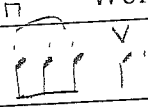


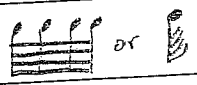

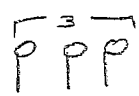




# Vocabulary List for SHS Orchestra: Level - 4th year high school

Categories	Words	Definitions
Bow Strokes	Ricochet 	Thrown bow near the tip - multiple notes in the same direction.
	Bartok pizzicato 	Use 2 fingers to lift the string and let it snap down against the fingerboard.
	Portato 	Multiple notes in one bow direction but played smoothly.
Vibrato	Finger	Finger knuckles flatten and curve
	Wrist	Hand flops at the wrist
	Arm	Arm moves back and forth from the elbow
Italian Markings	Cantabile	Singing (not meant literally)
	Espressivo	With expression
	Dolce	Sweetly
	Sostenuto	Sustained
	Maestoso	Majestic
	Morendo	Dying away
Rhythms	Swing 8 <sup>th</sup> notes	Played long, short, long, short
	7/8	7 beats per measure, 8 <sup>th</sup> note gets the beat, usually 4 + 3 or 3 + 4.
	64 <sup>th</sup> notes  or 	Twice as fast as 32 <sup>nd</sup> notes
	Half Note Triplets 	Three half notes that fit into the space of a whole note.
Intervals	Jazz Intervals: 9, 11, 13	9 above the bottom note = 2 11 above the bottom note = 4 13 above the bottom note = 6
	Chromatic Jazz Intervals: b9, b13, b5	Each of the intervals are lowered by a half step from the note in the key of the bottom note.
	Intervals larger than an octave: 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> .	9 <sup>th</sup> = 2 <sup>nd</sup> + one octave 10 <sup>th</sup> = 3 <sup>rd</sup> + one octave 11 <sup>th</sup> = 4 <sup>th</sup> + one octave 12 <sup>th</sup> = 5 <sup>th</sup> + one octave 13 <sup>th</sup> = 6 <sup>th</sup> + one octave 14 <sup>th</sup> = 7 <sup>th</sup> + one octave 15 <sup>th</sup> = 2 octaves

# Vocabulary List for SHS Orchestra: Level – 4th year high school

Categories	Words	Definitions
Harmonics	Natural harmonics 	Light placement of left hand fingers (don't push the string down), use lots of bow.
	One octave above string One octave + 5 <sup>th</sup> 2 octaves	Half way up the string ¾ way up string or P5 above string Almost to end of fingerboard or P4 above string
	False harmonics 	For violin or viola (use thumb pos. on cello) push down the first finger and lightly place the 4 <sup>th</sup> finger. This creates a sound 2 octaves higher than the first finger.
Less common modes	Lydian (Used in Jazz a lot.)	Major mode based on the standard major scale with a raised 4 <sup>th</sup> .
	Phrygian	Mode that uses half steps between 1 and 2, 5 and 6. Sounds somewhat minor or possibly Asian or Arabian.
	Locrian	Mode that uses half steps between 1 and 2, 4 and 5. Sounds somewhat minor or possibly Asian or Arabian.
Chord building	Minor-Major 7 chords	Root, 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> in key of root with lowered 3 <sup>rd</sup> . Ex. - D, F, A, C#
	9 chords like D9 or Db9	Dominant 7 <sup>th</sup> chord plus a 9 or b9. Ex. - D, F#, A, C, E (or Eb)
	6 chords like D6	Major triad with the 6 added. Ex. - D, F#, A, B
	Sus chords like Dsus4 or Dsus2	Major triad that replaces the 3 <sup>rd</sup> with whatever follows the sus. Ex. - D, G, A or D, E, A