



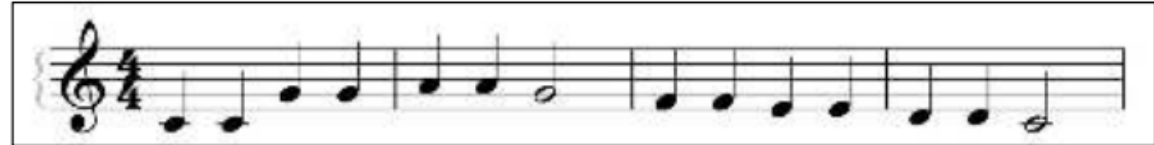


# Melody – Knowledge Organiser

<p><b>Pitch</b></p>  <p>How high or low a note is</p>	<p><b>Interval</b></p>  <p>The distance between any two notes.</p>	<p><b>Motif</b></p>  <p>A fragment of a melody.</p>	<p><b>Range</b></p>  <p>The difference between the lowest and highest notes</p>
--	--	--	--


## Phrase

A longer melodic idea. Musical "sentences" are constructed from phrases.



## Hook/riff

A memorable repeated melodic idea designed to catch the ear of the listener.




## Melodic movement

- Steps** – movement between notes that are next to each other in the scale
- Skips** – movement equal to two steps. You "skip" over a note in the scale
- Leaps** – any movement that is larger than a skip
- Scalic** – when a section of a melody moves along using notes in scale order
- Chromatic** – movement using steps including notes that are not in the key
- Passing note** – notes which link chord tones

## Scale/mode

A group of notes which a melody is based on  
e.g. major, minor, blues, chromatic, dorian

## Counter melody



Main melody

Counter melody


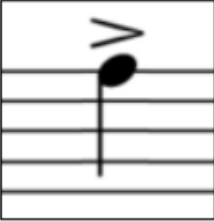





## Compositional devices

- Repetition** – repeat a melodic idea
- Sequence** – repeat a melodic idea but starting on a different note
- Imitation** – repeat a melodic idea in another instrument
- Variation** – change the melodic idea slightly
- Ostinato** – constant repetition of a melodic idea
- Inversion** – turn the melodic idea upside down
- Retrograde** – play the melodic idea backwards

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows

# Articulation – Knowledge Organiser

**ARTICULATION** means *how* you play or sing a note. It is an important part of performing music **EXPRESSIVELY**.

<p><b>Staccato</b></p>  <p>Performed short and briefly. Notes sound detached from each other.</p>	<p><b>Accent</b></p>  <p>Emphasise a note so that it sounds louder than others.</p>	<p><b>Legato</b></p>  <p>Perform the notes smoothly. Notes sound connected to each other. A smooth articulation between two notes is called a <b>SLUR</b>.</p>	
<p><b>Orchestral Strings</b></p>			<p><b>Other Articulations</b></p>
<p><b>Pizzicato</b></p>  <p>Perform the notes by plucking them with the fingers.</p>	<p><b>Arco</b></p>  <p>Perform the notes by using the bow.</p>	<p><b>Tremolo</b></p>  <p>Continuously play the note with the bow rapidly to produce a trembling effect.</p>	<p><b>Vibrato</b> – a slight “wobbling” of the pitch of a note for expression. An important vocal technique as well as for instruments.</p> <p><b>Tonguing</b> – the technique used by brass and wind players. Faster rhythms often require the technique of double or triple tonguing.</p> <p><b>Bend</b> – guitarists can use their fingers to bend the string from one note to another. Brass and wind players can also do this with different mouth shape and air pressure.</p>
<p><b>Sforzando</b></p>		<p><b>Slides</b></p>	
 <p>A sforzando is a type of accent. The note should be played with a sudden, strong emphasis.</p>	<p><b>Glissando</b> – a dramatic slide between a wide range of notes. For example, running the fingers along the strings of a harp.</p> <p><b>Portamento</b> – a smooth slide between two notes. Used frequently by singers.</p>		

# Dynamics – Knowledge Organiser

**DYNAMICS** refer to how loud or soft music is played. It is an important part of performing music **EXPRESSIVELY**.

Fortissimo	<i>ff</i>	VERY LOUD
Forte	<i>f</i>	LOUD
Mezzo-forte	<i>mf</i>	Fairly Loud
Mezzo-piano	<i>mp</i>	Fairly Soft
Piano	<i>p</i>	Soft
Pianissimo	<i>pp</i>	Very Soft



On a musical score the dynamic markings are always placed **UNDERNEATH** the staff.

Sometimes composers place extreme dynamic markings on a score to express that they want the music to be played as loud or as soft as is humanly possible!

*ffff*  
*pppp*

**Crescendo**



Gradually getting louder

**Diminuendo**



Gradually getting softer

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Wi