

## Knowledge Organiser

## HT1 What Forms and Devices do I need to be aware of?

### What are we learning about?:

- What are the basics in reading Music?
- How do we structure Rhythms?
- Keywords
- What can we use to help analyse a piece of Music?
- Why do Time Signatures appear on Musical Scores?
- How and why are Dynamics used in a piece of Music?
- What do the sharps and flats at the beginning of a Score mean?
- Self-Assessment

### Keywords for this Half Term

Pitch  
Scale  
Rhythm  
Octave  
Tone / Semitone  
MAD TSHIRT  
Chromatic  
Simple / Compound Time  
Counter melody  
Fanfare  
Dynamics  
Tonic  
Key Signature  
Drone

### C:

#### Pitch

### Keywords

Highness and Lowness of a sound

#### Scale

A selection of certain notes

#### Rhythm

A pattern of sounds of different lengths

#### Octave

Space of 8 steps between notes

#### Tone / Semitone

Two half steps (C – E) / Half Step (C C#)

#### MAD

#### TSHIRT

Melody, Articulation, Dynamics, Tempo, Structure, Harmony, Instrumentation, Rhythm, Texture

#### Chromatic

Musical scale with half steps (C C# D D# E etc.)

#### Simple / Compound Time

2/4, 3/4, 4/4 and 6/8, 9/8, 12/8

#### Counter melody

Another Melody played at the same time as the original Melody

#### Fanfare

Short Musical flourish usually played by Trumpets

#### Dynamics

Volume of the Music (*pp*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*)

#### Tonic

First note of a Scale

#### Key Signature

Sharps and Flats used after the Clef indicates the Key

#### Drone

Sustained sound

### D:

What can we use to help analyse a piece of Music?



#### Melody

#### Structure

#### Articulation

#### Harmony

#### Dynamics

#### Instrumentation

#### Tempo

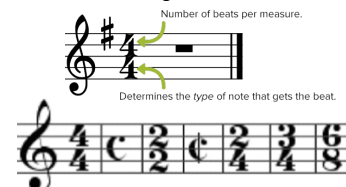
#### Rhythm

#### Texture

### E:

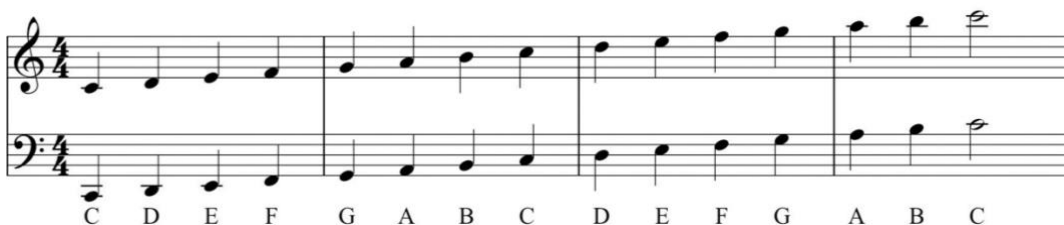
Why do Time Signatures appear on Musical Scores?

Usually found at the start of midway through a score



### A:

What are the basics in reading Music?



### Treble Clef

- Lines**  
Every Good Boy Deserves Football
- Spaces**  
Face in the Space

### Bass Clef

- Work it out in the Treble Clef
- Go up two pitches

### B:

How do we structure Rhythms?



Below the middle line stems go UP

Above the middle line stems go DOWN

Term	Symbol	Value
semibreve		4 beats
minim		2 beats
crotchet		1 beat
quaver		1/2 beat

Term	Symbol	Value
semiquaver		1/4 beat
crotchet rest		1 beat
quaver rest		1/2 beat
semiquaver rest		1/4 beat

**F:**  
How and why are Dynamics used in a piece of Music?

Dynamics control the Volume of a piece of Music.  
Dynamics are used to show the mood of the Music and to make it more interesting.

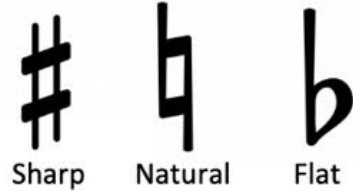


	Softest <span style="float: right;">→ Loudest</span>					
Symbol:	<i>pp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>ff</i>
Italian:	Pianissimo	Piano	Mezzo Piano	Mezzo Forte	Forte	Fortissimo
English:	Very Soft	Soft	Medium Soft	Medium Loud	Loud	Very Loud

**G:**  
What do the sharps and flats at the beginning of a Score mean?

Accidentals are signs placed immediately to the left of (or above) a note to show that the note must be changed in pitch.  
A sharp (#) raises a note by a semitone; a flat (b) lowers it by a semitone; a natural (♮) restores it to the original pitch.

## Accidentals



**H:**  
**Self-Assessment**



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Tone /  tone  
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Simple / Compound   
Counter   
Fanfare  
Dynamics  
Tonic  
Key   
Drone

### C:

### Keywords

<input type="text"/>	Highness and Lowness of a sound
<input type="text"/>	A selection of certain notes
<b>Rhythm</b>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	Space of <input type="text"/> steps between notes
<b>Tone / Semitone</b>	Two half steps (C – E) / Half Step (C C#)
<input type="text"/>	Melody, Articulation, Dynamics, Tempo, Structure, Harmony, Instrumentation, Rhythm, Texture
<input type="text"/>	Musical scale with <input type="text"/> steps (C C# D D# E etc.)
<b>Simple / Compound Time</b>	2/4, 3/4, 4/4 and 6/8, 9/8, 12/8
<input type="text"/>	Another Melody played at the same time as the original Melody
<input type="text"/>	Short Musical flourish usually played by Trumpets
<input type="text"/>	Volume of the Music ( <i>pp</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>mp</i> , <i>mf</i> , <i>f</i> , <i>ff</i> )
<input type="text"/>	First note of a Scale
<input type="text"/>	Sharps and Flats used after the Clef indicates the Key
<input type="text"/>	Sustained sound

### D:

What can we use to help analyse a piece of Music?

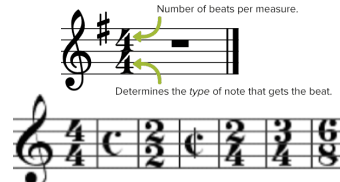


M  S   
A  H   
D  I   
R   
T  T

### E:

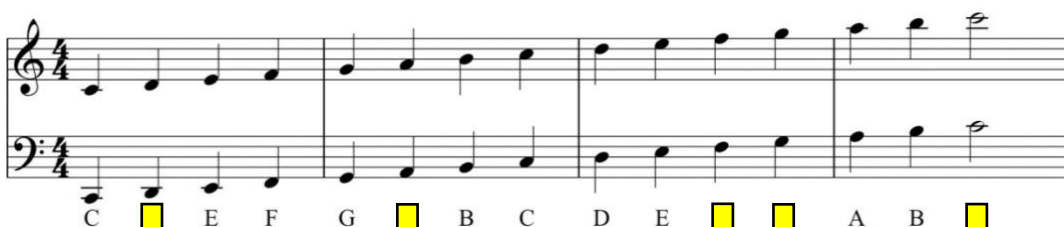
Why do Time Signatures appear on Musical Scores?

Usually found at the  of   
through a score



### A:

What are the basics in reading Music?



### Treble Clef

- Lines  Football
- Spaces Face

### Bass Clef

- Work it out in the
- Go up  pitches

### B:

How do we structure Rhythms?



Below the middle line stems go

Above the middle line stems go

Term	Symbol	Value
semibreve		<input type="text"/> beats
<input type="text"/>		2 beats
crotchet		<input type="text"/> beat
quaver		1/2 beat

Term	Symbol	Value
semiquaver		<input type="text"/> beat
crotchet rest		1 beat
<input type="text"/> rest		1/2 beat
<input type="text"/> rest		1/4 beat

**F:**  
How and why are Dynamics used in a piece of Music?

control the Volume of a piece of Music.  
Dynamics are used to show the  of the Music and to make it more interesting.

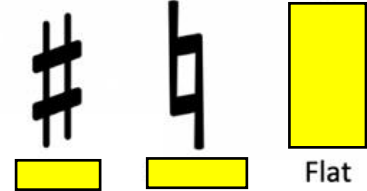


	Softest	-----> Loudest				
Symbol:	<i>pp</i>	<input type="text"/>	<i>mp</i>	<input type="text"/>	<i>f</i>	<i>ff</i>
Italian:	<input type="text"/>	Piano	Mezzo Piano	Mezzo Forte	<input type="text"/>	Fortissimo
English:	Very Soft	Soft	<input type="text"/>	Medium Loud	Loud	<input type="text"/>

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## Accidentals



**H:**  
Self-Assessment

