

## Spelling list: GCSE Music: Rhythm and Metre 2

Key words for GCSE Music.

largo	<b>Largo</b> is a very slow tempo.
allegro	<b>Allegro</b> means fast or brisk.
moderato	<b>Moderato</b> means at a moderate tempo.
andante	<b>Andante</b> means at a walking pace.
simple	<b>Simple</b> time is when each beat splits equally into two.
compound	<b>Compound</b> time is when each beat splits equally into three.
syncopation	<b>Syncopation</b> is when the emphasis is not on the beat.
cross	<b>Cross</b> rhythm is when two conflicting rhythms are played at the same time to create a particular effect.
rhythm	Cross <b>rhythm</b> is when two conflicting rhythms are played at the same time to create a particular effect.
rhythmic	<b>Rhythmic</b> augmentation is when the notes are lengthened.
augmentation	Rhythmic <b>augmentation</b> is when the notes are lengthened.
diminution	Rhythmic <b>diminution</b> is when the notes are shortened.
triplets	<b>Triplets</b> are groups of three notes played in the time of two notes.
anacrusis	An <b>anacrusis</b> is a note or group of notes played as a motif before the first bar in a piece of music.
rubato	<b>Rubato</b> is when tempo is temporarily disregarded and the player is allowed to speed up or slow down at specific points in a piece.
double	A <b>double</b> dotted note is a note with two dots after it that lasts 1.75 times its basic note value.

dotted	A double <b>dotted</b> note is a note with two dots after it that lasts 1.75 times its basic note value.
hemiola	<b>Hemiola</b> is when two groups of three beats are replaced with three groups of two beats.