

**DO NOW** - Match the key word to the definition + example

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**DYNAMICS**

**TEMPO**

**RHYTHM**

**MELODY**

**SONORITY**

**STRUCTURE**

**HARMONY**

**TONALITY**

**TEXTURE**

**ARTICULATION**

**The 'Key'**

**Tune**

**Chords**

**Layers**

**Speed**

**Pronunciation**

**Volume**

**Organisation**

**Note-values**

**Instrumentation**

**Woodwind**

**Legato**

**Homophonic**

**Minor**

**Disjunct**

**Syncopation**

**Ternary Form**

**Diminuendo**

**Allegretto**

**Diatonic**

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# AoS 1 - Forms + Devices

Baroque	Classical	Romantic
<p><b>Dates:</b> 1600 - 1750</p> <p><b><u>Key features:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Basso continuo</li><li>• R_____ theme</li><li>• Use of STRINGS</li><li>• _____</li><li>• _____ melodies</li><li>• Major or Minor</li></ul> <p><b>Composer:</b> _ _ _ _</p>	<p><b>Dates:</b> 1750 - 1820</p> <p><b><u>Key features:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Balanced phrases</li><li>• Texture generally is _____</li><li>• Elegant style</li><li>• Functional harmony</li></ul> <p><b>Composer:</b> Mozart</p>	<p><b>Dates:</b> 1810 - 1910</p> <p><b><u>Key features:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expressive music</li><li>• Big orchestra</li><li>• V_____ solos</li><li>• Use of R _ _ _ _ _</li><li>• _____ harmony</li><li>• Lots of contrast</li></ul> <p><b>Composer:</b> W_____</p>

**Possible venue:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Which 'device' is being played...?

Pedal note

Arpeggio

Imitation

Sequence

Ostinato

Dotted rhythms

## There are many more of these!

A type of lazy rhythm used in jazz music...

Swing

A type of scale that uses 5 notes...

Pentatonic


Grace notes, a trill = examples of...

Ornamentation

More than 1 melody at the same time...

Counterpoint

# Rhythm + clefs

Symbol	Name	Beats	You say...
	Semi-breve		wait
		2	
			

Symbol	Name	Beats	You say...
	Quavers		coffee
		1/4	
	Crotchet rest		rest

## Treble Clef

## Bass Clef

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WRITE DOWN THE RHYTHM!

# FORMS

<b>Binary Form</b>	<b>Theme + variations on it</b>
<b>Ternary Form</b>	<b>AB</b>
<b>Minuet + Trio</b>	<b>A dance in triple time</b>
<b>Rondo Form</b>	<b>AAA... etc</b>
<b>Strophic Form</b>	<b>ABA</b>
<b>Variation Form</b>	<b>ABACA</b>

There are many other forms/structures – know your sections!

# SET WORK: Mozart Minuet + Trio

**TEXTURE:** The texture is generally \_\_\_\_\_  
Violins are often in O \_\_\_\_\_

**TEMPO:** Tempo = Allegretto (\_\_\_\_\_)

**SONORITY:** String orchestra (4 parts = Violin 1, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_)

**STRUCTURE:** Minuet and Trio (*what form are each of these in?*)  
*What does 'Menuetto da capo' mean?*

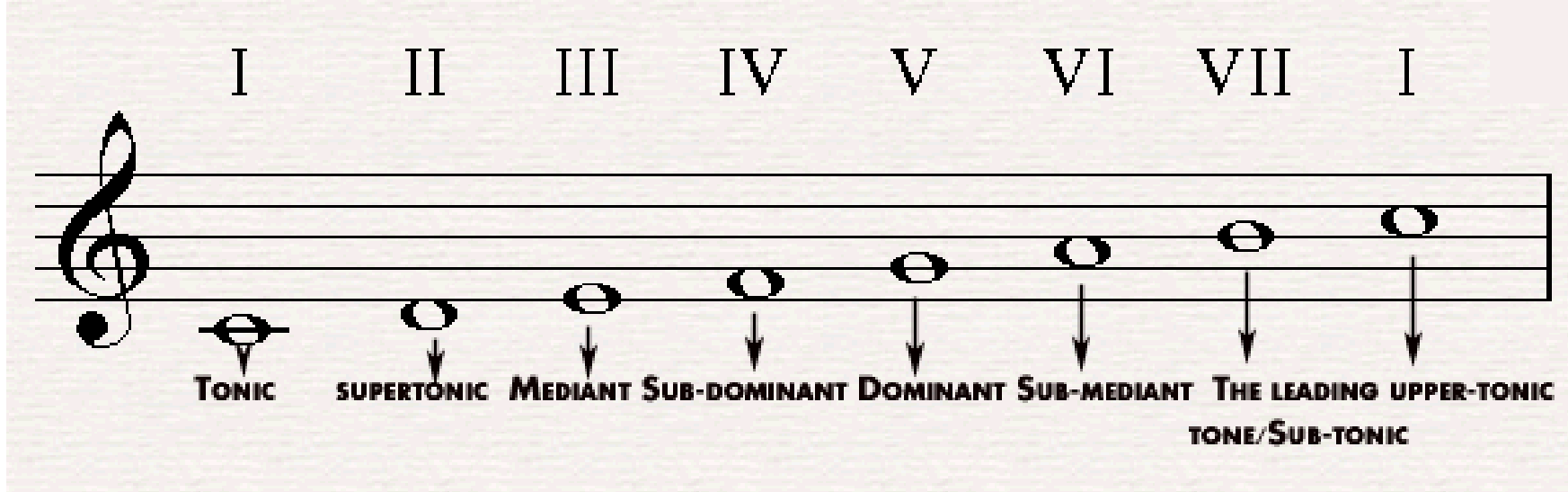
**RHYTHM:** Triple time (*what's the time signature?*)

**HARMONY:** The harmony can be described as \_\_\_\_\_

**TONALITY:** Minuet = \_\_ major (then relative minor), Trio = \_\_ major

**MELODY:** Each section begins with an A \_\_\_\_\_

# DEGREES OF THE SCALE



If asked to find a specific chord from the score (or key of a certain part), find the **ROOT** of the chord in the **BASS PART**.

It's also helpful to know what **KEY** the section starts in (eg. The Minuet section starts in G major).

**MOST IMPORTANTLY!** Remember that TONIC = 1<sup>st</sup>, DOMINANT = 5<sup>th</sup>



# AoS 2: Music for ensemble

An ENSEMBLE is a GROUP OF MUSICIANS

The name for a group of: 2 musicians = \_\_\_\_\_, 3 = \_\_\_\_\_  
4 = \_\_\_\_\_, 8 = \_\_\_\_\_!!!!

CHAMBER MUSIC = one player per part with no conductor  
(these tend to be small ensembles)

Examples of chamber music:

Baroque = Trio Sonata (for 1 or 2 soloists, plus basso continuo)

Classical = String Quartet (2 violins, viola and cello)

Romantic = Many! Eg. String 4tet + piano

VENUE: Small Concert Hall

# LET'S IDENTIFY SOME INSTRUMENTS + ENSEMBLES!

1. Solo instrument: Trumpet Trombone French Horn

2. Ensemble: Duet Trio Quartet

3. Ensemble: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name 1 instrument playing the basso continuo: \_\_\_\_\_

5. What instruments are in this ensemble? (Wind Quintet)

\_\_\_\_\_

# JAZZ AND BLUES

**VENUE:** \_\_\_\_\_



I	I	I	I
IV	IV	I	I
V	IV	I	I

Solo instruments = **FRONT LINE**, Backing instruments = **RHYTHM SECTION**

# MUSICAL THEATRE

VENUE: \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTION SONG**

**Speech-singing**

**CHARACTER SONG**

**A slow song**

**OVERTURE**

**Solo sung by a character**

**RECITATIVE**

**A song that moves the plot along**

**COLLA VOCE**

**A song sung by the whole chorus**

**BALLAD**

**Instrumental that opens the show**

**CHORUS SONG**

**Following the singer (voice)**

**A famous composer of musical theatre is \_\_\_\_\_**

# AoS 3 - Film Music

**Suggest 2 WAYS you'd expect music to represent:**

**Love**      Slow tempo, use of strings or piano, major key, decorative

**Horror**      Dissonant, chromatic, use of crescendo, texture build-up

**Action**      Fast tempo, syncopated, ostinato

**Hero**      Major key, use of brass, dotted rhythms

**War**      Minor key, use of brass, use of drum patterns

**REMEMBER to refer to the 'elements'**

Famous film music composer: \_\_\_\_\_

Don't forget about use of LEITMOTIF (a recurring theme)

# Fanfares



A fanfare uses...

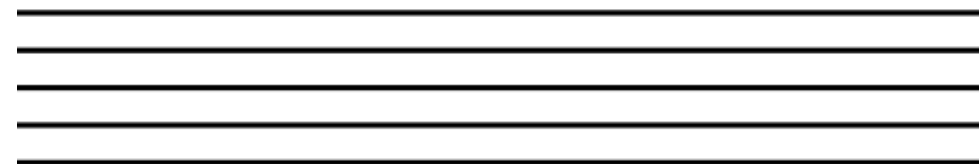
...the three notes of a triad (**1<sup>st</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> (+ 8ve)**)

...**dotted rhythms** and **triplet** patterns

...often played on **brass** instruments

...energetic feeling of **power**

...drums to accompany



# Minimalism

... has been used frequently in film music.

## **Key features:**

Repetitive 'cells' (patterns)

Layering (where the texture builds)

Note addition or subtraction

# Intervals

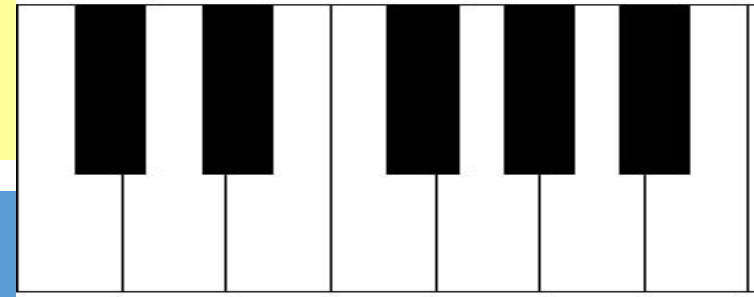
**An interval is the distance between 2 notes**

**If there's a score, just count up or down...!**

**If not, you'll have to count up/down in your head  
(hum the notes in your head)**

The smallest interval is called a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

# Key signatures



## SHARPS

## FLATS

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From the final sharp of the key signature, go UP A STEP to find the MAJOR KEY.

The PENULTIMATE flat is the name of the MAJOR KEY.

(One flat = F Major)

REMEMBER! To find the RELATIVE MINOR go DOWN 3 SEMI-TONES

**NO FLATS/SHARPS = C major/A minor**



# AoS 4 - Popular Music

Key features:

- Repetitive
- Use of 'hooks' (the catchy bits)
- Verse-Chorus structure (know your sections!)
- Use of rock/pop bands (suggest instruments)

## Music technology:

<b>SYNTHESIZER</b>	An electronic instrument
<b>P</b> _ _ _ _ _	Moving the sound between different speakers
	An echo effect
<b>REMIX</b>	
<b>SAMPLING</b>	Using part of another track in a new one. Samples are often LOOPED.

Key features of REGGAE = \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ chords + laid-back tempo

# FUSION + BHANGRA

**FUSION:** 2 or more styles mixed (fused) together

## Rhythm

Use of the

— — — — —  
rhythm

## Instruments

DHOL DRUM  
+ other Indian  
instruments +  
western  
instruments

<b>Tempo</b>	_____
<b>Structure</b>	Verse/chorus (like pop songs)
<b>Melody</b>	Lots of d _ _ _ _ _ Microtonal intervals Shouted phrases (eg, 'Hoi')
<b>Technology</b>	Such as drum machines, synths, samples...
<b>Lyrics</b>	Punjabi (+ sometimes English) – lyrics about love, relationships...
<b>Styles</b>	Punjabi folk music + _____

# Set Work: Since you've been gone

Written by RUSS BALLARD in 1976, released in 1979 by Rainbow

**TEMPO:** Moderately bright rock beat

**SONORITY:** Drums, Electric Guitar, \_\_\_\_\_ Guitar, \_\_\_\_\_, singer

**STRUCTURE:** Verse-Chorus structure with a B \_\_\_\_\_

**RHYTHM:** Time signature = \_\_\_\_\_. Lots of S \_\_\_\_\_

**HARMONY:** Main chord sequence = \_\_\_\_\_

**TONALITY:** Starts in G major, Final chorus (to the end) = \_\_\_\_ major

**DYNAMICS:** Mostly loud (forte), Bridge is quieter (mp)

**MELODY:** Mostly \_\_\_\_\_junct, with a wide/narrow range

# RESOLVING CADENCES

## PERFECT CADENCE



V I

This is the most common cadence and is often used to finish a piece of music. The chords go from the **DOMINANT (V)** to the **TONIC (I)**.

## PLAGAL CADENCE (the 'AMEN' cadence)



IV I

This cadence can also be used to finish a piece, but not as often as a perfect cadence. It is used a lot in church music when the choir sing 'Amen' at the end of a song. The chords go from **SUB-DOMINANT (IV)** to **TONIC (I)**.

# DISRUPTING CADENCES

## IMPERFECT CADENCE



I V

This cadence finishes on the **DOMINANT (V)** - meaning that the music doesn't feel finished.

## INTERRUPTED CADENCE



V VI

This cadence is unique because it always finishes in the **MINOR** key (changing the mood). The chords go from the **DOMINANT (V)** to the **SUB-MEDIANT (VI)**.