

Knowledge Organiser

HT4 How do composers develop Pitch and Rhythm?

What are we learning about?:

- A. How do we describe a melody?
- B. Keywords
- C. How do I practice Score analysis?
- D. How do you identify a Chord within a Score for multiple instruments?
- E. Where do we find Cadences?
- F. Self-Assessment

Keywords for this Half Term

- Ascending / Descending
- Oboe
- Bassoon
- Anacrusis
- Flute
- Inversion
- Stab Chords
- French Horn
- Cadence

B:	Keywords
Ascending / Descending	Movement up and down
Oboe	High pitched woodwind instrument with a Reed
Bassoon	Low pitched woodwind instrument with a Reed
Anacrusis	Upbeat to a piece of Music
Flute	High pitched woodwind instrument
Inversion	Type of change related to a Chord or difference in Pitch
Stab Chords	Very sudden quick Chord
French Horn	Circular Brass instrument
Cadence	Ending of a Phrase

C: How do I practice Score analysis?

1st bar: Beat numbers 1, 2, 3, 4
2nd bar: Beat numbers 1, 2, 3, 4

Ornaments

Trill Rapid alternation between two notes.

Appoggiatura the grace note takes half the value of the main note and often the note above or below

Acciaccatura a very quick note before the main note

Glissando a slide between two notes

A: How do we describe a melody?

Melody - tune

pitch – whether the musical notes are high, middle or low sounding. Often called register.

ascending – the melody is rising in pitch.

descending – the melody is going lower in pitch.

Melody - tune

conjunct – The melody is mainly moving in step.

disjunct – The melody has more leaps.

triadic – Uses the notes of a triad.

Scales – when it goes up in a series of 8 notes or down.

arpeggio – When the notes of a chord are played separately and in succession.

Melody - tune

Diatonic – the notes belong to the key.

Chromatic – the melody moves in semitones. The notes don't belong to the scale.

repetition – when the musical ideas are repeated

sequence – repetition of a musical idea at a higher or lower.

Melody - tune

Blues notes – notes used in jazz to make it sound jazzy. Flattened notes in a jazz scale.

riff – a short repeated phrase. Often found in popular music.

ornamentation – used to 'decorate' a melody – trills, acciaccatura, appoggiatura

improvisation – a melody made up on the spot. Sounds impressive. Heard in Jazz and also pop.

fanfare – a musical announcement based on the notes of a chord.

D: How do you identify a Chord within a Score for multiple instruments?

Treble clef A high register overall. Used for instruments such as flute, violin

Treble Clef Notes

Line Notes E G B D F

Space Notes F A C E

Bass clef A low register overall. Used for instruments such as cello, bass.

Lines: Green Buses Drive Fast Always

Bas clef spaces: "All Cows Eat Grass"

Alto clef A middle register. Used for viola mainly.

When the C Clef is around the center line of the staff, it is called the alto clef. All notes on the 3rd line will be middle C.

All the other notes on the staff will count up and down alphabetically from middle C.

Dominant 7th chord Chord V in a key, with the added seventh on top.

Chords: Write out a chord chart for the key (with all 7 chords and also add sevenths onto chords II, V, VII) e.g.

Chord	Root (a)	Third (b)	Fifth (c)	Seventh (d)
I	C	E	G	
ii	D	F	A	C
iii	E	G	B	
IV	F	A	C	
V	G	B	D	F
vi	A	C	E	
vii	B	D	F	A

	Semibreve	4 beats
	Minim	2 beats
	Crotchet	1 beat
	Quaver	1/2 beat
	Semi-quaver	1/4 beat

E:

Where do we find Cadences?

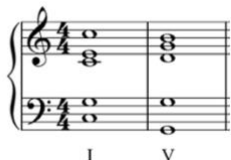
Perfect V-I. Sounds finished. Used most of the time.



Plagal IV-I. Sounds like 'Amen' in a hymn. Sounds finished.



Imperfect Finishes on chord V, e.g. IV-V or I-V. Sounds unfinished



Interrupted Sounds like it will resolve in a perfect cadence, but finishes on an unexpected chord, e.g. V- vi



H:
Se

