



Highsted Knowledge Organiser

Year 7 Terms 3 & 4: Music

What I need to know

The layout of the keyboard
 Placement of the hand – finger numbering system
 Reading treble clef notation – pitch & rhythm combined to make a melody

Key Vocabulary

Pitch	The element of music concerned with the different notes (high & low)
Treble clef	At the beginning of the staff – tells you the notes are higher in pitch & on the right-hand side of the keyboard
Sharp	Often a black note just higher than the original letter name
Flat	Often a black note just lower than the original letter name
Semitone	The smallest distance between 2 notes
Melodic shape	Descending / falling / Ascending / rising / Mountain / valley / Static
Conjunct	Moving by step to notes next door, either side
Disjunct	Moving by leap, not moving to the note next door, jumping over notes
Staff/Staff	The 5 lines music is written on
Octave	The gap between a note and the note with the same name immediately above or below
Leger Lines	Notes that are higher or lower than the notes in the staff require leger lines (extensions of the staff)

Student reference point

Leading on from learning about notated rhythm, if we add pitches to notated rhythms we have a tune – (different note letters with different note lengths)

KEYBOARD SKILLS

A. Layout of a Keyboard/Piano

A piano or keyboard is laid out with **WHITE KEYS** and **Black Keys** (see section G). C is to the left of the two Black Keys and the notes continue to G then they go back to A again. Notes with the same letter name/pitch are said to be an **OCTAVE** apart. **MIDDLE C** is normally in the centre of a piano keyboard.

D. Keyboard Functions

E. Left Hand/Right Hand (1-5)

Exploring Treble Clef Reading and Notation

B. Treble Clef & Treble Clef Notation

A **STAVE** or **STAFF** is the name given to the five lines where musical notes are written. The position of notes on the staff or staff shows their **PITCH** (how high or low a note is). The **TREBLE CLEF** is a symbol used to show high-pitched notes on the staff and is usually used for the right hand on a piano or keyboard to play the **MELODY** and also used by high pitched instruments such as the flute and violin. The staff or staff is made up of 5 **LINES** and 4 **SPACES**.

Every Green Bus Drives Fast. Notes in the SPACES spell "FACE"

Notes from **MIDDLE C** going up in pitch (all of the white notes) are called a **SCALE**.

C. Keyboard Chords

C Major

G Major

F Major

A Minor

Play one – Miss one – play one – miss one – play one

F. Black Keys and Sharps and Flats

There are five different black notes or keys on a piano or keyboard. They occur in groups of two and three right up the keyboard in different pitches. Each one can be a **SHARP** or a **FLAT**. The # symbol means a **SHARP** which raises the pitch by a semitone (e.g. C# is higher in pitch (to the right) than C). The b symbol means a **FLAT** which lowers the pitch by a semitone (e.g. Bb is lower in pitch (to the left) than B). Each black key has 2 names – C# is the same as Db – there's just two different ways of looking at it! Remember, black notes or keys that are to the **RIGHT** of a white note are called **SHARPS** and black notes to the **LEFT** of a white note are called **FLATS**.

Challenge question

Can you play one of the more challenging tunes – remember accuracy of pitch (i.e. playing the right note letters in the right order) combined with the right rhythm - each note lasts the length of time it should.

Practise on a virtual piano

<https://www.musicca.com/piano?fbclid=IwAR1Rw6U68h4U2SHbrpfY3lahTAnh6DVvzRhslwAb9NVqVqC-YTCOVvFR8k>

Suggested watching

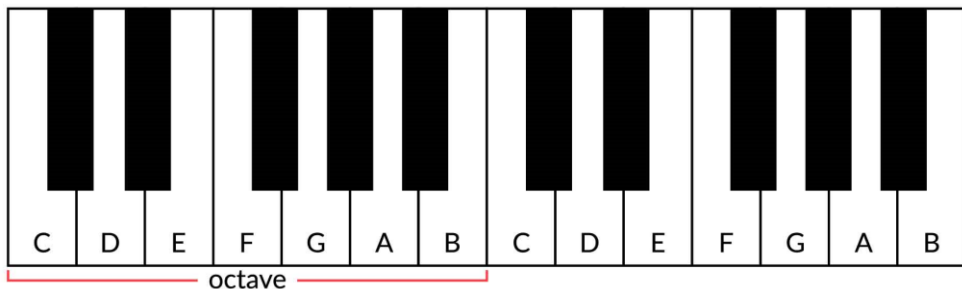
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F7PNbqeXo14>

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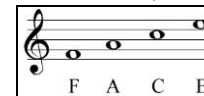
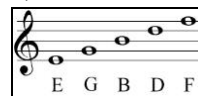


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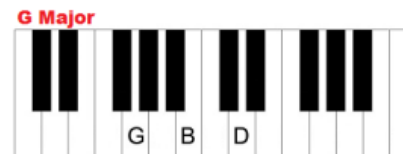
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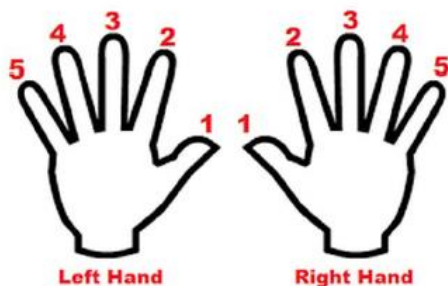


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