

Pitch	Tempo	Dynamics	Duration
<p>How high or low a sound is.</p>	<p>The speed of a sound or piece of music.</p> <p><b>Fast:</b> <i>Allegro, Vivace, Presto</i>  <b>Slow:</b> <i>Andante, Adagio, Lento</i></p>	<p>The volume of a sound or piece of music.</p> <p><b>VERY LOUD:</b> <i>Fortissimo (ff)</i>  <b>LOUD:</b> <i>For te (f)</i>  <b>QUITE LOUD:</b> <i>Mezzo Forte (mf)</i>  <b>QUITE SOFT:</b> <i>Mezzo Piano (mp)</i>  <b>SOFT:</b> <i>Piano (p)</i>  <b>VERY SOFT:</b> <i>Pianissimo (pp)</i></p>	<p>The length of a sound.</p> <p><b>SHORT</b> → <b>LONG</b></p>

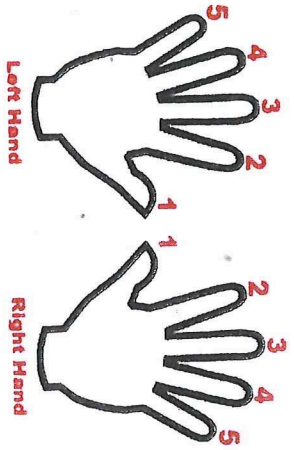
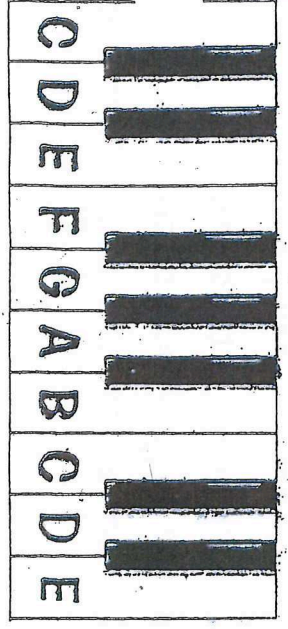
**Treble Clef - high notes**

**Bass Clef - low notes**

**Chinese music**

**KEYBOARD**

- Pentatonic scale (5 notes)



- LISTEN**
- Medieval (500 - 1400)
  - Renaissance (1400 - 1600)
  - Baroque (1600 - 1760)
  - **Classical (1750 - 1820)**
  - Early Romantic (1815 - 1860)
  - Late Romantic (1860 - 1910)
  - 20th and 21st century (1900 - present)
- PERFORM**
- COMPOSE**

**Musical Periods in History**

**FACE** **intrespace**

C D E F G A B C D E F G A

**Lines** → E(very) G(ood) B(oy) D(eserves) F(ootball)

**Spaces:**

All Cows Eat Grass

**Lines:**

Gary Barlow Drinks Fizzy Apple

Ludwig Van Beethoven 1770-1827 (*Fur Elise*)

Franz Joseph Haydn 1732-1809 (*Surprise Symphony*)

## Ensemble

The collective name for a group of performers. For example, big band, brass band, saxophone quartet, symphony orchestra...

YEAR 8

## Retrieval Questions

1. What does pitch mean?
2. What does tempo mean?
3. What are dynamics?
4. What is duration?
5. Name the symbols which are placed on the stave, used for high pitch and low pitch.
6. What are the letter names of the notes in the spaces of the stave in *treble* pitch?
7. What are the letter names of the notes on the lines of the stave in *treble* pitch?
8. What are the letter names of the notes in the spaces of the stave in *bass* pitch?
9. What are the letter names of the notes on the lines of the stave in *bass* pitch?
10. Name two composers from the classical period and one piece of music each of them wrote.

## Texture

In **monophonic** texture, there is only one melody present - everyone is in unison.

In **homophonic** texture, there is one main melody with other sounds supporting it.

## Drum Playing Techniques

A **fill** - drummer "fills" the gaps at end or start of a phrase

A **drum roll** - a rapid "buzz"

## Tonality

**Major** - happy sounding

**Minor** - sad sounding

**Atonal** - not major or minor (can sound awkward)

## Tempo Changes

**Accelerando** - gradually getting faster

**Rallentando** - gradually getting slower