



Knowledge Organiser

Music

GCSE Music OCR

Music

GCSE OCR

YEAR 10 & 11

2023-2025

NAME: _____

TUTOR GROUP: _____

1	Describing Music	Name 3 melodic devices.	Pitch / in step/ scalic / leaps / jumps
2		Describing articulation.	Ostinato / repetition / sequence / motif / riff / imitation / counter melody
3		String specific articulation.	Pizzicato / arco / tremolo
4		To put emphasis on some notes is called an...	Accent
5		A dramatic slide between a wide range of notes is called a...	Glissando
6		A gradual change in dynamics can be called...	Crescendo or diminuendo
7		'Piano' and 'forte' dynamics mean...	Quiet and loud
8		Explain the difference between monophonic / polyphonic and melody and accompaniment textures.	Monophonic – a single melody Polyphonic – different melodies that interweave with each other Melody and accompaniment – clear melody with chord accompaniment
9		Binary form can be written as A B. What is ternary form written as? And rondo form?	A B A A B A C A (recurring A section)
10		What are the typical sections of a pop song?	Verse / chorus / bridge / instrumental
11		What notes make up a triad of a major or minor chord?	1 3 5
12		What do we call the movement between two chords at the end of a phrase?	Cadence
13		Give the roman numerals for the following cadences: Perfect Imperfect Plagal Interrupted	V – I I – V IV – I V – VI
14		What roman numerals are the following chords? Tonic Dominant Relative Minor	I V VI
15		What is an arpeggio?	Playing the individual notes of chords
16		Give the Italian terms for: Slow Walking pace Quite fast Very fast	Adagio Andante Allegro Presto
17		Give the Italian terms for: Speeding up Slowing down Being flexible with the tempo	Accelerando Ritardando Rubato (think... romantic concerto)

18	Instruments	Name a common instrument for each family that would play the lead in a concerto.	Violin Cello Trumpet French horn Flute Clarinet Oboe
19		Name the lowest instrument of each family in the orchestra.	Cello (early orchestra) Double bass Bassoon
20		Name a percussion instrument that has featured in both early and late orchestral music.	Timpani
21	The Voice	Name 3 vocal techniques.	Falsetto Melisma / Syllabic Shout Bend
22		Name 3 music technology effects that can be used in a pop song?	Reverb Sampling Looping Multitracking
23	Area of Study 2: The Concerto Through Time – Baroque Concerto	Dates?	1600-1750
24		Composers?	Bach / Vivaldi
25		What is a Concerto Grosso?	Concerto with two groups of performers; the concertino and the ripieno
26		What is the term for the group of soloists in the concerto grosso?	Concertino
27		What is the term for the orchestra accompaniment in the concerto grosso?	Ripieno
28		What is a continuo?	Harpicord and cello – filling in the harmony and texture
29		Give three common features of a baroque concerto.	Harpicord Terrace dynamics Polyphonic texture – only if multiple melodies are heard Ornamentation Smaller, string dominated orchestra Wooden flutes
30		Venue?	Concert hall or church
31		What does tutti mean?	Orchestra section
32		What does cadenza mean?	Solo section, without orchestral accompaniment

33	Area of Study 2: The Concerto Through Time – Classical Concerto	Dates?	1750-1820
34		Composers?	Mozart / Haydn
35		Give three common features of a classical concerto.	Balanced phrases Crescendo / diminuendo Melody and accompaniment texture Piano / clarinet may feature
36		Venue?	Concert hall or church
37		What does tutti mean?	Orchestra section
38		What does cadenza mean?	Solo section, without orchestral accompaniment
39		What term describes a soloist showing off their skills by using fast scalic passages, complex techniques and ornamentation?	Virtuosic
40	Area of Study 2: The Concerto Through Time – Romantic Concerto	Dates?	1820-1900
41		Composers?	Tchaikovsky / Liszt / Brahms
42		Give three common features of a romantic concerto.	Virtuosic performance using the extremes of the instrument, such as tempo, dynamics and pitch Expressive solo performance Rubato Large orchestra with full percussion sections and more prominent brass Extended families of the orchestra to add a wider pitch range and timbre choice, such as piccolo, brass clarinet, trombones, and tuba Chromatic harmony – pushing the boundaries of diatonic (major and minor) harmony
43		Venue?	Concert hall or Church
44		What does tutti mean?	Orchestra section
45		What does cadenza mean?	Solo section, without orchestral accompaniment
46		What term describes a soloist showing off their skills by using fast scalic passages, complex techniques and ornamentation?	Virtuosic
47	Area of Study 3: Rhythms of the World – Indian Classical	What is the rhythmic cycle called?	Tala
48		What is the melodic scale called?	Raga
49		What are the 3 most common instruments?	Sitar Tanpura Tabla
50		Name 3 common features.	Improvised melody based on the raga Fast notes, bending of strings, microtonal Alap – starts slow and free of time signature Jhor – speeds up, more rhythmic Jhala – more obvious pulse, faster still Gat – fast tempo and complex rhythms
51		How would a sitar player learn to play?	Through the oral tradition
52		Give the name of performer. 52	Ravi Shankar

53	Area of Study 3: Rhythms of the World - Bhangra	What is the common rhythm found in bhangra?	Chaal
54		What drum is this played on?	Dhol
55		Describe the use of the voice in bhangra.	High pitched male vocalist Frequent shouts of 'hoi' Punjabi language Small range of notes, bending, microtonal
56	Area of Study 3: Rhythms of the World - Eastern Mediterranean and Arabic Music	Describe the rhythms used.	Irregular rhythms and time signatures
57		Name the Arabic drum, similar to the dhol.	Doumbek
58		Name two string instruments that are common.	Bouzouki and Oud
59		Give 3 features of the music.	Offbeat chords Bass playing I and V Harmony in thirds Scaling melodies Dialogue
60	Area of Study 3: Rhythms of the World - African Drumming	Name 3 common instruments.	Djembe Dundun Talking drum Bafalon
61		Describe the rhythmic features.	Polyrhythmic Cycling Repetition Syncopation Accents
62		What is the lead of the ensemble called?	Master drummer
63	Area of Study 3: Rhythms of the World - Calypso	What does this style originate?	Trinidad and Tobago
64		Rhythmic features.	4/4 Syncopation
65		To sustain a note on a steel pan, what drumming technique must the performer do?	Roll

66	Area of Study 3: Samba	Name the rhythms that underpins the style.	Son Clave – 2/3 or 3/2
67		Name 5 instruments.	Apito Surdo Repenique Tamborim Agogo Bells Caixa
68		Give 3 rhythmic features.	Repetition Fast, fast notes Call and response Syncopation Accents Improvisation by the band leader
69		Where did this style originate?	Brazil
70	Area of Study 4: Film and Video Game Music	Name three film composers.	Hans Zimmer John Williams James Horner
71		Name the term for a short melodic idea that represents a character, theme or idea.	Leitmotif
72		Name two composition techniques for extending a leitmotif.	Modulation Sequence Repetition
73		How can you create tension or suspense in film music?	Dissonance Irregular rhythms or time signature Swells in dynamics Silence Extreme pitch and dynamics Fast notes Tremolo on strings Interrupted cadences Suspensions Long held notes Ostinato
74		What is diegetic film music?	Music that the character can hear
75		What is incidental film music?	Music for the audience only

76	Area of Study 5: Conventions of Pop – Rock 'n' Roll	Which decade did this first become popular?	1950's
77		Name a suitable artist.	Elvis Presley Chuck Berry
78		What were the lyrics about?	Simple, easy to remember Love, holidays, cares, dancing, school life
79		What was the tempo and time signature?	Fast, 4/4
80		Describe the harmony and tonality.	Major, with simple chords (I, IV, V), often in 12-bar blues structure
81		Name a rhythmic and bassline feature.	Backbeat (accent on 2 and 4) Walking Bass Some syncopation and swung rhythms
82		Describe the guitar in Rock 'n' Roll.	Chords, strumming, riffs Simple solos Electric and acoustic can feature Clean or light distortion
83	Area of Study 5: Conventions of Pop – Rock Anthems of 1970's and 1980's	Name a suitable artist.	Queen Led Zeppelin The Who
84		Name 3 guitar techniques.	Chords Strumming Fingerpicking Power chords Bends / hammer-ons / slides Riff
85		Describe the vocal performances.	High, powerful voice Shouting, harsh Loud Vibrato
86	Area of Study 5: Conventions of Pop – Pop Ballads 1970's-1990's	What are the lyrics about?	Stories with a romantic theme
87		Give 3 features of this style.	Slow Minor (but not always) Builds in texture Melody and accompaniment Virtuosic, soulful vocal, expressive Reverb on vocals
88		Name a suitable artist.	Celine Dion, Mariah Carey, Elton John



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