

## Year 8 Music Assessment 2 – Knowledge Organiser Revision Document

In the music assessment, you will listen to familiar and unfamiliar music, based around the music that we have studied this term. You will need to use music theory and musical terminology about the styles that we have studied this year to answer questions about the pieces of music. Revise and memorise all of the terminology and information on this document- you should also revise previous knowledge organisers for the rest of the year.

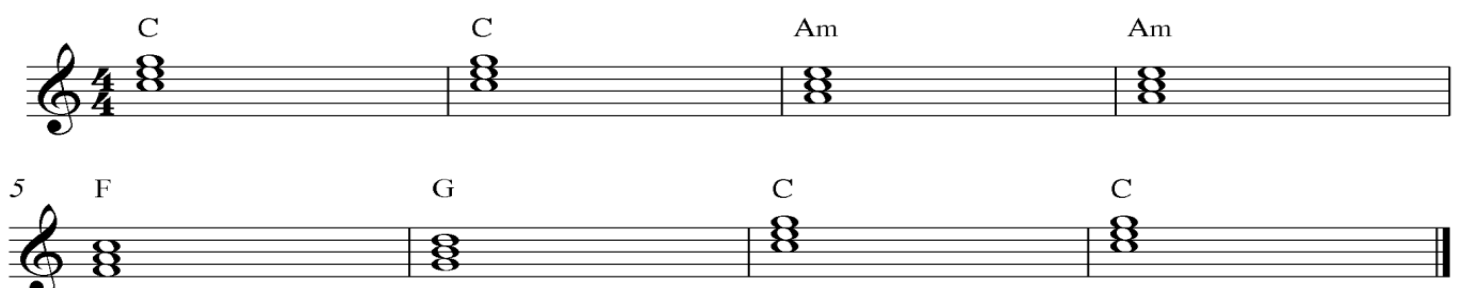
### Treble Clef Notation:



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

<b>Dynamics</b>	Volume - how loud or quiet the music is	<b>Forte:</b> loud <b>Crescendo:</b> gradually getting louder <b>Diminuendo:</b> gradually getting quieter <b>Piano:</b> quiet
<b>Rhythm</b>	The duration of sounds - how long or short musical notes last	
<b>Melody</b>	The tune in the music	<b>Riff:</b> A short, repeating pattern.
<b>Tempo</b>	Speed	<b>Allegro:</b> fast <b>Moderato:</b> medium speed <b>Andante:</b> slow
<b>Instruments</b>	What makes the sound in the music	<b>Strings:</b> violin, viola, cello, double bass, harp, guitar, ukulele <b>Woodwind:</b> flute, clarinet, saxophone, recorder, whistle <b>Brass:</b> trumpet, trombone, tuba, French horn, euphonium <b>Percussion:</b> drum kit, maraca, tambourine, timpani, piano <b>A capella:</b> vocals only, with no instruments
<b>Genre</b>	The style of music	e.g. Pop, jazz, rock, classical, rap, hip-hop, country, blues
<b>Harmony</b>	The chords of the music	<b>Chord:</b> 2 or more notes played at the same time <b>Major:</b> A tonality which sounds happy. <b>Minor:</b> A tonality which sounds sad.
<b>Texture</b>	The layers in the music	<b>Monophonic:</b> A texture with 1 part (solo). <b>Homophonic:</b> A chordal texture - everyone moves together. <b>Melody and accompaniment:</b> A texture which has a main melody and everyone else is in the background.
<b>Structure</b>	The layout of the music (sections)	<b>Verse:</b> A section that repeats the music with different lyrics <b>Pre-Chorus:</b> Section between the verse and the chorus <b>Chorus:</b> A section that repeats the same lyrics and music. <b>Intro / Outro:</b> The opening / closing section <b>Middle 8:</b> A contrasting section of the music - sometimes an instrument solo.

**Stand By Me chord progression:** Use the info on the next page to learn how to build these and other triads, and how to work out which pitches go in triad chords.



### Chords:

Chords/Triads are 3 notes built on top of each other. The pattern to remember is:

Play one, miss one, play one, miss one, play one

E.g.  $CEG$ ,  $GBD$

Some chords include # (sharps) or b (flats)

E.g.      D F# A (major)      A C# E (major)

A 'major chord' follows the below pattern:

This example is for A major

1<sup>st</sup> note = name of the chord = A

2<sup>nd</sup> note = count up 4 semitones (half steps including black notes) = C#

3<sup>rd</sup> note = count up another 3 semitones or use the 'play one, miss one' rule = E

A 'minor chord' follows the below pattern:

This example is for A minor

1<sup>st</sup> note = name of the chord = A

2<sup>nd</sup> note = count up 3 semitones (half steps including black notes) = C

3<sup>rd</sup> note = count up another 4 semitones or use the 'play one, miss one' rule = E

NOTE: The first and last note of the chord are always the same in a major and minor chord - it is the middle note that makes it sound major or minor.

