

Dynamics: Volume of the music

Symbols and Italian terms are used to describe how a piece of music should be played.



Crescendo
Becoming gradually louder

ff **Fortissimo**
Very loud

f Forte
Lloyd

mf Mezzoforte
Moderately loud

mp Mezzopiano
Moderately soft













p **Piano**
Soft

pp **Pianissimo**
Very soft

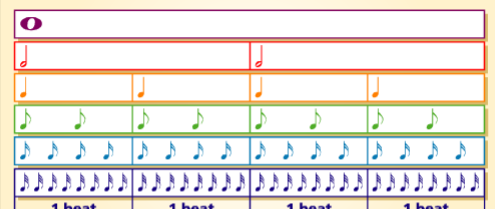
Decrescendo
Becoming gradually softer



Rhythm: Organisation of note values

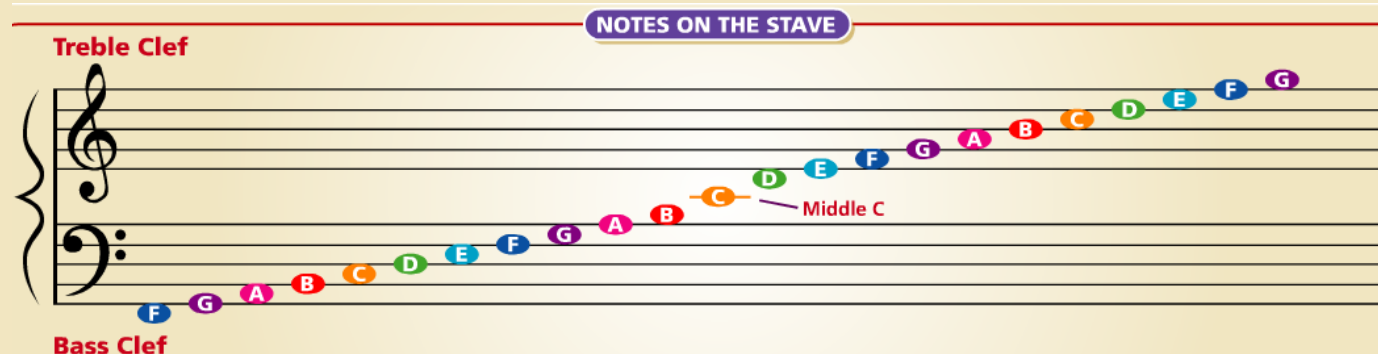
NOTE	NAME	LENGTH	REST
	Semibreve	4 beats	
	Minim	2 beats	
	Crotchet	1 beat	
	Quaver	$\frac{1}{2}$ beat	
	Semiquaver	$\frac{1}{4}$ beat	
	Demisemiquaver	$\frac{1}{8}$ beat	

UNDERSTANDING NOTES



Year 6 Induction to **MUSIC**

Pitch – notes that can be high or low. This is how they look on a staff.



Instruments of the Orchestra. They are sorted into 4 families: Strings, Woodwind, Brass and Percussion.

Timbre: Sound quality of an instrument

Compare the different tones of each instrument to the tones on the colour wheel. Because each musical instrument is made of a different material, none sounds the same.

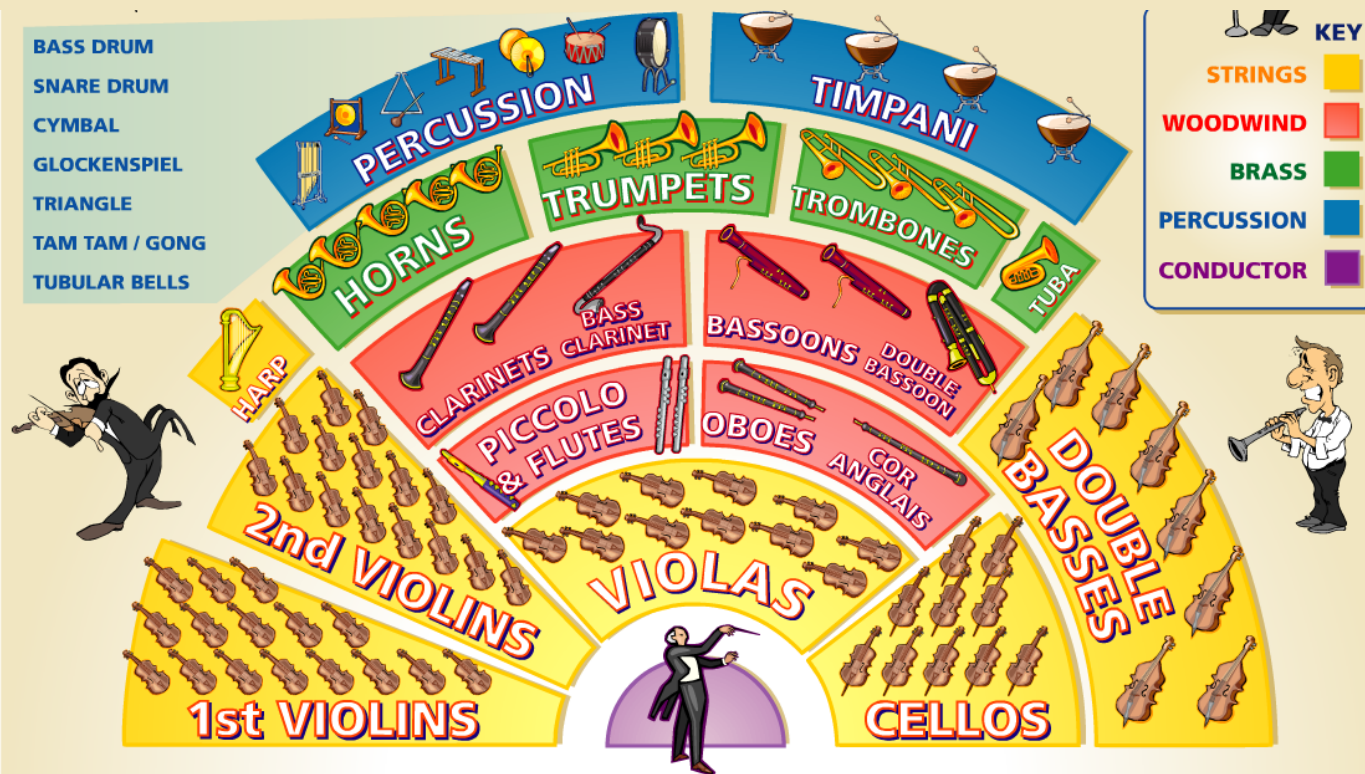


REMEMBER!

The difference between a note on a violin and the same note played on a clarinet at the same pitch and volume, is the difference in tone-colour or timbre. This is caused by how an instrument is made and the material of which it is made.

Tempo: The pace of a piece

Lento	Slowly	
Largo	Slow and stately	
Adagio	Leisurely	
Andante	At a walking pace	
Allegro	Fast	
Vivace	Lively	
Presto	Very quickly	



Label these notes on the staff:



Label these symbols (more difficult):

Allegro Moderato

1 Work out how many beats each of these are worth in total. The first two have been done for you.

a.) + = <input type="text" value="5"/>	b.) + + = <input type="text" value="2"/>
c.) - = <input type="text"/>	d.) + - = <input type="text"/>
e.) + + = <input type="text"/>	f.) + + + = <input type="text"/>
g.) + - = <input type="text"/>	h.) - - = <input type="text"/>

Name: _____

Match the symbol to the Italian word and its meaning:

	<input type="text" value="Pianissimo"/>	<input type="text" value="Soft"/>
	<input type="text" value="Decrescendo"/>	<input type="text" value="Loud"/>
	<input type="text" value="Forte"/>	<input type="text" value="Very Soft"/>
	<input type="text" value="Piano"/>	<input type="text" value="Moderately loud"/>
	<input type="text" value="Fortissimo"/>	<input type="text" value="Gradually louder"/>
	<input type="text" value="Mezzopiano"/>	<input type="text" value="Moderately soft"/>
	<input type="text" value="Mezzoforte"/>	<input type="text" value="Gradually quieter"/>
	<input type="text" value="Crescendo"/>	<input type="text" value="Very loud"/>

Label the diagrams and answer the questions using the words provided below. Then colour the diagrams.

Trombone	French Horn
Bell	Slide
Three	Mouth piece
Trumpet	Metal
Valves	Tuba
Blowing	Trumpet
Trombone	

1= 2= 3= 4=

1 The pictures above are of _____ and _____

2 This silhouette is of a

3 Unscramble this word: UMTPTRE _____

4 There are _____ valves on a trumpet.

5 The trumpet, trombone, tuba and french horn are made from _____

6 This silhouette is of a

7 You play a brass instrument by _____ raspberries through it.

8 Unscramble this word: BTMETONOR _____

Label the diagrams and answer the questions using the words provided below. Then colour the diagrams.

Pizzicato	Spike
Scroll	Tuning pegs
S-holes	Bridge
Tail piece	Viola
Four	Wood
Violin	Neck
Harp	Bow
Arco	Cello
Cello	Double bass
Double bass	Violin

= 2= 3= 4=

= 6= 7= 8=

1 The pictures above are of a _____ and a _____

2 If you play a stringed instrument with a bow it is called _____

3 When a stringed instrument is plucked it is called _____

4 A stringed instrument is made of _____

5 This is a silhouette of a

6 There are _____ strings on a violin, _____ and _____

7 Unscramble the word: INLVOI _____

Fill in the blanks with the words from the box below. Colour the instruments and then shade the boxes with a colour that suits the tone quality of the instruments.

Clear	Reed	Trumpet	Low
Bow	Clarinet	Tone	
Wood	Drum	Percussion	
Voice	Hit	Violin	

The piano is a _____ instrument. Its pitch ranges from high to _____.

The _____ is a high-pitched brass instrument. Its tone quality is bright and _____.

A _____ is made by tightening a skin over a shell. It is usually _____ by drum sticks to create a hard, crisp sound.

A _____ is made from _____ and is hollow. When played with a _____ the violin creates a smooth, mellow sound.

The _____ is usually made of wood and has a single _____ as part of its mouth piece.

Each _____ sounds different and has a completely different _____ quality.