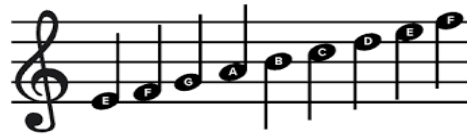


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There are 8 notes in an octave. CDEFGAB and then we start at C again

Beat	The steady unit of rhythm you tap your toes to when listening
Note value	The duration of time to play a note
Rest	A musical silence
Pulse	This is a steady series of beats like a heartbeat The pulse can be measured in beats per



Symphony	A piece of music for full orchestra usually in 4 or 5 movements
Programme Music	Music that has a story. The composer uses music to tell a story or describe a scene. Often, programme notes are provided or a title helps the listener understand the music better. In Symphony No.6, Beethoven uses flutes to describe the birds.
Theme	A musical phrase that is repeated. This is a repetitive tune and/or rhythm.
Movement	Music for an orchestra can be divided into sections like chapters in a book. In a symphony, each movement is different in style. There are slow and faster movements.

Suite	A set of compositions to be played in succession
Movement	A movement is a part of the whole piece of music that can be played separately
Musical dimensions	These are: PITCH (how high/low the sounds are) DURATION (how short/long the sounds are—the rhythm) TEMPO (the speed of the music) TIMBRE (the quality of the sounds—how they might be described) TEXTURE (how many sounds are playing at the same time—thick/thin) DYNAMICS (how loud/soft the music is)

Timbre	This describes the quality of sounds e.g shimmering, dull, bright, harsh
Opera	A dramatic work set for singers and instrumentalists.
Time signature	This tells you how many beats to count when you play. We often count in 4



1	2	3	4	NOTE VALUE
				SEMIBREVE —play for 4 beats MINIM —play for 2 beats CROTCHET —play for 1 beat QUAVER —play for 1/2 a beat SEMIQUAVER —play for 1/4 of a beat
				Rest Worm Bee Spider Caterpillar



“Music is life itself.” - Louis Armstrong

“Music can changes the world.” - Beethoven

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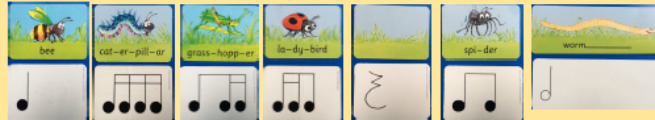
By the end of this unit, you'll know:

- How to notice and explore the way sounds can be combined and used expressively
- How to listen to different types of composers and musicians
- How to begin to recognise and identify instruments being played
- How to comment on likes and dislikes
- How to recognise how musical elements can be used together to compose music
- How to describe the different purposes of music throughout history and in other cultures
- How to understand that the sense of occasion affects the performance

*Rhythm is a pattern of the musical sounds and silences that occur over time like the steps in a dance, or the words in a poem or song

*A beat is a unit division of musical time. It is regular and ordered like footsteps. Rhythm is a sequence of sounds that fit around the beat in patterns

We learn how to read and write 4 beat rhythm patterns. We feel the rhythm by clapping, moving and speaking it. We put insect names to rhythm patterns but any words can help



Crotchet Crotchet Quaver Quaver Crotchet

1 beat + 1 beat + 1/2 beat + 1/2 beat + 1 beat

Count the pulse: 1 2 3 4

The rhythm sounds like Bee Bee Spider Bee

A conductor stands in front of a group of musicians or a choir. Their job is to set the tempo (the speed) and clearly indicate the pulse. They indicate a clear beginning so everyone starts at the same time. A conductor also indicates to the group to play louder or smoother or more sweetly. Different conductors might interpret the same music slightly differently. A conductor holds a white stick called a baton to make signals clear.



BY PAUL
DUKAS

1897



LUDWIG VAN
BEETHOVEN

1770 - 1827



BY SERGEI
PROKOFIEV

1936



AFRICAN MUSIC

*African music makes more creative use of rhythm in music



*African music is an integral part of everyday life and practically every event of importance to the culture is celebrated with music, singing and dancing

*Polyrhythms are abundantly used in African music. This means two or more different rhythmic patterns are played at the same time.

*African musicians do not read rhythms when they play, they are passed down through generations and remembered. Much of African music is improvised. Africa is a huge place and musical styles vary in many African countries

*African instruments include harp like instruments called the *Kora* and the *Ngoni*, the *Kalimba* (thumb piano) and the *Djembe* drums

Listen to *Sona Jobarteh* and *Ballake Sissoko* play the *Kora*



Symphonic Poem

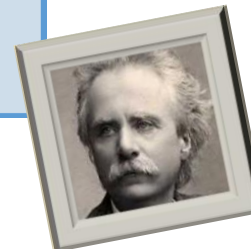
A Symphonic Poem is also known as a Tone Poem. It is orchestral music played in one movement that describes a poem, short story or picture using music. It might be playful, serious or humorous

Bassoon

A bass woodwind instrument of the oboe family. It is almost 150cm in length

BY EDVARD
GRIEG

1867



Accelerando The tempo (speed) of the music gradually changes and becomes faster.

Crescendo The dynamics of the music change from quiet to loud gradually.

Full orchestra All the instruments in the orchestra are playing at the same time.