

Knowledge Organiser

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 Patterns
 Mezzo Piano / Forte
 Distortion
 Muted
 SATB
 Slur / Tie
 Scat
 Minuet and Trio

HT1 How do we identify Compositional Devices?

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	Term	Symbol	Value
semibreve	○	4 beats	semiquaver	♪	1/4 beat
minim	○	2 beats	crotchet rest	♪	1 beat
crotchet	○	1 beat	quaver rest	♩	1/2 beat
quaver	○	1/2 beat	semiquaver rest	♪	1/4 beat

D:

What Italian terms are used to describe Dynamics and Tempo?

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

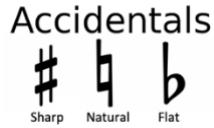
Tempo

- 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

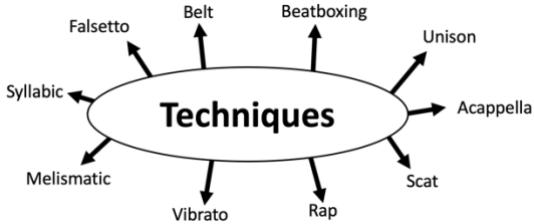
E:

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?

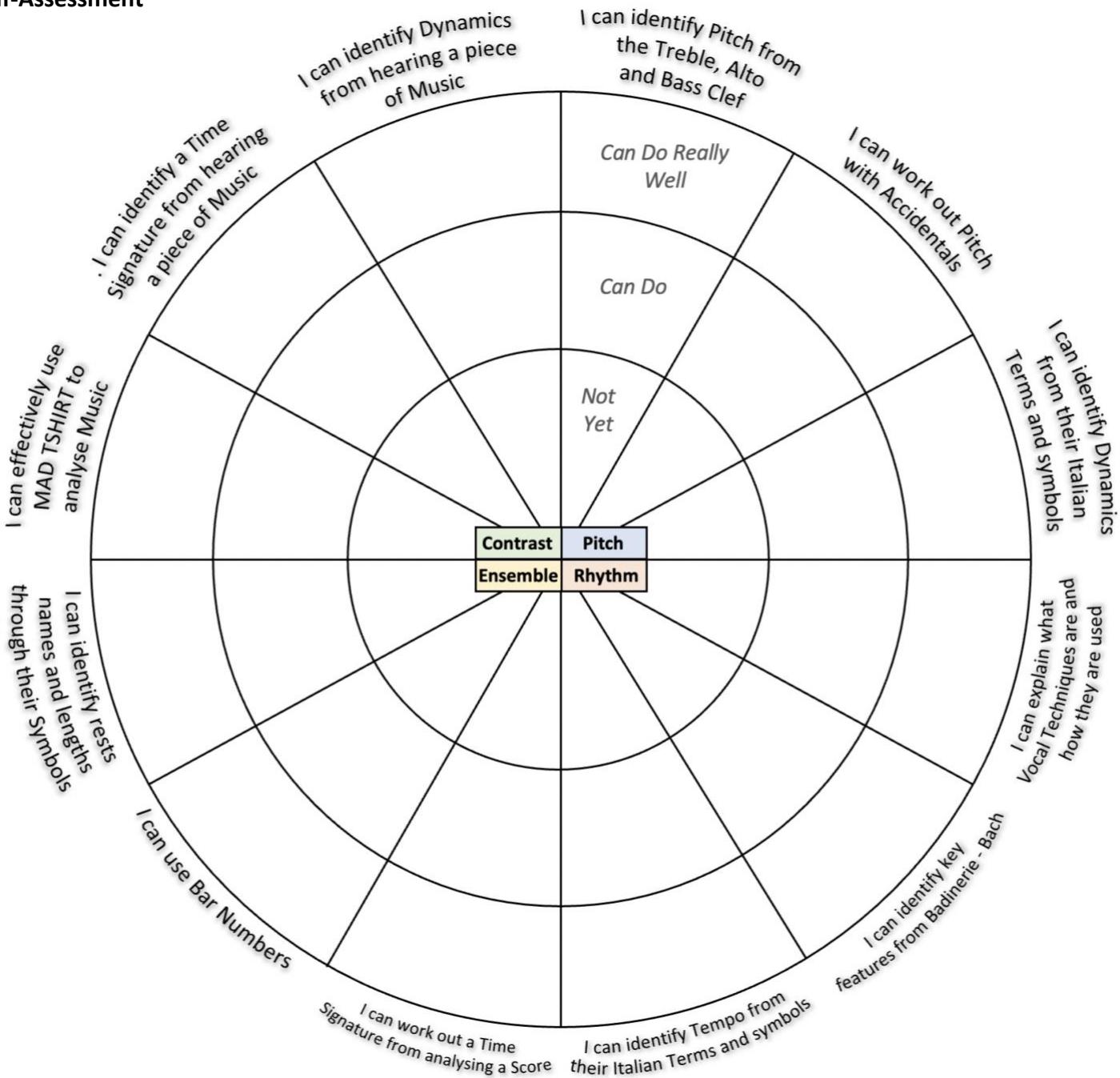
**G:**

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 (*Ouverture*).

H:

Self-Assessment



D:

What Italian terms are used to describe Dynamics and Tempo?

Symbol:	pp	p	mf	ff
Italian:	Pianissimo		Mezzo Piano	
English:		Soft	Medium Soft	Medium Loud
	Loudest			Softest

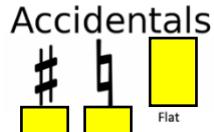
Tempo

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

E:

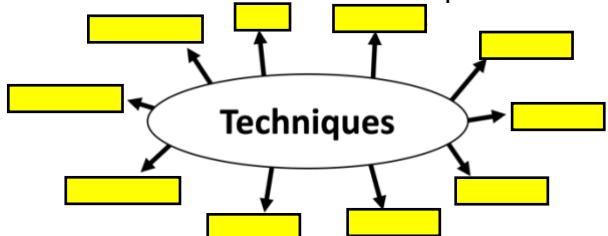
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Self-Assessment

