



# TEIGN SCHOOL MUSIC

## Step Up to Music Knowledge Organiser 1

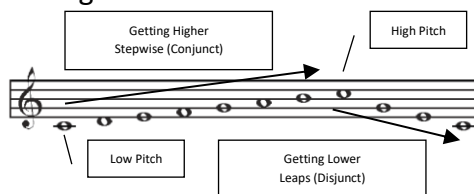


### Building Bricks

### Exploring the Elements of Music

#### A. Pitch

The highness or lowness of a sound.



#### B. Tempo

The speed of a sound or piece of music.

**FAST:** *Allegro, Vivace, Presto*

**SLOW:** *Andante, Adagio, Lento*  
**GETTING FASTER** – *Accelerando* (accel.)

**GETTING SLOWER** – *Ritardando* (rit.) or *Rallentando* (rall.)



#### C. Dynamics

The volume of a sound or piece of music.

**VERY LOUD:** *Fortissimo* (ff)

**LOUD:** *Forte* (f)

**QUITE LOUD:** *Mezzo Forte* (mf)

**QUITE SOFT:** *Mezzo Piano* (mp)

**SOFT:** *Piano* (p)

**VERY SOFT:** *Pianissimo* (pp)



#### D. Duration

##### Note Lengths

The length of a sound.



**SHORT** ————— **LONG**

NOTES



Semibreve = 4 beats



Minim = 2 beats



Crotchet = 1 beat



Quaver = 1/2 beat



Semiquaver = 1/4 beat

#### E. Texture

How much 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.



*Velvety, Screechy, Throaty, Rattling, Mellow, Chirpy, Brassy, Sharp, Heavy, Buzzing, Crisp, Metallic, Wooden etc.*

#### G. Articulation

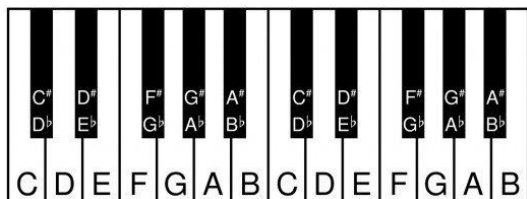
How individual notes or sounds are played/techniques.

**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**.

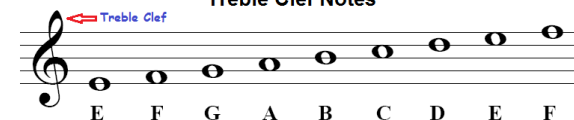
#### I. Notation

The Piano Keyboard – you need to be familiar with where the notes are.

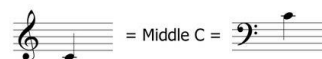


**STAFF NOTATION** – music written on a **STAVE** (5 lines and spaces)

Treble Clef Notes



The Importance of Middle C



Line Notes



Space Notes

