

Knowledge Organiser

HT1 How do we identify Compositional Devices?

What are we learning about?:

- How does Pitch and Rhythm appear on a score?
- Keywords
- How do we improve our MAD TSHIRT analysis technique?
- What Italian terms are used to describe Dynamics and Tempo?
- What information can you analyse from an unfamiliar Score?
- What are the different Vocal Techniques?
- How can we revise key features in Badinerie?
- Self-Assessment

Keywords for this Half Term

Divisi
 Diatonic
 Tremolo
 Sonata
 Pulse
 Electronic Drum Patterns
 Mezzo Piano / Forte
 Distortion
 Muted
 SATB
 Slur / Tie
 Scat
 Minuet and Trio

B:	Keywords
Divisi	Used for Orchestral players to divide the notes up
Diatonic	Mixture of Major and Minor
Tremolo	Very quick repetition of a note
Sonata	Piece of Music for a Solo instrument
Pulse	Heartbeat of the Music
Electronic Drum Patterns	Type of Music Tech
Mezzo Piano / Forte	Quite quiet and Loud
Distortion	Altering the sound to create a fuzzy, growling, or gritty tone through Music Tech
Muted	Dampening the sound
SATB	Voice Types (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass)
Slur / Tie	Connects two notes of different Pitches. To be played without separation (Linked with Legato)
Scat	Connects two notes of the same Pitch
Minuet and Trio	Third movement in a Classical Sonata

C:

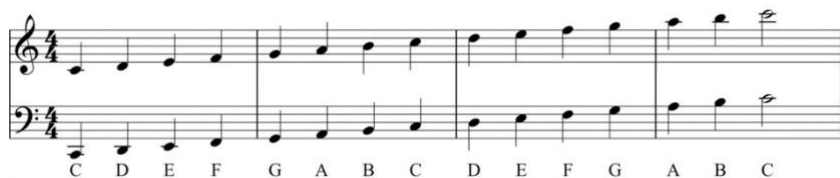
How do we improve our MAD TSHIRT analysis technique?

Melody
Articulation
Dynamics
Tempo

Structure
Harmony
Instrumentation
Rhythm
Texture



A: How does Pitch and Rhythm appear on a score?



Below the middle line stems go UP

Above the middle line stems go DOWN

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

Alto Clef

- Work it out in the Treble Clef
- Go up one pitch

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

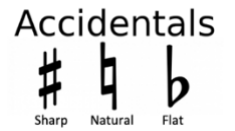
Term	Symbol	Value
semiquaver		1/4 beat
crotchet rest		1 beat
quaver rest		1/2 beat
semiquaver rest		1/4 beat

D:
What Italian terms are used to describe Dynamics and Tempo?

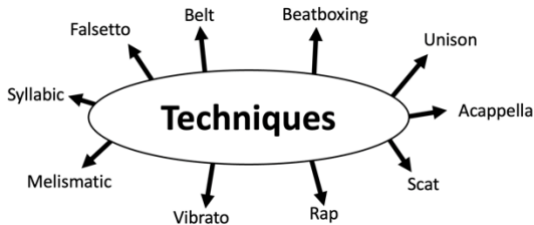
Softest	-----> Loudest					
Symbol:	<i>pp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>ff</i>
Italian:	Pianissimo	Piano	Mezzo Piano	Mezzo Forte	Forte	Fortissimo
English:	Very Soft	Soft	Medium Soft	Medium Loud	Loud	Very Loud

- Tempo**
- Allegro/Vivace - Fast
 - Allegretto - Quite Fast
 - Moderato/Andante - Moderate
 - Adagio/Largo - Slow
 - Accelerando - Getting quicker
 - Ritardando - Getting slower
 - Rubato - Freedom from Tempo
 - Pause ☹ - A short pause

- E:**
What information can you analyse from an unfamiliar Score?
- Ensemble / Instrumentation
 - Time Signature
 - Key Signature
 - Pitch / Chords
 - Note Values
 - Melodic features



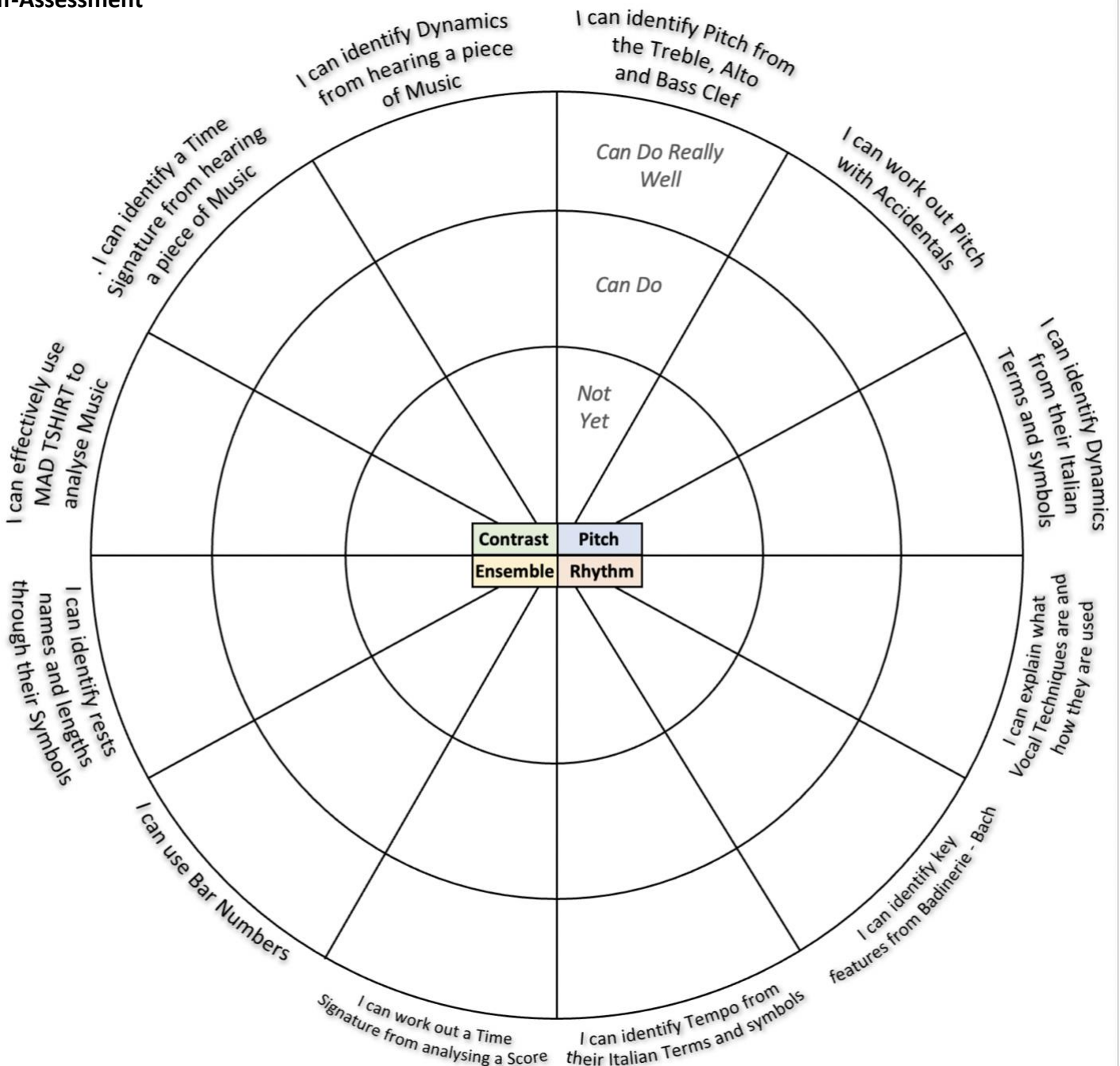
F:
What are the different Vocal Techniques?



G:
How can we revise key features in Badinerie?

This piece, Badinerie, is best known for being Bach's last movement of his Orchestral Suite No. 2 composed in 1738-1739. (Total of 4 suites composed by Bach). The Orchestral Suites are a series of short pieces in various dance forms preceded by an introductory section (*Overture*).

H:
Self-Assessment



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What are we learning about?:

- A. How does Pitch and Rhythm appear on a score?
- B. Keywords
- C. How do we improve our MAD TSHIRT analysis technique?
- D. What Italian terms are used to describe Dynamics and Tempo?
- E. What information can you analyse from an unfamiliar Score?
- F. What are the different Vocal Techniques?
- G. How can we revise key features in Badinerie?
- H. Self-Assessment

Keywords for this Half Term

- Divisi
- Diatonic
- Tremolo
- Sonata
- Pulse
- Electronic Drum
- Mezzo Piano / Forte
- Distortion
- Muted
- SATB
- Slur / Tie
- Scat
- Minuet and Trio

B:	Keywords
[Redacted]	Used for Orchestral players to divide the notes up
Diatonic	Mixture of [Redacted]
[Redacted]	Very quick repetition of a note
Sonata	Piece of Music for a [Redacted] instrument
Pulse	[Redacted] of the Music
[Redacted]	Type of Music Tech
Mezzo Piano / Forte	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	Altering the sound to create a fuzzy, growling, or gritty tone through Music Tech
[Redacted]	Dampening the sound
SATB	Voice Types ([Redacted])
[Redacted]	Connects two notes of different Pitches. To be played without separation (Linked with Legato)
[Redacted]	Connects two notes of the same Pitch
Minuet and Trio	[Redacted] movement in a Classical Sonata

C:
How do we improve our MAD TSHIRT analysis technique?

M [Redacted] **S** [Redacted]
A [Redacted] **H** [Redacted]
D [Redacted] **I** [Redacted]
T [Redacted] **R** [Redacted]
T [Redacted] **T** [Redacted]



A:
How does Pitch and Rhythm appear on a score?

C D [Redacted] F [Redacted] A [Redacted] [Redacted] D [Redacted] F G A B [Redacted]

C D [Redacted] F G A [Redacted] [Redacted] D E [Redacted] G A B [Redacted]

Below the middle line stems go [Redacted]

Above the middle line stems go [Redacted]

Treble Clef

- **Lines**
Every Good [Redacted] Deserves [Redacted]
- **Spaces**
Face in the [Redacted]

Bass Clef

- Work it out in the [Redacted]
- Go up [Redacted] pitches

Alto Clef

- Work it out in the Treble Clef
- Go up [Redacted] pitch

Term	Symbol	Value
semibreve	[Redacted]	4 beats
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	2 beats
crotchet	[Redacted]	[Redacted] beat
quaver	[Redacted]	1/2 beat

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

D:
What Italian terms are used to describe Dynamics and Tempo?

Symbol:	<i>pp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>ff</i>
Italian:	Pianissimo	Mezzo Piano	Forte	Fortissimo	
English:	Soft	Medium Soft	Medium Loud	Loud	

Tempo

- Allegro/Vivace -
- Allegretto - Quite
- Moderato/Andante -
- - Slow
- Accelerando - Getting
- Ritardando - Getting
- - Freedom from Tempo
- Pause - pause

E:

What information can you analyse from an unfamiliar Score?

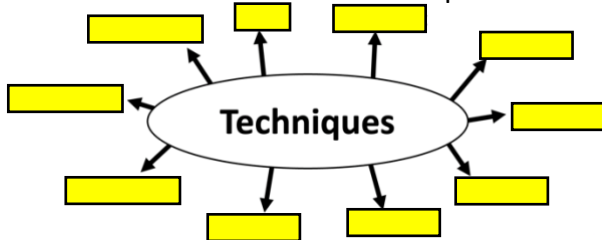
- Ensemble / Instrumentation
- Time Signature
- Key Signature
- Pitch / Chords
- Note Values
- Melodic features

Accidentals



F:

What are the different Vocal Techniques?



G:

How can we revise key features in Badinerie?

This piece, Badinerie, is best known for being Bach's last movement of his Orchestral Suite No. composed in . (Total of suites composed by). The Orchestral Suites are a series of short pieces in various dance forms preceded by an introductory section ().

H:

Self-Assessment

