

Year 7 Music Assessment 2 – Knowledge Organiser Revision Document

In the music assessment, you will listen to two pieces of Popular Music and you will need to use musical terminology and musical notation that we have studied this term to answer questions about the pieces of music. Revise and memorise all of the terminology on this page and all the notation on the next page- look back at the work on Showbie to help you too.

Dynamics	Volume - how loud or quiet the music is	Forte: loud Piano: quiet Crescendo: gradually getting louder Diminuendo: gradually getting quieter
Rhythm	The duration of sounds - how long or short musical notes last	Semibreve: a 4 beat rhythm Minim: a 2 beat rhythm Crotchet: a 1 beat rhythm Quaver: a half a beat rhythm Time signature: how many beats are in a bar
Melody	The tune in the music	Stepwise/Conjunct: A melody moving by step Leaps/Disjunct: A melody which has leaps between notes Ascending: A melody that moves upwards Descending: A melody that moves downwards Legato: A melody that is played smooth Staccato: A melody that is detached
Tempo	Speed - how fast or slow the music is	Allegro: fast Moderato: medium speed Andante: slow
Instruments	What makes the sound in the music	e.g. Strings: violin, viola, cello, double bass, harp, guitar, ukulele... Woodwind: flute, clarinet, saxophone, recorder, oboe, bassoon.... Brass: trumpet, trombone, tuba, French horn, euphonium, cornet... Percussion: drum kit, bongo, maraca, tambourine, timpani, piano...
Genre	The style of music	e.g. Pop, jazz, rock, classical, rap, hip-hop, opera, country, blues
Harmony	The chords of the music	Chord: 2 or more notes played at the same time Major: A tonality which sounds happy. Minor: A tonality which sounds sad.
Texture	The layers in the music	Monophonic: A texture with 1 part (solo). Homophonic: A texture that is chordal - everyone moves together. Melody and accompaniment: A texture which has a main melody and everyone else is in the background.
Structure	The layout of the music (sections)	Verse: A section that repeats the music with different lyrics Pre-Chorus: Section between the verse and the chorus Chorus: A section that repeats the same lyrics and music. Intro / Outro: The opening / closing section of a piece of music. Middle 8: A contrasting section of the music - sometimes an instrument solo.

Don't forget - you will be assessed on the "fitting chords to melodies / melodies to chords" work from our lessons this term too - so make sure you revise these composition techniques too.

Notation on the next page!

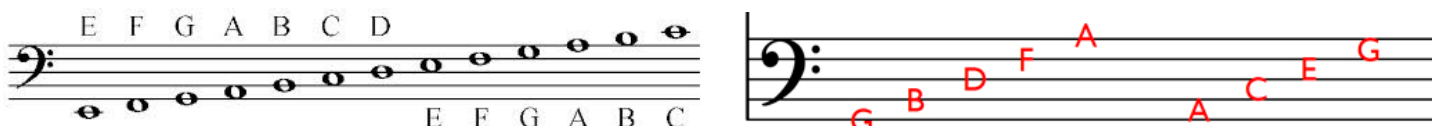
Treble Clef Notation:

Remember: use the phrases "Every Good Boy Deserves Football" (line notes) and FACE in the space (space notes)










Bass Clef Notation:

Remember: use the phrases "Great Big Dogs Fly Aeroplanes" (line notes) and "All Cows Eat Grass" (space notes)



Rhythm Notation:

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

Note	Value
Dotted Crotchet	1 and 1/2
Dotted Minim	3

A dot added to a rhythm makes it **longer by half as much of its original value.**

Time signatures - the top numbers tell you how many beats should be in each bar e.g.:

$\frac{2}{4}$ 2 beats per bar

$\frac{3}{4}$ 3 beats per bar