**Y8 EOY Revision**

**The Elements of Music**

DRSMITH is the acronym that we use to remember the musical elements

1. Dynamics – The volume of the music.
2. Rhythm – A pattern of sounds and silences.
3. Structure – The layout of the music.
4. Melody – The tune of the music.
5. Instrumentation – The instruments used in the music.
6. Texture – The layers in the music.
7. Tempo – The speed of the music.
8. Harmony – When two or more notes are played at the same time.

**Dynamics**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Key Word | Definition | Symbol |
| Piano | Quiet | ***p*** |
| Mezzo Piano | Medium Quiet | ***mp*** |
| Mezzo Forte | Medium Loud | ***mf*** |
| Forte | Loud | ***f*** |
| Crescendo | Getting Louder |  |
| Diminuendo | Getting Quieter | A black background with a black square  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |

**Rhythm**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Symbol | Duration (No. of Beats) |
| Semi-breve | Semibreve Icons - Free SVG & PNG Semibreve Images - Noun Project | 4 |
| Minim |  | 2 |
| Crotchet | Note Values・Musical Symbols・Free HD Images | 1 |
| Quaver |  | ½ |
| Semi-quaver |  | ¼  |

Key Words

1. Polyrhythm – two different rhythms being performed at the same time.
2. Dotted note – ½ the notes original value is added on again. For example. A dotted crotchet is worth 1.5 beats. (crotchet is worth 1, ½ of 1 is a ½. Add together 1 and ½ to get 1.5)
3. Tied note - Two tied notes means you add the note values together to make one long note.

**Structure**

Key Words

1. Verse
2. Chorus
3. Bridge
4. Intro
5. Outro

**Melody**

The melody of the song is commonly the vocal line (what the singer is doing).

The melody of a song is created by putting together notes of different pitches.

Pitch – How high or low a note is.

Music Notation is written using 7 letters of the alphabet - ABCDEFG

In music we write our notes on different clefs

1. Treble Clef



* To remember the notes on the lines we use the phrase

EVERY GREEN BUS DRIVES FAST

* To remember the notes in the spaces we use the word

FACE

1. Bass Clef



* To remember the notes on the lines we use the phrase

GREEN BUSES DRIVE FAST ALWAYS

* To remember the notes in the spaces we use the phrase

ALL COWS EAT GRASS

Leger Lines – lines that are added to the stave to allow for more notes.



**Instrumentation**

There are 4 Orchestral Families

1. Strings
2. Woodwind
3. Brass
4. Percussion

The smaller the instrument the higher it is in pitch.

A bass guitar will often play a bassline. A bassline is a short melody that is low in pitch.

**Texture**

Monophonic – a single layer of music.

Unison – everyone performing the same thing.

Melody and accompaniment – one main tune with other instruments supporting it.

Polyphonic – Multiple independent melodies happening at the same time.

**Tempo**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key Word | Definition |
| Largo | Slow |
| Moderato | Medium |
| Allegro | Fast |
| Presto | Very Fast |

**Harmony**

When two or more people sing different notes at the same time then this is a vocal harmony.

Chords – more than one note played at the same time.

Ukulele chords

* The circle with the number in it is where your finger goes.
* The number in the circle is which finger you use.
* The horizontal lines represent the frets.
* The vertical lines represent the strings.

**HipHop and Rap**

4 Main Elements of HipHop

* Rap
* Djing
* Breakdancing
* Graffiti

Different Types of Rhymes

* Perfect rhyme - Both the ending consonants (if any) and stressed vowel sounds of the two words match exactly.
* Imperfect rhyme - The two words are similar to one another but are not perfect rhymes. Often the consonant sound at the end of the word is different.
* Multisyllabic rhyme - Both the ending consonants (if any) and stressed vowel sounds of the two words match exactly.

Vocal Projection – Talking/performing in a louder voice to be heard.

**Piano**

C is to the left of the two black keys.

The sharp note is to the right and the flat note is to the left.