

Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser

Tempo – Speed: Fast (Allegro)/ Slow (Adagio), Get quicker(Accelerando)/Slower (Ritardando)

Dynamics – Volume : Loud (Forte) / Quiet (Piano), Get louder (Crescendo) / Quieter (Diminuendo)

Structure – Sections in the music (Intro/Verse/Chorus/Coda) (ABA)

Melody – Pleasing pattern of notes which form the main tune

Pitch – High/Low, Rising (Ascending)/Falling (Descending) Leaps/Stepwise

Rhythm – Length of notes Long/Short (Semibreve/Minim/Crotchet/Quaver/Rest)

Timbre – The sound made by an instrument (Metallic/Wooden/Airy)

Texture – How many sounds played at once (Thick/Thin), Monophonic, Homophonic, Polyphonic, Melody & Accompaniment

Beat/Pulse – Clear, regular and repeating points within music

Bass – Low range of instruments

Harmony – Melody & accompaniment fits together. (Dissonance – clashing notes)

Instrument families: Percussion (Tuned & Untuned), Strings, Woodwind and Brass

Chord – One or more notes played at once

Musical Periods: Baroque (1600 – 1750), Classical (1750 – 1825) and Romantic (1825 – 1900)

Orchestra – Group of instruments playing together. Gets bigger over time.











Conductor – Leads the orchestra

Repeated Patterns – Ostinato, Riff (Melodic and often played by electric and bass guitars), Loop (Used in Electronic music)

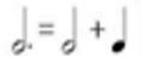
Tonality – The key of the music *Major/Minor*

Music Technology – Electrical devices, hardware or software used to create or perform music

Rhythm:

Notes:		Rests:
	Semibreve	
	Minim	
	Crotchet	
	Quaver	
	Semiquaver	

Tip: A dot after the note or rest adds half of the length to it



STAFF NOTATION

Notes on the lines



Every Good Boy Deserves Football!

Notes in the spaces



ALL OF THE NOTES

