






















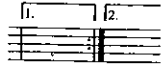






















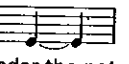






GLOSSARY & INDEX OF TERMS & SYMBOLS

Includes all the terms and symbols used in Book 1 and the page on which they are first introduced.

- ACCELERANDO** (accel.) Gradually faster (p. 29).
- ACCENT** > Play the note louder, with a special emphasis (p. 30).
- ACCIDENTAL** ♭ ♯ ♮ A flat, sharp or natural sign that appears within a piece of music. An accidental sign affects the notes written on the same line or space following it for that measure only (p. 36).
- ADAGIO** Slow (p. 29).
- ALLEGRO** Quickly, cheerfully (p. 29).
- ANDANTE** Moving along (walking speed) (p. 29).
- ARTICULATION** The manner in which a note is performed (p. 30).
- BAR LINE** The lines which cross the  staff and divide it into measures or bars (p. 11).
- BASS (or F) CLEF**  The clef used for notes in the lower pitch ranges (p. 5).
- BASS STAFF** The staff on which the bass clef is placed. The two dots of the clef surround the line on which the note F is placed (p. 5). 
- CLEF** A sign that helps organize the staff so notes can be easily read (p. 4). 
- CODA**  An added ending (p. 31).
- COUNT-OFF** The introduction given before a piece of music is performed to indicate the tempo of the beat (p. 14).
- CRESCENDO** (*cresc.*)  Gradually louder (p. 28).
- D.C. (DA CAPO)** Repeat from the beginning (p. 31).
- D.C. al CODA** Repeat from the beginning and play to , then skip to the  Coda (p. 31).
- D.C. al FINE** Repeat from the beginning and play to the end (Fine) (p. 31).
- DECRESCENDO** (*decresc.*)  Gradually softer (p. 28).
- DIMINUENDO** (*dim.*)  Gradually softer (p. 28).
- DOT AFTER A NOTE**  Increases the note's duration by half the original value (p. 18).
- DOTTED HALF NOTE**  In $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures, it receives 3 beats (p. 18).
- DOTTED QUARTER NOTE**  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats (p. 25).
- DOUBLE BAR**  Is written at the end of a piece of music (p. 11).
- D.S. (DAL SEGNO)** Repeat from the sign  (p. 31).
- D.S. al CODA** Repeat from the sign  and play to , then skip to the  Coda (p. 31).
- D.S. al FINE** Repeat from the sign  and play to the end (Fine) (p. 31).
- DYNAMIC SIGNS** Indicate the volume, or how soft or loud the music should be played (p. 28).
- EIGHTH NOTE**  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives $\frac{1}{2}$ beat (p. 23).
- EIGHTH REST**  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives $\frac{1}{2}$ beat of silence (p. 24).
- ENHARMONIC NOTES** Two notes that sound the same but are written differently (p. 37). 
- FERMATA**  Hold the note for longer than its normal value (p. 30).
- FINE** The end (p. 31).
- 1st and 2nd ENDINGS** Play or sing through  the 1st ending to the repeat sign, then go back to the beginning. When repeating, skip the 1st ending and play the 2nd (p. 22).
- FLAT** ♭ Lowers the pitch by one half step (p. 34).
- FORTE**  Loud (p. 28).
- FORTISSIMO**  Very loud (p. 28).
- GRAND STAFF** The bass staff and treble staff connected by a brace and a line (p. 6). 
- HALF NOTE**  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives 2 beats (p. 10).
- HALF REST**  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives 2 beats of silence (p. 13).
- HALF STEP** The distance from any key on the keyboard to the very next key above or below, whether black or white (p. 37).
- LARGO** Very slow (p. 29).
- LEDGER LINE** Short lines which are added to extend the range of the staff when the notes are too low or too high to be written on the staff (p. 6). 
- LEGATO** To play or sing 2 or more notes smoothly connected (p. 19).
- MEASURE (or BAR)** The area between two bar lines (p. 11). 
- MEZZO** moderately (p. 28).
- MEZZO FORTE**  Moderately loud (p. 28).
- MEZZO PIANO**  Moderately soft (p. 28).
- MIDDLE C** The note in the middle of the grand staff and the C nearest the middle of the keyboard (p. 4). 
- MODERATO** Moderately (p. 29).
- NATURAL SIGN** ♮ The natural sign before a note cancels a previous flat or sharp (p. 36).
- NOTES**  The oval-shaped symbols that are placed on the lines and in the spaces of the staff. They represent musical sounds called pitches (p. 3).
- PIANISSIMO**  Very soft (p. 28).
- PIANO**  Soft (p. 28).
- PITCH** A musical sound (p. 3).
- QUARTER NOTE**  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives 1 beat (p. 10).
- QUARTER REST**  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives 1 beat of silence (p. 13).
- REPEAT SIGN**  Return to the beginning or previous repeat sign  at the beginning of the section (p. 22).
- RITARDANDO** (*ritard. or rit.*) Gradually slower (p. 29).
- SPORZANDO**  or *sforz.* A sudden, strong accent (p. 30).
- SHARP** ♯ Raises the pitch by one half step (p. 35).
- SLUR**  Smoothly connects two or more notes of different pitches by a curved line over or under the notes (p. 19).
- STACCATO**  Play the note short and detached (p. 30).
- STAFF** The five lines and the four spaces between them on which music notes and other symbols are written (p. 3). 
- TEMPO** A word meaning "rate of speed". It tells how fast or slow to play the music (p. 29).
- TENUTO**  Hold the note for its full value (p. 30).
- TIE**  Two notes of the same pitch joined by a curved line over or under the note. Each note joined by a tie is held for its full value but only the first note is played or sung (p. 19).
- TIME SIGNATURE** $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ Appears at the beginning of the music after the clef sign. It contains two numbers. The upper number tells how many beats are in each measure; the lower number indicates what type of note receives 1 beat (p. 12).
- TREBLE (or G) CLEF** The clef used for notes in the higher pitch ranges (p. 4). 
- TREBLE STAFF** The staff on which the treble clef is placed. The curl of the clef circles the line on which the note G is placed (p. 4). 
- VIVACE** Lively and fast (p. 29).
- WHOLE NOTE**  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives 4 beats (p. 10).
- WHOLE REST**  Means to rest for a whole measure. In $\frac{3}{4}$ it receives 3 beats; in $\frac{4}{4}$ it receives 4 beats; in $\frac{2}{4}$ it receives 2 beats (p. 13).
- WHOLE STEP** The distance from any key on the keyboard to two keys above or below (p. 37).