



- Horizontal concept
- Articulation (smooth, choppy, slurs, staccato, legato)
- Ascending/Descending
- Leaps (disjunct)/Steps (conjunct)
- Range (narrow, medium large)
- Individual Notes
- Repetition
- Phrasing
- Use of Repetition
- Key Centre



Pitch

Pitch is the element of music relating to the highness or lowness of a tone.

Melody is an aspect of pitch. It refers to a succession of sounds (pitches) and silences moving through time. Melodies can be thought of as movement in sound by repetition of a pitch, by step, and by skip, or as movement by a series of intervals (unison, step, skip, leap).

Dynamics

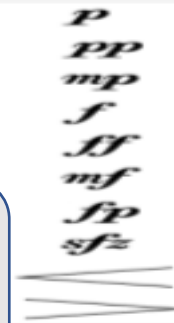
The element of music relating to the varying degree of volume.
Some fundamental concepts related to this element are:

crescendo ( – gradually louder)
 decrescendo ( – gradually softer)
 forte (*f* – loud)
 fortissimo (*ff* – very loud)
 mezzo forte (*mf* – moderately loud)
 piano (*p* – soft)
 pianissimo (*pp* – very soft)
 mezzo piano (*mp* – moderately soft)

DYNAMICS

- How loud or soft the song is
- Sudden changes
- Gradual changes

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TIMBRE

Timbre

The element of music relating to the unique quality of sounds that allows us to distinguish between them (e.g., the characteristic sound of a trumpet versus a clarinet, or a male versus a female voice). Also called tone colour.

- Type of performing group
- Type of instrument(s)
- ADJECTIVES to describe the sound they are creating
- Predominant instrument or group of instruments
- Method of sound production (chordophone, Electrophone, Membranophone, Aerophone, Idiophone)

DURATION

- ❑ Tempo (very fast, fast, slow, moderate)
- ❑ Beat (regular pulse, irregular pulse, rubato, syncopation)
- ❑ Time signature
- ❑ Rhythms/note or rest types used
- ❑ Fast/slow moving rhythmic passages
- ❑ Swung eights
- ❑ Straight eights
- ❑ Tempo changes (gradual/abrupt)
- ❑ Repetition of rhythmic figures

Duration

The element of music relating to time. Major aspects include beat or rhythm (the pulse), metre (grouping of beats into a time signature), and tempo (the speed of the piece).



Form

Form is the element of music relating to the structure of musical works or pieces. This includes binary form (AB), rondo (ABACADA), ternary form (ABA) theme and variations, twelve-bar blues, sonata allegro, fugue, concerto, symphony, minuet & trio, strophic form, mass and serialism.

FORM

- ❑ Organization of piece
- ❑ Binary / Ternary / Rondo
- ❑ Use of repetition
- ❑ Intro / Verse / Chorus / Ending / Coda
- ❑ Use of repetition
- ❑ 12 bar blues / theme & variations / call & response
- ❑ Collective Improvisation
- ❑ Use of A, B, C to label main sections



TEXTURE & HARMONY

- ❑ Thick = dense (many things happening at same time)
- ❑ Medium = moderate (a few different things happening at same time)
- ❑ Thin = transparent (very few different things happening at same time)
- ❑ Monophonic (single part/s)
- ❑ Homophonic (melody & accompaniment)
- ❑ Polyphonic (multiple melodies at the same time)
- ❑ Major / minor / Atonal / Modal
- ❑ Consonant / Dissonant
- ❑ Broken Chords / Solid Chords



Texture & Harmony

Texture is the relationship between the "horizontal" aspect of music (i.e., a single line such as a melody) and the "vertical" (i.e., some type of accompaniment such as harmony). For example, texture that is mainly vertical is homophonic (i.e., it consists of a melody with chordal accompaniment), and texture that is mainly horizontal is polyphonic (i.e., it consists of two or more melodies sung or played together).

Harmony is the simultaneous sounding of two or more notes, or pitches.