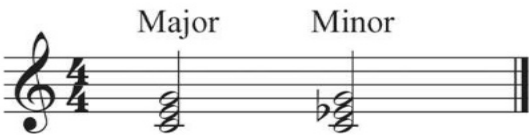


Harmony, Chords and Melody

Knowledge Map

Year 9

Key vocabulary / concepts	What knowledge is required:
Note Durations	1 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ beat note lengths.
Texture	The relationship between the layers of sound found in a piece of music.
Structure	The way a piece of music is laid out. Beginning - middle - end.
Treble Clef	 Quickly finding note on stave [Every G ood B oy D eserves F ootball & F ACE]
Keyboard	Quickly finding note on a keyboard [C is to the LEFT of the 2 black keys...]
Pitch	How high or low a sound is.
Melody	A succession of individual notes, which create a tune.
Bass Line Bass Clef	A low pitched line of music played alongside higher parts. Often written in the Bass Clef  Using All Cows Eat Grass = A C E G on the stave [instead of FACE in the space]
Chord Triad	A chord is TWO or MORE Notes played at the same time. A chord TRIAD uses 3 notes together
Harmony	Harmony creates a background and supports a melody . It gives the music texture or mood. Often notes that go well together.
Dissonance	When notes or chords clash together
Sharps & Flats	Sharp # raises the note by half a step eg G# Flat b lowers the note by half a step eg Gb
Major / Minor Triad Chords	Major 😊 and Minor ☹ chords & keys create different moods Major chords use the 1st (Root) 3rd and 5th notes together C E G Minor chords use the 1st (Root) flat 3rd and 5th notes together C Eb G (the middle note (3rd) is flattened/lowered by one semitone on the keyboard) Major triad vs minor triad 
Chord Sequence	A sequence of chords (chords played one after the other) that can provide the harmony for a piece of music eg A minor - G major - F major - D minor - A minor
Chord Inversions	Rearranging the 1st 3rd & 5th Notes into different orders to make the chord changes smoother 1-3-5 A C E = A minor - Root position 3-5-1 C E A = A minor - first inversion 5-1-3 E A C = A minor - second inversion