



## Key Vocabulary

opera	a staged, acted and sung play, with singers in costume, acting out a plot while singing instead of speaking
duration	the length of time each note is played for
dynamics	how quietly or loudly a piece of music should be played
rhythm	a pattern of sounds of different lengths
stave	a set of five lines on which notes are drawn
tempo	the speed of the music
texture	the overall sound of a piece of music (how many instruments are playing, how many different parts)
timbre	the quality of a musical note (round, brassy, sharp, or bright)

## Tempo

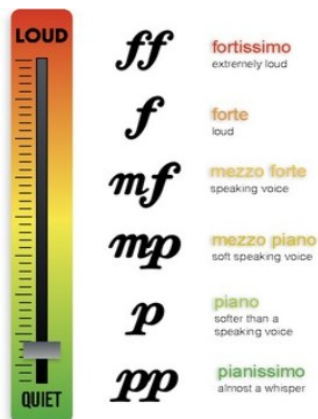
The tempo is how fast or slow the pulse is. It's measured in beats per minute. You will often see Italian or German words used to describe tempo. Composers sometimes like to change the tempo in a piece of music. It helps them change the feel of the music.

Term	Meaning	Approx. beats per minute
Presto	Very quickly	♩ = 168-200
Vivace	Lively	♩ = 140
Allegro	Fast	♩ = 120-168
Moderato	Moderate	♩ = 108-120
Andante	At a walking pace	♩ = 76-108
Adagio	Leisurely	♩ = 66-76
Lento	Slowly	♩ = 45-50
Largo	Slowly and broadly	♩ = 40-60

## Opera and Classical Music

Opera is a style of classical music. The term classical music has several meanings. Many countries call their own traditional or ancient music classical music. However, in Western parts of the world people use the term classical music to refer to art music. Art music, or classical music, is different from popular and folk music. Classical music is more complex. It is usually written down in a form that classical musicians can read off the page. Classical music grew and changed rapidly from the late 1500s to the mid-1700s. The modern orchestra was formed during this time.

## Dynamics



Dynamics can make the listener feel different emotions. Musicians will change whether they play a part quietly or loudly depending on how they want the listener to feel. On a musical score you might see Italian or German words used to describe dynamics

## Listening and Appreciating Opera and Classical

### Duration

You can have notes that are long or short in duration. When you combine notes of different durations, you can create a rhythm. You can change the duration of a note in different ways, depending on the instrument you are playing.

### NOTE AND REST DURATION CHART

NOTES (SOUNDING)	TYPE AND VALUE	RESTS (SILENT)
	Whole (4 Beats)	
	Half (2 Beats)	
	Quarter (1 Beat)	
	Eighth (1/2 Beat)	
	Sixteenth (1/4 Beat)	

In music notation, there are symbols that tell us the duration of the notes. Each symbol tells us to play a note for a different duration. Duration also includes rests.

## Habanera Rhythm

'Habanera' is a musical and dance form that originated in 19th Century Cuba.

- It follows a rhythmic pattern that emphasises strong beats on weak notes, creating a unique and pleasing rhythmic feel.
- It has a duple meter. This is a meter that has two beats per measure. The first beat of the measure is the strong beat, and the second beat of the measure is the weak beat.
- The Habanera can create syncopated rhythms by interweaving triple and duple rhythms, enriching its rhythmic texture.
- It has significantly influenced various music styles including classical works such as Bizet's opera 'Carmen'.

### Simple Duple Meters

Four musical staves showing simple duple meters (2/4, 3/4, 4/4, and 6/8). Each staff shows a sequence of notes and rests with a rhythmic pattern below: 1 2 1 + 2 +.