

Shell Form Summer Exam Revision Sheet

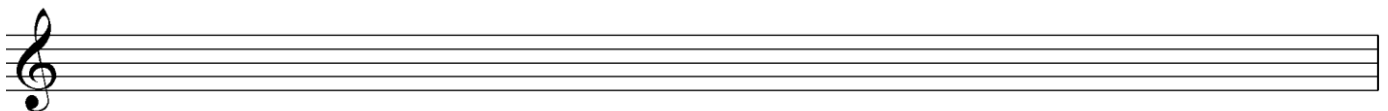
Topics to Revise:

- Elements of Music
- Note Names (Treble & Bass Clef)
- Note Values and Rhythms (including accents, dotted and tied notes, syncopation)
- Time-signatures
- Dynamics
- Musical devices such as Ostinato, Riff, Syncopation, Sequence, Canon, Pedal and Drone
- Tempo terms such as accelerando, rallentando, pause)
- Melody devices such as phrasing, range, compass, tessitura, motive, full-close, half-close (cadences)
- Instruments of the orchestra
- Pop instruments such as Drum Kit and its various parts (toms/crash cymbals/ride and splash cymbals/bass drum)
- Major scales
- Chords I, IV and V (and their uses with melody including imperfect and perfect cadences)
- Texture and Timbre including descant, auxiliary and passing notes; rounds/canons; fanfares; unison; muted; homophonic; polyphonic
- Form and Structure including ternary form; da capo aria form; rondo form; episodes

To help you revise for your music exam, work through the following questions:

1. Name eight elements of music. _____

2. What name do we give to describe music where the notes fall off the beat? _____
3. What do we call a rhythm or melody that is played over and over again? _____
4. What do we call a bass-line melody in jazz or pop music that is played over and over again? _____
5. When a melody is sung or played by another part offset by a few beats it forms a _____
6. What do we call two notes played together a 5th apart? _____
7. What do we call a bass note which is either sustained or repeated over several bars? _____
8. A melody that is repeated up or down a step at a time is known as a _____
9. What is the form of a piece where the opening tune is frequently returning? _____
10. Write a scale of C major on the staff below and form the three triads based on chords I, IV & V.



11. If a piece has three beats in a bar, what would be a suitable time-signature? _____

12. What is the highest pitched string instrument? _____
13. What is the name given for strings that are plucked? _____
14. Using the Italian words followed by their meaning, name two other ways in which a stringed instrument can be played: _____
15. After the Piccolo which is the next highest pitched woodwind instrument? _____
16. Out of the following list of percussion instruments, which two pitched instruments can play melodies?
Timpani, Bass Drum, Side Drum, Cymbals, Triangle Xylophone, Glockenspiel, Castanets, Wood Block
17. What is the difference between these two pitched percussion instruments? _____

18. Which two families of instruments can be played *con sordino* - with mute? _____

19. What would be a suitable time-signature for a piece with two beats in a bar? _____
20. In a piece of music that plays the first tune (A) twice, then the second tune (B) twice followed by the first twice then the second twice, what pattern would this create using the letters A and B?

21. What type of cadence leaves the music sounding unfinished (half-close)? _____

22. What type of cadence leaves the music sounding finished (full close)? _____

23. What type of notes fill in the gap when two melody notes are three apart? _____

24. What is the first beat of the bar called? _____
25. What is the last beat of the bar called? _____

26. What is the difference between a theme (melody) and a motive? _____

27. What word describes music getting faster? _____
28. What word describes music getting slower? _____
29. What is the term when several instruments play the same music exactly at the same pitch? _____
30. What is the term to describe a melody repeated exactly up or down one note? _____