

Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

Year 7

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

Tutor:



THINK PINK!

If you see **PINK** in your books,
make the corrections.

Capital letters

- sentence **starts**
- proper **nouns**
- the word 'I'

Commas

- to separate three or more items in **a list**
- use a **pair of commas** when you are **inserting extra information** in the middle of the sentence
 - use **after an adverbial**

Before sunrise, Zac ate his breakfast.

Apostrophes

- to show that a letter or **letters are missing**: *I'm - haven't - don't*
- to show **something belongs to something else**: *The parents' meeting lasted an hour.*

1. Have you carefully reread your work?
2. Have you checked to see if you accidentally made any mistakes?
3. Are you proud of your work?

Common mistakes

There refers to a place or idea.
Their shows belonging.
They're is short for 'they are'.

use **should have** - not 'should of'
use **could have** - not 'could of'
use **would have** - not 'would of'

Spelling

- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

APPLY THE RULES. **B**E CONSISTENT. **C**HECK FOR ACCURACY.

WWW - Descriptive comment on what went well

EBI - Descriptive comment saying your work would be even better if

Punctuation



to introduce extra info



to link connected sentences



You only need one!



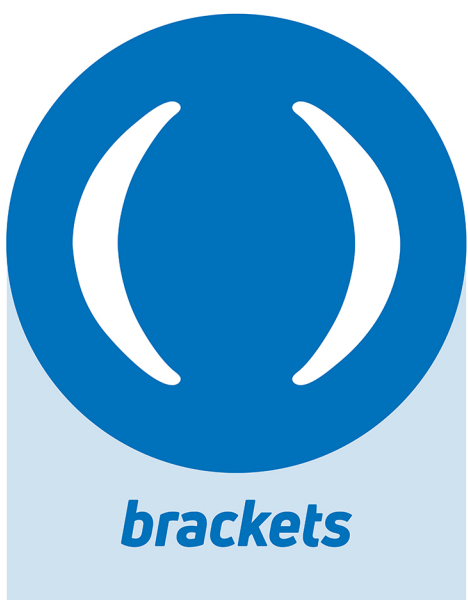
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



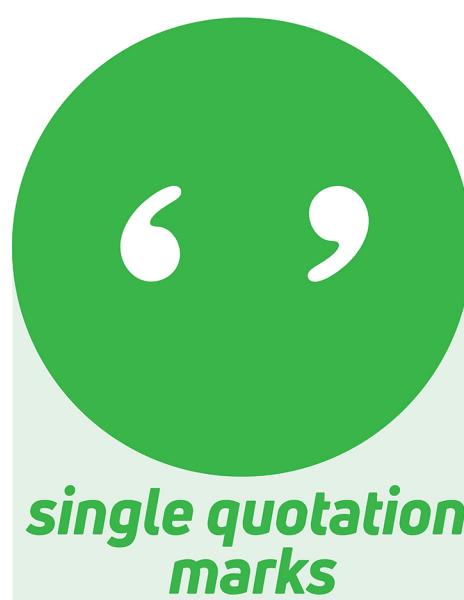
to add/separate information



for omission or possession



“Are you listening?”



to include quotes



at the end of a question

Do you know your roots?

Literacy

LASTS...

-scop-

root meaning **'to see'**

sub-

prefix meaning **'under'**

hypo-

prefix meaning **'below'**

ex-

prefix meaning **'out of'**

con-

prefix meaning **'with'**

-logy

suffix meaning **'study of'**

-graph-

root meaning **'writing'**

-bio-

root meaning **'life'**

-techn-

root meaning **'art / skill'**

micro-

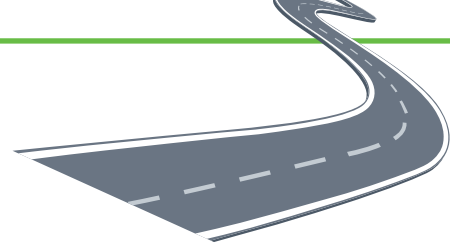
prefix meaning **'small'**

-chron-

root meaning **'time'**

-phon-

root meaning **'sound'**



Form The order of the sections in a piece of music.

Introduction - The beginning.

Verse - The lyrics that tell the main story.

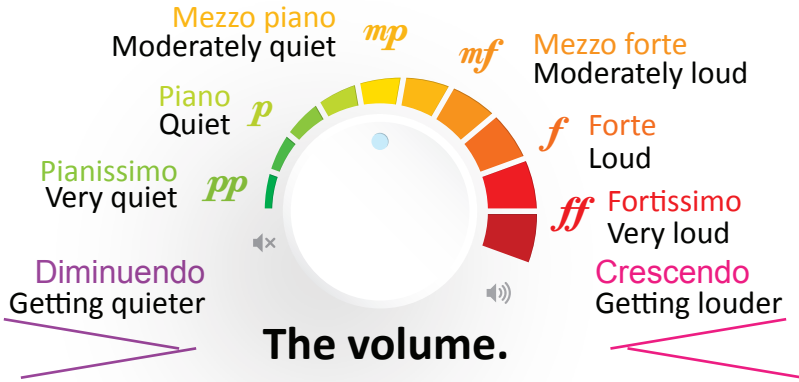
Chorus - The catchy part of a song.

Binary Form 2 Sections:
A - B

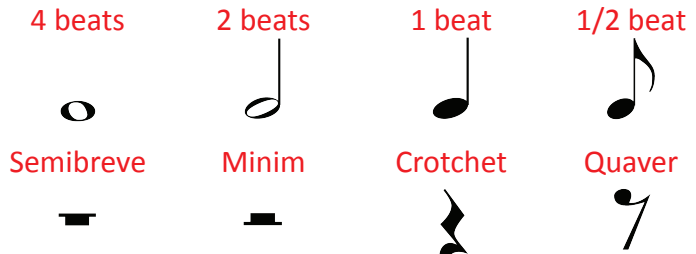
Ternary Form 3 Sections:
A - B - A

Ostinato - A repeating melody or rhythm.

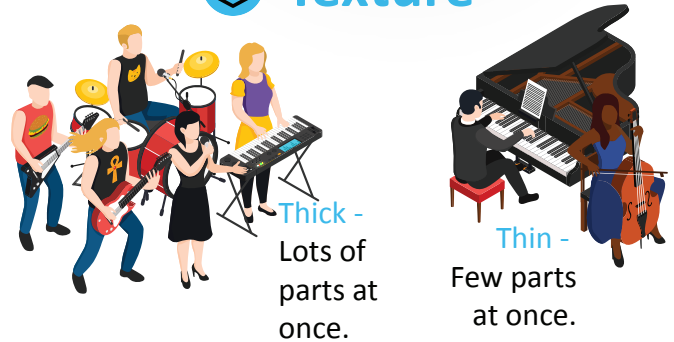
Dynamics



Rhythm

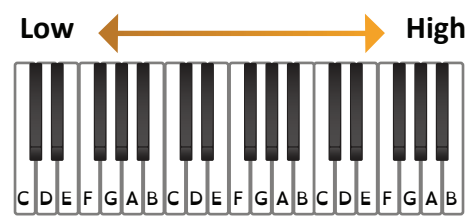


Texture



How the parts fit together.

Melody



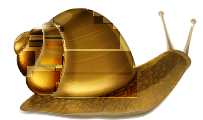
The tune.

Timbre/Sonority

Thin	Strings	Brass	Fat
Metallic	Mellow	Smooth	Wooden
Harsh	Woodwind	Percussion	

The quality or type of sound made by an instrument or voice.

Tempo



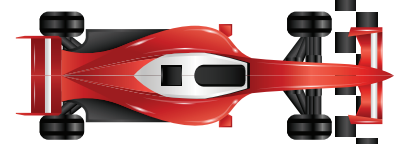
Lento
Slow

Moderato
Moderately

Andante
Walking pace

Allegro
Fast

Presto
Very Fast



The speed of the music.

Reading notes on the staff

Use these words and phrases to learn how to read pitch!

Drum notation

Three important chords:

A chord is made up of three or more notes.
 Chords with 3 notes are called triads.
 Triads are made up of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th degree of this scale.

C Major

Keyboard (C, D, E, F, G) **Ukulele**

Tonic

F Major

Keyboard (F, G, A, B, C) **Ukulele**

Sub-dominant

G Major

Keyboard (G, A, B, C, D) **Ukulele**

Dominant

Remember the rule:

Play one - miss one - play one - miss one - play one

Don't forget the Elements of Music

- Timbre/Sonority:** The quality or type of sound.
- Pitch:** If the notes are high or low. **Tempo:** The speed.
- Structure:** The order of the sections in a piece of music.
- Texture:** How the parts fit together. **Dynamics:** The volume.
- Rhythm:** Different durations of note organised into a pattern.

Question and Answer

- One person performs a call, another person or group responds.
- The length of the phrases are equal or balanced.



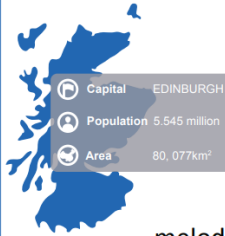
Drone

- A long sustained sound.
- Low pitched.



Play in the **low pitched** side of the keyboard.

Scottish Music



Blowpipe

Where air is blown into the bag.

Drones

The drone sounds from these pipes.

Chanter

Where the melody is played.

Bag

Fills up with air.

Bagpipes

A rhythm with a long note followed by a very short one is called a **Scotch Snap**.

Bagpipe melodies do not stop and have rests so we have to **slur** our notes to sound authentic.



Slur

- The musical term for playing smoothly.
- The Italian term for this is legato.

Detached

- Playing with a short gap between each note.
- The Italian term for this is staccato.

Improvisation

- Following set rules to make up a melody on the spot.
- The music is not written down.
- The music can be different each time.



Call and Response

- One person performs a call, another person or group responds.
- Musical question and answer.



Master

- The leader of the ensemble.

Ensemble

- A group of musicians playing together.

West African Djembe Drumming

Africa is a huge continent with a large variety of musical traditions. **Djembe** drumming is an important part of West African culture.

Djembe

(pronounced zhem-bay)



Carved from a single piece of African hardwood.

Traditionally, only men born into the djembe family would be allowed to play. Played by striking the drum in different positions with the hand.



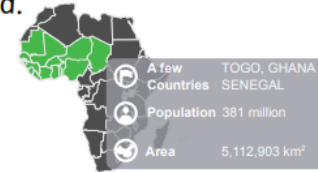
GHANA



TOGO



SENEGAL



Don't forget the Elements of Music

Timbre/Sonority: The quality or type of sound.

Pitch: If the notes are high or low. **Tempo:** The speed.

Structure: The order of the sections in a piece of music.

Texture: How the parts fit together. **Dynamics:** The volume.

Rhythm: Different durations of note organised into a pattern.

Jamaica



Capital	KINGSTON
Population	2.935 million
Area	10,992 km ²

Jamaica is a country in the Caribbean. It is found underneath Cuba and is very small in comparison.

The Caribbean has a very rich musical heritage and Jamaica is the home of **Reggae** music.

Bob Marley

- Robert Nesta Marley was a Jamaican singer and songwriter.
- He is best known for his laid back Reggae music.
- Some of his most famous songs are, 'three little birds', and 'one love'.
- He died in 1981.



Bassline

- Always played by a low-pitched instrument.
- Created by playing the bottom note of the chord.

Riff

- A short piece of melody.
- It is repeated throughout a section or song.

Cuba



- Music inspired by African and European music (particularly Spanish).

- These influence come from the large numbers of African slaves and European immigrants who came to Cuba in the 18th and 19th centuries.

- Cuban music led to the development of styles such as salsa, jazz, mambo and the tango.

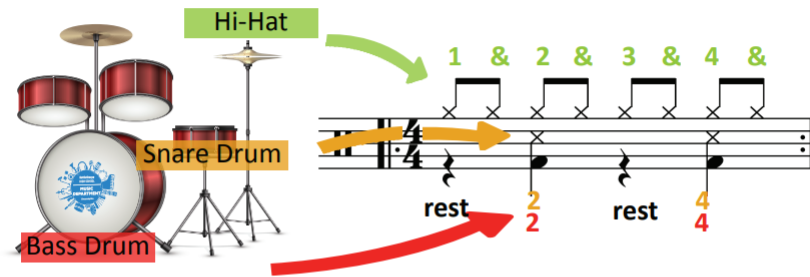
Triad

- A chord with three notes.
- Played with three fingers.



The 'drop'

The drum beat heard in Reggae music.



The hi-hat plays on each half-beat of the bar, and the snare and bass 'drop' on beats 2 and 4.

Don't forget the Elements of Music

- Timbre/Sonority:** The quality or type of sound.
- Pitch:** If the notes are high or low. **Tempo:** The speed.
- Structure:** The order of the sections in a piece of music.
- Texture:** How the parts fit together. **Dynamics:** The volume.
- Rhythm:** Different durations of note organised into a pattern.

Jingle

- The catchy phrase that is sung at the end of an advert.
- Slogan's are spoken, jingles are sung.

Underscore / Vamp

- The background music.
- Can be in a variety of styles depending on what the product is.
- Is always made up from a chord sequence.
- Can include ostinatos.

Voice-over

- The speech that is heard over the top of the underscore.
- Gives the listener information about the product.

Composing

- Creating your own music.

'Did somebody say "Just eat"'



'Kids and grown-ups love it so –
the happy world of Haribo'



'Compare the market
dot com'



Don't forget the Elements of Music

- Timbre/Sonority:** The quality or type of sound.
- Pitch:** If the notes are high or low. **Tempo:** The speed.
- Structure:** The order of the sections in a piece of music.
- Texture:** How the parts fit together. **Dynamics:** The volume.
- Rhythm:** Different durations of note organised into a pattern.



Reading notes on the staff

Use these words and phrases to learn how to read pitch!



Sonority

'The Wellerman Song' is a type of maritime folk music that was used to sing during free time. Most maritime songs are sung 'a capella', meaning sung without accompaniment.

Harmony

The version sung by Nathan Evans has simple layered vocal harmonies which he has multi-tracked for the final recording. Close vocal harmonies are **typical of folk music**.

Tonality

The chords are mainly minor tonality in the verses but change between major and minor in the chorus. This contrast is **typical of folk music**.

Melody

The melody has a 'narrow range' meaning it does not use many notes and they are close together.

It has lots of 'conjunct', stepwise movement meaning the notes are mainly next to one another on the keyboard so they are easy to find.

The melody repeats a lot, making it easy to remember.

All of these 'melodic' features are **typical of folk music**.

