

## Knowledge Organiser

### What are we learning about?:

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

### Keywords for this Half Term

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

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

C:	Keywords
<b>Pitch</b>	Highness and Lowness of a sound
<b>Scale</b>	A selection of certain notes
<b>Rhythm</b>	A pattern of sounds of different lengths
<b>Octave</b>	Space of 8 steps between notes
<b>Tone / Semitone</b>	Two half steps (C – E) / Half Step (C C#)
<b>MAD TSHIRT</b>	Melody, Articulation, Dynamics, Tempo, Structure, Harmony, Instrumentation, Rhythm, Texture
<b>Chromatic</b>	Musical scale with half 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
<b>Counterme melody</b>	Another Melody played at the same time as the original Melody
<b>Fanfare</b>	Short Musical flourish usually played by Trumpets
<b>Dynamics</b>	Volume of the Music (pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff)
<b>Tonic</b>	First note of a Scale
<b>Key Signature</b>	Sharps and Flats used after the Clef indicates the Key
<b>Drone</b>	Sustained sound

### D:

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

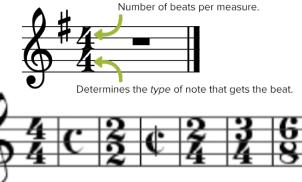


Melody	Structure
Articulation	Harmony
Dynamics	Instrumentation
Tempo	Rhythm
	Texture

### E:

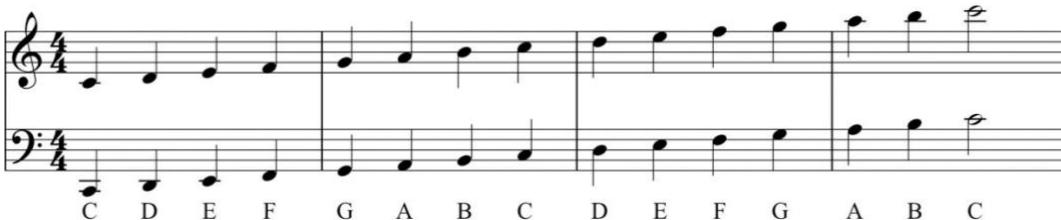
Why do Time Signatures appear on Musical Scores?

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.



Crescendo (gradually getting louder)



Diminuendo (gradually getting softer)

Symbol:	<b>pp</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>mp</b>	<b>mf</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>ff</b>
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 (n) restores it to the original pitch.

## Accidentals



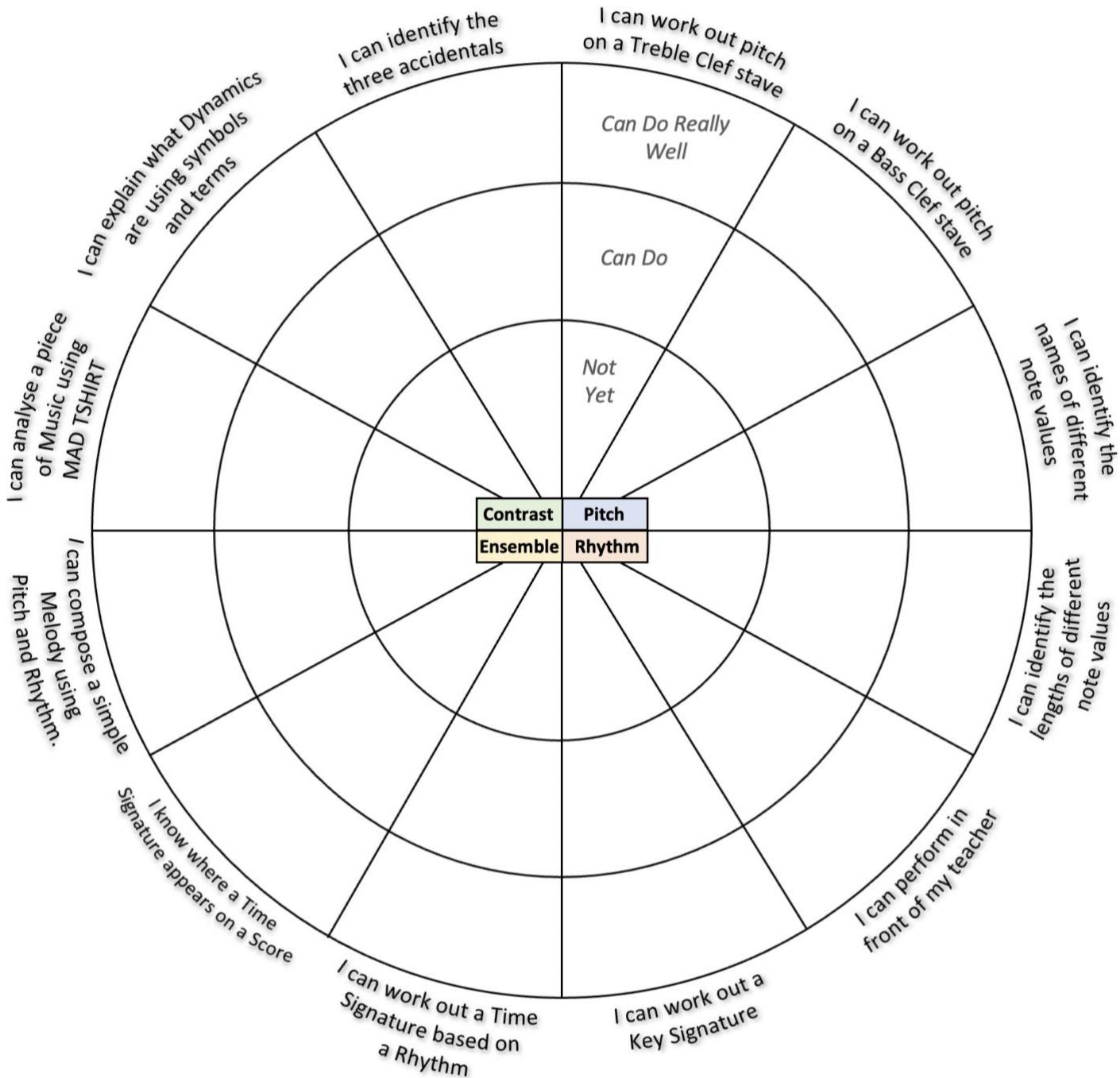
Sharp

Natural

Flat

H:

### Self-Assessment



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### Keywords for this Half Term

Pitch	
Scale	
Rhythm	
Octave	
Tone / <b>Yellow</b> tone	
<b>Yellow</b> TSHIRT	
Chromatic	
Simple / Compound <b>Yellow</b>	
Counter <b>Yellow</b>	
Fanfare	
Dynamics	
Tonic	
Key <b>Yellow</b>	
Drone	

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

C:	Keywords
<b>Yellow</b>	Highness and Lowness of a sound
<b>Yellow</b>	A selection of certain notes
<b>Rhythm</b>	<b>Yellow</b>
<b>Yellow</b>	Space of <b>Yellow</b> steps between notes
<b>Tone / Semitone</b>	Two half steps (C – E) / Half Step (C C#)
<b>Yellow</b>	Melody, Articulation, Dynamics, Tempo, Structure, Harmony, Instrumentation, Rhythm, Texture
<b>Yellow</b>	Musical scale with <b>Yellow</b> 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
<b>Yellow</b>	Another Melody played at the same time as the original Melody
<b>Yellow</b>	Short Musical flourish usually played by Trumpets
<b>Yellow</b>	Volume of the Music (pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff)
<b>Yellow</b>	First note of a Scale
<b>Yellow</b>	Sharps and Flats used after the Clef indicates the Key
<b>Yellow</b>	Sustained sound

### D:

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

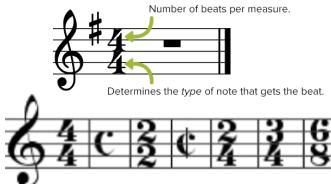


M	<b>Yellow</b>	S	<b>Yellow</b>
A	<b>Yellow</b>	H	<b>Yellow</b>
D	<b>Yellow</b>	I	<b>Yellow</b>
R	<b>Yellow</b>		
T	<b>Yellow</b>	T	<b>Yellow</b>

### E:

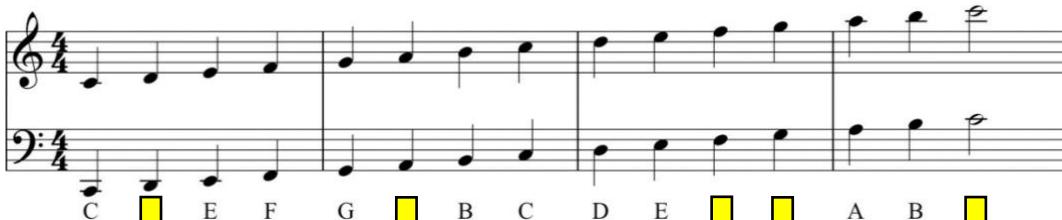
Why do Time Signatures appear on Musical Scores?

Usually found at the **Yellow** of **Yellow** through a score



### A:

What are the basics in reading Music?



### Treble Clef

- Lines **Yellow** Football
- Spaces **Yellow** Face

### Bass Clef

- Work it out in the **Yellow**
- Go up **Yellow** pitches

### B:

How do we structure Rhythms?



Below the middle line stems go **Yellow**

Above the middle line stems go **Yellow**

Term	Symbol	Value
semibreve		<b>Yellow</b> beats
		2 beats
crotchet		<b>Yellow</b> beat
quaver		1/2 beat

Term	Symbol	Value
semiquaver		<b>Yellow</b> beat
crotchet rest		1 beat
rest		1/2 beat
rest		1/4 beat

F:

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

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



Symbol:	pp	mp	f	ff	
Italian:		Piano	Mezzo Piano	Mezzo Forte	Fortissimo
English:	Very Soft	Soft		Medium Loud	Loud

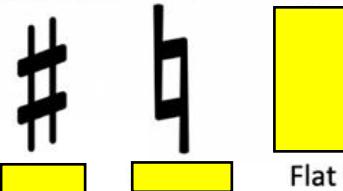
G:

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 yellow.

A sharp (#) raises a note by a semitone; a flat (b) lowers it by a semitone; a natural (h) restores it to the original pitch.

## Accidentals



H:

### Self-Assessment

