

# Knowledge Organiser



### **Knowledge Organiser Key Stage 3**

**Subject:** MUSIC **Year:** 7 **Topic Title:** ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

## Lesson 4 – Elements of Music – Pitch Notation

#### **Key Facts from this lesson**

**Pitch** describes how high or low a note is. A violin is an example of a high-pitched instrument, and the double bass is an example of a low-pitched instrument. Typically, larger instruments will be lower in pitch, and smaller instruments will be higher.

#### Reading notation

We read notation like a book, left to right. The higher up the stave, the higher the pitch of the note.

#### Key words and definitions from this lesson:

- ★ **Pitch** Pitch describes how high or low a note is
- **★ Score –** How music notation is written down
- ★ Stave Five lines which represent pitch in music notation
- ★ Clef A symbol at the beginning of a stave indicating where the pitches are positioned
- ★ Treble Clef A clef where 'E' is the pitch on the bottom line

#### Diagrams/ Maps/ illustration to help with learning

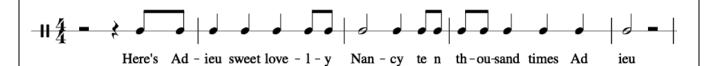
#### **Treble Clef Notation**



The clef at the beginning of a piece of music tells us where each pitch is positioned on the stave. This is the treble clef

This is a ledger line. They are found below or above the stave. It extends the stave so that we can write pitches lower or higher than within the stave

## Adieu Sweet Lovely Nancy (Rhythm)



#### **Adieu Sweet Lovely Nancy (Pitched)**



#### Potential misconceptions to avoid / errors students often make

The order of the pitches will **always** be the same. Rising in pitch this is: A,B,C,D,E,F,G The musical alphabet goes from A-G and the repeats at A.