

YEAR 8 KNOWLEDGE GRID

Key vocabulary

Musical elements = dynamics (loud/soft), tempo (slow/fast).

Chromatic pitch = Tones and semitones. Natural, sharp, flat.

Structure and form = Ternary form (ABA), Verse/chorus form, 12-bar blues.

Devices = Leitmotif, sequence, ostinato, imitation, inversion, retrograde.

Texture = Identify monophonic, homophonic & polyphonic.

Timbre = Distinct tone of an instrument - caused by vibration and resonance.

Rhythm = Straight rhythms, off-beats, syncopation, swung rhythms.

Notation = Develop reading and understanding. (EGBDF – lines, FACE – spaces.)

Metre = Number of beats per bar – e.g. 4/4 (simple) or 6/8 (compound).

Raag = An Indian melodic mode (scale) that is used for improvisation.

Drone = A long, low, continuous note. Often accompanies improvised melody.

Harmony = Triad chords: major ☺, minor ☹. Also 7th Chords.

Consonance = Sounds pleasant. Pitch-sets (and chords) are shared between parts.

Dissonance = Sounds tense and harsh. Pitches (and chords) clash!
Some chords sound *more dissonant* than triad chords e.g. 7th chords.

GENRES to be familiar with

Reggae Music: Bob Marley – Legend, UB40 – Signing off. Jimmy Cliff.

Blues Improvisation: Robert Sherlaw Johnson, Buddy Guy, John Mayall.

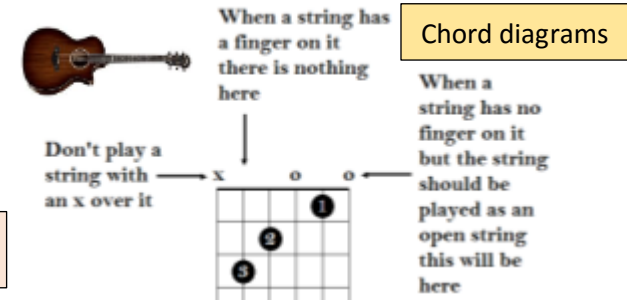
Programme Music: Debussy: La-mer, Strauss - Also sprach zarathustra

Indian Classical Music / Gamelan: Ravi Shankar - Raag Khamaj, Balinese Gamelan in Ubud Palace

Skills you will develop:

- Perform swung and off-beat rhythms.
- Play triads on two different instruments.
- Compose your own melody
- Develop reading of staff notation.
- Use composition software confidently.
- Evaluate your own and others work, knowing how to develop further.
- A sense of music throughout time (timeline).

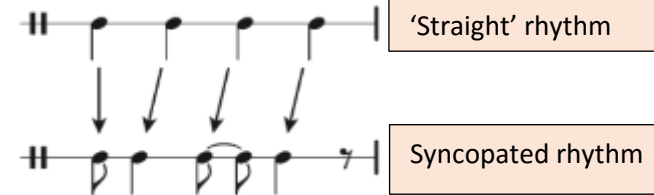
Name	Note	Rest	Length
Semi-breve			4 beats
Minim			2 beats
Crotchet			1 beat
Quaver			1/2 beat



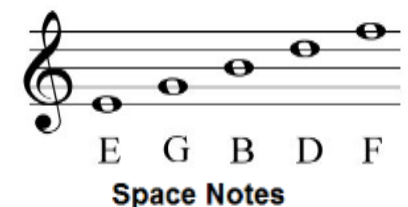
Dynamics: *p mp mf f*

The 12-bar blues

G///	G///	G///	G///
C///	C///	G///	G///
D///	C///	G///	G///



Line Notes



Space Notes

