

Knowledge Organiser

What are we learning about?:

- A. Chamber Ensembles
- B. Form and Structure
- C. Keywords
- D. Devices
- E. Eras of Music
- F. Self-Assessment

Keywords for this Half Term

Neapolitan 6th
Sustained
Ornamentation
Perfect Cadence
Imperfect Cadence
Canon
Inversion

A:

Chamber Ensembles

String Trio	Violin, Viola & Cello
Trio Sonata (Baroque)	2 Violins & Harpsichord and Cello CONTINUO (4 players)
Piano Trio	Piano, Violin & Cello
String Quartet	2 Violins, Viola & Cello
Piano Quartet	Piano, Violin, Viola & Cello
String Quintet	2 Violins, Viola, Cello & Double Bass
Piano Quintet	Piano, 2 Violins, Viola & Cello
Wind Quintet	Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon & Horn
String Sextet	2 Violins, 2 Violas & 2 Cellos
Wind Octet	2 Oboes, 2 Clarinets, 2 Bassoons & 2 Horns

B:

Form and Structure

- Verse Chorus form – Intro Verse Chorus etc.
- Binary form – A B
- Ternary form – A B A
- Rondo form – A B A C
- Minuet and Trio – Minuet Trio Minuet
- Variation form – Theme Variation 1, 2, 3 etc

HT5 How do I revise all of the key content in the Listening Exam?

C:

Neapolitan 6th

Keywords

Pivot Chord

Sustained

Holding a note/chord

Ornamentation

Used to decorate a melody

Perfect Cadence

Found at the end of a phrase.
Chord V – I (5 – 1)

Plagal Cadence

Found at the end of a phrase.
Chord IV – I (4 – 1)

Imperfect Cadence

Found at the end of a phrase.
Chord ? – V (? – 5)

Canon

One musical idea after another with a staggered entrance

Inversion

Change in Interval or Chord

D:

Devices

- Repetition – The exact repeat of a musical idea.
- Contrast – A change in the musical content.
- Anacrusis – A lead in. A note or beat before the first full bar of a piece.
- Imitation – When a musical idea is copied in another part.
- Sequence – The repetition of a motif (short melody) in the same part but at a different pitch.
- Ostinato – A musical pattern repeated many times. This is known as a riff in modern music.
- Syncopation – Off beat or where the weaker beats of a rhythm are emphasised.
- Dotted rhythms – A dot placed after a note. This increases the note by half its own value, giving a jagged effect to the rhythm.
- Drone – A repeated or sustained note or notes held throughout a passage of music. The drone will be diatonic and use either the Tonic or the Tonic and Dominant notes.
- Pedal – A held or repeated note, against which changing harmonies are heard.
- Canon – A device in which a melody is repeated exactly in an other part while the initial melody continues and develops.
- Conjunct movement – When the melody mainly moves in step.
- Disjunct movement – When the melody 'leaps' from one note to another.
- Broken chord/Arpeggio – A chord played as separate notes.
- Alberti bass – A type of broken chord accompaniment.
- Regular Phrasing – The balanced parts of melody.
- Motif – A short melodic or rhythmic idea that has a distinctive character.
- Chord progressions – A sequence or series of chords related to each other and in a particular key.
- Modulation – The process of changing key.

G: Eras of Music

**The Baroque Period
(1600-1750)**

Baroque music sounds **ORNATE, DECORATED and EXTRAVAGANT**

ORNAMENTS – decorations added to the melodies

POLYPHONIC TEXTURE – dense overlapping with lots of interweaving melodies

IMITATION and SEQUENCE

TERRACED DYNAMICS – either loud or soft

TIMBRE & SONORITY – mainly strings, simple woodwind (recorders) and trumpets and timpani for dramatic moments. **HARPSICHORD** ('tinkling' sound) plays the (**BASSO**) **CONTINUO** (or **ORGAN**) with cello/double bass to provide an accompaniment and support harmonies

GROUND BASS, FUGUE, SONATA DA CHIESA, SONATA DA CAMERA, CONCERTO GROSSO, SOLO CONCERTO, BAROQUE DANCE SUITE, "CHAMBER MUSIC", OPERA, ORATORIO, MASS, CANTATA, CHORALES, PASSIONS, ANTHEMS

Examples of Baroque Music:
 "The Four Seasons" (Violin Concertos) by Vivaldi
 "Messiah" – (an Oratorio) by Handel
 "Mass in B minor" (a sacred vocal work) by J. S. Bach

**The Classical Period
(1750-1820)**

Classical music sounds **BALANCED, ELEGANT, ORDERED and SYMMETRICAL**

BALANCED REGULAR PHRASES (4 and 8 bars)

HOMOPHONIC TEXTURE – clear melody with an accompaniment

ALBERTI BASS – Pattern of Root, 5th, 3rd, 5th as an accompaniment

FUNCTIONAL HARMONY – clear keys, cadences and modulations

VARIETY IN DYNAMICS – wider range and use of **CRESCENDO and DIMINUENDO**

TIMBRE & SONORITY – orchestra enlarged – clarinets added, piano invented (replaced harpsichord)

SYMPHONY, STRING QUARTET, SONATA (SONATA FORM), SOLO PIANO SONATAS, CONCERTO, CHAMBER MUSIC, OPERA, MASS

Examples of Classical Music:
 "Symphony No. 40 in G minor" by Mozart
 "Trumpet Concerto" by Haydn
 "Symphony No. 5" – Beethoven ("bridging the gap" to the Romantic)

**The Romantic Period
(1820-1900)**

Romantic music sounds **LYRICAL, EMOTIONAL, DRAMATIC and DESCRIPTIVE**

THEMES – much music based on an emotion, place, dreams, the supernatural or stories

LEITMOTIFS – short melodies linked to a character or emotions

EXTRAVAGANT DYNAMICS – extremes used to portray intense emotion

CHROMATICISM – use of notes outside the key to create **DISSONANCE**

RICHER HARMONIES – extended chords and unusual keys to help show emotion

NATIONAL INFLUENCES – music influenced by folk music and national pride

TIMBRE & SONORITY – huge increase in size and range of orchestral instruments. Harps, Tuba, Piccolo, Bass Clarinet, Cor Anglais and Double Bassoon added with large range of percussion. Piano popular – solo piano pieces

PROGRAMME MUSIC: PROGRAMME SYMPHONY, CONCERT OVERTURE, SYMPHONIC/TONE POEM, INCIDENTAL MUSIC, OPERAS, ORATORIOS, REQUIEMS, LIEDER, CONCERTOS

Examples of Romantic Music:
 "Raindrop Prelude" (solo piano piece) by Chopin
 "Hebrides Overture" (Concert Overture) by Mendelssohn
 "New World Symphony" (Orchestral work) by Dvorak

H: Self-Assessment

