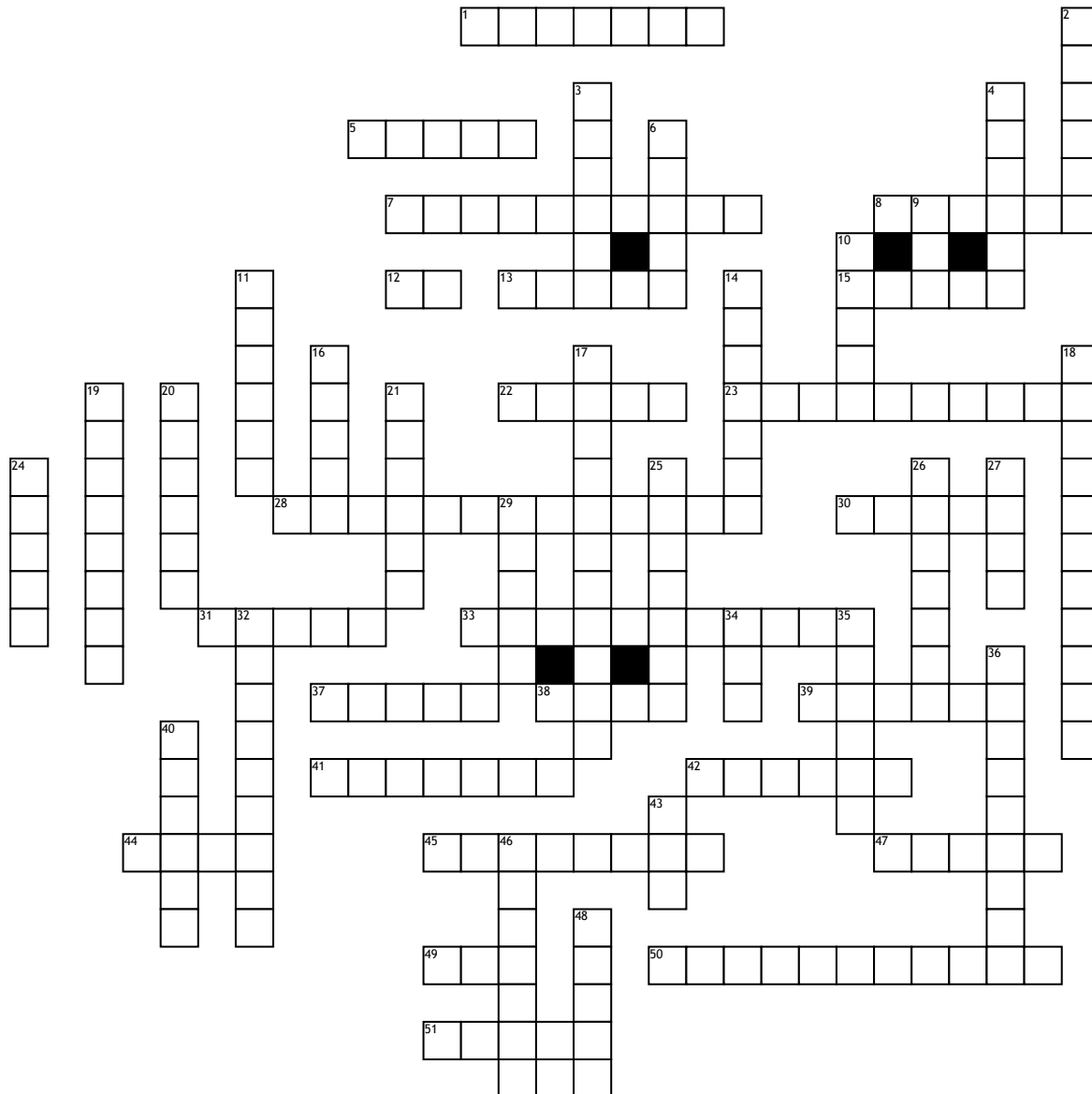


# Musical Terms Crossword



## Across

1. Fanfare A musical work used as an announcement, often played by the brass section of the orchestra or a single instrumentalist like a
5. Measure A measurement of time in music that contains a specific number of pulses defined by a time signature, and that is contained within bar
7. Dolce Meaning to be performed sweetly or
8. Melody An identifiable succession of musical
12. Flat: When a flat symbol  $\flat$  is added to a note it lowers the note by a half-step. For example, if we have the note D and we add a flat to it the note now becomes D-flat or
13. Step A musical interval between pitches (such as C-D or C-B  $\flat$ ) comprising two half
15. Movement A large unit within a symphony or concerto. It usually is comprised of many themes or musical
22. Accent: An emphasis or "punch" at the beginning of a musical
23. Resolution: A group of chords can create harmonic tension. When this tension is released with a calm chord, or a chord without tension, it is "resolved" and is thus called a
28. Concerto A work for one performer or a group of performers with orchestral
30. Larghetto Usually slightly faster than
31. Tonality The organization of all the tones and harmonies of a piece of music in relation to a
33. Cadenza An extended solo (played alone) for the soloist in a concerto. A cadenza can also be a solo in an orchestral work for one or a group of
37. Accent An emphasis or "punch" at the beginning of a musical
38. Sempre piu Always

39. Crescendo Meaning growing, as in a swelling of sound, or becoming
41. Beat Regular pattern within a bar or
42. Piu More. For example, piu piano would mean more
44. Piano Gently,
45. Sforzando Forceful, usually
47. Molto vivace Very lively, or at a very quick
49. Upbeat The preparatory sign given prior to the first beat in a
50. Form The shape or organization of a musical
51. Fermata A symbol that tells the performer to hold the note as long as s/he would like, but certainly longer than the written note
- Down**
2. Pitch The frequency of a note determining how high or low it
3. Half-step A musical interval (as E-F or B-C) equivalent to  $1/12$  of an
4. Notes Symbols to represent sounds or pitches and duration of those
6. Scale An ordered succession of adjacent pitches, arranged in a sequence of whole steps and half
9. Octave The interval between two musical notes, the upper one of which has twice the pitch of the lower
10. Pianissimo Softer than
11. Sempre
14. Ensemble A group of musicians playing together like an orchestra or a string
16. Key A group of pitches based on a particular tonic, and comprising a scale, regarded as forming the tonal basis of a piece or section of
17. Opus Meaning work. Work numbers are usually assigned by the composer. Often the opus numbers are assigned in order of composition, but at times the numbers are assigned by order of

18. Instrumentation This can also be called orchestration when assigned to an orchestra. It is the way a composer or arranger takes musical sounds and assigns them to specific
19. Downbeat The first beat in a measure as conducted by the leader of an ensemble is called the
20. Theme The most important melody at any specific time in a musical work. There can be one main theme in a work, or many
21. Motif An identifiable succession of musical sounds, but shorter than a complete
24. Fortissimo Louder than
25. Bar A specific number of musical sounds that are organized within a
26. Chord When two or more notes or pitches are sounded simultaneously a chord is
27. Tempo The rate of speed of a musical
29. Solo For one player (musician), or to be played
32. Adagio Meaning a slow tempo or slow speed. Sometimes it is the name of a work like Mozart's Adagio for Violin and
34. Harmony The simultaneous combination of pitches, especially when blended into chords that are pleasing to the
35. Largo Meaning wide, broad. In music a tempo marking meaning to be performed quite
36. Decrescendo Getting softer; the opposite of
40. Forte Loud or
43. Tonic A pitch that is the first degree of a major or minor scale and the tonal center of a piece composed in a particular
46. Chorale Originally refers to a German Protestant hymn tune. In composition, it typically means a choral composition for voices or instruments, such as a Bach
48. Andante Meaning a walking tempo or walking pace; a moderate