

## Knowledge Organiser

### What are we learning about?:

- A. Melody
- B. Articulation
- C. Dynamics
- D. Keywords
- E. Tempo
- F. Structure
- G. Harmony
- H. Instrumentation
- I. Rhythm
- J. Texture

### Keywords for this Half Term

Bhangra  
Chaal Rhythm  
Dhol Drum  
Sitar  
Fusion  
Saxophone  
Synthesizer

### A: Melody

Sequence Repetition of a melodic pattern, up or down a note.



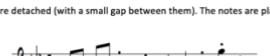
Chromatic scale A scale that uses every note (black and white notes).



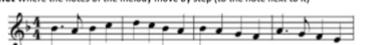
Legato Notes are played smoothly with no gap between them.



Staccato Notes are detached (with a small gap between them). The notes are played slightly shorter.



Conjunct Where the notes of the melody move by step (to the note next to it)



Disjunct Where the notes of the melody move by leap to notes further away.



### B: Articulation

articulation	how the notes are played
accent > ; <i>marcato</i> ^	accented, stress on each note; heavy "hammered"
<i>staccato</i> .	short
<i>legato</i>	long - smooth
<i>slurred</i>	a curved line over a group of notes to indicate they should be played <i>legato</i>

### C: Dynamics

<i>ff</i> - fortissimo	very loud
<i>f</i> - forte	loud
<i>mf</i> - mezzo forte	moderately loud
<i>mp</i> - mezzo piano	moderately quiet
<i>p</i> - piano	quiet
<i>pp</i> - pianissimo	very quiet
<i>sotto voce</i>	soft (literally "under the voice" – like a whisper)
<i>crescendo</i>	gradually getting louder
<i>diminuendo</i>	gradually getting quieter

## HT4 How can I add extra detail to my coursework to ensure it is of a High Standard?

D:	Keywords
<b>Bhangra</b>	Music of the Punjab in India
<b>Chaal Rhythm</b>	Rhythm found in Bhangra. It is played fast on beats 2 and 4 often with the word HOI
<b>Dhol Drum</b>	Double sided barrel drum played in Indian Music
<b>Sitar</b>	Plucked instrument used in Indian Music
<b>Fusion</b>	Mixture of two different styles of Music
<b>Saxophone</b>	Woodwind instrument with a reed
<b>Synthesizer</b>	Electronic instrument

E:	Tempo
<i>prestissimo</i>	very fast indeed
<i>presto</i>	very fast
<i>vivace</i>	lively
<i>allegro</i>	fast
<i>allegretto</i>	fairly fast
<i>moderato</i>	moderate speed
<i>andante</i>	walking pace
<i>adagio</i>	fairly slow
<i>lento</i>	slow
<i>largo</i>	broad

F:	Structure
Structure	how the music is arranged
binary	two contrasting sections A B (B may be in a different key)
rounded binary	two sections, but the B section refers back to the A to give A B (A)
ternary	three sections A B A (B may be in a different key)
da capo (aria) form	as ternary, with the singer adding ornamentation to the repeat of B

G:	Harmony
pentatonic	
blues scale	
modulation	
using a 5-note set e.g. all the black notes	
notes used in blues music – flat 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 7 <sup>th</sup> , sharpened 4 <sup>th</sup>	
changing key	

degrees of the scale	pitches of the scale from note I (the tonic) to note VII; I = tonic, II = supertonic, III = median, IV = subdominant, V = dominant, VI = submediant, VII = leading note
diatonic	based on the Western major/ minor key system
major	"happy" key, with a major third
minor	"sad" key, with a minor third
modal	not diatonic, not following the major or minor scale pattern
atonal	no obvious key centre – totally random set of tones/ s
bitonal	two keys at once
chromatic	using semitones (black and white notes on the piano)

H:	Instrumentation
Chamber Orchestra	<b>Instrumental techniques</b>
- Small Orchestra	<b>how the instruments are played/ sung</b>
Symphony Orchestra	<i>glissando</i> sliding from one note to another e.g. up the string or across the keys
- Large Orchestra	<i>tremolando</i> repeatedly playing one note (or alternating between two notes) very quickly
Sections of the Orchestra	<i>mute (con sordino)</i> adding a solid mute to a string or brass instrument to muffle the sound
- Strings	<i>pizzicato</i> plucking the strings
- Brass	<i>arco</i> bowing the strings
- Woodwind,	<i>double stopping</i> playing two or more notes at once on stringed instrument
- Percussion	<i>falsetto</i> a male singing in an unnaturally high register – a "false" voice
	<i>melisma/ melismatic</i> more than one note to a syllable
	<i>syllabic</i> one note per syllable

I:	Rhythm
pulse/ beat	the steady "heartbeat" underneath the music
syncopation	off-beat rhythm
cross-rhythms	rhythms that cross the bar/ expected metre
metre	the pattern of stresses within a bar e.g. strong-weak

J:	Texture
Monophonic	A single line of music (either one voice, or several at one pitch or doubled at octave).
Homophony	Where there is a clear tune, over the top of chords or an accompaniment
Octaves	The duplication of a musical line up or down an octave simultaneously
Unison	Duplication of a musical line at the exact same pitch