

1. Context and structure			2. Melody			4. Key vocabulary		
1	Igor Stravinsky	Igor Fyodorovich Stravinsky was a Russian-born composer, pianist, and conductor. He is widely considered one of the most important and influential composers of the 20th century. Taught by Rimsky-Korsakov, Stravinsky's compositional career was notable for its stylistic diversity. He wrote in three main periods, 'Russian phase', 'Neo Classical phase' and 'Serialist phase'.	1	Acciaccatura	A crushed note. E.g. Horn in figure 25.	1	20 th Century music	Music that went in experimental directions.
			2	Conjunct	Movement by step. E.g. figure 19 in the Bassoon	2	Folk Music	Relating to a particular country, in this case Lithuania and Russia.
			3	Ostinato	A rhythmic, melodic or harmonic pattern repeated many times in succession. E.g. Cor anglaise at figure 22.	3	Orchestra	A large group of performers playing a variety of instruments. Stravinsky uses a very large orchestra for a ballet, with colourful sounds.
			4	Chromaticism	Notes that move by semitone. E.g. Figure 17 in the woodwind.			
			5	Mixolydian	A mode with all the white notes starting from G. E.g. opening woodwind figure in ritual of abduction.			
2	Introduction	Can be interpreted as a musical representation of the gradual awakening of the earth after the long Russian winter.	6	Motif	A short distinctive melody or rhythm used in different ways to form longer passages of music. E.g. figure 27.	4	Quintuple woodwind	A woodwind section with five times the conventional amount.
			7	Ornamentation	Notes that decorate a melody. E.g. figure 25.	5	Tessitura	The average range of a passage or voice.
3	The Augurs of Spring	The celebration of spring begins in the hills. An old woman enters and begins to foretell the future.	3. Sonority – How the instruments are used			6	Diatonic	Featuring the notes of one scale/mode. E.g. melody at 25.
			1	Con sordino	Play with a mute. E.g. Cello at figure 10.			
			2	Col legno	Hit the strings with the wooden part of the bow. E.g. Viola at figure 24.	7	Fragmentary	Featuring small sections of a longer tune or section of the work. E.g. figure 15.
4	Ritual of Abduction	Young girls arrive from the river, in single file. They begin the "Dance of the Abduction"	3	Down bow	Move point of contact to the tip of the bow on a string instrument. E.g. Strings at figure 13.	8	Harmonics	A very high note on a string instrument produced by placing a finger on a string very lightly before plucking or bowing. E.g. double bass at figure 10.
			4	Flutter tonguing	An effect on a wind instrument to produce a fluttering sound. E.g. Bar 60 in the upper woodwind.			
5	Structure	Build up using blocks of sound, internally organised as mosaics of sound. Can be seen as through-composed to match the action on stage.	5	Glissando	Slide from one note to another. E.g. Violas figure 11.			
			6	Pizzicato	Pluck a string instrument. E.g. Violin 2 at figure 4.			

Other points of interest: Why was the work so controversial? How can features of European folk music be seen in the work? How are instruments exploited? What is the relationship between music and dance?

5. Texture

1	Counter melody	A secondary melody that is heard alongside the main one. E.g. figure 29 in trumpets and cello.
2	Fragments	A short segment of a melody that can be repeated and manipulated. E.g. Figure 29.
3	Homophonic	Melody and accompaniment. E.g. Augurs of Spring opening.
4	Homorhythm	A type of homophonic texture where all parts have the same rhythm. E.g. Figure 43.
5	Monophonic	A single line which can be played or sung by several people. E.g. intro on Bassoon.
6	Polyphonic	When 2 or more different lines play simultaneously. E.g. main texture in the intro.
7	Tutti	A passage where all instruments are playing. E.g. Figure 30 climax.

6. Harmony and Tonality

1	Atonal	Music that doesn't belong to a key. E.g. Woodwind chromatic scales in intro.
2	Bitonality	When two different keys are used at the same time. E.g. Augurs of spring opening.
3	Diatonic	Notes that belong to the current key. Opening bassoon melody diatonic in Aeolian mode.
4	Dissonant	Sounds that aren't pleasant when heard together. Often found in the piece, e.g. figure 11.
5	Modal	A type of scale with 7 notes that is neither major or minor. Commonly used in folk and jazz music. E.g. use of Aeolian mode.

7. Tempo, metre and rhythm

1	Cross rhythms	The effect produced when 2 conflicting rhythms are heard together e.g. figure 15.
2	Free rhythms	Rhythm does not fit regular pulse. E.g. Start of intro and augurs of spring.
3	Polyrhythm	Conflicting rhythms played together. E.g. Bar 64.
4	Quintuplets	5 notes in the time of 4. E.g. first three bars of The Augurs of Spring.
5	Rubato	Tiny fluctuations in tempo for expressive effect. E.g. opening of Augurs of Spring.
6	Syncopation	Emphasising beats of the bar that are normally unaccented. E.g. Figure 31 in Horn 4 and contrabassoon.
7	Triplets	3 notes in the time of 2. E.g. Bar 64 of the introduction when polyrhythm is happening.

8. Key vocabulary

1	Homophonic chords	Chord that move totally together, E.g. Start of The augurs of Spring.
2	Complex polyphony	Many contrasting and difficult parts layered on top of each other. E.g. figure 29.
3	Two part texture	Music with two parts. E.g. intro just after opening bassoon.
4	Four part texture	Music with four parts. E.g. piu mosso just after figure three.
5	4/4	Simple quadruple time.
6	3/4	Simple triple time
7	2/4	Simple duple time
8	Compound triple time	3 dotted beats in a bar. eg. 9/8 at start of ritual of abduction.
9	Presto	Very fast tempo. E.g. Ritual of abduction.