



PiXL Gateway: Progression – Music

Year 12-13 Music



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I. Music Vocabulary

MUSIC:

Currently, within the Music section of the app, we have the following units:

- Rhythm and Metre
- Structure and Form
- Texture and Melody
- Harmony and Tonality
- Timbre, Dynamics, Phrasing and Articulation

Rhythm and Metre Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
regular	The word regular in music means something that is normal or symmetrical and usually refers to a rhythm or time signature.
irregular	The word irregular in music means something that is unusual or asymmetrical and usually refers to a rhythm or time signature.
duration	The word duration refers to how long something lasts for.
speed	The word speed, in music, refers to how fast or slowly the music is played.
length	The word length, in music, refers to the amount of time that something lasts for.
note	The word note, in music, is a sound that has a certain pitch and length.
beat	The word beat, in music, is the basic unit of time in a bar.
largo	The word largo, in music, is a tempo marking meaning very slow.
allegro	The word allegro, in music, is a tempo marking meaning fast or brisk.
habanera rhythm	The term habanera rhythm refers to a specific type of syncopation that originated from Cuba.
pushed rhythm	A pushed rhythm is a rhythmic technique where notes are played just before the beat, creating a form of syncopation.
adagio	The word adagio in music is a tempo marking meaning slow.
simple time	The term simple time, in music, refers to a metre in which each beat, or part, divides equally into two.
compound time	The term compound time, in music, refers to a metre in which each beat, or part, divides equally into three.
syncopation	Syncopation is a type of musical rhythm where the emphasis is not on the beat.
cross rhythm	A cross rhythm is a rhythm where the regular pattern of beats in a metre is contradicted by a conflicting pattern.
rhythmic augmentation	Rhythmic augmentation is the lengthening of the time values of notes.
rhythmic diminution	Rhythmic diminution is the shortening of the time values of notes.
triplets	Triplets are a group of three notes of equal length that are played in the time of two of equal length.
additive rhythms	Additive rhythms are formed when the beat and metre are made from multiples of the smallest unit.
anacrusis	An anacrusis is one or more unstressed notes before the first bar line of a piece of music.

rubato	Rubato is a type of tempo marking that instructs the performer to freely speed up or slow down at certain passages.
double dotted rhythm	A double dotted rhythm makes use of a note with two small dots written after it. Its duration is 1 3/4 times its basic note value.
hemiola	A hemiola is a rhythmic device in which, usually, two groups of three beats are replaced by three groups of two beats, giving the effect of a shift between triple and duple time.
accelerando	The word accelerando, in music, is a direction to increase the tempo of a piece of music.
rallentando	The word rallentando, in music, is a direction to gradually get slower.
ritenuto	The word ritenuto, in music, is a direction to suddenly play at a slower tempo.

Structure and Form Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
section	The word section, in music, refers to a musical idea.
repetition	The word repetition, in music, refers to when a musical idea is repeated.
contrast	The word contrast, in music, refers to a musical idea being heard that is different to what has previously been heard.
returning	The word returning, in music, refers to a restatement of a musical idea that has previously been heard.
develop	The word develop, in music, means for a musical idea to grow and to become more advanced.
adapt	Adapt means to modify something so that it fits a new purpose.
plan	The word plan, in music, refers to a composer's intentions or decisions about what they will do.
arch form	In music, arch form is a symmetrical structure where after a central section, sections return in reverse order. An example is ABCBA.
sonata form	Sonata form is a musical structure common in Classical music. It consists of three main sections: exposition, development and recapitulation.
rondo form	Rondo form is a musical structure where a main A section returns between contrasting themes. An example is ABACA.
antecedent phrase	An antecedent phrase is a melodic phrase that usually ends on an imperfect cadence, and is answered by a consequent phrase ending on a perfect cadence.
consequent phrase	A consequent phrase is a melodic phrase that ends on a perfect cadence and follows an antecedent phrase that ends on an imperfect cadence.
through-composed	Through-composed is a musical structure where there are no repeating sections.
theme and variations	Theme and variations is a musical structure where a main melodic idea, or theme, is stated and then repeated multiple times, being developed each time.
exposition	The word exposition, in music, refers to the opening section in sonata form.
development	The term development, in music, refers to the section after the exposition in sonata form. This is where the initial ideas are developed.
recapitulation	The term recapitulation, in music, refers to the section after the development in sonata form and is the final section, unless a coda is used.
coda	The term coda, in music, is a musical section that brings a piece to an end.

recitative	The word recitative, in music, refers to a speech-like song that tells a narrative, usually found in an opera or oratorio.
aria	The term aria, in music, refers to a song, usually in an opera.
continuo	The term continuo refers to a continuous accompaniment usually found in music from the Baroque period.
cadenza	The term cadenza, in music, is a passage of music where a soloist plays unaccompanied in order to demonstrate their skill.
scherzo	The term scherzo, in music, is a short, fast-moving and humorous composition, commonly used as the third movement in a four-movement symphony.
minuet	The term minuet, in music, refers to a slow dance in 3/4 time.
episode	An episode, in music, refers to a musical section in a composition that contrasts from the main theme.
ritornello	The term ritornello refers to a musical section that recurs throughout a composition.
symphony	The term symphony, in music, refers to a multi-movement extended composition for orchestra.

Texture and Melody Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
ascending	The term ascending, in music, refers to the pitch becoming higher.
descending	The term descending, in music, refers to the pitch becoming lower.
step	The term step, in music, refers to the pitch moving by an interval of a 2nd.
leap	The term leap, in music, refers to the pitch leaping by an interval of a 3rd or more.
contour	The term contour, in music, refers to the shape of a melody.
layers	The term layers, in music, refers to the quantity of independent parts playing simultaneously.
decoration	The word decoration, in music, refers to ornamentation used to embellish a melodic line.
ornate	The word ornate is used to describe something elaborate or highly decorated.
mordent	The term mordent in music is a type of ornament where a note is played with a fast alternation one degree higher or lower than it.
trill	The term trill, in music, is a type of ornament where there is a constant rapid alternation between two adjacent notes.
turn	The term turn, in music, is a type of ornament where the melody revolves around the written note using both the note above and below the written note.
a cappella	The term a cappella, in music, means when voices sing without instrumental accompaniment.
colla voce	The term colla voce, in music, is a direction for a soloist to dictate the tempo and other musicians to follow them.
tone row	A tone row, in music, is an order of pitch classes, usually using all 12 notes within the chromatic scale.
leitmotif	A leitmotif, in music, is a short musical idea that represents something. It is commonly used in opera and may return throughout a large work.
melisma	A melisma, in music, is when multiple notes are sung to a single syllable.

fragmentation	The word fragmentation, in music, refers to the breaking of a musical idea into smaller segments.
countermelody	A countermelody is a melodic idea that is played at the same time as the main melody and often complements it.
descant	The term descant, in music, refers to an additional melody that is added to an existing main melody and is often used in hymns.
canon	The word canon, in music, is a compositional technique where there is imitation of a melody at least once after a specific number of beats.
anticipation	The word anticipation, in music, refers to when a note from a chord is played before the chord.
echappee note	An echappee note, in music, is when a melody moves by step in one direction before leaping in the opposite direction.
auxiliary note	An auxiliary note, in music, is when a melody has a note and moves away by a step from the note before returning to it.
polarised	The word polarised, in music, refers to a large gap in terms of pitch between two different parts.
portamento	In music, portamento means to slide from one note to another.
heterophonic	The word heterophonic, in music, refers to a texture where a melody is played at the same time as a decorated version of itself.
fugal	The word fugal, in music, refers to a complex texture where, in the opening, a subject is stated in the tonic key before another part imitates it in the dominant.
contrapuntal	The word contrapuntal, in music, refers to a texture where there are two or more independent melody lines.

Harmony and Tonality Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
sustain	The word sustain, in music, means a note that is held.
bass	The word bass, in music, refers to an instrument or voice that is the lowest pitch range.
progression	The word progression, in music, usually refers to a succession of chords.
combination	The word combination, in music, refers to the joining of different things, such as musical ideas or instruments.
together	The word together, in music, refers to instruments or voices playing at the same time.
clash	The word clash, in music, usually refers to a dissonance where a combination of notes creates tension.
7th chord	A 7th chord is a group of four notes played at the same time, containing the fundamental, the third, fifth and seventh.
chord inversion	The term chord inversion, in music, means a chord that is played, where the lowest note heard is not the fundamental of the chord.
consonant	The word consonant, in music, refers to a combination of sounds that creates a sense of stability and is generally pleasing to the ear.
dissonant	The word dissonant, in music, refers to a combination of sounds that creates tension and need for resolution.
diatonic	The word diatonic, in music, refers to the use of notes that belong to a key.

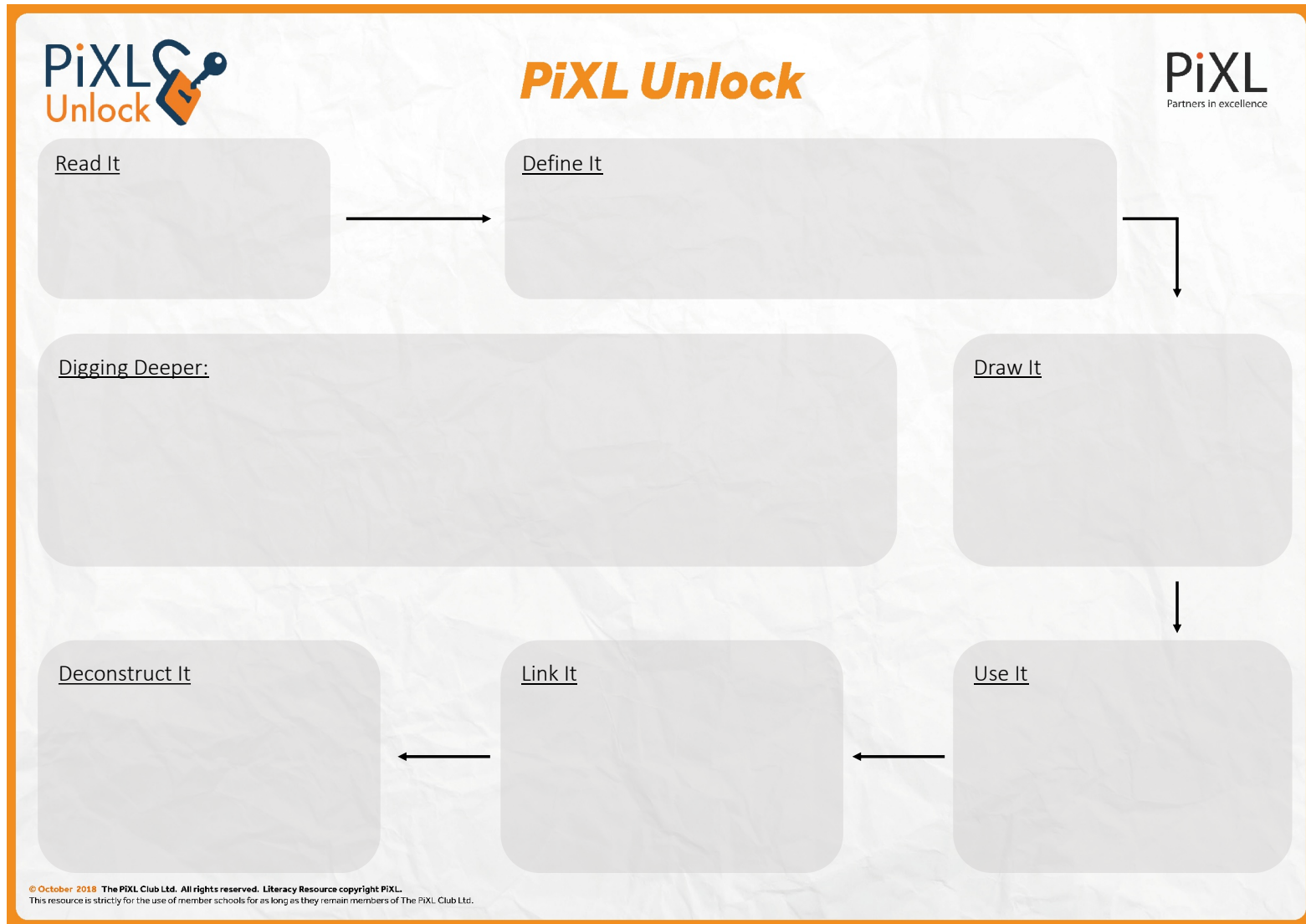
chromatic	The word chromatic, in music, refers to movement ascending or descending in semitones.
inverted pedal	An inverted pedal is a note that is held or repeated in a high register. The harmony under the note may change, although the pedal note remains the same.
suspension	The word suspension, in music, means for a note from a chord to be held into another chord, creating a dissonance.
Tierce de Picardie	The term Tierce de Picardie means for a tonic major chord to be used at the end of a piece of music in a minor key.
circle of fifths	The term circle of fifths is the relationship between the twelve notes of the chromatic scale.
modulation	The word modulation, in music, means for a piece of music to change key and have a new tonal centre.
cadential 6/4	A cadential 6/4 is when a second inversion chord is used to approach a perfect cadence.
false relation	False relation is a type of dissonance where a note is played either at the same time or immediately after a chromatically altered version of itself.
augmented 6th chords	An augmented 6th chord is a chord that contains the interval of an augmented 6th within it, usually above the bottom note.
Neapolitan 6th	A Neapolitan 6th chord is a major chord that is built on the flattened supertonic.
Phrygian cadence	A Phrygian cadence is a type of imperfect cadence where the harmony moves from iv6 to V.
modal	The word modal, in music, is used to describe a piece of music that makes use of a mode.
dorian	The word dorian, in music, refers to a mode that in relation to a major scale has a flattened third and seventh.
mixolydian	The word mixolydian, in music, refers to a mode that in relation to a major scale has a flattened seventh.
tritone substitution	The term tritone substitution means for a chord to be replaced with another that is a tritone away, usually a dominant 7th for the dominant 7th that is a tritone away.

Timbre, Dynamics, Phrasing and Articulation Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
contrast	The word contrast, in music, refers to a musical idea being heard that is different to what has previously been heard.
dramatic	The word dramatic, in music, means something that happens suddenly.
emphasise	The word emphasise, in music, means to lay stress on a note or phrase.
expression	The word expression, in music, refers to how music is conveyed beyond the pitch and length of notes.
playing technique	Playing technique refers to how a performer plays their instrument.
tone	The word tone, in music, can refer to an interval of a major second, but also the specific sound qualities of an instrument or voice.
orchestra	An orchestra is a large instrumental ensemble that contains different families of instruments.
effects	The term effects, in music, refers to the ways an audio signal can be changed or modified to change the sound.

reverb	The word reverb, in music, refers to a digital effect that increases the persistence of sound after the sound is produced, giving it a slight echo.
distortion	The word distortion, in music, refers to a digital effect that increases the gain of a sound, commonly used in rock music.
falsestto	The word falsetto refers to a method of vocal production that is higher than the usual vocal range.
pizzicato	The term pizzicato, in music, means for a stringed instrument to be plucked.
arco	The term arco, in music, means for a stringed instrument to play with the bow.
double stopping	The term double stopping, in music, means for a stringed instrument to play two strings at the same time.
panning	The word panning, in music, refers to the distribution of sound into a stereo setting.
rim shot	The term rim shot, in music, refers to a percussion technique where the rim and the head of a drum are hit with the same stick simultaneously.
tremolo	The word tremolo, in music, refers to a direction for a performer to repeat a note rapidly.
mezzo	The word mezzo, in music, means half or medium.
sul tasto	The term sul tasto, in music, is a direction for a stringed instrument to play with the bow over the fingerboard.
sul ponticello	The term sul ponticello, in music, is a direction for a stringed instrument to play with the bow near the bridge.
con sordino	The term con sordino, in music, is an instruction for an instrument to be played with a mute.
basso continuo	The term basso continuo refers to a continuous accompaniment, usually played by a keyboard and bass instrument and commonly found in music from the Baroque period.
col legno	The term col legno, in music, is an instruction for a stringed instrument to be played with the back of the bow.
sforzando	The word sforzando, in music, is a direction for the performer to strongly emphasise a note or chord.
marcato	The word marcato, in music, is a direction for the performer to emphasise a note or chord, and is louder than the usual accent.
tenuto	The word tenuto, in music, is a direction for the performer to hold the note or chord for its full value.

II. The PiXL Unlock Template



III. Summer Reading list

'Choral arranging' - Hawley Ades

'The Oxford History of Western Music' - Richard Taruskin

'The Rest is Noise' - Alex Ross

'Modulation' - Max Reger

'The Study of Fugue' - Alfred Mann

'Harmonising Bach Chorales' - Chris Gill

'The Berklee Book of Jazz Harmony' - Joe Mulholland & Tom Hojnacki

'Modern Jazz Voicings' - Ted Pease and Ken Pulling

'The Jazz Harmony Book' - David Berkman

IV. Links to TED Talks/Articles/Documentaries/Books/Journals

A talk from a conductor on the importance of trust within an ensemble and also some technique advice on conducting.

https://www.ted.com/talks/charles_hazlewood?referrer=playlist-for_classical_music_lovers

A talk from a violinist about the power of music therapy, which can succeed where conventional medicine fails.

https://www.ted.com/talks/robert_gupta_between_music_and_medicine?referrer=playlist-how_music_affects_us

A talk about how Classical music is accessible to all, along with some useful tips about phrasing and some interesting analysis of some Chopin.

https://www.ted.com/talks/benjamin_zander_on_music_and_passion?referrer=playlist-for_classical_music_lovers#t-4775

A talk about the development of music through the use of notation, the record and the re-mix.

https://www.ted.com/talks/michael_tilson_thomas_music_and_emotion_through_time?referrer=playlist-for_classical_music_lovers

An engaging and informative video explaining the differences between different augmented 6th chords.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CBItMLYYdng>

An interesting perspective on how composers 'borrow' ideas from other places.

<https://www.artofcomposing.com/good-composers-borrow-great-composers-steal>

A possible insight into a future of music.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/1f3JQ4knLJBWhgpj3wPv7xL/what-does-technology-mean-for-the-future-of-music>


A book on emotion and meaning in music.

https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=lp07ZMAczT8C&oi=fnd&pg=PR11&dq=music&ots=QxXUfKGb_k&sig=2lxgLCjeVamhXJh_Dwe-fBjeGA#v=onepage&q=music&f=false

A second interview with Jacob Collier about advanced music theory.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b78NoobJNEo>

V. Knowledge Organiser Template

VI. Thinking Hard Revisit Template

Read the text or watch a video and then put your thoughts into different boxes so that you have 'boxed up' the information.

Box 1 – Three things I did not know

Box 2 – Three things I understand better now

Box 3 – Three things I already knew

VII. A Model of the Thinking Hard Revisit document

Read the text or watch a video and then put your thoughts into different boxes so that you have 'boxed up' the information.

Box 1 – Three things I did not know

It is not proven that the origins of the different augmented 6th chords are from their respective countries.

There are certain ways to handle the voice leading of different augmented 6th chords and how the dissonances resolve.

A French augmented 6th chord is made up of two tritone intervals.

Box 2 – Three things I understand better now

Augmented 6th chords are used to prepare the dominant chord.

Augmented 6th chords are often used to lead to a cadence.

The reason why a German augmented 6th chord is called such, and not a dominant 7th chord, is because of the way the parts resolve.

Box 3 – Three things I already knew

There are different types of augmented 6th chords, being French, German and Italian.

A secondary dominant is a dominant to a new key.

Secondary dominants can be used to go to any new key.

VIII. Cornell Notes Template

Name

Date

Topic

Subject

Main Ideas

Notes

Summary

IX. A Model of the Cornell Notes document

Name	Date
Topic Music Theory	Subject Music

Main Ideas	Notes
Negative harmony	<p>Negative harmony relates to exploring the inversions of the harmonic series. You can rotate around an axis and create non-diatonic harmonies that have the same 'pull' towards the original key.</p> <p>It is important to use this when appropriate as opposed to applying it all of the time.</p>
Tuning	<p>Equal temperament was a way of standardising the distance between notes. Playing in all keys became possible with equal temperament.</p> <p>Just intonation is a key tuned to the harmonies series of a certain fundamental. This makes certain chords sound more natural and 'pure'.</p> <p>Some jazz harmonies do not work with just intonation.</p>
Grooves and subdivisions	<p>Exploring subdivisions that are uneven.</p> <p>Using cross rhythms can be satisfying against a strong pulse as they will resolve at different times.</p>
Voice leading	<p>It can lift music to another level if you consider where each note you play is going instead of thinking solely vertically and playing chords.</p> <p>Voice leading can be more important than using functional harmony, as otherwise you may limit yourself.</p>

<p>Summary</p> <p>There are many complex harmonic devices and they are still being explored today. It is important to explore music using sound. Applying labels to it can be useful and you can learn a lot from it, although getting used to certain sounds and how to use them is more important when developing as a composer.</p>
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