

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).

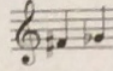
D.S. al CODA Repeat from the sign  and play to , then skip to the  Coda (p. 31).


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).

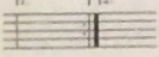
EIGHTH NOTE  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives $\frac{1}{2}$ beat (p. 23).

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). 

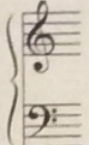
FERMATA  Hold the note for longer than its normal value (p. 30).


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 *f* Loud (p. 28).

FORTISSIMO *ff* 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).

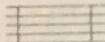
HALF REST  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives 2 beats of silence (p. 13).

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). 

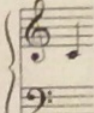
LEGATO To play or sing 2 or more notes smoothly connected (p. 19).

MEASURE (or BAR) The area between two bar lines (p. 11). 

MEZZO moderately (p. 28).


MEZZO FORTE *mf* Moderately loud (p. 28).

MEZZO PIANO *mp* 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 *pp* Very soft (p. 28).

PIANO *p* 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).

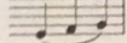
QUARTER REST  In time signatures with 4 as the bottom number, it receives 1 beat of silence (p. 13).


REPEAT SIGN  Return to the beginning or previous repeat sign  at the beginning of the section (p. 22).

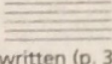
RITARDANDO (*ritard.* or *rit.*) Gradually slower (p. 29).

SFORZANDO *sf* or *sfz* A sudden, strong accent (p. 30).


SHARP ♯ Raises the pitch by one half step (p. 35).

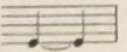
SLUR  Smoothly connects two or more notes of different pitches by a curved line over or under the notes (p. 19).

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).