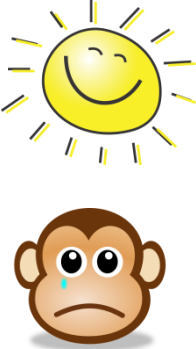
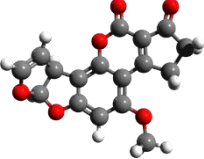


GCSE: Understanding music: listening

Revise the words below using the revision technique that you are most comfortable using (flash cards, Cornell notes, revision grids, mind maps etc)

<p>Melody = SHAPE!</p> <p>How is the tune moving?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• conjunct - music moving by step• disjunct - music leaping around• triadic, arpeggio, broken chords - I like to sing in the bath!!!• scalic - music getting higher/lower by step• articulation - staccato (short and spiky), legato (smooth)• ornamentation (decoration) including acciaccaturas, appoggiaturas, trills• ostinato = repeated pattern/riff (popular music)• intervals: distance between notes eg: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and octave• passing notes• diatonic = in a key / chromatic (black and white notes)• slide/ glissando/ portamento/ - slide from one note to another eg: trombone• phrasing - where you would 'breathe' - ends with cadence - phrase marks• pitch bend - eg Indian music• melisma - lots of notes sung to one syllable• hook - catchy repeated tune in pop song• improvisation• blue notes - sounds jazzy• pentatonic, whole tone, modal• melody-scat• motifs
<p>Harmony=</p> <p>Accompaniment</p> <p>What is happening under the tune?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• diatonic (major or minor key), chromatic• consonant (blends), dissonant (clashes)• pedal - long held note, drone - long held note in folk music eg bagpipes• cadences: perfect, plagal, imperfect, interrupted and tierce de Picardie• identification of major, minor and dominant seventh chords



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • power chords - guitar • chord symbols eg C⁷ • stock chord progressions eg I VI IV V using chord symbols/roman numerals.
<p>Tonality = sound eg: mood</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major, minor, and their key signatures to four sharps and flats • chromatic • modulation = change of key (to dominant, subdominant in major or minor keys) • tonic and relative major or minor. • Pentatonic - can sound Chinese • Modal - folk music/early music pre 1600 • blues scale - sounds jazzy. • whole tone • Atonal - tonal ambiguity - unable to work out key or major/minor - 20th century classical music only!
<p>Structure</p>  <p>-what are the sections doing? Repeats / patterns?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • binary (AB) and ternary (ABA) • rondo ABACA etc • A1, B, A2 - this shows that the A section is slightly varied • arch-shape ABCBA • through-composed - music changes all the way through • theme and variations, sonata, minuet and trio, scherzo and trio • call and response • ground bass, continuo • cadenza - fancy ending • intro/outro/verse/chorus • twelve-bar blues - jazz/blues • drum fill • strophic, - song form • cyclic
<p>Timbre = Instrumentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments (solo and in groups)/voices, performance techniques, music technology • instrument identification - on their own and in groups • voices - soprano , alto, tenor, bass

- specific families of instruments (brass, woodwind, percussion, strings)
- instrumental techniques (strings) such as **arco**, **pizzicato**, tremolo, con sordino (mute).
- standard contemporary instrument types eg electric guitar, synthesisers
- world music instruments eg sitar, dilruba, steel drums
- instrumental techniques (guitar) eg palm mute (pm), pitch bend, hammer-on (ho), pull-off (po), slide guitar/bottleneck
- drum kit components and techniques eg rim shot
- vocal techniques/timbres eg falsetto, belt, rap, beat-boxing, scat singing, vibrato
- specific technological recording techniques eg automatic double-tracking (ADT) and direct input transformer (DIT).
- the use of technology, synthesised and computer-generated sounds, sampling and the use of techniques such as **reverb** (echo), **distortion** (any electronic changes) and chorus
- drone, amplification

Texture = layers!



- **monophonic**/single melody line
- **harmonic/homophonic**/chordal
- **melody and accompaniment**
- **polyphonic**/contrapuntal
- **imitative**/imitation - copying
- **canonic** - in a round
- layered/layering = different parts
- antiphonal
- **a cappella** - singing without accompaniment
- **unison** - same notes at same pitch
- **octaves** - same notes at different pitch
- **drones** - folk/early music/bagpipes - long held note

Tempo, metre and rhythm



- simple and compound time - **time signatures: 4/4, 3/4, 6/8 = metre**
- **regular beat** - can hear a steady beat (tap foot)
- anacrusis
- **common Italian tempo** terms eg *allegro*, *moderato*, *andante*, *lento*
- **pulse** - the beat of the music
- augmentation, diminution
- semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver
- dotted rhythms, triplets, scotch snap
- **rubato** - tunes speeds up and slows down - expressive, pause - Romantic music
- bpm (beats per minute)
- **shuffle, swing/swung.** - (jazz)
- **syncopation/ off-beat**
- **irregular, free rhythm** - in 20th century classical music only - when you can't beat time
- skank
- bubble
- clave (Bo Diddley type beat)
- bi-rhythm,
- cross-rhythm,
- **polyrhythm** (African music)
- backbeat
- bossa nova, samba, salsa, tango, habanera, danzón, merengue, cha-cha-cha, rumba – Latin-American dance



Dynamics and articulation



- Gradation of dynamics as follows:
- ***pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff*** including the Italian terms
- ***cresc, crescendo, dim, diminuendo*** including hairpins
- ***sfz, sforzando***
- common signs, terms and symbols.
- **Staccato and legato** = articulation



There are four areas of study:

1. Western classical tradition 1650-1910

- The Coronation Anthems and Oratorios of Handel.
- The Orchestra Music of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven.
- The piano music of Chopin and Schumann.
- The Requiem of the late Romantic period.

2. Popular music

- Music of Broadway 1950s to 1990s
- Rock music of 1960s and 1970s
- Film and computer gaming music 1990s to present
- Pop music 1990s to present.

3. Traditional music

- Blues music from 1920–1950
- Fusion music incorporating African and/or Caribbean music
- Contemporary Latin music
- Contemporary Folk music of the British Isles.

4. Western classical tradition since 1910

- The orchestral music of Copland
- British music of Arnold, Britten, Maxwell-Davies and Tavener
- The orchestral music of Zoltán Kodály and Béla Bartók
- Minimalist music of John Adams, Steve Reich and Terry Riley.

Reading staff notation - to identify the features (listed below) in music of up to 12 bars.

Chords and chord symbols - learn major and minor chords and their associated symbols eg: I, IV, V, C⁷

GCSE MUSIC: History of Music

Baroque – 1600-1750



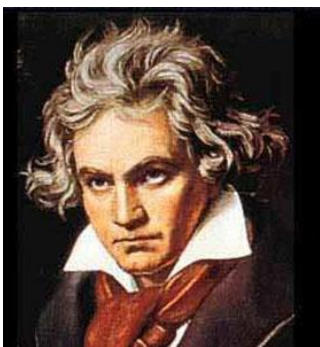
- Main composers: Bach and Handel
- Orchestra – mainly string family, oboe, bassoon, flute, trumpets and timpani. Continuo section = accompaniment = cello and HARPSICHORD
- Music: simple harmonies – major and minor tonality. Lots of ornaments
- Dynamics – tended to contrast loud and quiet
- Anthems and Oratorios – Handel eg: Messiah - Hallelujah!

Classical - 1750-1825

- Main composers: Mozart and Haydn. Beethoven = late classical /early Romantic
- Orchestra – mainly string family, full woodwind (new clarinets!), brass = trumpets and horns, pair of timpani tuned to tonic and dominant (I-V). Piano replaced harpsichord.
- Dynamics show more variety. Timing quite strict.
- Music – simple harmonies – major and minor tonality. Balanced phrases and clear cadences.
- Orchestral music



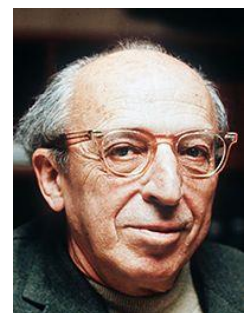
Romantic – 1825-1900



- Main composers: Late Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann
- Orchestra: all instruments – wide range
- Music: tonality became more chromatic. Music was very dramatic and could be very powerful/emotional
- Dynamics show more variety and change. Use of rubato (speed pulled around)
- Piano music and late Romantic requiem

Modern Classical Music 1900+ (20th Century)

- Main composers: Benjamin Britten, Copland, Steve Reich, Bartok
- Orchestra: all instruments – wide range
- Music: major, minor, chromatic, **ATONAL**
- Free rhythms – no clear pulse
- Orchestral music (Copland/Bartok), minimalist music (Reich), British music (Britten)





World Music:

Africa:

Musical features = Call and Response, a Capella (unaccompanied), polyrhythms

Instruments:



Kora = stringed instrument

Djembe drums = like ones in classroom!



Percussion = agogo bells (cowbells), marimba (like wooden xylophone), cabasa, maracas/shekere

India:

Musical features = pitch bend, drone, ornaments (trills...)

Instruments:



Tabla drums = 2 hand drums; pitch can be slightly altered.



Dhol = double headed drum; quite low pitched



Sitar = Indian guitar – sounds ‘twangy’ – plays melody and drone



Bansuri = bamboo flute

Tamboura = low pitched drone instrument. Looks like a big sitar.

Caribbean/Latin American:

Musical features = syncopation, sounds like a carnival, can sound Spanish



Instruments:

Steel drums/pans

Guitar

Trumpet



Percussion – maracas, cabasas, agogo bells

