



Knowledge Organiser: Carnival of the Animals

Topic Background

Saint-Saëns composed the 14 pieces of 'Carnival of the Animals' as a joke, little did he know how famous the pieces were to become. These very clever pieces of music (or movements as they are also known), each use musical tools to help paint the picture of very different creatures, from the slow, plodding elephant to the mystical fish.



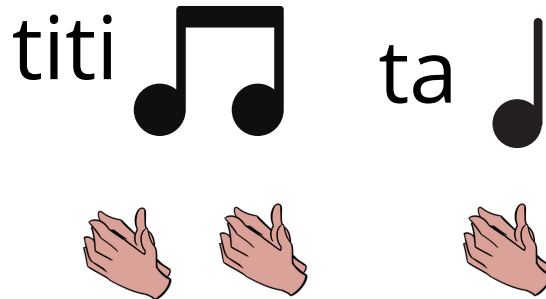
Listening Pieces

Carnival of the Animals, Saint-Saens, 1886:

- No. 1 Introduction et marche royale du lion
- No. 2 Poules et coqs
- No. 5 L'Éléphant
- No. 6 Kangourous
- No. 8 Personages à longues oreilles
- No. 9 Le Coucou au fond des bois
- No. 10 Volière
- No. 13 Le Cygne



Musical Knowledge



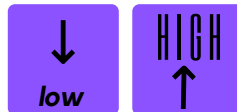
Titi (officially paired quavers) and ta (officially a crotchet) indicate the duration of a note in music. They take up the same amount of space when we say, sing or play them.

They both equal one beat.

tempo



pitch



dynamics

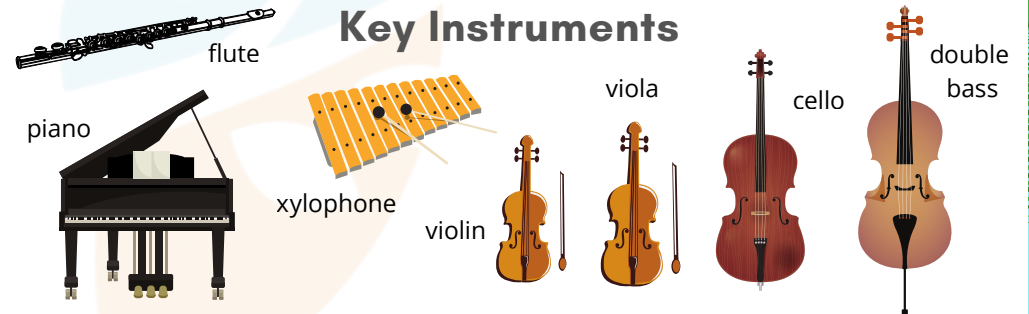


stave



When musicians write down music they use five lines to show how high or low a note is in pitch. The five lines are called the stave.

Key Instruments



Key Vocabulary

chorus: the most repeated bit of a song with the main idea of what the song is about

compose: to write or create music

dynamics: how loud or quiet a sound is

instrument: an object created to make musical sounds

note: a symbol used to write down a musical sound

pitch: how high or low a sound is

pulse: the heartbeat of the music

repeat: do the same thing again

rhythm: patterns of sound consisting of shorter and longer notes

soundscape: sound effects or music composed to a given theme

stave: the five lines that notes are placed on to indicate pitch

tempo: how fast or slow the music is

verse: the lyrics that help to tell the story of the song

