



# Year 3—Music—Knowledge Organiser

# The Orchestra

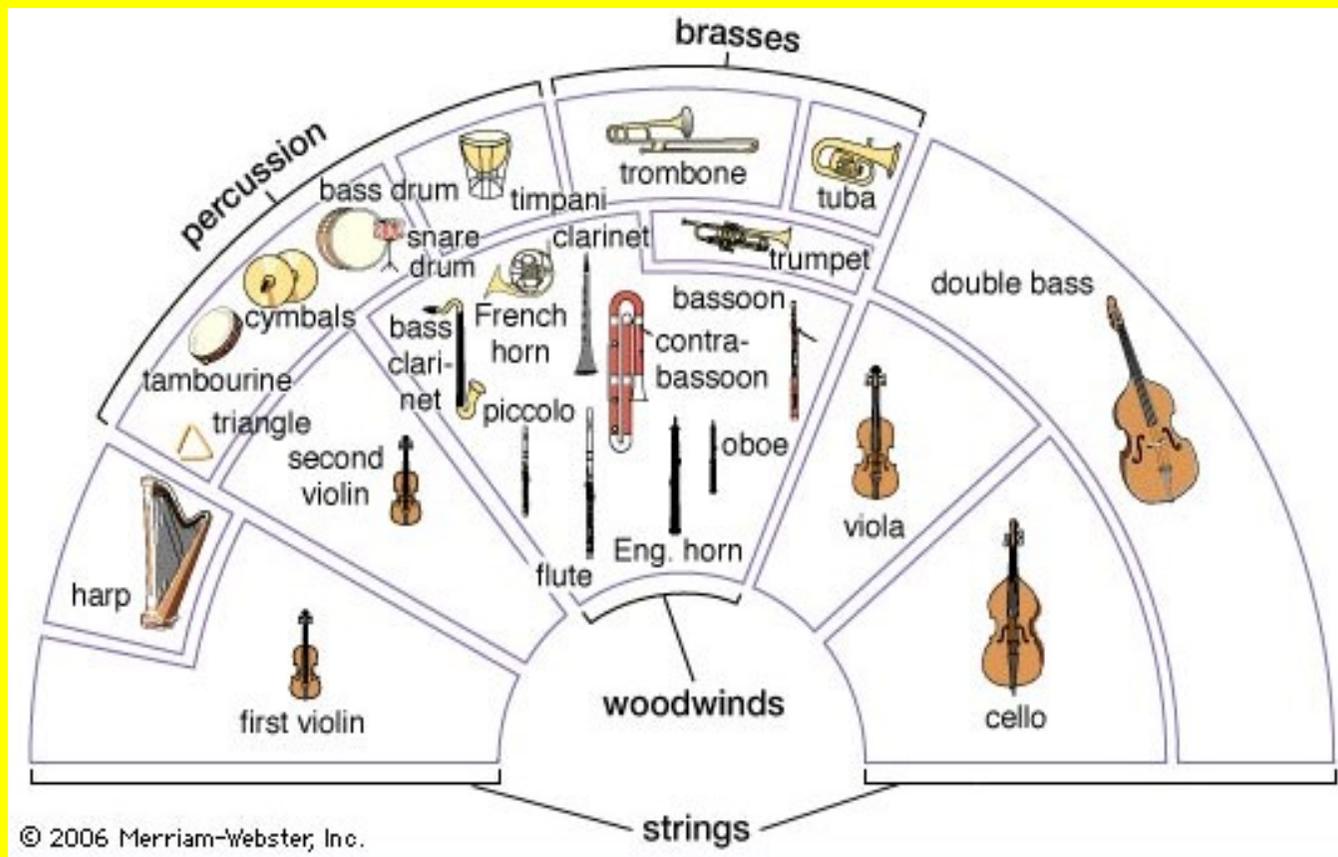
The orchestra is made up of different instruments. That belong to different instrument 'families'.

- Woodwind
- Strings
- Brass
- Percussion

The conductor will stand at the front of the Orchestra and direct them. He helps them keep time, play faster or slower and also play quietly or loudly.

## Key Vocabulary

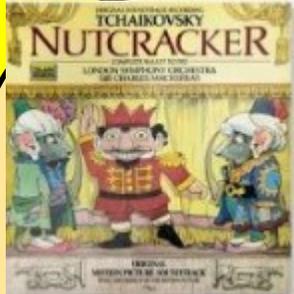
<b>Orchestra</b>	A group of musicians playing different instruments.
<b>Conductor</b>	Leader of the orchestra. Leads dynamics and speed.
<b>Pitch</b>	The highness or lowness of a sound
<b>Rhythm</b>	A regular pattern of sound
<b>Crochet</b>	A note that is one beat long.
<b>Quaver</b>	A half beat note (Paired quaver) two quavers joined.



<b>Improvise</b>	Make up music as you go along.
<b>Dynamics</b>	Loudness and softness (Volume) of the music.
<b>Allegro</b>	Music played at a brisk speed.
<b>Adagio</b>	Music performed at a slower speed.
<b>Tempo</b>	The speed of the music.
<b>Unison</b>	Playing the same note or complementary notes.



## Key music to listen to.



### 'The Nutcracker' by Pyotr, Ilyrich Tchaikovsky

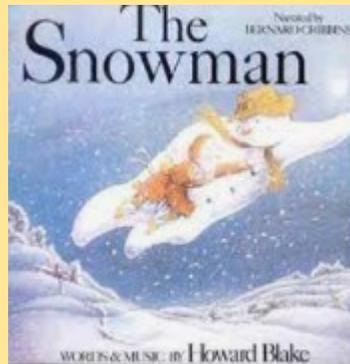
What instruments can you hear?

How does the music change?

### 'The Snowman' - composed by Howard Blake.

Close your eyes? What pictures does this music help you see?

What instruments can you hear?



### 'Carnival of the animals' by Saint-Saens.

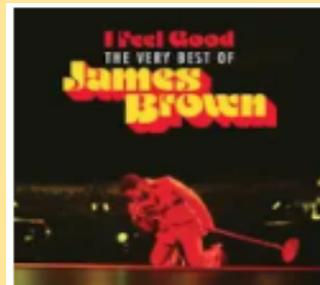
What animals can you see when you hear the music?

What instruments can you hear?

### 'I feel good' by James Brown

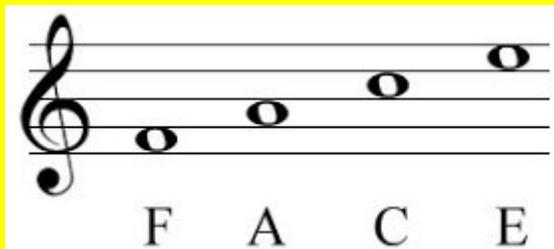
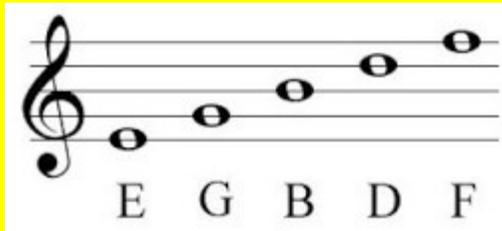
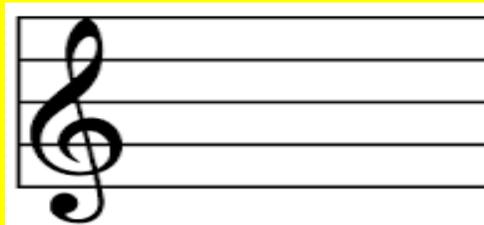
Can you feel the beat? Clap along!

Can you hear the Question and Response sections?



Pyotr (Peter) Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in Russia in 1840. He learnt to play the piano at a young age and by 9, could read music as well as his music teacher.

He wrote lots of pieces of music that told stories and music. He was most famous for writing music for various ballets. These include **The Nutcracker**, **Swan Lake** and **Sleeping Beauty**. The time when he was writing music, was called **The Romantic Period**.



## Reading music

**The Staff** is made of five lines and 4 spaces. It is like a ladder. The notes at the bottom of the ladder are the lowest, the ones at the top of the ladder are the highest.

The symbol at the start is the **treble clef**. This helps us name each note.  
**A B C D E F.**