

# Knowledge Organiser: The Senses



## Topic Background

Our senses allow us to observe and understand the world around us. There are five main ways we can do this: through sight (with our eyes), touch (with our fingers), smell (with our nose), taste (with our tongue) and hearing (with our ears).

The senses of sight and hearing are especially important in music so that we can sing and play in time with each other and follow a conductor or notation.

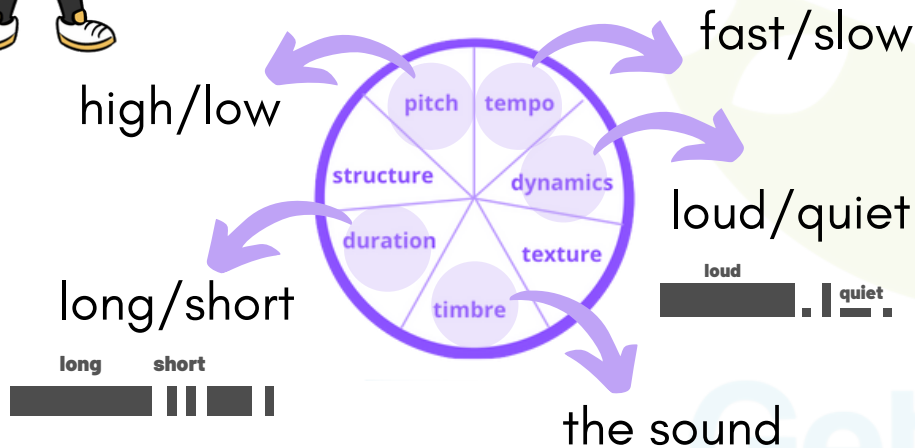


## Listening Pieces

- Andrea Bocelli, Ave Maria, 1996
- Samuel Barber, Adagio for Strings, 1936

## Musical Knowledge

The inter-related dimensions can be written down using graphic notation (images, symbols).






## Classroom Instruments






## Key Vocabulary

- conductor:** the leader of the orchestra, letting the musicians know when and how to play
- dynamics:** how loud or quiet a sound is
- length:** how long or short a sound or silence is
- notes:** a symbol used to write down a musical sound
- pitch:** how high or low a sound is
- pulse:** the heartbeat of the music
- rest:** a silent note in music
- rhythm:** patterns of sound consisting of shorter and longer notes
- sound:** what an instrument, voice or found sound sounds like e.g. twinkly, crunching
- tempo:** how fast or slow the music is
- voice:** the production of sound from the vocal chords

rhythms can be written down using words and images

		
titi	ta	shh

		
smel-ly	socks	shh

