

Knowledge Organiser

What are we learning about?:

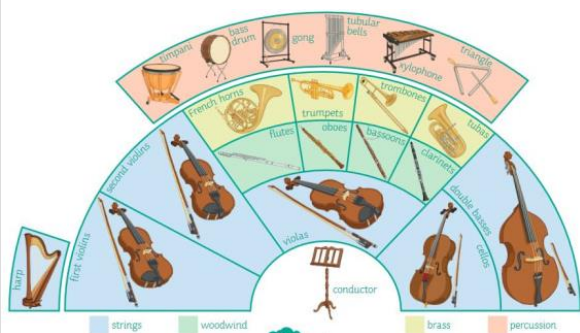
- How do the different Orchestral instruments produce sound?
- What are the different types of Musical texture?
- Keywords
- What are key features of Badinerie?
- What is the purpose of Ornamentation?
- How do we identify intervals between pitches?
- Self-Assessment

Keywords for this Half Term

Playing Techniques
Acappella
Homophonic Texture
Harmony
Vibrato
Sequence
Falsetto
Ornamentation
Belt
Intervals
Harp

A:

How do the different Orchestral instruments produce sound?



Each Orchestral Instrument has their own Playing Technique to produce sound.

B:

What are the different types of Musical texture?

Texture describes how melodies, rhythms and harmonies are layered in a piece of Music.

HT3 How is music composed for small groups of instruments and voices?

C:	Keywords
Playing Techniques	How instruments produce sound
Acappella	Vocal Music without Instruments
Homophonic Texture	Melody and Chords
Harmony	Linked with Tonality and Chords
Vibrato	The voice is alternating subtly and very quickly between two pitches that are very close together
Sequence	Repeating a musical phrase at a different Pitch
Falsetto	Very high false voice
Ornamentation	Used to decorate a Melody
Belt	Using the chest voice
Intervals	Difference in pitch between two notes
Harp	Stringed musical instrument

D:

What are key features of Badinerie?



- Who wrote our first set work – *Badinerie*? **J.S Bach**
- When was it written? **1738/1739**
- Which musical period is this? **Baroque**
- Which number movement from the suite of pieces is it? **7**
- What instruments was it written for? **Flute and strings**
- Of these instruments, which one mainly has the tune? **Flute**
- There are two instruments that work together to play the bass part. What do we call this part and which two instruments might play it?
Basso continuo – 'cello and keyboard e.g. harpsichord or organ
- What key is *Badinerie* in? **B minor**
- Can you suggest an Italian tempo marking for *Badinerie*? **Allegro**
- What is the structure of *Badinerie*? **Binary – AB (or AABB if you count repeats)**

THIN TEXTURE

If there are only a few layers of melodies, rhythms or harmonies playing at once it is called a **thin texture**.

THICK TEXTURE

If there are many layers of melodies, rhythms or harmonies playing at once it is called a **thick texture**.

MONOPHONIC

Contains one melody with no harmonies, although there may be a rhythmic accompaniment.

POLYPHONIC

Contains two or more melodies playing at the same time.

HOMOPHONIC

Where there is more than one independent melody playing at the same time.

E:
What is the purpose of Ornamentation?

Ornamentation decorates and adds to a Melody.

Trill



Appoggiatura



Acciaccaturas



F:
How do we identify intervals between pitches?

1. Always count **including** the bottom and top note.
E.G. C - G equals a **fifth** because C = 1 and G = 5
2. Make sure you count from the **lowest** note upwards - **even if they aren't presented in that order** E.G:



Minor 2nd 1 Semitones	Major 2nd 2 Semitones	Minor 3rd 3 Semitones	Major 3rd 4 Semitones
Perfect 4th 5 Semitones	Tritone 6 Semitones	Perfect 5th 7 Semitones	Minor 6th 8 Semitones
Major 6th 9 Semitones	Minor 7th 10 Semitones	Major 7th 11 Semitones	Perfect Octave 12 Semitones

H:
Self-Assessment

