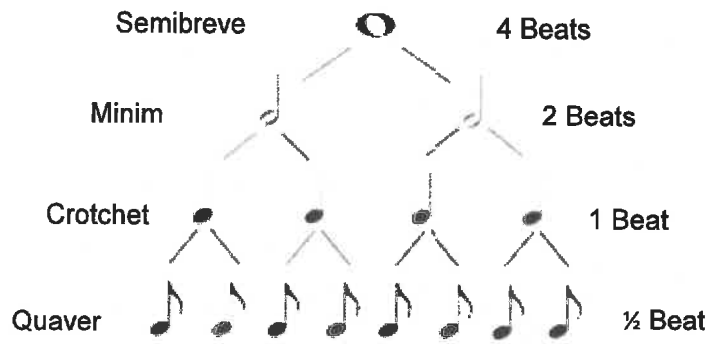
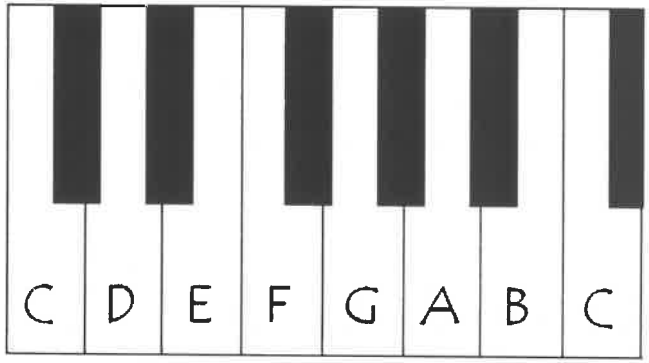
Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Unit 1: Keyboards

Note Values



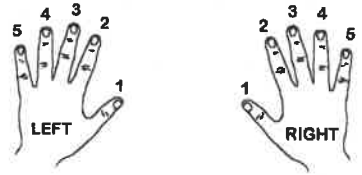
Note positions on the Keyboard



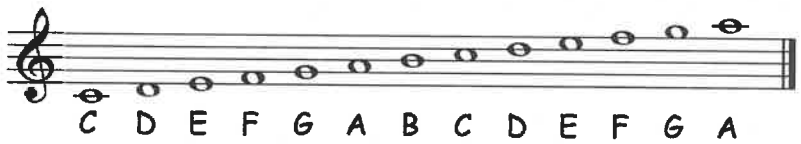
Glossary of Terms

Melody: The tune of a piece of music.
Dynamics: How loud or quiet the music/instrument is.
Pitch: How high or low a note is.
Duration: The length of a note or piece of music.
Stave: The set of 5 lines on which music is written.
Tempo: The speed of the music.
Structure: The different sections of a piece of music.
Texture: The layers of the music and how they fit together.
Beat: The pulse of the music.
Rhythm: A pattern of sound.

Hand Positions

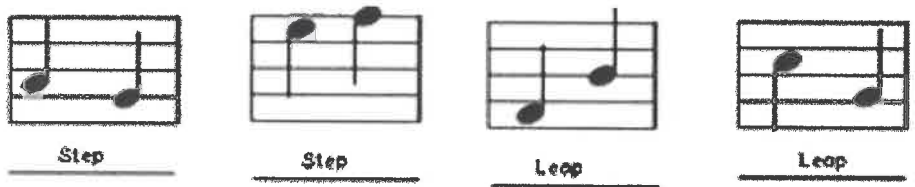


Notes on the Treble Clef Stave



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Unit 1: Keyboards

Steps and Leaps



The notes for a step are next to each other.
The notes for a leap are further apart.

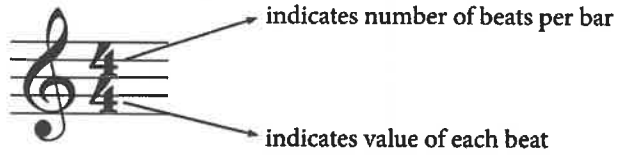
C Major Scale



Glossary of Terms

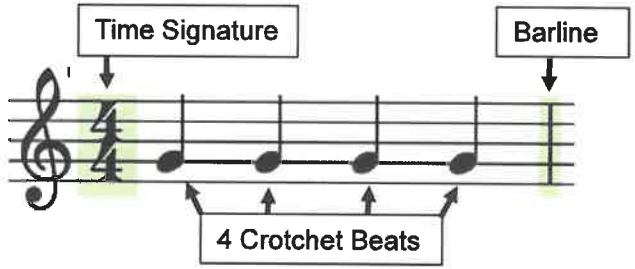
Melody: The tune of a piece of music. .
Pitch: How high or low a note is.
Stave: The set of 5 lines on which music is written.
Step: two notes played consecutively which are next to each other.
Leap: two notes played consecutively which are a 3rd or more apart.
Scale: A set of musical notes ordered by pitch.
Pentatonic Scale: a scale with 5 notes.
Time Signature: indicates how many beats per bar.
Bar: a small section of music, which groups together beats.
Barlines: divide the stave up into bars.

Time Signatures



The bottom number (value of each beat is simple)
1 = Semibreves (you'll never see this)
2 = Minims
4 = Crotchets
8 = Quavers
16 = Semiquavers

So  **means 4 Crotchet beats per Bar, or:**



Common Time Signatures



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Unit 2: BandLab Sequencing

Add new instrument tracks here.

Rewind, Play, Fast forward and Record can be found here.

BPM of the Metronome can be changed here.

Metronome button: When this is green, the metronome is on.

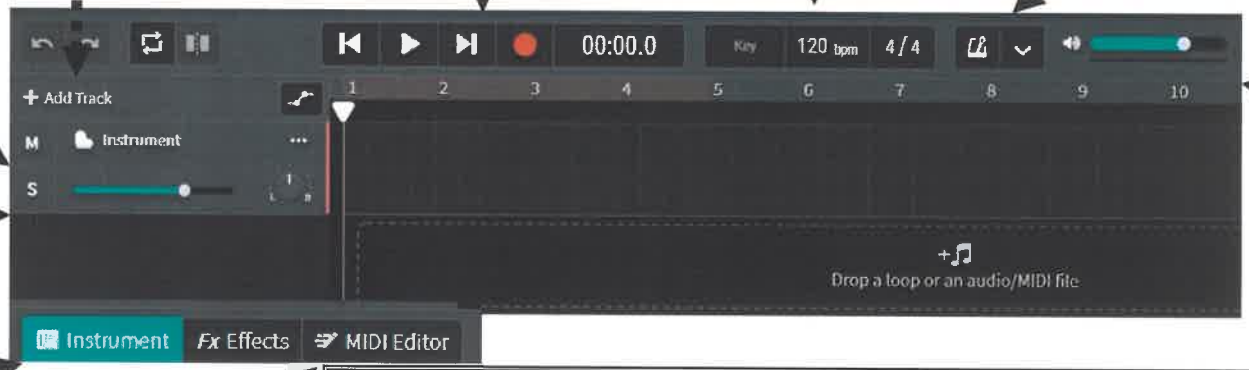
The mute and the solo buttons are next to each track here.

The volume of each track can be adjusted with this slider.

Instrument button: When this is selected, you can see the piano keys on your BandLab project. This is what you use to play and record music in.

The Midi Editor button allows you to edit any music you create which you didn't quite get right. You can change the timing of the notes, the pitch and also delete any unwanted notes too!

Volume: this slider is the volume for the entire project.



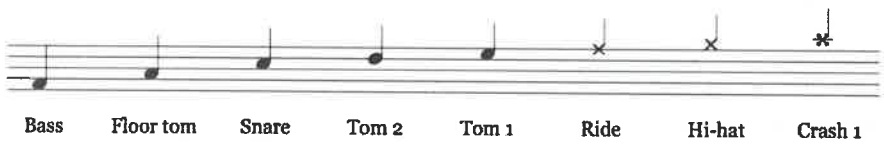
Glossary of Terms

Track: Where you can record an individual instrument.
Metronome: Is a click track which allows you to keep your music in time to a set speed.
BPM: Beats Per Minute. This is how fast the speed of the metronome (and song) is.
Mute: Select this to silence this instrument.
Solo: Select this to only hear this instrument.
Multitracking: Where you layer 2 or more instruments to play together on different tracks of the same project.
Reverb: Can makes the instrument sound like it is in a big room or concert hall. Almost like an echo.
Panning: adjusts which ear in your headphones you hear the instrument out of.
Chords: 2 or more notes played together at the same time.
Bassline: The lowest pitched part of the song. Often played on a bass guitar.
Melody: The tune of the music.
Octave: A series of 8 notes which is the interval between a note e.g. C and the same note higher or lower on the same instrument (the next C up or down the keyboard).

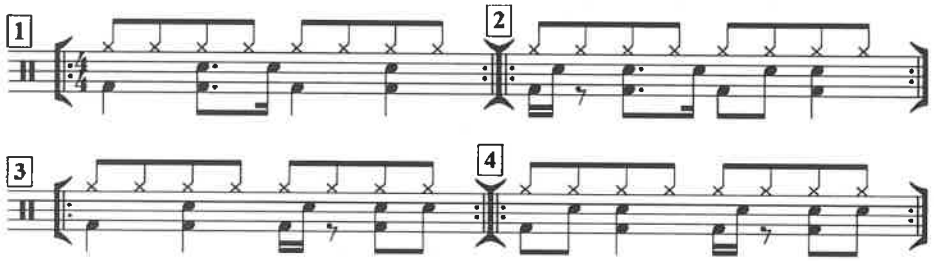
Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Unit 3: Drum Kits

How we write Drum Music.

Each different part of the drum kit has its own position on the stave:



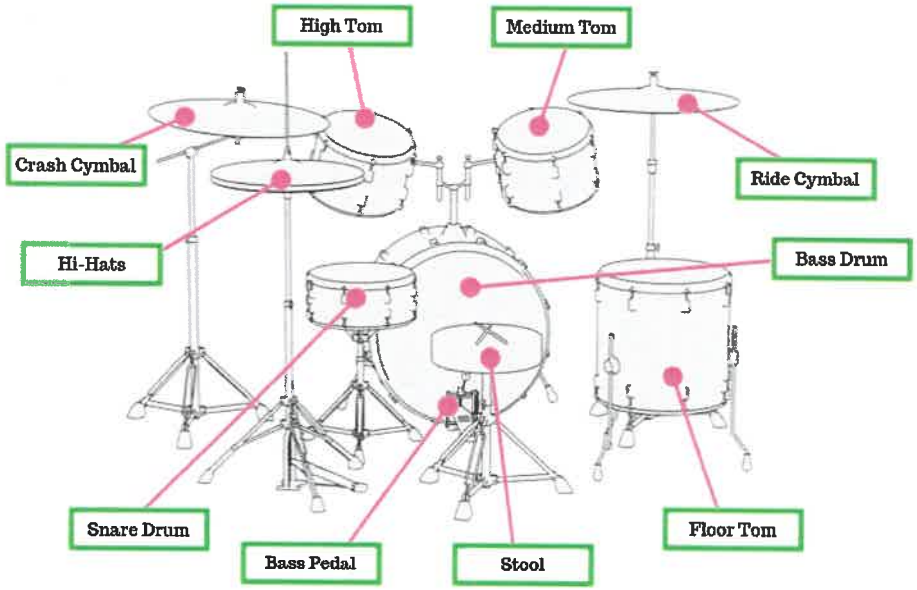
Examples of Drum Beats



Glossary of Terms

Percussion: a type of instrument which has to be struck in order to produce a sound.
Stave: The set of 5 lines on which music is written.
Tempo: The speed of the music.
Beat: The pulse of the music.
Time Signature: indicates how many beats per bar.
Bar: a small section of music, which groups together beats.
Barlines: divide the stave up into bars.
Hi-Hat Pedal: Used to open and close the Hi-Hat cymbals.
Hi Hats: a pair of cymbals which can open and close.

Parts of the Drum Kit



Fantastic Drummers Past and Present.



Ringo Starr



Jonathan Moffett



Travis Barker

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Unit 4 / 5: Ensemble Skills / How Songs Work

Playing in an Ensemble

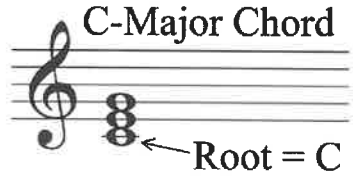
To be successful when playing music in a group, you need to make sure you are practicing correctly:

1. Count in before you start. The counting should be at the speed you are going to play at. The count should be 1, 2, 3, 4.
2. All of the people in your ensemble need to make sure they know when to start playing. Not everyone will necessarily start at the same time.
3. All of the musical parts need to play at the same Tempo all the way through. This will help you stay in time.
4. Keep the music going! If you make a mistake when in a group you cannot expect everyone to stop and start again for you. Keep going!
5. All of the people in your ensemble need to try to have an awareness of what other students are playing in your performance. Only then will you be able to ensure you stay in time with the rest of your group.
6. Plan how you end your performance. Does everyone stop together or do you gradually drop out? How does each individual know when to stop? Do they play their part a certain number of times before stopping?
7. Once you have got it, keep practicing! Just because you managed it once does not mean you will always be able to do it.

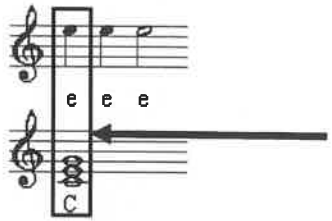
Chords

A chord in music is when you play 2 or more notes at the same time.





More than one stave.



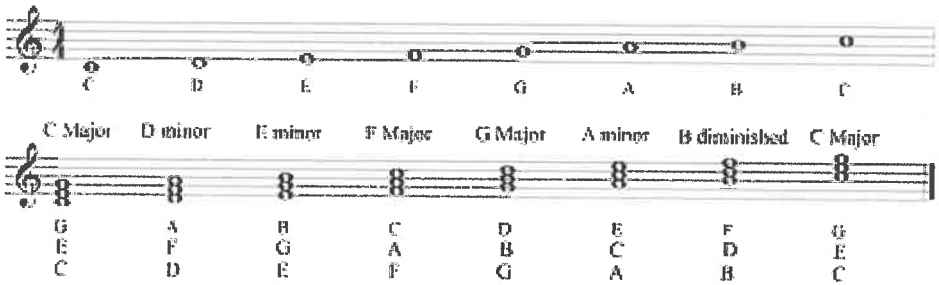
Here there is more than one stave together. There is one musical part per stave.

Whenever the parts are vertically in line with each other they are played at the same time.

Glossary of Terms

Ensemble: A group of people performing together
Chord: Playing 2 or more notes played at the same time
Triad: A chord with 3 notes
Root: The bottom note of a Triad
3rd: The middle note of a Triad
5th: The highest note of a Triad
Stave: The set of 5 lines on which music is written.
Tempo: The speed of a piece of music.
Texture: The layers of the music.
Bassline: The lowest pitched part of the music.

Chords of C Major



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Unit 6: Vocal Skills

Vocal Warm-ups









Outstanding Vocal Performers.



Freddie Mercury
Rock singer



Ella Fitzgerald
Jazz singer



Bobby McFerrin
Versatile soloist



Maria Carey
R&B / pop singer



Michael Buble
Jazz/Pop Singer



Tom Jones
Soul/Pop Singer



Beyonce
R&B Singer

Glossary of Terms

Vocal cords: bands of smooth muscle tissue found in the larynx (voice box).
They create the vibrations that give your voice its sound.
Diaphragm: the muscle at the base of the chest which we use to breath
Modal voice / chest voice: the vocal register used most frequently in speech and singing in most languages
Range: how high and how low you can sing
Diction: the enunciation in speaking or singing.
Soprano: female voice with a high range
Alto: female voice with lower range
Tenor: male voice with high range
Bass: male voice with lower range
Vibrato: rapid, slight variation in the pitch you're singing
Warm ups: vocal exercises to strengthen your voice and get it ready for singing

Where your vocal cords are.

