



Knowledge Organiser: Y3 Glockenspiel

Musical Knowledge



forte
loud



piano
quiet



We write music on the five lines called the **stave**.

treble clef



C (low), E, G, B are line notes.

D, F, A and C (high) are space notes.

Notation

4 beat semibreve:
'lo-o-o-ng'



2 beat minim:
'lo-ng'



1 beat crotchet:
'short'



two ½ beat
paired quavers:
'shor-ter'



adagio
slow



andante
walking



allegro
fast



Listening Pieces

- An American in Paris, George Gershwin, 1928



Key Vocabulary

adagio: slow tempo

allegro: fast tempo

audience: people who listen to or watch a performance

bar: segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats

bar line: separates each bar according to the time signature

crotchet: a note worth one beat, represented by a stem with a solid dot

crotchet rest: a silent note worth one beat

duration: how long or short a sound or silence is

dynamics: how loud or quiet a sound is

ensemble: a group of performers

fortissimo: very loud

glissando: a continuous slide upwards or downwards between notes

melody: the tune of the music made up of high and low pitches

minim: a 2 beat note

paired quavers: two 1/2 beat notes

percussion: a musical instrument that is played by shaking, striking or scraping

performance: an act of performing a song or piece of music

pianissimo: very quiet

pitch: how high or low a sound is

semibreve: a four beat note

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

tempo: how fast or slow the music is

time signature: tells us how many beats are in each bar and which note value is to be given one beat

treble clef: a symbol located at the beginning of a staff line used to indicate which pitch should be played. Instruments that use the treble clef include glockenspiel, flute, clarinet, trumpet, recorder, violin.