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R  
T**

**MELODY**

Conjunct	Ornamentation
Disjunct	Trill
Chromatic	Appoggiatura
Scalic	Acciaccatura
Rising	Melisma
Falling	Syllabic
Leitmotif	
Range	
Tone	
Semitone	

**HARMONY / TONALITY**

Major	Pentatonic
Minor	Atonal
Primary chords	Octave
Chromatic	Tonic
Consonant	Dominant
Dissonant	Tone / Semitone
Dominant 7 <sup>th</sup>	Diatonic
Power chord	Perfect Cadence
Inversion	Plagal Cadence
Root position	Imperfect Cadence
Pedal Note	Interrupted Cadence

**RHYTHM**

Syncopation  
 Triplet  
 Dotted Rhythm  
 Swing Rhythm  
 Time Signature  
 4/4  
 3/4  
 6/8  
 Crotchet  
 Quaver  
 Semiquaver

**TEXTURE**

Monophonic  
 Homophonic  
 Polyphonic  
 A Cappella  
 Imitation  
 Unison  
 Round  
 Canon  
 Call and Response  
 Tutti  
 Melody and Accompaniment

**ELEMENTS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER**

**STRUCTURE**

Binary  
 Ternary  
 Rondo  
 Sonata Form  
 Strophic  
 Pop Song Form  
 Suite  
 Coda

**ARTICULATION**

Staccato  
 Legato  
 Strummed  
 Picked  
 Arco  
 Pizzicato  
 Accents  
 Slurred

**INSTRUMENTATION**

Orchestral Instruments	Amp
Pop Instruments	Reverb
Jazz Instruments	Panning
Bhangra Instruments	Auto tune
Distortion	Con Sordino
Wah-wah	Scratching
Pitch Shifting	Mute

**TEMPO**

Largo  
 Moderato  
 Allegro  
 Allegretto  
 Lento  
 Adagio  
 Accelerando  
 Ritardando  
 Pause

**DYNAMICS**

Pianissimo  
 Piano  
 Mezzo Piano  
 Mezzo Forte  
 Forte  
 Fortissimo  
 Crescendo  
 Diminuendo  
 Sforzando  
 Sotto Voce

**Tempo:**

- Allegro
- Alegretto
- Moderato
- Andante
- Largo
- Adagio
- Lento
- Accelerando
- Ritardanto

**Diegetic** – The characters and audience can hear the music (e.g. school dance in Grease)

**Non-Diegetic** – only the audience can hear the music (e.g. Jaws, James Bond etc)

**Diatonic Harmony:** sticks to a key

**Chromatic Harmony:** uses notes outside of the key

**Dissonant Harmony:** when the combination of notes played together sounds 'clashy'

**Timbre / Sonority**

Use of effects

Panning

Orchestral

Electronic

Percussion

Using instruments to create mood (e.g. low pitch to create 'dark scenes')

**Mickey-Mousing**

To create music to match the actions of the character

**Rhythmic Devices**

Syncopation

Augmentation

Diminution

Dotted Rhythms

Triplets

Polyrhythm

Constant beat

Hemiola

**Musical Devices:**

Chromatic notes

Rising / falling sequence

Leitmotif

Repetition

Crescendo/ Diminuendo

Ritardando/ Accelerando

Drone

Staccato / Legato

Conjunct / Disjunct

Scalic / Triadic

Rising / Falling

Augmentation

Diminution

Rubato

Silence

Inversion

Retrograde

Fanfare

Atonal

**Emotions in music (suggested, not prescriptive):**

**Love / Happiness:** simple, regular patterns, steady beats, balance, major tonality, consonant harmonies, non-extreme dynamics

**Sci-Fi:** irregular time signature, jagged rhythms, pause, drones, dissonant harmonies

**Fear:** dissonant harmonies, irregular beats, wide range of dynamics, accents,

**Action:** syncopation, allegro, constant beats, forte dynamics

**Tension:** silence, long held notes, repetition, change in tempo, change in dynamics

**Texture:** Monophonic; Homophonic; Polyphonic; Unison; Melody and Accompaniment

Treble Clef  
Alto Clef  
Bass Clef

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C  
C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C  
C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C

**Major Scale:** T T ST T T T ST  
**Minor Scale:** T ST T T ST 3ST ST

**Key Signatures**  
Sharps: Father Charles Goes Down And Ends Battle  
Flats: Battle Ends And Down Goes Charles' Father

**Cadences:**  
Perfect: V – I – sounds finished and final  
Plagal: IV – I – sounds finished (amen)  
Interrupted: V – VI – sound unfinished and ends on a minor chord  
Imperfect: I – V – sound like it needs to finish

**Chords:**  
Root - I  
First Inversion - Ib  
Second Inversion - Ic

- Musical Devices:**
- Repetition
  - Contrast
  - Anacrusis
  - Imitation
  - Sequence
  - Ostinato
  - Syncopation
  - Dotted Rhythm
  - Drone
  - Pedal
  - Conjunct Melody
  - Disjunct Melody
  - Triadic
  - Scalic
  - Basso Continuo
  - Trill
  - Acciaccatura
  - Appoggiatura
  - Modulation

**Baroque: 1600-1750**  
Harpichord, string quartets, small ensembles, chamber orchestra, lots of ornamentation, basso continuo, terraced dynamics

**Classical: 1750 – 1820**  
Larger orchestra, balanced phrases, wider range of dynamics (nothing extreme though), symmetrical style, no harpsichord, bigger woodwind section

**Romantic: 1820 – 1910**  
Lyrical melodies, emotional feel to music, sweeping dynamics (ff, pp, crecs, dim), rubato, massive orchestra including a large percussion section

**Structure & Form:**  
Binary – AB  
Ternary – ABA  
Rondo – ABACA  
Minuet and Trio (Mozart) – minuet, trio, minuet  
Strophic Form - AAAA  
Theme and Variation – A, A2, A3, A4

## 12 Bar Blues

I | I | I | I  
IV IV I I  
V IV I I

**Blues Scale in C:**

**C Eb F F# G Bb C**

### Baroque Chamber Music

Basso Continuo  
Harpichord  
Lute  
Cello  
Violin  
Viola  
Ornamentation  
Trills  
Acciaccaturas  
Terraced Dynamics

### Classical Ensemble Music

Piano introduced  
Bigger woodwind section  
Balanced phrases  
Balanced Dynamics  
Clear structure & form  
Duet  
Trio  
Quartet

### Romantic Ensemble Music

Introduction of piano  
Large orchestra  
Large percussion section  
Sweeping dynamics  
Expressive melodies  
Interesting textures (polyphonic, imitation)

## Jazz & Blues

12 bar blues  
Blues scale  
Improvisation  
Swing rhythm  
Triplets  
Syncopation  
Call & Response  
Blues Note  
Riff  
Jazz Trio (drums, piano, double bass)  
Saxophone  
Front Line / Back Line  
Added note chords  
Walking Bass Line  
Tutti (everyone)  
Cadenza  
Virtuoso  
Dissonant  
Glissando  
Portamento  
Pitch bend

## Musicals

Solo, Duet, Ensemble, Chorus, Recitative, Orchestral, Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, Sforzando, Melody and Accompaniment, Unison, Harmony, Homophonic, Monophonic, Polyphonic, Counter-melody

**Solo** – 1 performer

**Duet** – 2 performers

**Trio** – 3 performers

**Quartet** – 4 performers

**Quintet** – 5 performers

**Pop Music** – commercial genre with mass audience appeal  
**Rock Music** – a genre of pop which sounds more ‘aggressive’

### Instrumentation

electric guitar, lead guitar, bass guitar, drum kit (including bass drum, ride cymbal, tom-toms, hi-hat, crash cymbal), lead vocals, backing vocals, keyboard, synthesizer, mellotron

### Structure:

Intro  
Verse  
Pre-chorus  
Chorus  
Verse  
Pre-chorus  
Chorus  
Bridge  
Chorus  
(Chorus / modulation?)  
Outro / coda

### Chords

#### Primary chords:

Chords 1, 4 and 5  
from the key

**Secondary Chords:**  
any other chord from  
the key

**Power chords:** just  
the tonic and  
dominant of the chord

**Inversions:** playing  
the notes of the chord  
in any order

### Vocal Techniques

Belting  
Melisma / melismatic  
Syllabic  
Portamento  
Falsetto  
Lead singing  
Backing singer(s)

### Technology Devices

Remixing  
Panning  
Delay  
Reverb  
Looping

**Riff:** a short, catchy bit of music that  
is repeated in the bass line of a  
song.

**Fusion:** two different genres of music joined together

**Bhangra:** Pop music combined with Punjabi folk music. Developed in the UK during the 80's. Instrumentation: dohl, sitar, sarangi, tabla; Rhythms: chaal, syncopation; Melody: repetitive with ornamentation; Lyrics: Punjabi mixed with English; Technology: uses drum machines, synthesizers, samples, mixing, scratching