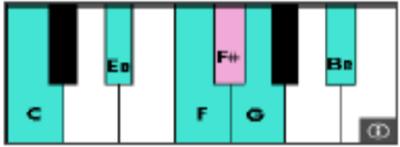
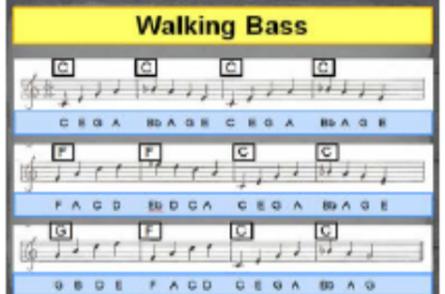


Year 10 HT 1 – Area of Study 4 Knowledge Organiser

Key Terminology

- **Gradual Transformation:** When a melody or rhythmic pattern gradually change shape.
- **Metamorphosis:** A short motif is changed gradually; one note at a time is changed so that the music completely changes over a period of time.
- **Additive Melody:** A short motif is gradually changed by adding a note at a time or changing a note for a rest
- **Subtractive Melody:** A short motif is gradually changed by taking away/subtracting a note at a time or changing a note for a rest
- **Phase Shifting:** Two or more parts begin with the same motif, these gradually move out of and then back into phase.
- **Polyphonic Texture:** This literally means 'different sounds or voices'. Polyphonic music has parts that weave in and out of each other. Polyphonic music is also sometimes called contrapuntal music.
- **Diatonic Harmony:** Diatonic harmony is a fancy way of saying chords or notes that relate to a certain key – i.e. they should work well together.
- **Phasing:** Phasing is a compositional technique in which the same part (a repetitive phrase) is played on two musical instruments, in steady but not identical tempi.
- **Ostinato:** A short repeated pattern.
- **Pulse:** The beat of the music. Every piece of music has a heartbeat. It doesn't need to be played by drums - you can 'feel' the beat.
- **Rhythm:** Notes have different lengths, some long, some short. When we combine long and short sounds, it creates a pattern, which is a rhythm.
- **Pitch:** Pitch is a variation of high and low sounds. Pitch increases and decreases by steps of a scale. Scales are Major and Minor.
- **Tempo:** Tempo means the speed of the music. Music can change tempo within a piece. We describe tempo using Italian words.
- **Dynamics:** Dynamics means the volume of the music. Music can change dynamics within a piece. We describe dynamics using Italian words.
- **Structure:** Music is divided into sections. The order of these sections creates a structure. Song structure includes Chorus, Verse, Instrumental etc.
- **Texture:** A single melody creates a thin sound. Adding more parts/layers creates a bigger sound. These layers can interact with each other.
- **Timbre:** Each instrument has a unique sound and sounds different to others. This individual sound quality is called Timbre.

Year 10 HT 2 – Area of Study 3 Knowledge Organiser

Key content/ ideas/ concepts		Keywords/ Glossary	
<p>Origins – African slaves brought their musical traditions with them when they were transported to work in the North American colonies. These Work songs were sung rhythmically in time with the task being done. Their songs were passed on orally (word of mouth) and were never usually written down. They used call and response where phrases from a lead singer were followed by the others. Early styles of Blues was known as country blues and was usually a solo singer accompanied on guitar or piano sometimes with added harmonica or drums.</p>	<p>Improvisation – Improvisation is where music is performed 'on the spot'. Music that is improvised isn't traditionally written down, and the performers will use their musical knowledge to perform something from scratch. In Blues music, the improvisation is usually the notes from the Blues scale.</p>	<p>Song Structure– Modern Blues songs can sometimes follow modern pop song structure (Verse-Chorus). Older Blues songs usually consist of 3 lines. Lines 1 & 2 are the same, and line 3 is usually different. (This also ties in with the 12 chords).</p>	<p>12 Bar Blues – The structure used in Blues music. There are 3 lines of 4 bars.</p>
<p>12 Bar Blues – The 12 bar blues is the name of the structure used in blues music. It is split in to 3 sections, which have 4 bars each.</p>	<p>Blues Scale – The blues scale is a certain selection of notes that have been put together to sound 'bluesy'. The scale is often used to create the improvisation.</p> 	<p>Lyrics – The lyrics of Blues songs were often about depression, lack of money/employability, loneliness and them missing their family. The lyrics of line 1 & 2 are usually the same, with line 3 being different.</p>	<p>Blues Scale – A selection of notes that are put together to create a 'bluesy' scale. The blues scale is used for the notes during improvised sections of music.</p>
<p>Chords – A chord is 3 notes played together at the same time. A chord is also called a triad. Blues music only uses 3 chords which are played at the start of every bar.</p> <p>C/// C/// C/// C/// F/// F/// C/// C/// G/// F/// C/// C///</p>	<p>Walking Bass – The walking bass is the main part of any Blues song. This is usually played by the bass guitar. The tempo of the bass line should be steady, which is why it is called the "walking" bass.</p> 	<p>Musical Elements – Musical elements are often used separately and together to help create the mood and expression the emotion on a song.</p>	<p>Chords – The chords are played at the beginning of each of the 12 bars. The chords used in Blues are C, F & G. Rule for a chord: play a note – miss a note – play a note – miss a note – play a note.</p>
		<p>Composers– Robert Johnson Muddy Waters Etta James</p>	<p>Improvisation – Improvisation is where music is played and made up 'on the spot'. Music that is improvised is not usually written down, and not pre-planned.</p>
			<p>Walking Bass – The name for the bassline heard in Blues music. It is usually played at a "walking" tempo.</p>
			<p>Call and Response – A performer plays/sings a 'call' and the other performers will 'respond'.</p>
			<p style="text-align: center;">Wider reading</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/music/popular_music/blues2.shtml</p> <p>https://www.misswardmusic.com/blues.html</p> <p>https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks3/music/jazz-improvisation-01/</p>