

RCM terms list - advanced rudiments

General Italian

-etto and **-ino** mean _____

If ***largo*** means _____, ***larghetto*** is _____

If ***andante*** means _____, ***andantino*** is _____

If ***allegro*** is _____, ***allegretto*** is _____

allegro is similar in meaning to the French term _____, and the German term _____, which mean _____

-issimo means _____, the opposite of **-etto** and **-ino**

If ***presto*** means _____, ***prestissimo*** is _____

If ***piano (p)*** means _____, ***pianissimo (pp)*** is _____

If ***forte (f)*** means _____, ***fortissimo (ff)*** is _____

primo (prima) means _____, and ***secondo (seconda)*** means _____

If ***volta*** means _____, then ***prima volta*** means _____ and ***seconda volta*** means _____

If ***tempo*** is the _____ of a piece of music, then ***Tempo Primo*** means _____, which can also be written as ***Tempo I***

tempo has the same meaning as the French term _____, which means _____

e (ed) means _____

If ***lento*** means _____ and ***maestoso*** means _____, then ***lento e maestoso*** is _____

lento has the same meaning as the French term _____, and the German term _____

ben (bene) means _____

If ***marcato*** means _____, ***ben marcato*** is _____

mezzo means _____

mezzo piano (mp) is _____

mezzo forte (mf) is _____

A ***mezzo soprano*** is a _____

sopra means _____, the opposite of ***sotto***, which means _____

If ***voce*** means _____, then ***sotto voce*** means _____

col (*colle, colla*) mean _____

If **ottava** means _____, **coll' ottava** is _____

ottava can also be written as _____, and means _____

quindicesima alta can also be written as _____, and means _____

After an **ottava** indication, **loco** means _____

con means _____, similar to **col**

If **espressione** means _____, **con espressione** is _____

con espressione has the same meaning as the German term _____

If **brio** means _____, **con brio** is _____

If **grazia** means _____, **con grazia** is _____

If **fuoco** means _____, **con fuoco** is _____

If **pedale** means _____, **con pedale** is _____

If **sordino** means _____, **con sordino** is _____

If **moto** means _____, **con moto** is _____

con moto is similar in meaning to the German term _____, which means _____

senza means _____, the opposite of **con**

If **legato** means _____, **senza legato** means _____

sempre means _____, the opposite of **senza**

If **adagio** means _____, **sempre adagio** means _____

simile means _____, similar to **sempre**

lo stesso (*l'istesso*), is like **simile** and means _____

l'istesso tempo means _____

subito means _____

If **piano** means _____, then **subito piano** means _____

If **volti** means _____, then **volti subito**, or **v.s.** means _____

meno means _____, and **più** means _____

If **mosso** means _____, **meno mosso** means _____

meno mosso is similar in meaning to the French term _____, which means _____

più mosso means _____

If **brillante** means _____, **più brillante** means _____

poco means _____, and **poco a poco** is _____
If **vivace** means _____, **poco vivace** is _____
If **dim.** means _____, **dim. poco a poco** is _____

ma means _____, **non** means _____, and **troppo** means _____
If **moderato** means _____, **moderato ma non troppo** is _____

assai means _____, the opposite of **ma non troppo**
assai has the same meaning as the German term _____
If **allegro** means _____, **allegro assai** is _____

molto means _____, like **assai**
If **espressivo** means _____, **molto espress.** is _____

alla (all') means _____
If **marcia** means _____, **all' marcia** is _____
If **breve** suggests _____, **alla breve** is _____

quasi means _____, similar to **alla**
quasi fantasia means _____ fantasia

Expression

animato means _____

spiritoso means _____

vivo means _____

agitato means _____

These terms suggest music that is _____

tranquillo means _____

semplice means _____

grave means _____

These terms suggest music that is _____

dolce means _____

cantabile means _____

sonore means _____

These terms suggest music that is _____

grazioso means _____

leggiero means _____

leggiero has the same meaning as the French term _____

These terms suggest music that is _____

scherzando means _____

giocoso means _____

These terms suggest music that is _____

dolente means _____

mesto means _____

These terms suggest music that is _____

grandioso means _____

risoluto means _____

These terms suggest music that is _____

Tempo

M.M. is short for _____, a device which keeps tempo

M.M. is followed by a **note** showing _____, an equals sign

(=), and a **number** showing _____

 = 84 means _____

rubato means play with a _____ tempo, and **ad libitum (ad lib.)** means _____

_____ Both terms indicate that the tempo _____

comodo means _____ tempo

stringendo means _____, and **accelerando** means _____,

Both terms mean the tempo _____

If **largo** means _____, then **largamente** means _____

allargando means becoming _____

ritardando (rit.) and **rallentando (rall.)** also mean the tempo _____, like

allargando

However, **ritenuto (riten.)** means the tempo _____

morendo means _____, which is similar to **calando**, which means _____

Both terms mean get _____, a combination of **rit.** and **dim.**

a tempo means _____

It is used like **Tempo Primo** to show _____ after a **rall.** or **rit.**

Articulation and Symbols

Drawing under a note makes a **staccato**, which means _____

Drawing under a note makes a **tenuto**, which means _____

sostenuto means _____

ritenuto means _____, or a tempo that is _____

Drawing under a note makes an **accent**, which means _____, the same meaning as **marcato** (**marc.**)

martellato means _____, indicating a _____ accent

pesante means _____, and has a similar effect as **marcato** and **tenuto**

sforzando (forzando) is indicated by _____, and means a _____ accent

fortepiano (fp) means play _____

A **crescendo (cresc.)** looks like _____ and means _____

A **diminuendo (decrescendo, dim.)** looks like _____ and means _____

A **tie** looks like _____ and means _____

A **slur** looks like a **tie** but is different because _____

_____, and means _____

A **fermata** looks like _____ and means _____

A **repeat sign** looks like this and means _____

double repeat signs look like _____, and mean _____

Form

capo means _____, and **fine** means _____
da capo al fine (D.C. al fine) means go to _____ and play until _____

segno means _____ and has a symbol like _____
dal segno al fine (D.S. al fine) means go to _____ and play until _____

coda is the _____ of the piece, and has a symbol like _____
da capo al coda (D.C. al coda) means go to _____, play until _____, and _____
dal segno al coda (D.S. al coda) means go to _____, play until _____, and _____

A **solo** is for _____, a **solì** is for _____, and **tutti** is for _____

tacet, usually found at the beginning of a movement, means _____
attacca, usually found at the end of a movement, means _____

Strings and Keyboard

On a string instrument, **pizzicato** means play _____, and **arco** means play _____

mano means _____
mano destra (M.D.) means play with the _____
mano sinistra (M.S.) means play with the _____

A **pedal marking** looks like _____ or _____
It tells a pianist _____

una is the number _____, and **tre** is the number _____
If **corda (corde)** means _____, **una corda** means _____, and **tre corde** means _____
On the piano, **una corda** means _____, and **tre corde** means _____