

Y7 MUSIC Exam – REVISION SHEET

Elements of Music

DYNAMICS – means how loud or soft music is. It may be:

“**Piano**” (not to be confused with the instrument) – soft

“**Mezzo Piano**” – quite soft

“**Mezzo Forte**” – quite loud

“**Forte**” – loud

TEXTURE – means how many layers of sound (different notes playing at the same time, often different instruments playing at the same time). It may be:

Monophonic – a single melody line playing on its own.

Melody and accompaniment – a melody line that is supported by other instruments playing.

Polyphonic – lots of different rhythms playing at the same time.

TEMPO – means how fast the music is. It may be:

“**Slow/Largo**”

“**Fast/Allegro**”

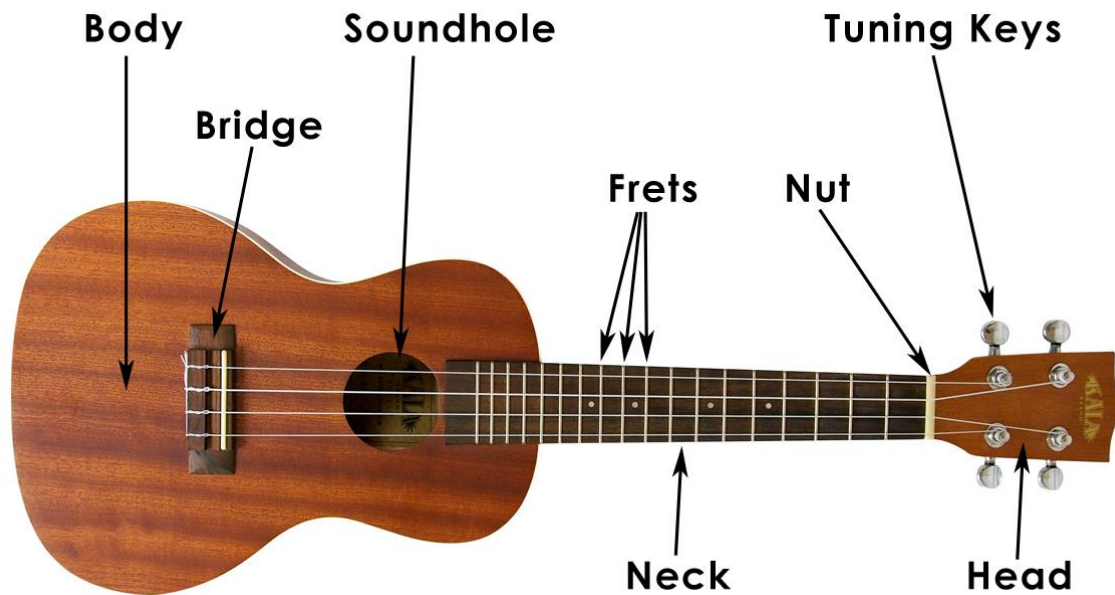
“**Moderate/Moderato**”

“**Walking Pace/Andante**”

PITCH – means how high or low the notes are.

Remember that when singers sing together they can sing in **UNISON** (all singing the same notes) or in **HARMONY** (singing different notes).

UKULELE AND SINGING BLOCK – REVISION SHEET



Melody – means the tune, played on single notes.

Harmony – (when singing) means singing different notes at the same time.

Plucking – means picking out individual notes on a ukulele or guitar.

Strumming – means playing all or most of the strings by running your finger (or a plectrum) across them.

High-pitched – means notes that are at the top end of an instrument or voice.

Low-pitched – means notes that are at the bottom end of an instrument or voice.

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

Bass line – is a tune played on very low-pitched notes.

AFRICAN DRUMMING BLOCK – REVISION SHEET



Djembe – this is the name of the type of drum shown in the picture.

Call & response – one person plays the call rhythm; everyone else plays the response which has a different rhythm and answers the call

Ostinato– a rhythmic pattern, which is repeated over and over again

Polyrhythm – a section with several different rhythms played at the same time

High-pitched tone – higher pitched tones are made by hitting / tapping near the edge of the drum head

Low-pitched tone– low pitched sounds are made by hitting with the flat of the hand on the centre of the drum head

Dynamics – how loud or quiet a piece of music is

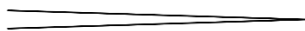
Forte – the Italian term for loud

Piano – the Italian term for quiet

Crescendo – the music gradually gets louder. The symbol looks like this:



Diminuendo - the music gradually gets quieter. The symbol looks like this:



Tempo change – the speed of the music/varying the piece so it has fast and slow sections

Pulse – the constant beat of the music.

Africans learn to drum **by ear** i.e. by listening, watching, copying, remembering.