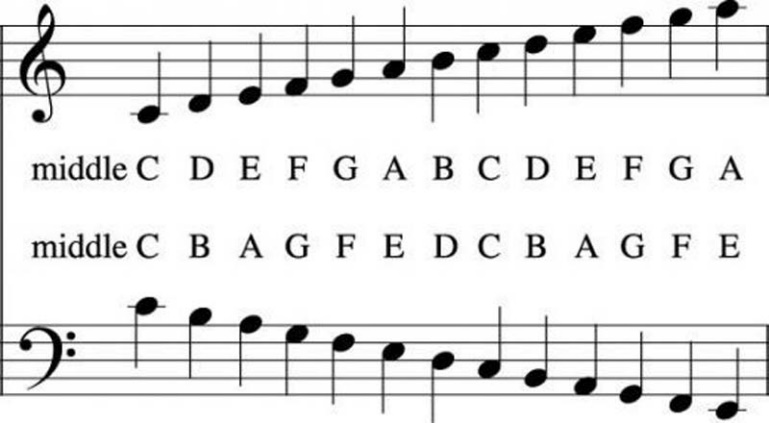
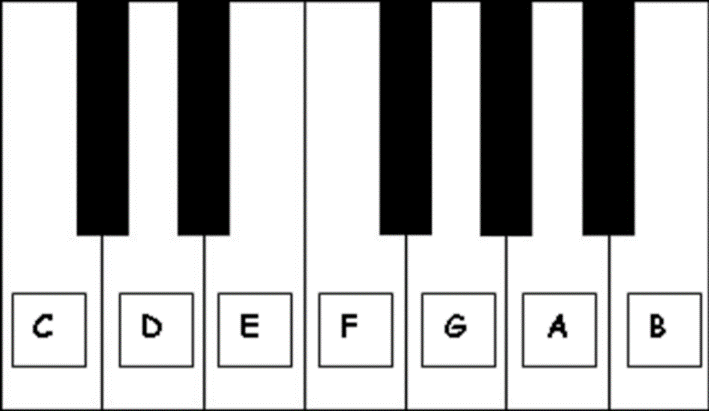
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**Knowledge Organiser**



**D#/**

**E*b***

**C#/**

**D*b***

**F#/**

**G*b***

**G#/A*b***

**A#/**

**B*b***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Description** | **Key terms associated with the element** |
| **Pitch** | How high or low the sound is. | The musical alphabet is A B C D E F G  Image result for bass clefImage result for treble clef# = sharp *b* = flat  Treble clef Bass clef |
| **Tempo** | The speed of the music. | Largo = slow Andante = walking pace Allegro = fast Presto = very fast |
| **Dynamics** | The volume of the music. | Piano = quiet Forte = loud Crescendo = gradually getting louder Diminuendo = gradually getting quieter |
| **Texture** | How many layers are playing together. | Melody and accompaniment is the most common texture associated with pop music, reggae and Blues. |
| **Structure** | The order of the music. | Strophic form = the structure of most pop songs  Verse, Chorus, Bridge = different sections of pop songs  12 bar Blues = the structure of Blues music |
| **Timbre (Instruments/ voice)** | The sound the instrument makes. | Ensemble = group of musicians playing together  Bassline = a low and often repeating pattern played on a low instrument such as a double bass or bass guitar  Synchronous sound |
| **Melody** | The main tune of the piece. | Riff = a repeating pattern in pop songs  AAB phrases = the structure of Blues melodies  Improvisation = creating music on the spot  Blues Scale = notes used to improvise Blues melodies  Leitmotif = a short musical phrase associated with a character in film music |
| **Rhythm** | The length and combination of the notes. | Drum fill = a short pattern, not part of the main beat which often emphasis a new section of the song  Syncopation = off-beat  Time signature = how many beats in a bar |
| **Chords** | Multiple notes played at the same time. | Chord sequence = the order of chords  Harmonic rhythm = how many chords per bar  Primary chords = chords I IV & V |
| **Tonality** | The key of the music. | Major = bright and happy mood  Minor = sad mood  Atonal = not happy or sad, usually lots of clashes which sound unpleasant  Dissonance = clashes where notes don’t ‘fit’ together |