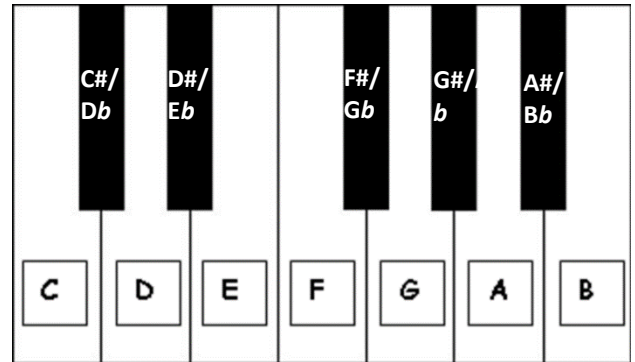
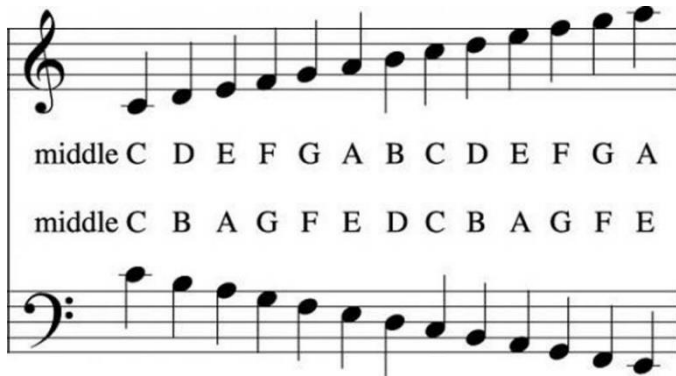




Year 8 Music

Knowledge Organiser



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 # = 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