Burwell Village College Primary

Listening & Appreciating – Classical & Opera

Vocabulary	
dynamics	how quietly or loudly a piece of music should be played
rhythm	a pattern of sounds of different lengths
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)

- 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 because classical music is more complex. Unlike folk music, 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.

Tempo

* The tempo is how fast or slow the pulse is.
* It's measured in beats per minute
* You will often see Italian 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.



The Role of Instruments

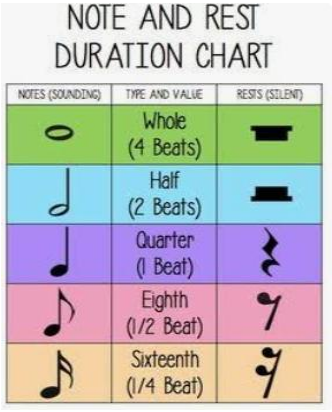
- Instruments work together to create drama, emotion and contrast.
- Each has a role to play. Some play the melody, some play the harmony and others provide rhythm, texture and atmosphere.











Notation and Duration

- Duration means how long a note is held or played for.
- Silence in music is indicated by different rest symbols.
- The symbol for sharp is ♯.
- The symbol for flat is ♭.