















## Year 8 Revision Guide for AP3

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Pitch	How high or low the notes are
Metre	The grouping of beats
Melody	Another name for the tune
Articulation	How smooth or detached the notes are
Attack and decay	How the notes begin, continue and end
Dynamics	How loud or soft the music is
Duration	How long or short the notes are
Tempo	How fast or slow the music is
Texture	The number of instruments/voices and how they are combined
Structure	How the music is put together
Harmony	When two or more notes are sounded at the same time
Instrumentation	The instruments or voices used
Rhythm	Patterns of long and short notes
Timbre	The tone quality of the music
Silence	When there is no music

<b>Name</b>	<b>Semi-breve</b>	<b>Dotted minim</b>	<b>Minim</b>	<b>Dotted crotchet</b>	<b>Crotchet</b>	<b>Quaver</b>	<b>Semi-quaver</b>
<b>Symbol</b>							
<b>Beats</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1/4</b>
<b>Rest</b>							

<b>Key Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Verse</b>	A repeated section in a song that usually has a new set of lyrics on each repetition
<b>Chorus</b>	A repeated section that contains the main musical motifs , usually repeated at least twice.
<b>Intro</b>	At the beginning of the song, introduces the main musical material
<b>Pre-Chorus</b>	The music in-between the verse and the chorus
<b>Bridge</b>	A section of contrasting music that prepares for the return of the original music
<b>Melody</b>	The main tune of the piece of music. Usually one note at a time.
<b>Chord</b>	A group of two or more notes usually played simultaneously
<b>Chord Scheme</b>	A pattern of chords that is used throughout the piece of music.

### The History of The Blues

The Blues are one of the most important genres of music. All the modern music we listen to today has its roots in the Blues. Without The Blues, popular music today would sound very different. It is important to know how The Blues came about so we can truly understand it's impact on music in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

It all began with the Slave Trade.

The most popular type of Blues is the 12 bar Blues. Each verse is 12 bars long. Typically, each bar is four beats long.

1	C	2	C	3	C	4	C
5	F	6	F	7	C	8	C
9	G	10	F	11	C	12	C

## **Hooks and Riffs**

### Types of Hook

1. Structural Hook – a part of the structure that acts as a hook. The most commonly used structural hook is the chorus.
2. Instrumental hook – used as an ostinato (repeated melodic or rhythmic phrase) or as a riff at the beginning or end of a section or line.
3. Storyline hook – the story of the song is more powerful than the music, beat or structure.
4. Production hooks – these are studio techniques used by the production team.