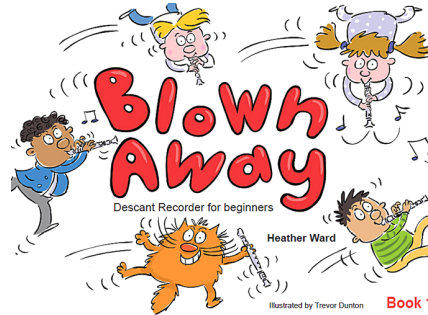


Music Knowledge Organiser

Key Information

1. Put the mouthpiece between your lips and blow very gently.
2. Say 'tu' each time you blow.
3. Make sure you don't cover the top air hole when you blow, or the sound will be stopped.
4. Count 1,2,3,4 before you start.
5. Blow the tune in time to the words.

Year 3 – Recorder



Key Vocabulary

Pulse	the regular heartbeat of the music, the steady beat.
Rhythm	long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse, the steady beat.
Tempo	the speed of the music, fast or slow or in-between
Timbre	all instruments including voices, have a certain sound quality eg the trumpet has a very different sound to the violin
Texture	layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
Structure	every piece of music has a structure eg introduction, verse, chorus ending
Dynamics	how loud or quiet music is.
Pitch	high and low sounds.
Melody	a sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying.
Tune	a melody, especially one which characterises a certain piece of music.
Composition	the action or art of producing a creative piece of music.
Instrument	an object or device for producing musical sounds.
Ensemble	a piece of music performed by a whole cast, choir, or group of instruments.
Performance	an act of performing a dramatic piece of music.

Music Scores

	1-beat note (crotchet)		Half-beat rest – do not play for a half beat (quaver rest)		Time signatures Count 3 beats in every bar
	2-beat note (minim)		1-beat rest – do not play for 1 beat (crotchet rest)		Count 4 beats in every bar
	4-beat note (semibreve)		2-beat rest – do not play for two beats (minim rest)		Count 6 half beats in every bar
	Half-beat note (quaver)		4-beat rest – do not play for 4 beats (semibreve rest)		First time bar Second time bar
	Two half-beat notes together make one beat		Repeat sign – go back to the beginning and play the tune again		Triplet – 3 notes which together make 1 crotchet beat
	A dot at the side of the note makes it half as long again Dotted minim is 3 beats long (2 beats + 1 beat)		Sharp sign – the note a little higher F# is between notes F and G		Tied note sign – joins 2 notes which are the same. Don't play the 2nd note, but hold the 1st note for the total number of beats.
	Dotted crotchet is 1½ beats long (1 beat + ½ beat)		Flat sign – the note a little lower Bb is between notes B and A		Slur sign – joins 2 different notes together. Play the 1st note, then play the next note without 'tonguing', in the same breath, to make it smooth.
	Staccato – a dot under or over a note means stop the sound quickly		Natural sign – cancels out a sharp or flat sign		