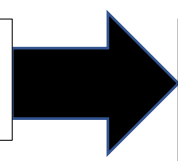
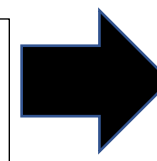


Last time-War and Music



Year 8-Opera



Next time-Polyrhythms



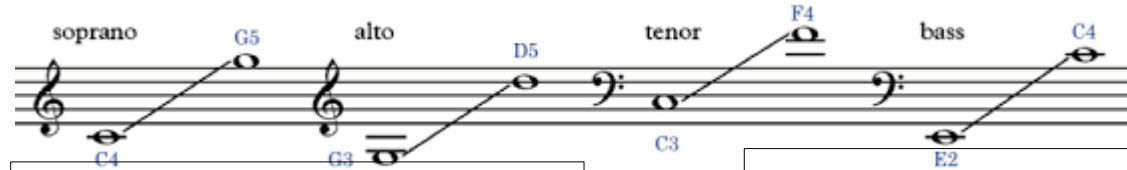
Voice types

Soprano-highest female voice

Alto-lowest female voice

Tenor-highest male voice

Bass-lowest male voice



Word painting-where the music tells the story in the vocal part e.g. the pitch would go down if the words were running down.

Melisma-where you have more than one note per syllable
Syllabic-where you have one note per syllable

Key composers of operas-Handel, Gershwin, Verdi and Wagner

Phantom of the Opera by Andrew Lloyd Webber. A modern musical that showcases an operatic singing style

Peter Grimes by Benjamin Britten

Vibrato-a rapid wavering of the pitch of a note producing a richer tone

Structure of an opera

Overture-An orchestral piece at the beginning of an opera

Preludes-a brief musical composition that is played as an introduction to another piece

Interludes-A musical composition inserted between a larger piece e.g. the Four Sea interludes in the opera Peter Grimes

Recitative-the part of the opera where the story is told. Usually it has minimal accompaniment.

Aria-A song in an opera

Chorus-where a larger group of singers sing together

Soloists-one person sings at a time

Duets-two people sing at a time

Cross curricular links: