

LEARN SHEET: Developing Rhythm (7.3 & 7.4)

Vocabulary you need to know:

Tempo	The speed of the music
Compose	To create a piece of music
Perform	To play/sing music for an audience
Rehearse	To practice a piece of music
Ostinato	A constantly repeating rhythm
Minimalism	A style of music which changes slowly

Structural Terms

Binary Form	A B
Ternary Form	A B A
Rondo Form	A B A C A etc.

DYNAMICS

Pianissimo	Very quiet
Piano	Quiet
Mezzo Piano	Moderately quiet
Mezzo Forte	Moderately loud
Forte	Loud
Fortissimo	Very loud
Crescendo	Getting louder
Diminuendo	Getting quieter

RHYTHM terms

Scotch snap	Short note followed by a longer note
Dotted	Long note followed by a shorter note
Triplets	Three notes in the time of two
Syncopation	Off-beat, jazzy rhythms
Addition	Adding to an existing rhythm
Diminution	Taking away from an existing rhythm
Retrograde	Playing a rhythm/melody backwards
Augmentation	Proportionately increasing the length of the notes in a rhythm

Minimalism

- ✓ Composers of **minimalist** music include Reich and Cage; **Minimalism** started in the 20th century
- ✓ Features include:
 - Constantly repeating patterns which change very gradually
 - Rhythms and melodic fragments which start simple and become more complex
 - Parts entering and leaving at different times.

Latin American music

- ✓ Two popular styles are the Salsa and Tango
- ✓ Music is often very lively with a **polyrhythmic** texture (lots of rhythms playing at the same time)
- ✓ **Syncopated** rhythms are used to make the music exciting to listen to
- ✓ Textures such as **call and response** are used; often between brass and percussion instruments
- ✓ Typical instruments include the guitar and trumpets as well as conga/bongo drums and other percussion such as claves, cowbells, maracas and guiro
- ✓ There are often layers of sound playing together

Musical Structures

BINARY FORM



Ternary Form



Rondo Form

