

Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser

Tempo – Speed (Fast/Slow) (Allegro/Adagio)

Dynamics – Volume (Loud/Quiet) (Forte/Piano)

Structure – Sections in the music (Verse/Chorus) (ABA)

Melody – Pleasing pattern of notes which form the main tune

Pitch – High/Low

Rhythm – Length of notes (Crotchet/Quaver/Minim/Semibreve/Rest)

Timbre – The sound made by an instrument (Metallic/Wooden)

Texture – How many sounds played at once (Thick/Thin)

Beat/Pulse – Clear, regular and repeating points within music

Bass – Low range of instruments

Harmony – Melody & accompaniment fits together

Instrument families: Percussion (Tuned & Untuned), Strings, Woodwind and Brass

Chord – One or more notes played at once

Musical Periods: Baroque, Classical and Romantic

Orchestra – Group of instruments playing together

Conductor – Leads the orchestra

Repeated Patterns – Riff (Melodic) Ostinato (Rhythmic) Loop (Electronic)

Concerto through time

Baroque:

1600 – 1750

Composers like Bach and Handel

Small orchestra

Harpsichord

Terraced dynamics

Classical:

1750 - 1825

Composers like Beethoven and Mozart

Larger orchestra

Piano and clarinet invented

Even phrases

Gradual dynamics

Romantic:

1825 - 1900

Composers like Schubert and Berlioz

Chromatic notes used

Large orchestra

Tuba and Saxophone invented

Very expressive with wide dynamics

World Music

African:

Djembe Drum

Polyrhythm – Many rhythms at once

Call & response – one instrument plays and then the other instruments play together

Bhangra:

Dhol Drum

Chaal Rhythm – Played by the Dhol

From the Punjab Region

Calypso:

From Trinidad and Tobago in the Caribbean

Steel Drums/Pans

Major Key

Samba:

From Brazil

Polyrhythm

Untuned Percussion