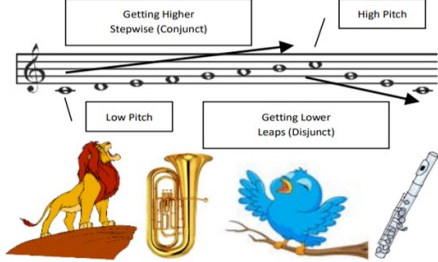


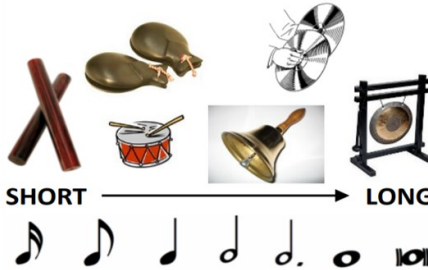


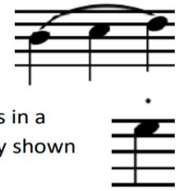
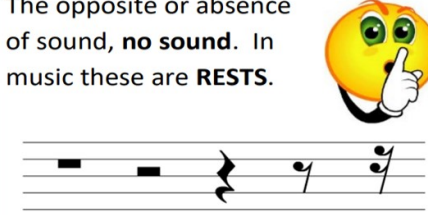







# Knowledge Organiser: Flying High with Holst

A. Pitch	B. Tempo	C. Dynamics	D. Duration
<p>The <b>highness</b> or <b>lowness</b> of a sound.</p> 	<p>The <b>speed</b> of a sound or piece of music.</p> <p><b>FAST:</b> <i>Allegro, Vivace, Presto</i>  <b>SLOW:</b> <i>Andante, Adagio, Lento</i></p> <p><b>GETTING FASTER</b> – <i>Accelerando (accel.)</i>  <b>GETTING SLOWER</b> – <i>Ritardando (rit.)</i> or <i>Rallentando (rall.)</i></p> 	<p>The <b>volume</b> of a sound or piece of music.</p> <p><b>VERY LOUD:</b> <i>Fortissimo (ff)</i>  <b>LOUD:</b> <i>Forte (f)</i>  <b>QUITE LOUD:</b> <i>Mezzo Forte (mf)</i>  <b>QUITE SOFT:</b> <i>Mezzo Piano (mp)</i>  <b>SOFT:</b> <i>Piano (p)</i>  <b>VERY SOFT:</b> <i>Pianissimo (pp)</i></p> <p><b>GETTING LOUDER:</b> <i>Crescendo (cresc.)</i>  <b>GETTING SOFTER:</b> <i>Diminuendo (dim.)</i></p> 	<p>The <b>length</b> of a sound.</p> 
E. Texture	F. Timbre or Sonority	G. Articulation	H. Silence
<p>How much sound we hear.</p> <p><b>THIN TEXTURE:</b> (<i>sparse/solo</i>) – small amount of instruments or melodies.</p>  <p><b>THICK TEXTURE:</b> (<i>dense/layered</i>) – lots of instruments or melodies.</p>	<p>Describes the <b>unique sound or tone quality</b> of different instruments voices or sounds.</p>  <p><i>Velvety, Screechy, Throaty, Rattling, Mellow, Chirpy, Brassy, Sharp, Heavy, Buzzing, Crisp, Metallic, Wooden etc.</i></p>	<p>How individual notes or sounds are <b>played/techniques</b>.</p> <p><b>LEGATO</b> – playing notes in a long, smooth way shown by a <b>SLUR</b>.</p> <p><b>STACCATO</b> – playing notes in a short, detached, spiky way shown by a <b>DOT</b>.</p> 	<p>The opposite or absence of sound, <b>no sound</b>. In music these are <b>RESTS</b>.</p> 
I. Notation		J. How Music Works	

Note Name	Note Symbol	Note Value
Semibreve		4 beats
Minim		2 beats
Crotchet		1 beat
Quaver		½ of a beat
Pair of Quavers		2 x ½ beats = 1

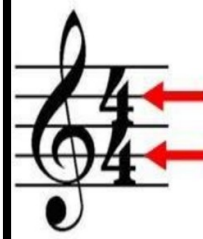
**PULSE** – A regular **BEAT** that is felt throughout much music. Certain beats of the pulse can be emphasised to establish regular pulse patterns e.g.

1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4 = a 4-beat pulse  
 1 2 3, 1 2 3 = a 3-beat pulse (often called a **WALTZ**)  
 1 2, 1 2, 1 2 = a 2-beat pulse (often called a **MARCH**)

**RHYTHM** – A series of sounds or notes of different lengths that create a pattern. A rhythm usually fits with a regular pulse.

A **TIME SIGNATURE** tells us how many beats (and what type of beats) there are in each **BAR** of music and is made up of two numbers at the beginning of a piece of music.



Top Number = **HOW MANY BEATS**

Bottom Number = **TYPE OF BEAT**



# Knowledge Organiser: Flying High with Holst

## A. Key Words, Terms and Facts about the Orchestra

**ORCHESTRA** – A large **ENSEMBLE** (group of musicians) of performers on various musical instruments who play music together. No set numbers of performers although a **SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA** (a large orchestra) can have between **80-100+** performers. Famous orchestras include: **THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**, **THE BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA** and the **HALLÉ ORCHESTRA** (Manchester).

**CONDUCTOR** – Leads the orchestra with a **BATON** (white 'stick') and hand signals. Stands at the front so they can be seen by all performers. Sets the **TEMPO** and **BEATS TIME**. Brings different instruments 'in and out' when it is their turn to play. Keeps the performers together. Takes charge in rehearsals. In ultimate control of the performance of the music, adjusting **DYNAMICS**, **TEMPO**, and mood.

**FAMILIES/SECTIONS** – Instruments of the orchestra can be divided into 4 families or sections: **STRINGS**, **WOODWIND**, **BRASS** and **PERCUSSION**.

**TUNING UP** – Before the orchestra rehearses or plays, all instruments need to be **IN TUNE** with each other.

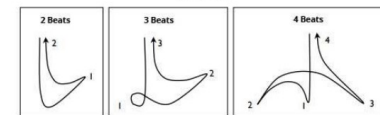
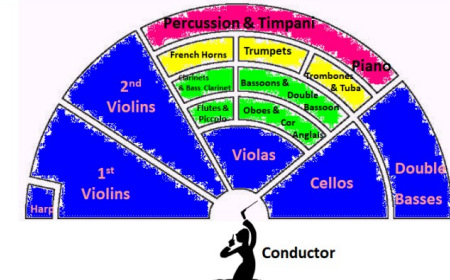
The **OBOE** always sounds the note '**A**' which all other instruments **TUNE** to.

**SONORITY** (also called **TIMBRE**) – Describes the **UNIQUE SOUND OR TONE QUALITY** of different instruments and the way we can identify orchestral instruments as being distinct from each other – Sonority can be described by many different words including – **velvety, screechy, throaty, rattling, mellow, chirpy, brassy, sharp, heavy, buzzing, crisp, metallic, wooden etc.**

**PITCH** – The **HIGHNESS** or **LOWNESS** of a sound, a musical instrument or musical note (**high/low, getting higher/lower, step/leap**).



## B. The Layout of the Orchestra and Famous Conductors

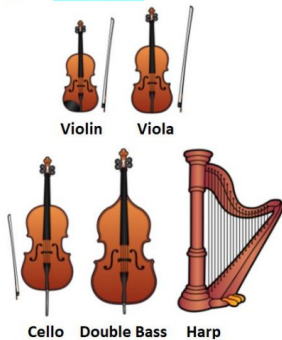


## C. Strings Section/Family

Largest section of the orchestra who sit at the front, directly in front of the conductor.

Usually played with a **BOW (ARCO)**, (not the **HARP**) but can be **PLUCKED (PIZZICATO)**.

**VIOLINS** split into two groups: **1st VIOLINS** (often have the main **MELODY** of the piece of music) and **2nd VIOLINS**.



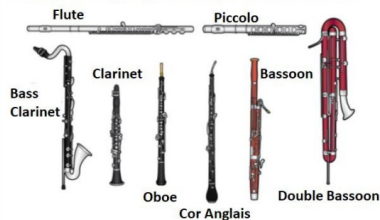
## D. Woodwind Section/Family

Originally (and some still are) made from wood (some now metal and plastic). All are **BLOWN**.

**FLUTES**: Flute and Piccolo – air blown over hole.

**SINGLE REED** (small piece of bamboo in the mouthpiece): Clarinet, Bass Clarinet & Saxophone (not traditionally in the orchestra, but some modern composers have used it)

**DOUBLE REED** (two reeds in the mouthpiece): Oboe, Cor Anglais, Bassoon, Double Bassoon.

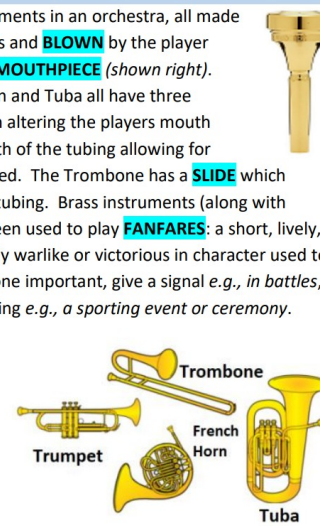


## E. Brass Section/Family

Four types of brass instruments in an orchestra, all made from metal – usually brass and **BLOWN** by the player 'buzzing their lips' into a **MOUTHPIECE** (shown right).

The Trumpet, French Horn and Tuba all have three **VALVES** which, along with altering the players mouth positions, adjust the length of the tubing allowing for different notes to be played. The Trombone has a **SLIDE** which adjusts the length of the tubing. Brass instruments (along with Percussion) have often been used to play **FANFARES**: a short, lively, loud piece of music usually warlike or victorious in character used to mark the arrival of someone important, give a signal e.g., in battles, of the opening of something e.g., a sporting event or ceremony. Fanfares often use notes of the

**HARMONIC SERIES** – a limited range of notes played by **BUGLES** (smaller trumpets with no valves) and valveless trumpets.



## F. Percussion Section/Family

Always located at the very back of the orchestra (due to their very loud sounds!). Large number of instruments which produce their sound then **hit, struck, scraped, or shaken**.

**TUNED PERCUSSION** (able to play different pitches/notes)

**UNTUNED PERCUSSION** (only able to produce 'sounds').

