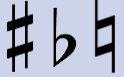
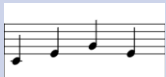
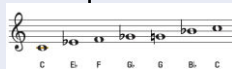


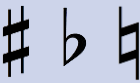
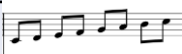
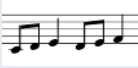
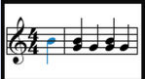
GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

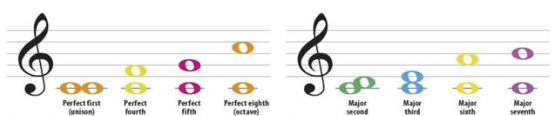
MELODY: The TUNE in the Music			Key Terms/ Symbols/ Definitions		
1. Pitch		How high/ low the notes are	15. Tone		A whole step between 2 pitches, eg C-D
2. Conjunct		The notes of the melody are next to each other- smooth/ stepwise	16. Semitone		A half step between 2 pitches, eg C-C#
3. Disjunct		The notes of the melody are widely spaced - large intervals between notes	17. Chromatic		Using the #'s and b's - notes that don't belong to the diatonic scale
4. Scalic		The notes are played in the order of the scale , ascending or descending	18. Diatonic		Using notes that belong to the scale (major or minor)
5. Arpeggio / broken chord		Notes from the chord or triad are used in the melody- notes 1,3,5	19. Pentatonic		Uses a 5-note scale
6. Range		The distance between the highest and lowest notes in a melody	20. Blue Notes		The flattened notes of the Blues scale
7. Phrase		A musical sentence	21. Trills		Alternating rapidly between 2 notes
8. Sequence		A melodic phrase that is repeated at different starting pitches	22. Acciaccatura		A short grace note
9. Imitation		A melodic phrase that is answered by another similar melodic phrase in another part	23. Appoggiatura		A leaning note , usually a step above
10. Repetition		A melodic phrase that is identically repeated , heard again	24. Turn		A smooth journey around the main note
11. Contrast		A melodic phrase that is different to the original phrase, it changes	25. Countermelody		An additional melody line above or below the main melody
12. Motif		A short , catchy, recognisable melodic phrase	26. Fanfare		A short lively tune for brass
13. Anacrusis		Where the melody begins on the last beat of the bar , 'upbeat'			
14. Intervals		The spaces between notes of a melody			
					

GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

MELODY: The TUNE in the Music

Key Terms/ Symbols/ Definitions

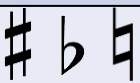
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13.					
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GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

HARMONY: The effect of notes played together in the music- the Chords and Cadences.

CADENCES

1. Diatonic		The chords are in a key - major or minor
2. Chromatic		Chords that include notes from outside of the key
3. Consonant		A Blending chord
4. Dissonant		A Clashing chord
5. Pedal Note		A single note that is held or repeated whilst the music or chords change
6. Drone		A continuous note or chord

14. Cadence		The 2 chords at the end of a piece or section
15. Perfect Cadence	V-I	The strongest, most final cadence, 'false-stop'.
16. Imperfect Cadence	I-V	A cadence that usually wants to carry on, a musical 'comma'.
18. Plagal Cadence	IV-I	A final cadence, slightly softer than perfect, 'Amen'.
20. Interrupted Cadence	V- ?	Less- common, sounds surprising and unexpected, a musical ?
21. Harmonic Rhythm		The rate of chord change.

CHORDS

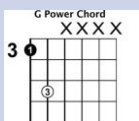
7. Primary Chords	I, IV, V	Chords I, IV and V in a key predominantly used in classical, folk and pop
8. Secondary Chords	ii, iii, iv	Chords ii, iii, iv in a key
9. Tonic	I	The 'home' chord, the I (one, first), where the music feels settled
10. Subdominant	IV	The IV (four, fourth) chord in a key
11. Dominant	V	The V (five, fifth), chord in a key
12. Power Chords		A guitar chord including only the 1st and 5th , no 3rd
13. Chord Sequence	I, IV, V, I	A succession of chords played in order
14. Inversion		Changing the position of the notes of the chord, so that the chord name is not always in the bass.

Diagram illustrating the sequence of chords in a key (C major):



Labels below the chords: Tonic, Supertonic, Mediant, Subdominant, Dominant, Submediant, Leading Note, Tonic.

PRIMARY CHORDS are indicated by arrows pointing to I, IV, and V.

Root Position



I

First Inversion



Ib

Second Inversion

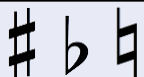


Ic

GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

HARMONY: The effect of notes played together in the music- the Chords and Cadences.

CADENCES

1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5. I		
6.		

15.		
16.	V-I	
17.	I-V	
18.	IV-I	
19.	V- ?	
20.		

CHORDS

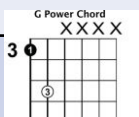
7.	I,IV,V	
8.	ii,iii,iv	
9.	I	
10.	IV	
11.	V	
12.		
13.	I, IV, V, I	
14.		

Diagram illustrating the structure of a C major scale and its corresponding chords:



C: I ii iii IV V vi vii° I

Tonic Supertonic Mediant Subdominant Dominant Submediant Leading Note Tonic

PRIMARY CHORDS are indicated by arrows pointing to I, IV, and V.

Root Position



I

First Inversion



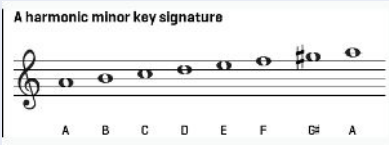
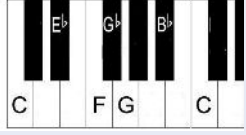
Ib

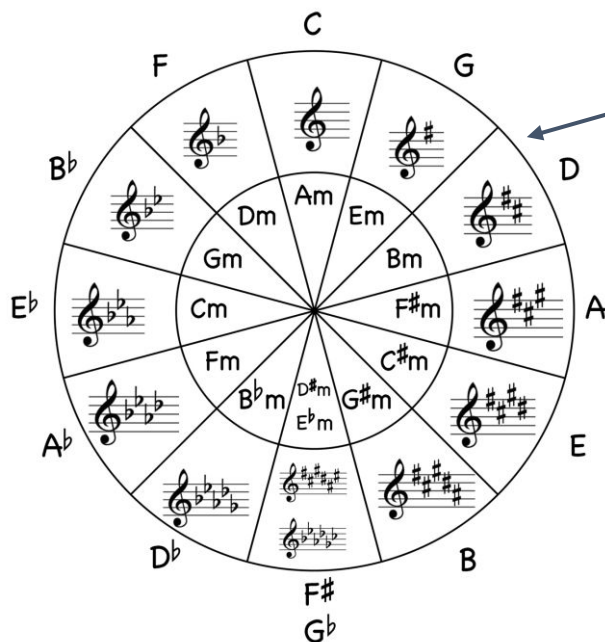
Second Inversion



Ic

TONALITY: The KEY of the music and any modulations

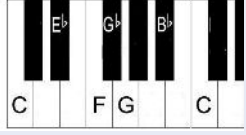
1. Major	T,T,St,T,T,T,St	A major key is based on the notes of the major scale .
2. Minor	 A harmonic minor key signature	A minor key is based on the notes of the minor scale , including the #7th. There are 3 forms of minor scale- natural minor, melodic minor and harmonic minor; the harmonic minor is most common and includes the #7th note.
3. Modulation		The process of changing from one key to another within a piece of music.
4. Relative Major	A minor (up 3 semitones)- C major	Keys that share the same key signature . To find the relative major, go UP 3 semitones from the tonic of the minor key.
5. Relative Minor	D major (down 3 semitones)- B minor	Keys that share the same key signature . To find the relative minor, go DOWN 3 semitones from the tonic of the major key.
6. Pentatonic		Music using the 5-note pentatonic scale.
7. Modal		Music that is not major or minor but has a tonal centre.
8. Blues Scale		The scale used in Blues/ Jazz, the most common being the minor Blues scale: 1- b3-4-b5-5-b7
9. Whole Tone		Music using the whole-tone scale , rather than major or minor intervals.
10. Tonal Ambiguity		Where the key of the music is ambiguous, unclear. More common in 20th C/ modern music.

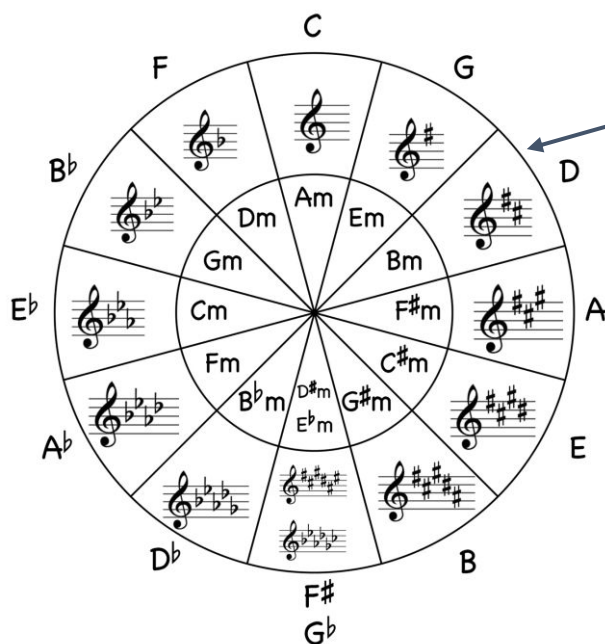


Circle of Fifths- Major and Minor key signatures

GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

TONALITY: The KEY of the music and any modulations

1.	T,T,St,T,T,T,St	
2.	A harmonic minor key signature  A B C D E F G# A	
3.		
4.	A minor (up 3 semitones)- C major	
5.	D major (down 3 semitones)- B minor	
6.		
7.		
8.		
9. Whole Tone		
10. Tonal Ambiguity		



Circle of Fifths- Major and Minor key signatures

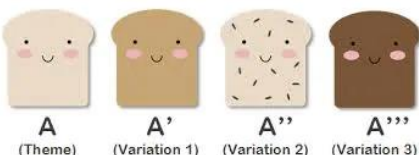
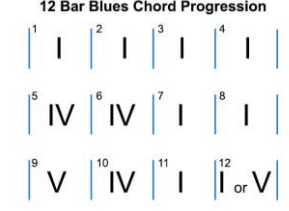
GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

FORM and STRUCTURE: The overall plan of the music

1. Binary Form	AB	Music with 2 contrasting sections , A- B. Typical in Baroque/ Classical music.
2. Ternary Form	ABA	Music with 3 clear sections , the first section with the main theme, followed by a section with a contrasting theme, and a return of the original theme at the end. Typical in Baroque/ Classical music.
3. Rondo Form	ABCBA	Music with a recurring A section (refrain) , with contrasting sections in between. Developed in the Classical period.
4. Minuet and Trio	AB/AB/AB	A larger piece of music, containing three separate binary forms . Often the 3rd movement of a Classical sonata.
5. Theme and Variation	A (Theme) A' (Variation 1) A'' (Variation 2) A''' (Variation 3)	A piece starting with an idea, which is then developed in a series of variations
6. Strophic Form	A-A-A-A...	Music where every section is melodically the same (AAA) but the words change each time, ie a series of verse, no chorus.
7. 32-Bar Song/ AABA	A-A-B-A	Popular in jazz and musical theatre, an idea is repeated, a new idea followed by return to original idea. Each section is 8 bars long.
8. 12-Bar Blues	12 Bar Blues Chord Progression	A chord progression used by blues, jazz and rock musicians
9. Song Form	Intro Verse Bridge Chorus Middle 8 Outro	The beginning of the song Tells the story of the song- same melody each time A contrasting section linking 2 sections together The catchy section that is repeated A contrasting section, 8 bars long, often instrumental The ending of the song
10. Fill		A short burst of notes, perhaps by the drummer, to signal the move from one section to another
11. Coda	segno coda	An 'extra' section at the end of the music completely different to the previous music.
12. Riff		A short, catchy repeated motif in popular music or jazz

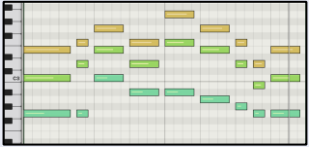
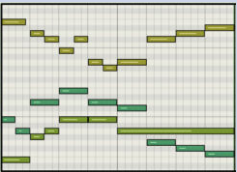
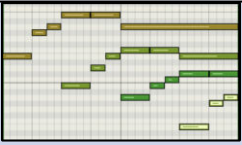
GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

FORM and STRUCTURE: The overall plan of the music

1.	AB	
2.	ABA	
3.	ABCBA	
4.	AB/AB/AB	
5.	 A (Theme) A' (Variation 1) A'' (Variation 2) A''' (Variation 3)	
6.	A-A-A-A...	
7.	A-A-B-A	
8.	12 Bar Blues Chord Progression 	
9.	Intro Verse Bridge Chorus Middle 8 Outro	
10.		
11.	   segno coda	
12.		

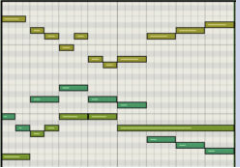
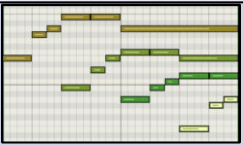
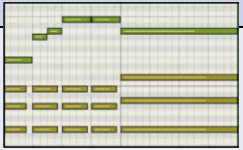
GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

TEXTURE: The layers in the music

1. Monophonic		One instrument or voice, playing or singing an individual line of music
2. Homophonic		Many instruments/voices, playing different pitches with the same rhythmic pattern- parts moving together at the same time.
3. Polyphonic		Many instruments/voices playing different lines of music at the same time.
4. Unison		Two or more instruments/voices, playing exactly the same melody at the same pitch
5. Imitation		Repetition of a melody or phrase in a different part, not necessarily exactly the same as the original.
6. Melody and Accompaniment		Where there is a clearly distinguishable melody that is supported by other instruments, eg a singer with a band.
7. Octaves		Parts moving together and octave (8 notes) apart, eg a soprano and alto.
8. Countermelody		An additional melody line above or below the main melody
9. Canon	Where strict repetition of a phrase in multiple parts leads to a layered effect –eg Frère Jacques or London's Burning	
10. Chordal	All parts moving together creating chords	
11. Call and Response	A musical question and answer between different parts/ voices/ instruments.	
12. Descant	An independent melody sang or played above the main melody.	
13. Alberti Bass	A piano texture where the left hand plays broken chords/ arpeggios- typical in Classical music	
14. Stab Chords	Accented Chords played by the ensemble at the same time, usually detached.	
15. Walking Bass	The Bassline in Blues music, which continually moves and ascends and descends.	

GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

TEXTURE: The layers in the music

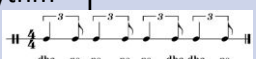
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GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

TEMPO- The speed of the Music

1. Allegro	120-156 BPM	Fast
2. Andante	76-108 BPM	Walking Pace
3. Moderato	108-120 BPM	Medium Speed
4. Largo	40-60 BPM	Slow and Broad
5. Ritardando/ Rallentando	Rit/ Rall	Slowing down the tempo during the music/ phrase.
6. Accelerando	Accel.	Speeding up the tempo during the music/ phrase

RHYTHM: The patterns of beats in the Music

7. Note Values		Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver, and rests
8. Dotted Rhythm		The dot adds half the value to the note (long- short)
9. Triplet Rhythm		3 notes played in the time of 1 beat
10. Scotch Snap		A back-to-front dotted rhythm (short-long)
11. Rubato	'stolen time'- expressively pushing and pulling the tempo- in Romantic music	
12. Augmentation	Lengthening the note values of a phrase	
13. Diminution	Shortening the note values of a phrase	
14. Chaal Rhythm		The rhythm used by Dhool drums in Bhangra music
15. Cross-Rhythm		2 opposing rhythms played simultaneously- often quavers against triplets.
16. Polyrhythm	Many independent rhythms heard simultaneously	
17. Hemiola	Where the music shifts from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{4}$, common in Baroque music	
18. Swing Rhythm	A dotted quaver feel rather than straight quavers, heard in jazz music.	
19. Backbeat	Emphasis on beats 2 and 4- often heard in Jazz and Rock music.	

METRE- The Time Signature, how many beats in a bar

20. Time Signature		At the beginning of the music, telling you how many beats in a bar.
21. Simple Time		Where each beat in the bar can be divided by 2.
22. Compound Time		Where each beat in a bar can be divided into 3, rather than 2.
23. Irregular Time Signature		Where the top number of the time signature is odd (apart from 3)

GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

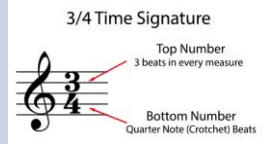
TEMPO- The speed of the Music

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RHYTHM: The patterns of beats in the Music

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METRE- The Time Signature, how many beats in a bar

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21.		
22.		
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GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

SONORITY- The instruments used and quality of sounds

1. Orchestra		A large instrumental ensemble including 4 families
2. Strings	Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Harp	String instruments that are bowed or plucked
3. Woodwind	Piccolo, flute, oboe, clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophone	Blown instruments
4. Brass	Trumpet, Trombone, French horn, Tuba	Blown instruments
5. Percussion	Snare drum, bass drum, timpani, cymbals, xylophone, glockenspiel, celeste, vibraphone, triangle, chimes, tambourine, bongos, congas	Instruments that are struck to create sound
6. Parts of the drum kit	Bass Drum, snare drum, hi-hat, toms, Cymbals	
7. Keyboard Instruments	Piano, keyboard, organ, harpsichord	
8. Band instruments	Electric Guitar, Acoustic Guitar, Electric bass guitar, Drum kit, keyboards/ synthesisers, Vocals, Backing vocals	
9. Voices	Soprano- Female- higher Alto- Female- Lower Tenor- Male- higher Bass- Male- Lower	
10. Vocal techniques	Falsetto- Male voice in a higher register Vibrato- Vibrating in pitch to add warmth and expression Portamento- A vocal slide between pitches	
15. Recording Techniques	Doubletracking DI, Panning Looping Multitracking	Multiple recordings of a track to increase the density Direct Input- Used for recording and amplification A repeating section of sound Recording multiple tracks into a single piece of music

GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

SONORITY- The instruments used and quality of sounds

1. Orchestra		
2. Strings		
3. Woodwind		
4. Brass		
5. Percussion		I
6. Parts of the drum kit		
7. Keyboard Instruments		
8. Band instruments		
9. Voices		
10. Vocal techniques		
15. Recording Techniques		

SONORITY- The instruments used and quality of sounds

11. Indian Instruments	Sitar Sarangi Tambura Tabla Dhol	String instrument, long neck, playing the melody String instrument, short neck, playing melody String instrument playing the drone Indian drums Indian drum played with sticks on both side, chaal rhythm
12. Instrumental techniques	Arco Pizzicato Con sordino Tremelo Glissando	Played with the bow Plucked With a mute A trembling effect on an instrument A slide between pitches
13. Guitar Techniques	Palm mute Pitch bend Hammer-on, pull-off, Slide guitar/bottleneck Slap bass	Using the hand to dampen the strings Sliding from one pitch to another, often in semitones Sharply placing the finger on the fretboard to sound a note Placing an object on the strings to create a glissando- Blues Slapping the strings to create a percussive effect
14. Instrumental Effects	Amplification Distortion Reverb Echo Delay	Increasing the volume using an amplifier An effect to create a gritty or fuzzy sound An instant echo merging with the original sound A delayed copy of the original sound A repeating, decaying echo
15. Recording Techniques	Doubletracking DI, Panning Looping Multitracking	Multiple recordings of a track to increase the density Direct Input- Used for recording and amplification A repeating section of sound Recording multiple tracks into a single piece of music

SONORITY- The instruments used and quality of sounds

11. Indian Instruments		
12. Instrumental techniques		
13. Guitar Techniques		
14. Instrumental Effects		
15. Recording Techniques		

GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

DYNAMICS- How loud or soft the Music is

1. Pianissimo	<i>pp</i>	Very Soft
2. Piano	<i>p</i>	Soft
3. Mezzo piano	<i>mp</i>	Moderately Soft
4. Mezzoforte	<i>mf</i>	Moderately Loud
5. Forte	<i>f</i>	Loud
6. Fortissimo	<i>ff</i>	Very Loud
6. Crescendo		Getting louder
7. Diminuendo		Getting Softer
8. Sforzando	<i>sfz</i>	Suddenly with force- a sudden accented note or chord

ARTICULATION- How the notes are played

9. Staccato		Detached, short notes
10. Legato		Smooth, connected notes
11. Accent		Added emphasis, stronger attack
12. Tenuto		Hold for the full length- lean into the note more
13. Slur		Move smoothly between 2 or more notes- no gap
14. Pause/ Fermata		Hold the note or chord for longer

GCSE Music- The Musical Elements

DYNAMICS- How loud or soft the Music is

1. Pianissimo		
2. Piano		
3. Mezzo piano		
4. Mezzoforte		
5. Forte		
6. Fortissimo		
6. Crescendo		
7. Diminuendo		
8. Sforzando		

ARTICULATION- How the notes are played

9. Staccato		
10. Legato		
11. Accent		
12. Tenuto		
13. Slur		
14. Pause/ Fermata		