




9th and 10th grade Terms for All-State Theory Test

Molto espressivo	perform a certain passage with much expression
Sempre rubato	always taking part of the duration of one note and giving it to another; stretching, slowing or hurrying the tempo
Poco rubato	slightly robbed time
Molto ritardando	(<i>molto rit.</i>) gradually becoming very slow
Dolcissimo	perform the indicated passage sweetly, softly, with tender emotion
<i>ff</i>	(<i>fortissimo</i>) A symbol indicating to sing loud
Andante con moto	moderately slow, with movement
Tutti	a passage to be performed with all voices together
<i>F_p</i>	(<i>fortepiano</i>) a section of music in which the music should be sung forte, then immediately piano
Allegro	at a brisk tempo
Divisi	instructs one section to divide into two or more separate sections, each performing a separate part
Sub.	(<i>subito</i>) suddenly
Rallantando	(<i>rall</i>) gradually getting slower
Heroico	perform with great strength and commitment

Fine	indicates where to end the piece after repeating a section
D.C al fine	An instruction to repeat the music from the beginning to the end
Sempre forte	always loud
A tempo	in time, return to the original tempo
<i>Mf</i>	<i>(Mezzo forte)</i> moderately loud
Alla breve	a quick duple meter with the half note, rather than the quarter note, getting the beat
dim.	<i>(Diminuendo)</i> gradually getting softer
	<i>(Crescendo)</i> gradually getting louder
6/8	six beats per measure and the eighth note receives one beat
	<i>(Fermata)</i> indicates that the note should be prolonged beyond its normal duration
	<i>(Accent)</i> articulation mark that denotes emphasis should be placed on a particular note