



## KS3 Music: Year 7

### Classical Music

#### Key Words

Melody = a tune with a range of notes and rhythms

Accompaniment = backing music

Homophonic Texture = melody and accompaniment

Steps = notes that are next to each other

Leaps = notes that are at least 2 notes apart

Repetition = repeated ideas

Rhythmic Notation = semibreve (4 beats), minim (2 beats), crotchet (1 beat) and quaver 1/2 a beat)

Ternary Form Structure = ABA

Pitch Notation = FACE (the notes in the spaces of the stave) and EGBDF (the notes with the lines of the stave through the middle of them)

Chords = 2 or more notes played at the same time

Triads = chords with 3 notes

Block Chords = the chord notes are played at the same time

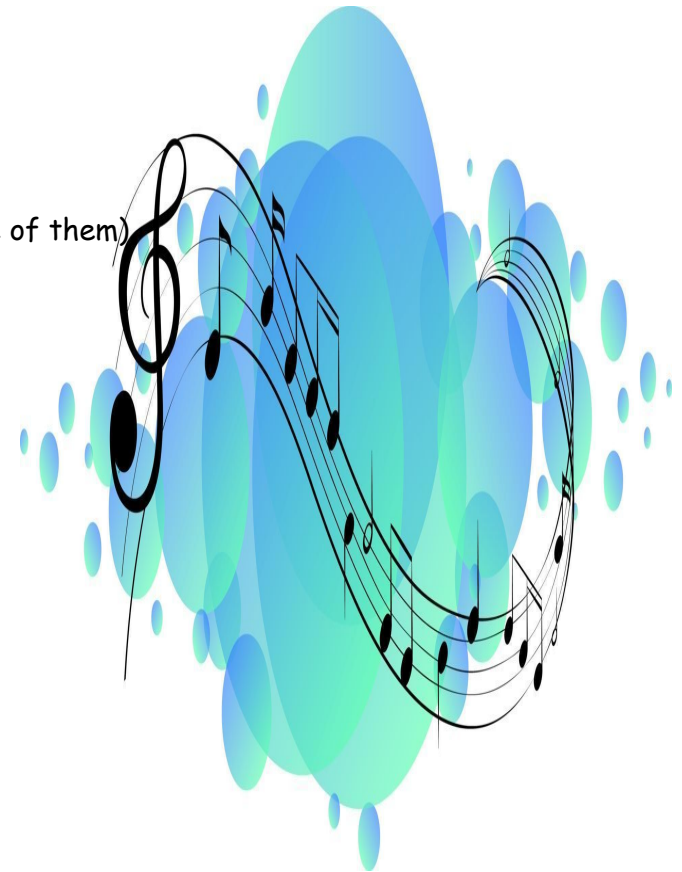
Broken Chords = the chord notes are played separately in a pattern

7th Chords = a chord with the 7th note added for example C E G Bb

Suspended Chords = a chord with the 3rd note replaced with the 2nd note or the 4th note for example Dsus2 would be D E A

#### Key Skills

Be able to compose melodies and accompaniments





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#### Key Questions

What makes a good composition?

What is a melody?

What is an accompaniment?

What is homophonic texture?

What is a step?

What is a leap?

Why is it important that a melody contains more steps than leaps?

Why is it important that a melody contains repetition?

How long is a semibreve? How long is a minim? How long is a crotchet? How long is a quaver?

What is a ternary form structure?

What is the word you can remember to work out the notes that sit in the spaces of the stave?

What is a phrase you can remember to work out the notes that have the lines of the stave through the middle of them?

What is a chord?

What is a triad?

What is a block chord?

What is a broken chord?

What is a 7th chord?

What is a suspended chord?

