

Year 8 Music Knowledge Organiser

Tempo – Speed: Fast (Allegro)/ Slow (Adagio), Get quicker(Accelerando)/Slower (Ritardando)

Dynamics – Volume : Loud (Forte) / Quiet (Piano), Get louder (Crescendo) / Quieter (Diminuendo)

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

Melody – Pleasing pattern of notes which form the main tune

Pitch – High/Low, Rising (Ascending)/Falling (Descending) Leaps/Stepwise

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

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

Texture – How many sounds played at once (Thick/Thin), Monophonic, Homophonic, Polyphonic, Melody & Accompaniment

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

Bass – Low range of instruments

Harmony – Melody & accompaniment fits together. (Dissonance – clashing notes)

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

Chord – One or more notes played at once

Musical Periods: Baroque (1600 – 1750), Classical (1750 – 1825) and Romantic (1825 – 1900)

Orchestra – Group of instruments playing together. Gets bigger over time.











Conductor – Leads the orchestra

Repeated Patterns – Ostinato, Riff (Melodic and often played by electric and bass guitars), Loop (Used in Electronic music)

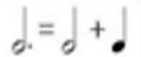
Tonality – The key of the music *Major/Minor*

Music Technology – Electrical devices, hardware or software used to create or perform music

Rhythm:

Notes:		Rests:
	Semibreve	
	Minim	
	Crotchet	
	Quaver	
	Semiquaver	

Tip: A dot after the note or rest adds half of the length to it



STAFF NOTATION

Notes on the lines

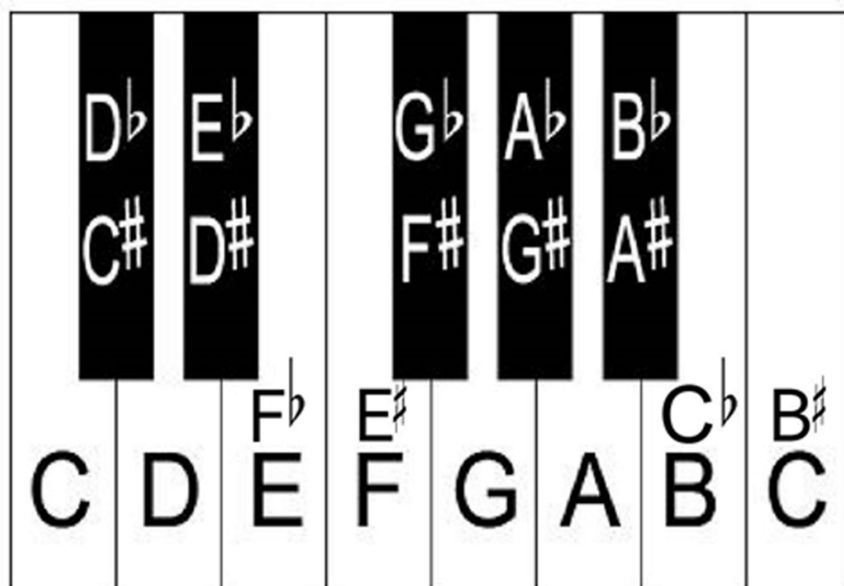


Every Good Boy Deserves Football!

Notes in the spaces



ALL OF THE NOTES



World Music

African:

Djembe Drum

Polyrhythm – Many rhythms at once

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

Bhangra:

From the Punjab Region originally but modern style mixed with UK Pop.

Dhol Drum

Chaal Rhythm – Played by the Dhol

Uses music technology

Calypso:

From Trinidad and Tobago in the Caribbean

Steel Drums/Pans

Major Key

Simple Chords

Samba:

From Brazil

Polyrhythm

Untuned Percussion

Mainly percussion

Lead by repenique player

The Periods of Music

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