

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:	Keywords
Neapolitan 6th	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 another 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)	The Classical Period (1750-1820)	The Romantic Period (1820-1900)
<p>Baroque music sounds ORNATE, DECORATED and EXTRAVAGANT</p> <p>ORNAMENTS – decorations added to the melodies</p> <p>POLYPHONIC TEXTURE – dense overlapping with lots of interweaving melodies</p> <p>IMITATION and SEQUENCE</p> <p>TERRACED DYNAMICS – either loud or soft</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Classical music sounds BALANCED, ELEGANT, ORDERED and SYMMETRICAL</p> <p>BALANCED REGULAR PHRASES (4 and 8 bars)</p> <p>HOMOPHONIC TEXTURE – clear melody with an accompaniment</p> <p>ALBERTI BASS – Pattern of Root, 5th, 3rd, 5th as an accompaniment</p> <p>FUNCTIONAL HARMONY – clear keys, cadences and modulations</p> <p>VARIETY IN DYNAMICS – wider range and use of CRESCEDO and DIMINUENDO</p> <p>TIMBRE & SONORITY – orchestra enlarged – clarinets added, piano invented (replaced harpsichord)</p> <p>SYMPHONY, STRING QUARTET, SONATA (SONATA FORM), SOLO PIANO SONATAS, CONCERTO, CHAMBER MUSIC, OPERA, MASS</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>Romantic music sounds LYRICAL, EMOTIONAL, DRAMATIC and DESCRIPTIVE</p> <p>THEMES – much music based on an emotion, place, dreams, the supernatural or stories</p> <p>LEITMOTIFS – short melodies linked to a character or emotions</p> <p>EXTRAVAGANT DYNAMICS – extremes used to portray intense emotion</p> <p>CHROMATICISM – use of notes outside the key to create DISSONANCE</p> <p>RICHER HARMONIES – extended chords and unusual keys to help show emotion</p> <p>NATIONAL INFLUENCES – music influenced by folk music and national pride</p> <p>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</p> <p>PROGRAMME MUSIC: PROGRAMME SYMPHONY, CONCERT OVERTURE, SYMPHONIC/TONE POEM, INCIDENTAL MUSIC, OPERAS, ORATORIOS, REQUIEMS, LIEDER, CONCERTOS</p> <p>Examples of Romantic Music: "Raindrop Prelude" (solo piano piece) by Chopin "Hebrides Overture" (Concert Overture) by Mendelssohn "New World Symphony" (Orchestral work) by Dvorak</p>

H:**Self-Assessment**