

## Music Year 7 Knowledge Organiser

### The Elements of Music

Element	Definition
Duration	The length of the musical note
Dynamics	The volume – loud and soft
Harmony	The relationship between 2 or more notes together
Pitch	How high or low a note is
Pulse	The beat of the music
Rhythm	The pattern of beats
Structure	How the music is organised
Tempo	The speed of the music – how fast or slow
Texture	The layers of the music – thick or thin texture
Timbre	The tone and colour of the sound an instrument creates
Tonality	The key of the music





<b>Key Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A Capella	Unaccompanied singing
Accidental	A note that doesn't belong in the home key of the piece
Alto	Low female voice
Bar Lines	Music is divided by bar lines into equal sections called bars
Baritone	Male voice that sings between Tenor and Bass
Bass	Low male voice
Bass Clef	Clef used for left hand piano
Brass	Instrumental family including trumpet, trombone, French horn and tuba
Call and Response	A short melody following by an answering phrase
Choir	A group of singers
Composer	A person who writes music
Composition	A piece of music
Conductor	Someone who leads the musicians
Crotchet	1 beat note
Dotted Notes/Rests	If a dot is placed after a note or rest, it adds half as much again
Double Bar Lines	Found at the end of the music to signal the end
Ensemble	A group of musicians performing together
Evaluation	To look at strengths and areas to improve in your work
Flat <i>b</i>	Black key
Ledger Line	An extra line that music sits on above or below the stave
Melody	A tune or song
Mezzo Soprano	Female voice that sings between Soprano and Alto
Minim	2 beat note

Musical Alphabet	ABCDEFGG
Natural	Where a previous sharp or flat has been cancelled
Orchestra	A large ensemble that covers all four instrumental families
Percussion	Instrumental family that includes drums, triangle, xylophone and timpani
Programme Music	Descriptive music that tells a story, sets a scene or describes something
Semibreve	4 beat note
Semitone	A distance in pitch between two immediate notes eg. C – C#
Sharp #	Black key
Soprano	High female voice
Stave	The 5 lines that music is written on
Strings	Instrumental family that includes violin, viola, cello and harp
Tenor	High male voice
Ties	Curved line that joins two notes together of the same pitch
Time Signature	Tells you how many beats there are in a bar
Tone	A distance in pitch between two notes eg C – D (equals to two semitones)
Treble	Boy who sings at soprano pitch
Treble Clef	Clef used for right hand piano
Unison	Everyone plays or sings together at the same time
Voice	Our own instrument
Woodwind	Instrumental family that includes clarinet, flute, oboe and bassoon

On a piano, there are white keys and black keys. The white keys are ABCDEFG – this is the musical alphabet. The black keys are grouped in twos and threes and these are called sharps and flats. The note C is found to the left of the two black keys. Music is written on lines and spaces. This is known as the staff.

Name of Note	The Note	Value	Rest	If a dot is placed after a note or rest, it adds half as much again.	
Semibreve		4			6 Beats
Minim		2			3 Beats
Crotchet		1			1 1/2 Beats
Quaver		1/2			3/4 Beats
Semiquaver		1/4			3 Beats of silence
Demisemiquaver		1/8			6 Beats of silence

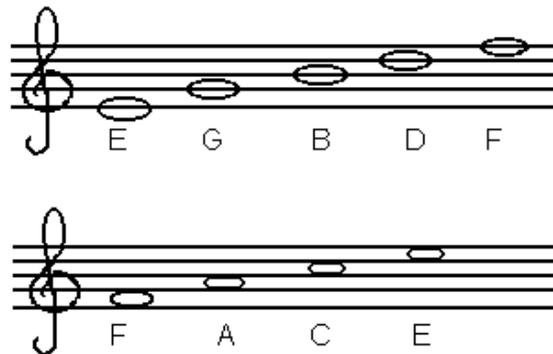
Treble Clef – for high notes



Bass Clef – for low notes



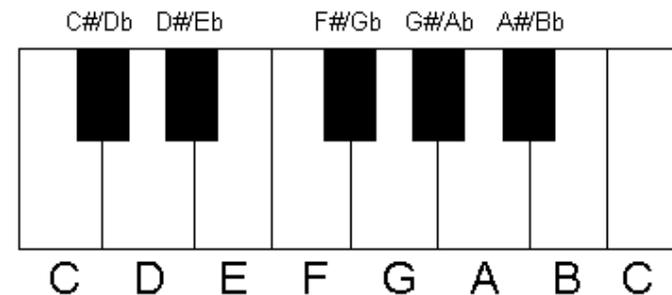
Some notes in music, for example Middle C sit on extra lines; these are called LEGER/LEDGER LINES. The musical alphabet consists of A B C D E F G, this pattern is repeated.



Remember the rhyme Every Good Boy Deserves Football for the notes on the lines.

Remember FACE for the notes in the spaces.

### The Keyboard



Each black note has a sharp name and a flat name. Both notes sound the same, but it is a different way to describe the note.

# Sharp (higher than)

b Flat (lower than)



## Italian words

In music, we use Italian words to explain HOW to play a piece.

### Tempo

Lento	Slowly
Largo	Slow and stately
Adagio	Leisurely
Andante	At a walking pace
Allegro	Fast
Presto	Very quickly
Prestissimo	As fast as possible

### Dynamics

Pianissimo <i>pp</i>	Very soft
Piano <i>p</i>	Soft
Mezzopiano <i>mp</i>	Moderately soft
Mezzoforte <i>mf</i>	Moderately loud
Forte <i>f</i>	Loud
Fortissimo <i>ff</i>	Very loud
Crescendo <	Getting gradually louder
Diminuendo >	Getting gradually softer