Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu

Ceòl Nàiseanta 5

Revision Booklet

Ainm:

Clas: **Tidsear:**

Notes

Melody – features of the **tune**

Scales	Chromatic	Scale moves in semitones – C C# D D# E F …
	Whole tone	Scale moves in tones only – C D E F# G# A#
	Pentatonic	A five note scale – C D F G A
Ascending		The music moves upwards in pitch
Descending		The music moves downwards in pitch
Repetition		An exact repeat of a musical idea
Sequence		A musical idea is repeated at a higher or lower pitch
Question & Answer		An "question" phrase is followed on by an "answer" phrase.
Ornament		The melody is ornamented with trills/grace notes etc.
Legato		The notes are played smoothly
Staccato		The notes are played short and detached

Harmony – the **accompaniment** and **chords**

Tonality	Major	Sounds happy or positive
	Minor	Sounds sad, scary, tense
	Atonal	Not major or minor, lots of dissonance
Cadences	Cadence	Final two chords in a phrase
	Perfect Cadence	Sounds finished – chord V to chord I
	Imperfect Cadence	Sounds finished – ends on chord V
	Tierce de Picardie	The final chord is major in a minor piece.
Modulation		A change of key
Pedal		Bass note stays the same while chords change.
Inverted Pedal		High note held/repeated while chords change.
Broken Chord		Notes of a chord are played separately
Arpeggio		Notes of chord are played separately but in order (1 3 5 3 1)
Discord		Clashing notes
Unison		Same notes at the same time
Harmony		Different notes at the same time

Rhythm – the **pulse** and **beat**

The music is in _____ time…	Simple	The beat divides into 2 – COF-FEE
	Compound	The beat divides into 3 – STRAW-BER-RY
Anacrusis		The melody begins before the first strong beat of the music.
Cross Rhythms		Parts play contrasting rhythms at the same time
Syncopation		Strongly accented notes play off or against the beat.

Tempo – the **speed** of the music

Allegro	Fast
Moderato	Moderate tempo
Andante	Walking Pace
Adagio	Slow
Accelerando	getting faster
Rallentando	getting slower – also **ritardando**
Rubato	speeding up or slowing down to suit the mood of the piece.
Pause	A note or rest is held for longer than written.
A tempo	The music returns to the previous speed after a pause or rallentando

Texture – the layers of the music

Homophonic	All parts move at the same time, or melody with accompaniment
Polyphonic	Parts move independently, weaving in and out of each other
Contrapuntal	Each part has equal melodic importance, parts weave in and out.
Imitation	The melody is immediately copied in another part.
Canon	Strict imitation. One part plays a melody and another part enters shortly afterwards with exactly the same melody.

Structure or Form – the layout of the music

Round	A second part imitates the first ie. Frere Jacques
Binary – AB	The music has two different parts.
Ternary – ABA	The A section is repeated after the B section.
Theme and Variation	A theme is repeated with variations each time.
Verse and chorus	The music has repeated verses and choruses.
Rondo - ABACADA	The A theme returns after each different theme.
Strophic	The music has the same melody for each verse.
Ostinato	A short repeated rhythmic or melodic pattern.
Riff	A short repeated melodic pattern.
Middle Eight	A section which contrasts with the verse and chorus
Cadenza	In a concerto, the soloist "shows off" - unaccompanied
Coda	A section at the end which rounds the music off well.

Types of musical work

Concerto	Solo instrument accompanied by orchestra
Symphony	A work for orchestra, usually in four movements
Opera	Soloists and chorus accompanied by orchestra
Musical	Soloists and chorus, accompanied by pop instruments

Instrumental Groups

	Strings	Woodwind	Brass	Percussion
Orchestra	x	x	x	x
Wind Band		x	x	x
Brass Band			x	x

Dynamics – the volume of the music

Dynamic	Italian	English meaning
pp	Pianissimo	very quiet
p	Piano	quiet
mp	Mezzo-piano	moderately quiet
mf	Mezzo-forte	moderately loud
f	Forte	loudly
ff	Fortissimo	very loudly
cresc. or <	Crescendo	Gradually getting louder
dim. or >	Diminuendo	Gradually getting softer

Instruments and Playing Techniques

Section	Instrument	Playing Technique
Strings	Violin	**Arco** (bowing) **Pizzicato** (plucking) **Col legno** (playing with the wood of the bow) **Glissando** (sliding to/from a note)
	Viola	
	Cello	
	Double bass	
	Harp	
Woodwind	Piccolo	**Flutter tonguing** (rolling your Rs while playing a note) – flute only Clarinet and saxophone can play **glissando** (sliding to/from a note)
	Flute	
	Oboe	
	Clarinet	
	Bassoon	
	Saxophone (not in orchestra)	
Brass	Trumpet	**Flutter tonguing** (rolling your Rs while playing a note) **Con Sordino / Muted** (using a mute changes the sound) **Glissando** (sliding to/from a note)
	French Horn	
	Trombone	
	Tuba	
Tuned Percussion	Xylophone (wooden)	**Roll** – quickly repeating a note Xylophone and Glockenspiel can play **glissando**
	Glockenspiel (metal)	
	Timpani	
Untuned Percussion	Drum kit	
	Snare drum	
	Hi hat cymbals	
	Bass drum	
	Cymbals	
	Triangle	
	Tambourine	

Voices

	Female	Male
High	Soprano	Tenor
Medium	Mezzo Soprano	Baritone
Low	Alto	Bass

Vocal Music

Syllabic	One note for each syllable
Melismatic	One syllable is sung across several notes
Gospel	Religious lyrics, often in praise or thanksgiving to God.
Choir	A group of singers singing together
Aria	A solo in an opera, with orchestral accompaniment.
Chorus	A group of singers singing together, often in opera
A cappella	Voices singing unaccompanied
Descant	A counter melody which is sung above the main melody.

Scottish Music

Instruments
Accordion
Bagpipes
Bodhran
Clarsach
Fiddle

Scottish Dance Band	Folk Group
Accordion Fiddle Piano Drum Kit Double Bass	Any combination of acoustic instruments. Could also include tin whistle, acoustic guitar, drum kit, vocals etc.

Scottish Dances

Dance	Speed	Beats	Other features
Waltz	Medium	3	Only dance with 3 beats
Jig	Fast	2 – 6/8 time	STRAWBERRY, compound time
Reel	Fast	4	COCA COLA, simple time, flowing
Strathspey	Medium	4	Jumpy, Scotch Snap
March	Medium	2 or 4	Steady, strong pulse - marching speed

Scottish Vocal Music

Song	Sung by	In…	Why?	Accomp?	Other
Waulking Song	Women	Gaelic	Work song	No	Beating sound
Bothy Ballad	Men	Scots	Farm stories	Not usually	Tells a story
Scots Ballad	Either	Scots	Tells a story	Maybe	Lots of verses and chorus
Gaelic Psalm	A group	Gaelic	Church	No	Call & Response, not all singing in time
Mouth Music	Either	Gaelic	Nonsense words	Maybe	Imitating Scottish dances

Other Scottish Concepts

Scotch Snap	A short note followed quickly by a longer one
Pentatonic	Melody uses 5 notes eg. CDFGA
Drone	Sustained note in the background eg. bagpipe drones
Vamp	Accomp alternates between bass note and chord (oom cha)
Grace note	Crushed notes before the main note of the melody
Celtic Rock	Music with a mix of Scottish and rock influences
Pibroch	Solo bagpipes playing a slow theme and variations

World Music

Origin	Instruments	Features
Latin America	Pan pipes	Music for dancing, features lots of percussion instruments, brass and piano. Lots of syncopation.
	Latin Percussion: Guiro (scraper), bongo drums	
Caribbean	Steel band	Reggae has a strong off-beat pattern played on electric gtr.
	Reggae – pop instruments	
Africa	Drums and bells	Lots of different drums playing different rhythms.
	Call and response singing	
India	Sitar	Sitar has a shimmery metallic sound, often plays glissando.
	Tabla	
Spain	Castanets	Rhythmic music for dancing often featuring acoustic guitar.
	Acoustic guitar	

Popular Music

Era	Styles	Features
<1900s	**Ragtime**	Piano playing **syncopated** melody and **vamp** accompaniment.
1900s	**Blues**	Slow melody, often with sad lyrics. 12 bar blues chord pattern. Walking bass. Improvisation.
1920s	**Jazz**	Walking bass, syncopated chords and melody, improvisation. Scat singing – nonsense words.
1930s	**Swing**	Large brass and saxophone section, with piano, drums and double bass. Brass often play muted.
1950s	**Rock 'n' roll**	Early pop music which usually features 12 bar blues chord progression, walking bass and backing vocals.
1960s	**Pop**	Can feature various combinations of instruments and voices, often with backing vocals.
1960s	**Rock**	Features heavier style of drumming and electric guitar playing. May use effects such as reverb or distortion.
1990s	**Hip Hop**	Features rapped vocals over a looped beat. Often uses synthesisers to create electronic sounds.

Music in History

Era	Style	Instruments	Features
1600-1750	**Baroque**	Organ & Harpsichord	Often **polyphonic** or **contrapuntal** Ornaments – **trills, grace notes** Some compositions use a **ground bass**. **Harpsichord** usually plays continuously.
		Recorder, Oboe	
		Strings	
		Trumpet	
1750-1820	**Classical**	Piano	Piano music often uses **Alberti bass**. Strict **structure and form.** Usually **homophonic.**
		Small orchestra	
		Clarinet	
		Timpani	
1820-1910	**Romantic**	Large orchestra	Music describes emotions using large **dynamic** range and emotive melodies.
		More brass	
		More percussion	
1890-1930	**Impressionist**	Solo piano	Musical ideas merge and change to create a rather blurred, hazy and vague outline. Often uses **whole tone scale.**
		Orchestra	
1900+	**20th Century**	Various groups	Music is often **atonal**, using **discords** or **clusters**, and can feature **cross rhythms.**
1960+	**Minimalist**	Various groups	Simple rhythmic and melodic figures are constantly **repeated** with very slight changes each time.

Literacy

	Name	Length (beats)
𝗼	Semibreve	4
𝅗𝅥.	Dotted Minim	3
𝅗𝅥	Minim	2
♩.	Dotted Crotchet	1½
♩	Crotchet	1
♪.	Dotted Quaver	¾
♪	Quaver	½
♬	Semiquaver	¼

Remember…

A dot adds half the value *of the note before it*.
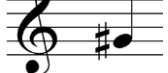
Minim = 2 beats
Dotted minim
= minim + (½ minim)
= 3 beats

Crotchet = 1 beat
Dotted crotchet
= crotchet + (½ crotchet)
= 1½ beats

Accidentals

Sharp	Flat	Natural
Raises note by a semitone.	Lowers note by a semitone.	Cancels accidentals or key signature.
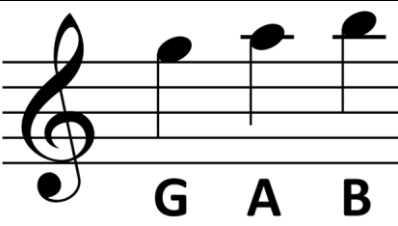
Key Signatures

C major	No sharps or flats	
F major	One flat	
G major	One sharp	
A minor	No sharps or flats but G#s in music	
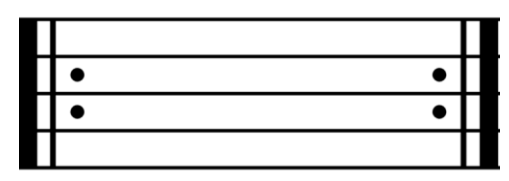
Literacy
Treble Clef Note Names

Notes on Lines	Notes in Spaces
Every Glasgow Bus Drives Fast	F A C E
E G B D F	F A C E

Notes Below the Stave	Notes Above the Stave
B C D	G A B

Repeat Signs

Repeat Signs	1st and 2nd Time Bars
Start ... End	1. ... 2.
Dots must not touch the lines of the stave.	Play first time only Play second time only

Time Signatures

Time signatures are written **only on the first line** of the music. They are written **beside the treble clef** or **after the key signature** (if there is one).
You do not need to put a line between the two numbers.

Simple Time		Compound Time	
Beat divides into 2 quavers		Beat divides into 3 quavers	
$\frac{2}{4}$	2 crotchet beats per bar	$\frac{6}{8}$	2 dotted crotchet beats per bar
$\frac{3}{4}$	3 crotchet beats per bar	$\frac{9}{8}$	3 dotted crotchet beats per bar
$\frac{4}{4}$	4 crotchet beats per bar	$\frac{12}{8}$	4 dotted crotchet beats per bar

Exam Paper Layout

Question 1   **Multiple Choice**   **6 Marks**

Read the instructions carefully and tick the right number of boxes – you get no marks if you tick too many. If you're not sure, use the process of elimination – what are the least likely answers?

When giving a written answer use Italian terms when you can. Look carefully at what the question is asking eg. style, playing technique, feature etc.

Question 2   **Musical Map**   **4 Marks**

1	2	3	4
The sustained note in the bass is known as a/an	The appropriate Italian tempo marking is	The instrument playing the melody is a/an	Name the type of Scottish dance this music is based on
_____	_____	_____	_____
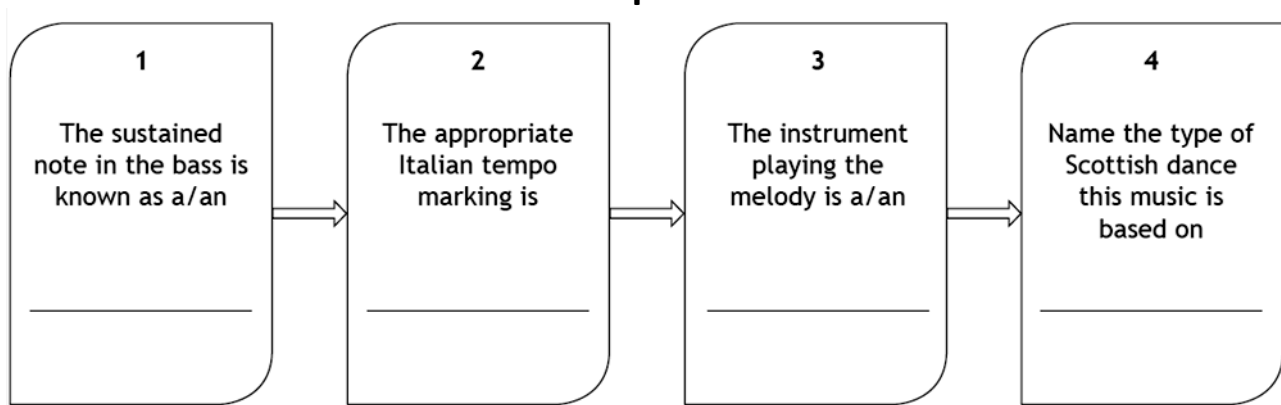
Voice says the number before the concept is heard. Think carefully about instruments and voices – what family, are they high or low?

Question 3   **Literacy Question**   **6 Marks**

(a)   Name the key of this excerpt. _____   1

(b)   Insert the time signature in the correct place.   1

(c)   Give the number of a bar where there is an octave leap. _____   1

(d)   Write an Italian term at the correct place to indicate the tempo.   1

(e)   Write **tr** above a note where a trill is played.   1

(f)   Complete bar **2** by inserting the missing notes.   1

Use a pencil to write on the music.
Find the questions you don't need the music for, eg. key signature, beats in the bar, intervals etc. and answer them after the music.
Listen carefully for the notes you need to complete – work out which part is repeated and if it is an exact repeat.

Question 4   Multiple Choice   8 Marks

Keep reading the instructions carefully and ticking the right number of boxes.

For the chord change question:

Sing the bass note of the first chord in your head

      If it **fits** and the chord is **major** = Chord IV

      If it **fits** and the chord is **minor** = Chord iv

      If it **clashes** = Chord V

Question 5   Grid Question   4 Marks

		Tick	
Solo instrument	Flute		Tick one box from this selection
	Bagpipes		
	Clarsach		
Accompanying instrument	Pan pipes		Tick one box from this selection
	Trombone		
	Acoustic guitar		
Scottish dance	Strathspey		Tick one box from this selection
	Waltz		
	Reel		
Tempo	Allegro		Tick one box from this selection
	Adagio		
	Rallentando		

Tick only one box in each section. Make sure your answers don't contradict themselves – don't tick reel and adagio or trumpet and pizzicato for example.

Question 6   Missing Word   3 Marks

There are _____ beats in each bar.

A small group of instruments from the _____ family join in the accompaniment.

The excerpt is in _____ form.

Here is the music for the first time.

Here is the music for the second time.

Make sure you listen to the whole excerpt before answering questions about form or structure. Listen carefully to families of instruments, beats in the bar and simple/compound time

"The music is in _____ time" means answer either simple/compound.

Remember: Coca-cola = simple time, strawberry = compound time

Question 7   **Reason Question**   **4 Marks**

Your reason must make sense, and must include concepts you have heard.

For example: The music is Latin American because it has lots of percussion instruments and syncopation.

Question 8   **Paragraph Question**   **5 Marks**

Make sure you include:

- Beats in the bar and tempo
- Major or Minor
- Instruments playing the melody
- Instruments playing the accompaniment
- One dynamic – general or a change eg. cresc/dim
- Other concepts only if you are very sure!

If you run out of time, write the concepts from your grid as bullet points.

Answer template:

The music has ___ beats in the bar and the tempo is _____.

The tonality of the music is _____.

_____ is/are playing the melody and _____ is/are playing the accompaniment.

(Other concepts eg. the strings are playing pizzicato, the piano is playing a vamp, the guitar is strumming)

The dynamics are _____ or the piece begins _____ and there is a crescendo/diminuendo to _____.

National 3 Concepts

Styles	Melody & harmony	Rhythm & tempo	Texture, structure & form	Timbre & dynamics
Blues	Ascending	Accented	Unison	Striking
Jazz	Descending	Beat	Octave	Blowing
Rock	Step/stepwise	Pulse	Harmony	Bowing
Pop	Leap/leaping	Bar; 2, 3 or 4 beats in the bar	Chord	Strumming
Rock 'n' roll	Sequence	Off the beat	Solo	Plucking
Musical	Question	On the beat	Accompanied	Orchestra
Scottish	Answer	Repetition	Unaccompanied	Strings
Latin American music	Improvisation	Slower	Repetition	Brass
	Chord	Faster	Ostinato	Woodwind
	Discord	Pause	Riff	Percussion
	Chord Change	March	Round	Accordion
		Waltz		Fiddle
		Reel		Bagpipes
		Drum fill		Acoustic guitar
		Adagio		Electric guitar
		Allegro		Piano (instrument)
				Organ
				Drum kit
				Steel band
				Scottish dance band
				Folk groups
				Voice
				Choir
				Staccato
				Legato

Music literacy content

Melody & harmony	Rhythm & tempo	Timbre & dynamics
Lines and spaces of the treble clef Step/stepwise Repetition	Crotchet Minim Dotted minim Semibreve Bar; 2, 3 or 4 beats in the bar	*<* - *crescendo* *>* - *diminuendo* *f* - *forte* *p* - *piano (dynamics)*

National 4 Concepts

Styles	Melody & harmony	Rhythm & tempo	Texture, structure & form	Timbre & dynamics
Baroque	Major	Syncopation	Canon	Brass band
Ragtime	Minor	Scotch snap	Ternary	Wind band
Romantic	Drone	Strathspey	ABA	Violin, Cello
Swing	Arpeggio	Jig	Verse and chorus	Double bass
Concerto	Broken chord	Simple time	Middle eight	Harp
Opera	Chord progressions (I, IV, V)	Compound time	Theme and variation	Flute, Clarinet
Scots ballad	Change of key	Anacrusis	Cadenza	Saxophone
Mouth music	Pedal	Andante	Imitation	Pan pipes
Reggae	Scale	Accelerando		Recorder
African music	Pentatonic	Rallentando		Trumpet
Rapping	Octave	A tempo		Trombone
	Vamp	Dotted rhythm		Timpani
	Scat singing			Snare drum
	Ornament			Bass drum
				Cymbals
				Triangle
				Tambourine
				Güiro
				Xylophone
				Glockenspiel
				Harpsichord
				Bass guitar
				Distortion
				Muted
				Soprano, Alto
				Tenor, Bass
				Backing vocals

Music literacy content

Melody & harmony	Rhythm & tempo	Timbre & dynamics
Treble clef stave C-A' Sequence	Grouped semiquavers Paired quaver Quaver Repeat sign Semiquaver	*mf — mezzo forte* *mp — mezzo piano*

National 5 Concepts

Styles	Melody & harmony	Rhythm & tempo	Texture, structure & form	Timbre & dynamics
Symphony	Atonal, cluster	Rubato	Strophic	Piccolo, oboe, bassoon
Gospel	Chord progressions I, IV, V, VI (major keys)	Ritardando	Binary — AB	(French) horn, tuba
Classical		Moderato	Rondo (ABACA…) — episode	Viola
Pibroch	Imperfect / perfect cadences	Cross rhythms	Alberti bass	Castanets, hi-hat cymbals, bongo drums
Celtic rock		Compound time 6/8, 9/8, 12/8	Walking bass	
Bothy ballad	Inverted pedal		Ground bass	Clarsach bodhran
Waulking song	Chromatic		Homophonic	
Gaelic psalm	Whole tone scale		Polyphonic	Sitar, tabla
Aria			Contrapuntal	arco, pizzicato
Chorus	Grace note		Coda	Con sordino
Minimalist	Glissando			Flutter tonguing
Indian	Modulation			Rolls
	Contrary motion			Reverb
	Trill			Mezzo soprano, baritone
	Syllabic			A cappella
	Melismatic			
	Countermelody			
	Descant (voice)			
	Pitch bend			
	Tone/semitone			

Music literacy content

Melody & harmony	Rhythm & tempo	Timbre & dynamics
Tones, semi tones, accidentals — flats, sharps and naturals Scales, key signatures and chords C, G and F maj, A minor Leaps	Dotted rhythms Dotted crotchet Dotted quaver Scotch snap 1st and 2nd time bars	*ff* — *fortissimo* *pp* — *pianissimo* *sfz* — *sforzando*

Online Revision Materials

- Revision materials can be downloaded from the Music Department website:
  - blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/gc/sggceol
- Quizlet.com – Flashcards for concept definitions. There are interactive games to test yourself (click the buttons along the top). Also available for other subjects.
  - Search for "N5 Music" or "National 5 Music"
- Education Scotland NQ Music – Concept definitions and quizzes
  - www.educationscotland.gov.uk/nqmusic
- Learn Listening Online - Concept definitions and quizzes (use Credit and Int 2 material)
  - www.educationscotland.gov.uk/learnlisteningonline
- Music Listening Revision – Past paper style questions with audio. Good for practising literacy questions.
  - Search for "Music Listening Revision Intermediate 2"
- Britten 100 - good demonstrations of Instruments of the Orchestra.
  - www.britten100.org > New to Britten > Learning
- Music Theory – explanations and quizzes for practising the basics of Music Literacy
  - www.musictheory.net
- Music Theory Revision – a subscription service with practise questions for literacy and theory for ABRSM/Trinity exams.
  - www.musictheoryrevision.com