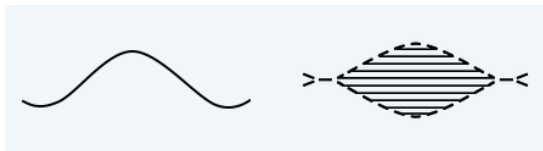


Key concepts

Music can be represented using descriptive language.

Events can be represented musically and recorded as images, for example, a wave will start low, then rise higher, before falling down low again. It might look like this:



Music can be 'improvised'. It can be created or performed with no prior rehearsal.

Every large body of musical performers will have a 'conductor'.

'Sound effects' are used to build musical imagery.

Key Vocabulary

Musical imagery

'Painting' a picture with sounds

Classical music

Classical music refers to a very definite period in the history of music.

dynamics

The variation between high and low notes

pitch

The highness or lowness of a sound

conductor

Act as guides to the orchestras or choirs they conduct. They keep the pulse of the piece

texture

Layers within a composition

improvise

Create or perform spontaneously

graphic score

Representation of music with visual symbols.

Composer Information

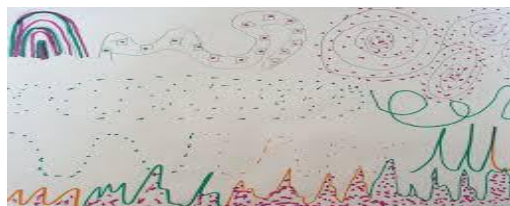
Jakob Ludwig **Felix Mendelssohn** Bartholdy
(3 February 1809 – 4 November 1847), born and widely known as **Felix Mendelssohn**, was a German composer, pianist, organist and conductor of the early Romantic period.

Mendelssohn's compositions include symphonies, concertos, piano music, organ music and chamber music.



Graphic Score

Graphic notation (or graphic score) is the representation of music through the use of visual symbols outside the realm of traditional music notation. Graphic notation became popular in the 1950s, and can be used either in combination with or instead of traditional music notation.



Things to do at home

Research examples online and then create a 'graphic score' for your favourite song.

What representations could you use?
How can you represent the sounds with pictures?