

Melody	
Phrase	Melodic
Scalar motion	Notes move in a scale-like shape
Sequence	Repeated pattern at new pitch
Conjunct motion	Movement by step
Disjunct motion	Movement by leap
Intervals	Distance between 2 melodic notes
Arpeggio	Notes of the chord eg. CEGC
Triadic	Based on the chord notes (CEG)
Diatonic	Melody uses notes of the key
Chromatic	Melody uses some notes not in key
Range	Distance from lowest to highest note
Passing note	A note in the melody but not the chord accompanying it
Tonality	
Major	A key with a brighter sound
Minor	A key with a darker sound
Modal	A scale that is neither maj nor minor
Modulation	Changing key
Related key	A key closely related to the tonic
Form	
Binary	2 part structure (A B)
Ternary	3 part structure (A B A)
Rondo	A B A C A D A
Song form	Intro, Verse, Chorus, Bridge, Outro etc

Texture	
Unison	All play same thing at same pitch
Monophonic	One musical line (no accomp)
Homophonic	One main melody + harmony
Melody & Accomp	Clear melody line + accompaniment
Polyphonic	A number of melodic lines at once
In Octaves	Same line played an 8ve apart
Doubling	Number of voices play same thing
Imitation	Where another part copies the first
A cappella	Singers with no instrumental accomp

Harmony	
Major Chord	Stack a maj 3rd then a min 3rd
Minor Chord	Stack a min3rd then a maj 3rd
Triad	3 basic notes of a chord 1,3,5
Root position	Chord with main note at bottom CEG
Inversion	Chord with 3rd or 5th at bottom
Tonic	The main chord in the key (C in Cmaj)
Dominant	The 5th chord of key (G in C maj)
Pedal	Note which doesn't change with harm
Cadence	2 chords forming ending phrase
Perfect cadence	V-I (chord 5 then chord I) (finished)
Imperfect cadence	I,II,IV or VI to V (sounds unfinished)

## Year 10 Music Terminology

Performance Techniques	
Pizzicato	Plucked on string instruments
Arco	Play strings with the bow
Picked	Play guitar with individual fingers
Strum	Run hands across a number of strings
Tremolo	Rapidly move bow back & forth
Double Stop	Bow 2 notes at once
Mute	Place object in bell of brass instr

Rhythm	
Syncopation	A rhythm with emphasis off the beat
Straight rhythm	A rhythm sitting mainly on main beats
Dotted rhythm	Using dotted notes to give bounce
Swung / Swing	Uneven rhythm, frequent in jazz
Cross rhythm	2 v diff rhythms played together
Simple time	Rhythms in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4
Compound time	Rhythms in 6/8, 9/8, 12/8

The image shows a musical score for piano in D major, 4/4 time. It illustrates several key concepts:
 

- Treble Clef** and **Key signature (D maj)**: Indicated by two sharps (F# and C#).
- Bar line**: A vertical line separating measures.
- Tonic Triad**: A chord consisting of the root, third, and fifth (D, F#, A).
- 1st inversion chords**: Chords where the third is the lowest note.
- Passing Notes**: Notes that connect two chords, often by step.
- Perfect cadence V-I**: A sequence of the dominant (V) and tonic (I) chords.
- Tonic (I) = D**: The root of the key.
- Chord V = A (dom)**: The dominant chord, which is the fifth degree of the scale.
- Walking bass line - conjunct motion**: A bass line that moves by steps, providing a steady accompaniment.
- 8ve doubling**: Doubling notes an octave apart.
- Time signature**: 4/4, indicating four beats per measure.
- Piano**: The instrument being played.