

## Key points to learn

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Orchestra         | A large <b>ensemble</b> of musicians divided into 4 families of musical instruments.   |
| 2. Ensemble          | A group of musicians   |
| 3. Conductor         | Stands at the front of the orchestra and directs it using a <b>baton</b> (the 'stick' they hold)   |
| 4. <b>Strings</b>    | <b>Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass</b> - Made from wood and have strings usually played with a bow ( <b>Arco</b> ) and be plucked ( <b>Pizzicato</b> )                                       |
| 5. <b>Woodwind</b>   | <b>Piccolo, Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon</b> - 2 subsections flutes and <b>reed</b> instruments. The saxophone is also woodwind but rarely used in orchestras.                               |
| 6. <b>Brass</b>      | <b>Trombone, Trumpet, French horn, Tuba</b> - there are many more brass instruments but mainly used in Brass Bands. Made from metal and the sound is made by 'buzzing' through the mouthpiece. |
| 7. <b>Percussion</b> | <b>Glockenspiel, timpani, snare drum, triangle</b> - includes a vast range of instruments which sound when hit, struck, scraped or shaken. " sub categories tuned and un-tuned.                |

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|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 8. Pitch            | The highness or lowness of a sound or musical note. The <b>smaller</b> the instrument the <b>higher</b> the pitch  |
| 9. Sonority/ timbre | Describes the unique sound or tone quality of different instruments and the way we can identify orchestral instruments. Sonority can be described by many different words including- velvety, screechy, throaty, rattling, mellow, chirpy, brassy, sharp, heavy, buzzing, crisp, metallic, wooden etc. |

## Year 7 Autumn Knowledge Organiser

Name.....

### Big picture



### Background

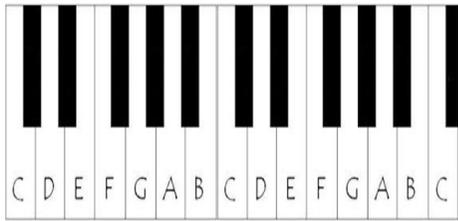
'For me, great music doesn't just have to fall into one category or one genre and I love appreciating all kinds of Music'- Taylor Swift

### Go Beyond

Grade 1 theory practise – ask Mrs Plunkett for further work

## Key points to learn

10. Keyboard Layout



11. Note names

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A etc.

12. Treble Clef

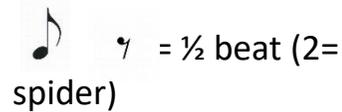
Indicates notes which are high in pitch. See the 'Big Picture'

13. Bass clef

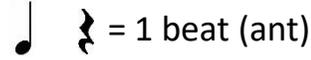
Indicates notes which are low in pitch. See the 'Big Picture'

## Key points to learn

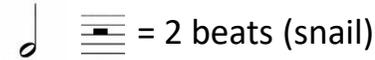
14. Quaver



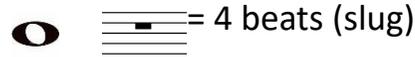
15. Crotchet



16. Minim



17. Semibreve



18. Stave

5 lines and 4 spaces where pitch notes are placed.

19. Barline

Splits music into chunks

20. Double bar line

Signifies the end of the music.

21. Time signature

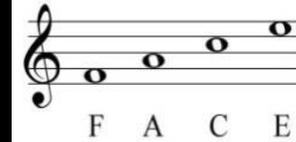
Indicates how many beats in 1 bar. For example 4/4 = 4 crotchet beats per bar.

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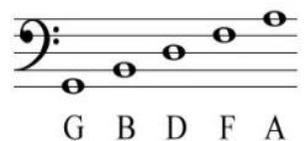
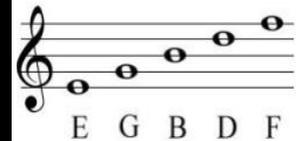
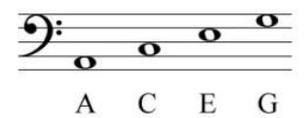
Name.....

### Big picture

Treble Clef



Bass Clef



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