



Knowledge Organiser



Knowledge Organiser Key Stage 3

Subject: MUSIC

Year: 8

Topic Title: CLASSICAL TIME PERIOD

Lesson 5 – Classical Time Period – Expression

Key Facts from this lesson

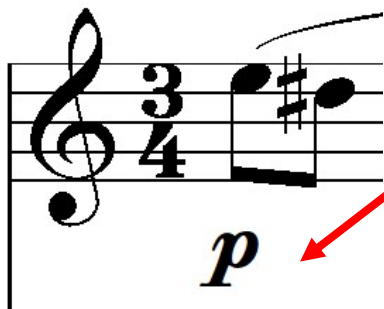
Expression is important in music as it adds interest to the performance. Expression in music is comparable to reading with emotion. Without expression music can appear dull and lifeless.

In practice, adding expression to a piece of music is achieved by changing the elements of music. For example, slowing down the tempo or at the end of a section or increasing the dynamics at the most dramatic part. Sometimes expression is included in the sheet music, such as dynamic and articulation markings. However it is often expected that a performer will add their own expression in to the music. Most commonly musicians will add expression when a note or phrase is repeated. This means that the music will not become repetitive as an element would have changed on the repeat; such as dynamic level or tempo.

Key words and definitions from this lesson:

- ★ **Tempo** – describes the speed of the music
- ★ **Expression** – performing music and adding your own personal meaning
- ★ **Rallentando** – gradually slowing down the tempo
- ★ **Dynamics** – describes how loud or quiet the music is
- ★ **Piano** – a quiet dynamic level
- ★ **A tempo** – return to the original tempo

Diagrams/ Maps/ illustration to help with learning



Dynamic marking

This tells us to play the section of music piano (quiet)

rall.

Rallentando

This tells us to gradually slow the tempo for the duration of the '-'



A **A tempo**

A tempo

This tells us to return to the original tempo

