

#### Home learning activities

Years 7, 8 & 9
Subject
Music
Year Group
7
Unit of work / Knowledge organiser
Notation
Activities
Students are to read through the Knowledge Organiser. Students then need to complete the Notation Task sheet.
Where do you complete the work?
In their study book or on the worksheet.
What to do if you finish the work? (Extension activity)
Listen to the list of music on the Knowledge organiser on Youtube.
These websites might help:
www.musictheory.net www.makingmusicfun.net Theoryworks app

# Notation (Year 7) - Knowledge organisers



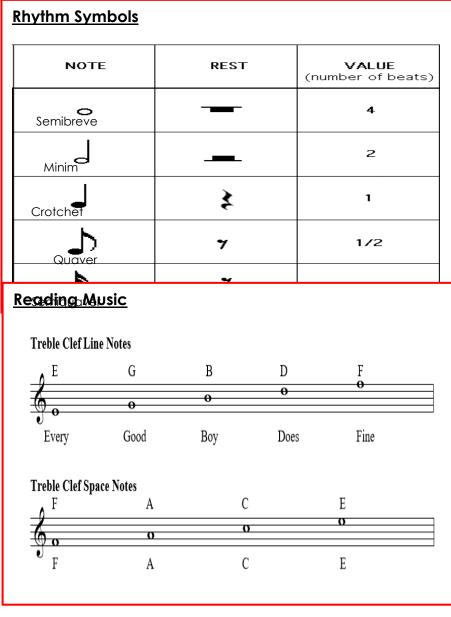
#### **Keywords**

**Rhythm –** Long and short durations over the pulse **Semibreve** – A note that lasts for 4 beats Minim – A note that lasts for 2 beats Crotchet – A note that lasts for 1 beat **Quaver** – A note that lasts for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a beat **Semiguaver** – A note that lasts for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a beat Stave - The five lines that music is written on Programme Music - Music that has an extra-musical meaning. For example, the music could tell a story or be about a picture Major – Happy sounding Minor – Sad sounding Ground Bass - A repeated bass line Syncopation - When the emphasis is on the off-beat **Chord –** When three notes are played at the same time Melody – The tune Harmony - Notes that go above or below the melody which produce pleasing sounds

Graphic scores - A piece of music that is shown in picture.

## **Graphic Scores**

Graphic scores are a form of notation (a way of writing music down) which uses pictures and symbols to represent the music. They are a good form of music as they are an easy way of writing music down and performing from them. However, it is hard for the composer to get exactly what they want from the performer as they are not very accurate.



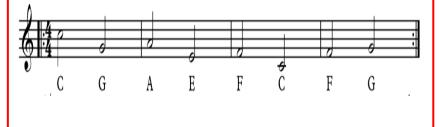


# Programme Music

Programme music is a genre of music where the music has an extra-musical meaning. In other words, it is about something or represents something. This may be a picture, a story, a mood or idea. This music became popular in the Romantic Era (1825-1900), however is still used today in Film Music. This is because the music in the film has to reflect what is happening in the scene. The opposite of programme music is absolute music which is music that has no meaning.

## Ground Bass

This is a bassline in a piece of music that constantly repeats. As it is a bassline it will be the lowest part of the music. It is an example of a harmonic device. An example of this is a piece of music called Pachelbel's Canon.



# <u>Listen to</u>

Saint-Saens – Carnival of the Animals Saint-Saens – Danse Macabre Mussorgsky – Pictures at an Exhibition Mussorgsky – Gates of Kiev Berlioz – Romeo and Juliet Suite Dukas – The Sorceror's apprentice Copland - Rodeo

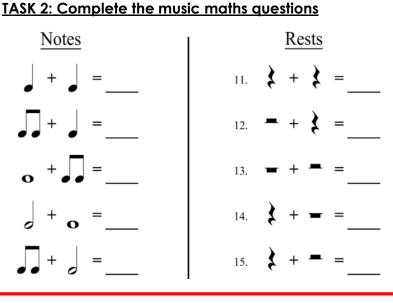


# Year 7 Notation Tasks

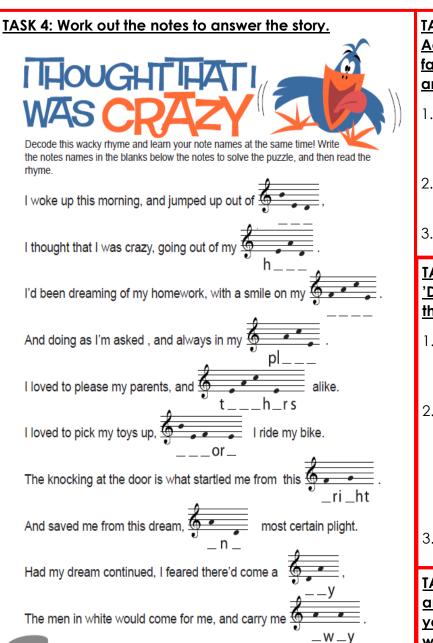
# SMITH'S WOOD



- 1. What is a graphic score?
- 2. What are the problems with graphic scores?
- 3. What is a stave?
- 4. What is the word we use to describe happy sounding music?
- 5. What is a ground bass?
- 6. What is the word for when we play three notes at the same time?
- 7. What is the definition for harmony?



TASK 3: Listen to Carnival of the Animal—The Aquarium on Youtube, Write about why it represents fish?



# TASK 5: Listen to John Adams 'Short Ride in a fast machine' and answer the questions

- 1. What instruments can you hear in the music?
- 2. What does the music remind you of?
- 3. What is the tempo of

#### <u>TASK 6: Listen to Verdi</u> <u>'Dies Irae' and answer</u> <u>the questions</u>

- 1. What instruments can you hear in the music?
- 2. The music is suppose to be scary and about death. What musical features does it use to create this effect?
  3. What is the tempo of



TASK 7: Think of an animal and write what you think the music would sound like for that