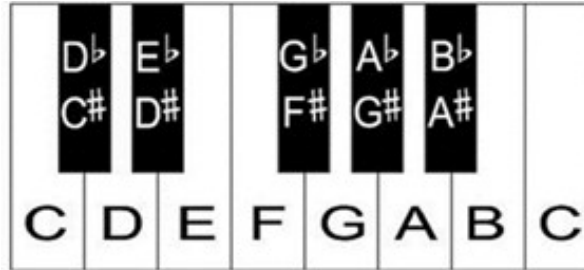


Song Structure

Structure	The way sections of the song are constructed
Intro	Introduction / opening section
Verse	A main section that tells the story in the song
Chorus	A main section that repeats & is catchy
Instrumental	A section with no singing—eg. guitar solo
Bridge	A link section between main parts of song
Pre-Chorus	A section that builds into the chorus
Middle 8	A contrasting section for interest
Drum Fill	Busy drum pattern that pushes song forward
Hook	Short catchy idea eg. 'We will, we will, rock you'
Outro	Ending section to song



Chords

Triad	3 note chord on notes 1,3,5
Chord	Multiple notes played together
Major chord	4 semitones between root & 3rd
Minor chord	3 semitones between root & 3rd
Semitone	Smallest interval between 2 notes
Tone	2 semitones (a full step)
Chromatic	Moving up/down a scale in STs
Construct chords-	Be able to construct a triad or major or minor chord above any note. (eg chord on left = E major)

In the bars below are lots of feature. Can you identify:
 Minim (2), Crotchet (1), Quaver (1/2), Crotchet rest, Quaver rest,
 Time signature, Treble clef, Pair of quavers, high & low ledger lines,
 Key signature, G#, Natural, Flat, quiet dynamic, crescendo, forte, staccato, accents



Y9 MUSIC

Drip Mats

D	Dynamic (<i>ff f mf mp p pp cresc. dim.</i>)
R	Rhythm (simple, complex, repetitive)
P	Pitch (high, low, range)
S	Structure (sections ABA, verse, chorus)
M	Melody (shape of melody, range)
I	Instruments (family, individual instr.)
T	Tempo (Italian) & Tonality (maj/min)
H	Harmony (chords, accompaniment)

FULL YEAR SUMMARY

Bass Clef (& treble clef)

Names of bass clef notes on the lines & in the spaces
 (Great Big Dogs Frighten Arthur = line notes)
 (All Cows Eat Grass = spaces)



Ensembles

Identify the following by sound or picture: Orchestra, Wind Band, Big Band, Jazz Band, String Quartet, Folk, Rock, Steel & Samba Bands.
 Recognize all standard instruments.

History

PERIODS	Composers & Pieces
Renaissance	1400-1600 Byrd & Tallis
Baroque	1600-1750 Bach & Vivaldi
Classical	1750-1800 Mozart & Haydn
Romantic	1800-1900 Beethoven & Tchaikovsky
Twentieth C	1900– 2000 Gershwin & Debussy

Dynamics		
pp	pianissimo	very quiet
p	piano	quiet
mp	mezzo piano	medium quiet
mf	mezzo forte	medium loud
f	forte	loud
ff	fortissimo	very loud
<	crescendo or cresc.	getting louder
>	Diminuendo or dim.	getting quieter

Y9 MUSIC

Tempo	
largo	v slow
andante	walking pace (steady)
moderato	medium speed
allegro	fast
presto	v fast
accel. / accelerando	getting faster
rit. / ritardando	getting slower

Names of all treble clef notes including ledger line notes - notes above & below the 'stave' (normal 5 lines)



Instruments of the Orchestra	
Woodwind	Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Sax
Brass	Trumpet, Cornet, Horn, Trombone, Tuba
Strings	Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Harp, Guitars
Percussion	Timpani, Snare drum, Bass drum, Cymbal, Glockenspiel, Xylophone Triangle, Congas, Tom Toms, Drum Kit
Keyboard	Piano, Harpsichord, Organ, Synthesizer
Voice	Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass

Other terms	
Syncopation	Off beat rhythm
Improvise	Invent off the cuff
Ostinato	Repeated pattern
Pedal	Held note
Dotted rhythm	3/4—1/4 split rhythm
Conjunct	Melody moving by step
Disjunct	Melody moving by leap

Rhythm in Music		
Note Values—UK		
Term	Symbol	Value
semibreve		4 beats
minim		2 beats
crotchet		1 beat
quaver		1/2 beat
pair of quavers		1/2 + 1/2 = 1
semiquaver		1/4 beat
joined semiquavers		1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 = 1