



MUSIC – YEAR 8

Accuracy – to perform with the correct notes and correct rhythm

Beethoven – a German composer and pianist (b.1770 – d. 1827)

Classical - Either a musical style of music composed in Europe from about 1750 to 1820 or any music that's not pop.

Composer – a writer of music

Decorate – to add additional notes

Flat – to make a note sound lower by one semitone

Fluency - to perform with a flowing tempo

Haydn – an Austrian composer of the Classical period. (b. 1732 – d. 1809)

Inversion – to perform upside-down, to swap over the intervals eg. Down 5 notes becomes up 5 notes.

Melody – the tune

Major chord - a triad (3 notes) with an interval of four semitones between the bottom and middle notes, and three semitones between the middle and top notes. Sounds happy.

Minor chord - a triad (3 notes) with an interval of three semitones between the bottom and middle notes, and four semitones between the middle and top notes. Sounds sad.

Ostinato – a repeated rhythm pattern.

Off-beat – emphasizing the weaker beat, not the pulse beats.

Pitch – how high or low a note is.

Retrograde – backwards.

Rhythm – the combination of long and short durations of notes.

Scale – a set pattern of notes all from the same key. The most common ones are major scales, minor scales and the blues scale.

Semitone – the smallest distance between two notes on the keyboard – eg. C to C#.

Sharp – to make a note sound higher by one semitone.

Structure - the order or sections of a piece. Eg. Verse, chorus, introduction, coda, middle eight, outro, 12 Bar Blues.

Syncopated/ Syncopated – a rhythm that emphasises the off-beat. It is not on the main pulse and occurs on the 'and'.

Theme – the starting or main idea used for Theme and Variations

Texture - the way parts fit together. This could be the number of parts and whether parts are doing the same or different eg. Unison, melody and accompaniment, polyrhythmic.