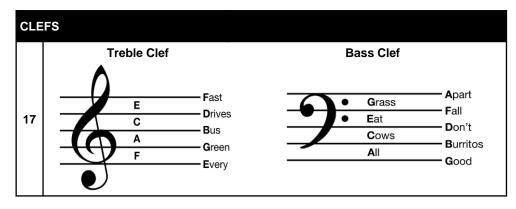
## GCSE Music: General Theory

TEM	TEMPO		
1	Largo	Very slow	
2	Lento	Slow	
3	Andante	Walking pace	
4	Allegro	Fast	
5	Presto	Very fast	



STR	STRUCTURE			
6	Structure	The way sections in a piece of music are organised		
7	Introduction	The opening part of a piece of music		
8	Binary Form	A-B structure		
9	Ternary Form	A-B-A structure		
10	Strophic Form	A structure made from verses (or verses and choruses)		

DUR	ATIONS	Note	Rest	
18	Semibreve	o		4 beats
19	Minim	0	<u> </u>	2 beats
20	Crotchet		<u>₹</u>	1 beat
21	Quaver	<b>)</b>	<u> </u>	½ beat (2 or more are joined together)
22	Semiquaver	A	7	1/4 beat (2 or more are joined together)

DYN	DYNAMICS				
11	Piano	$oldsymbol{p}$	Soft		
12	Mezzo piano	тр	Quite soft		
13	Mezzo forte	mf	Quite loud		
14	Forte	f	Loud		
15	Crescendo	V	Gradually louder		
16	Diminuendo		Gradually softer		

TEXT	TEXTURE			
23	Texture	The relationship between layers in a piece of music		
24	Monophonic	One single melody on its own		
25	Accompaniment	The rhythm or chord parts that <b>support</b> a melody		
26	Homophonic	One clear melody with an accompaniment		
27	Polyphonic	Lots of melodies overlapping – there is no 'main melody'		

## **GCSE Music:** Musical Forms and Devices

BAR	BAROQUE ERA		
1	1600 - 1750	The Baroque era of music	
2	Harpsichord	Keyboard instrument used in the Baroque era	
3	Bach, Handel & Vivaldi	Notable Baroque composers	
4	Terraced dynamics	Dynamics change suddenly (no gradual changes)	
5	Long, complex melodies	Common feature of melodies in Baroque music	

CLA	CLASSICAL ERA		
6	1750 - 1810	The Classical era of music	
7	Piano	Keyboard instrument used in the Classical era and onwards	
8	Mozart, Beethoven & Haydn	Notable Classical composers	
9	Balanced phrases	Melodies are equal lengths and split into equal phrases	
10	Melody and accompaniment	Common texture in Classical music	

ROMANTIC ERA		
11	1810 - 1900	The Romantic era of music
12	Brahms, Liszt, & Tchaikovsky	Notable Romantic composers
13	Large brass and percussion sections	Biggest change the orchestra in this era
14	Extreme dynamic changes	Dynamics in Romantic music
15	Descriptive/emotional music	Common type of Romantic music

FORMS		MS	
	16	Binary form	A – B
	17	Ternary form	A – B – A
	18	Minuet and trio form	A – B – <b>C – D</b> – A – B
	19	Rondo form	A – B – A – C – A <i>etc</i>
	20	Variation form	A – A1 – A2 – A3 – A4 <i>etc</i>
	21	Strophic form	A – A – A – A etc

MUS	MUSICAL DEVICES				
22	Repetition	The music	The musical phrase is repeated exactly		
23	Ostinato	The music	cal phrase is repeated exactly and continuously		
24	Imitation		cal phrase is repeated but with some <b>slight</b> (often on another instrument)		
25	Sequence		The melody is repeated at a <b>different pitch</b> (usually on the same instrument)		
26	Conjunct melody	The melody moves in <b>steps</b>			
27	Disjunct melody	The melody moves in <b>leaps</b>			
28	Regular phrasing	The phrases are of equal length			
29	Anacrusis	An <b>incomplete bar</b> at the start of a piece that acts as an <b>upbeat</b>			
30	Ornamentation	The <b>decoration</b> of a melody			
31	Trill	tr	Ornament that 'shakes' the note		
32	Appoggiatura		Ornament that <b>shares the duration</b> of the main note		