

## AP Music Test-Vocabulary Test #3 Review

### Terms

twelve-bar blues  
turnaround  
octave displacement  
Stanza

### Functions and Progressions

Functions

tonic function-The **tonic** diatonic function includes four separate activities or roles as the principal goal tone, initiating event, generator of other tones, and the stable center neutralizing the tension between dominant and subdominant.

dominant function-The **dominant** diatonic function has the role of creating instability that requires the tonic or goal-tone for release.

predominant or subdominant function-The **subdominant** diatonic function acts as a dominant preparation

Neighboring chord  
Rate of harmonic change

### Voice Leading

Common tone-is a kind of voice leading which keeps the movement of the top three voices as smooth as possible. These voices either stay stationary or move by step.

Cross relation (false relation)-a "chromatic contradiction" between two notes sounding simultaneously, (or in close proximity), in two different voices or parts. Example: When a G# is used in the tenor voice and a G natural is used in the bass voice of the same measure.

Overlapping voices-leaving a lower voice on a higher pitch than a higher voice (and vice versa)

Unresolved seventh

Objectionable parallels-Parallel 5ths and Octaves

Tendency tone- 7-1 except in 1-7-6-5, 4-3

Unresolved leading tone

Voice exchange

### Miscellaneous Harmonic Terms

Flatted fifth  
Lead sheet  
Picardy third  
Resolution  
Texture

### Performance Terms

Antiphonal

arco

terrace dynamics-During the **Baroque** period, the use of *terraced dynamics* was common. This meant a sudden change from full to soft, with no crescendo or decrescendo. The terraced dynamic was used for musical effect, to create an echo effect

### Rhythm/Meter/Temporal Organization

agogic accent  
dynamic accent  
metrical accent  
Cross rhythm  
Diminution  
Asymmetrical meter

Duration  
Hemiola  
Irregular meter  
Meter

Augmentation  
Changing meter (multimeter)

### **Scales/Keys/Modes**

Accidental	Parallel key, parallel major or minor
Key signature	Pentatonic
Major	Relative key, relative major or minor
Minor	Scale degrees
harmonic minor	tonic ^1
melodic minor, ascending/descending	supertonic ^2
natural minor (Aeolian)	mediant ^3
Mode	subdominant ^4
Ionian	dominant ^5
Dorian	submediant ^6
Phrygian	leading tone ^7
Lydian	Tetrachord
Mixolydian	Tonal
Aeolian	Tonality
Locrian	Tonic
Modality	Whole-tone scale

### **Text/Music Relations**

### **Texture**

### **Other terms that may be used on the AP Music Theory Exam**

