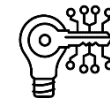
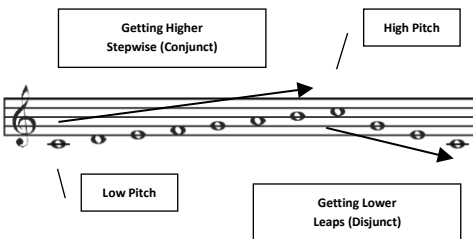
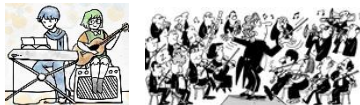
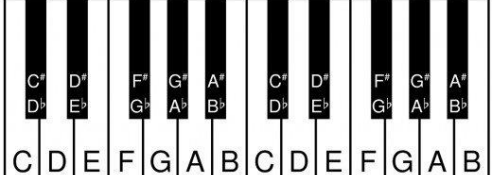
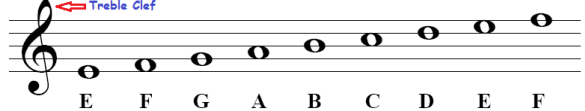
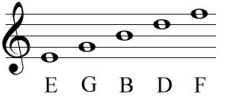
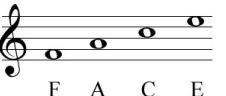


Y7 CYCLE 1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: MUSIC MAKERS TOOLKIT



Building Bricks		Exploring the Elements of Music	
Pitch The highness or lowness of a sound. 	Tempo The speed of a piece of music. FAST: <i>Allegro, Vivace, Presto</i> SLOW: <i>Andante, Adagio, Lento</i> GETTING FASTER – Accelerando (accel.) GETTING SLOWER – Ritardando (rit.) or Rallentando (rall.) 	Dynamics The volume of a sound or piece of music. VERY LOUD: <i>Fortissimo (ff)</i> LOUD: <i>Forte (f)</i> QUITE LOUD: <i>Mezzo Forte (mf)</i> QUITE SOFT: <i>Mezzo Piano (mp)</i> SOFT: <i>Piano (p)</i> VERY SOFT: <i>Pianissimo (pp)</i> 	Duration Note Lengths The length of a sound.  NOTES  Semibreve = 4 beats  Minim = 2 beats  Crotchet = 1 beat  Quaver = 1/2 beat  Semiquaver = 1/4 beat
E. Texture How many LAYERS of sound we hear. THIN TEXTURE: (sparse/solo) – small amount of instruments or melodies.  THICK TEXTURE: (dense/layered) – lots of instruments or melodies. 	F. Sonority Describes the unique sound or tone quality of different instruments voices or sounds.  <i>Velvety, Screechy, Throaty, Rattling, Mellow, Chirpy, Brassy, Sharp, Heavy, Buzzing, Crisp, Metallic, Wooden etc.</i>	G. Articulation How individual notes or sounds are played/techniques. LEGATO – playing notes in a long, smooth way shown by a SLUR . STACCATO – playing notes in a short, detached, spiky way shown by a DOT .	
The Keyboard The Piano Keyboard – you need to know with where the notes are.  Flat Black note to the LEFT Sharp Black key to the RIGHT NOTE – Whole step eg C to D SEMITONE – Half a step eg C-C#		Notation STAFF NOTATION – music written on a STAVE (5 lines and spaces) Treble Clef Notes  Line Notes  Space Notes  The Importance of Middle C 