

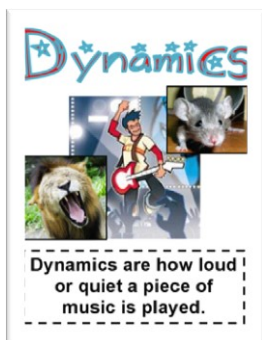
THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC WORDSEARCH I



- A. Find the missing words to the 8 statements below regarding the **ELEMENTS OF MUSIC** from the word search grid.

R	S	T	D	E	C	R	E	S	C	E	N	D	O	O
E	O	H	S	H	O	R	T	E	N	B	E	C	S	M
S	N	E	A	H	E	L	E	E	P	L	E	T	I	S
T	O	Q	E	R	T	A	Z	S	X	E	D	I	L	T
S	R	U	V	R	T	P	Y	V	C	T	W	I	E	A
I	I	L	O	D	T	I	M	B	R	E	U	N	N	C
C	T	O	P	E	W	T	C	A	N	E	N	R	C	C
D	Y	N	A	M	I	C	S	U	C	T	I	D	E	A
U	L	G	M	H	T	H	I	N	L	H	E	R	O	T
R	K	E	U	O	S	R	H	E	T	A	H	C	A	O
A	B	J	G	K	W	W	E	W	R	O	T	R	E	D
T	R	N	X	A	O	H	L	B	A	S	S	I	S	R
I	O	W	Z	N	T	O	I	L	L	N	I	S	O	O
O	F	T	E	M	P	O	W	F	I	E	H	T	H	N
N	O	D	I	M	I	N	U	E	N	D	O	I	S	W

- _____ describes the *highness* or *lowness* of a sound. Higher sounds are written down using the _____ clef, whereas lower sounds are written down using the _____ clef.
- The speed of a piece of music is called its _____.
- If all of the instruments of an orchestra, band or pop group are playing at the same time, then the _____ of the music can be described as _____. If only one instrument, or a few instruments are playing, then this can be described as _____.
- _____ is the opposite of sound or no sound. In music, when performers are not playing or singing, this is written down using _____.
- The musical word describing the *volume* of a sound or piece of music is called _____. Getting gradually louder in music is called a _____ and getting gradually softer in music called either a _____ or a _____.
- The *length* of a sound or musical note is described as _____. The length of some sounds or notes can be _____ and others _____.
- Each instrument has its own *tone quality*. The two words which can be used to describe *how* an instrument sounds *e.g. woody, metallic, stringy* are _____ and _____.
- _____ describes how individual notes are played or performed. Notes which are performed smoothly can be described as _____ and notes which are performed detached or spikily can be described as _____.



B. Design a poster for one of the **ELEMENTS OF MUSIC** suitable for a Year 6 student choosing from those given on page 1. The example on the left shows a very simple example of **DYNAMICS**, but see if you can produce something, using pictures or illustrations, a bit more detailed perhaps giving some *Italian musical terms* if you can. This **DYNAMICS** poster could be improved by adding some musical symbols which are used when describing **DYNAMICS** – *pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff and cresc. and dim.*, together with their meanings.

C. The following storyboard shows a character exploring a “Haunted Castle”. For each scene, describe what is going on and the action within the scene, then choose at **LEAST TWO** of the **ELEMENTS OF MUSIC** and describe how you would create an effective musical soundtrack to accompany each scene.

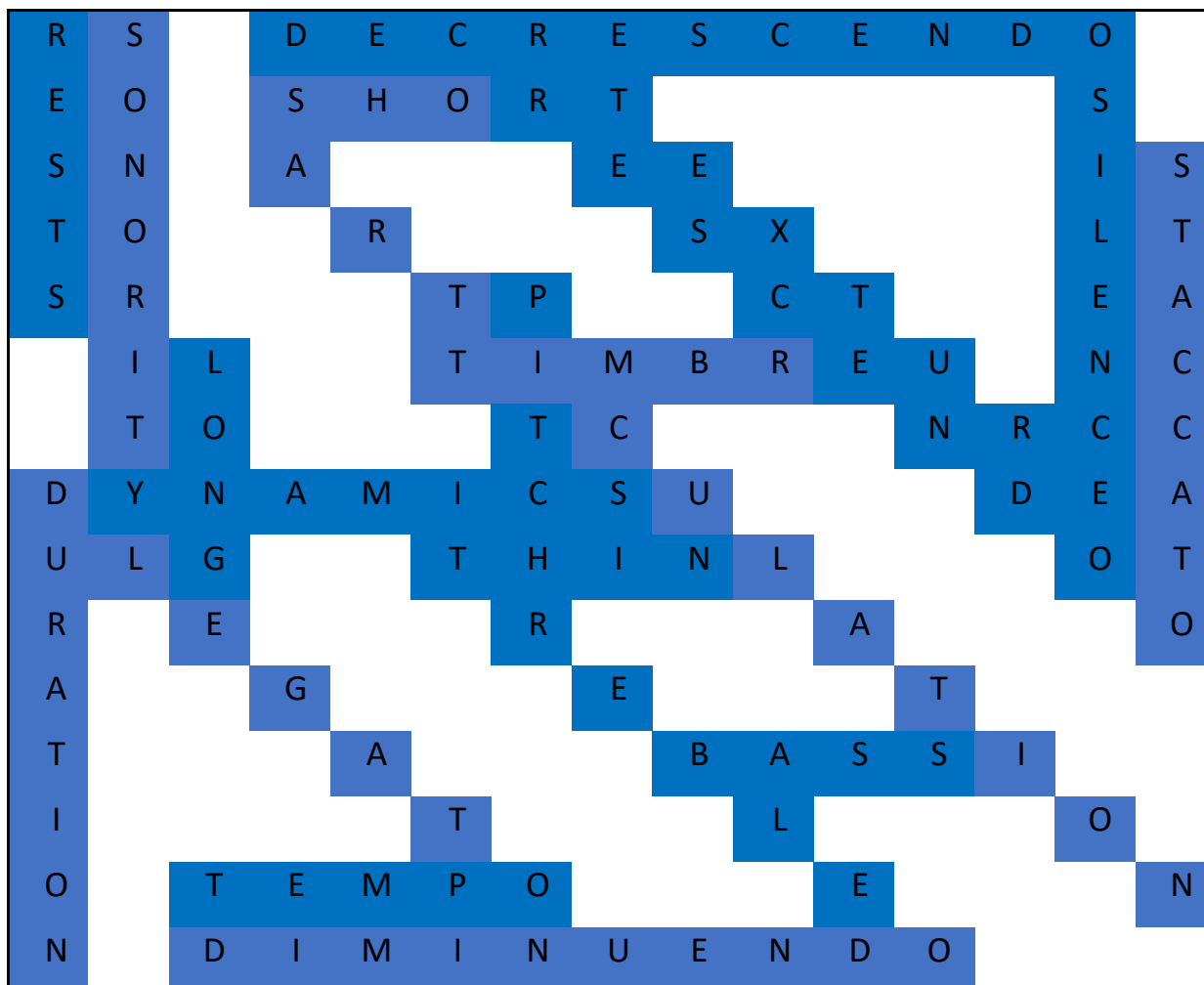
Describe what is going on in this scene:	Describe what is going on in this scene:	Describe what is going on in this scene:
How would you use the ELEMENTS OF MUSIC to create a musical soundtrack to accompany this scene?	How would you use the ELEMENTS OF MUSIC to create a musical soundtrack to accompany this scene?	How would you use the ELEMENTS OF MUSIC to create a musical soundtrack to accompany this scene?
Describe what is going on in this scene:	Describe what is going on in this scene:	Describe what is going on in this scene:
How would you use the ELEMENTS OF MUSIC to create a musical soundtrack to accompany this scene?	How would you use the ELEMENTS OF MUSIC to create a musical soundtrack to accompany this scene?	How would you use the ELEMENTS OF MUSIC to create a musical soundtrack to accompany this scene?

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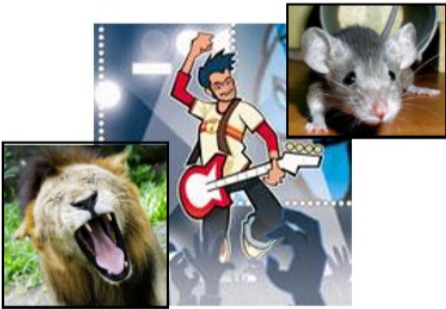

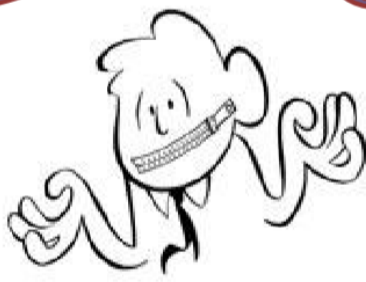



- A. Find the missing words to the 8 statements below regarding the **ELEMENTS OF MUSIC** from the word search grid.

ANSWERS



- PITCH** describes the *highness* or *lowness* of a sound. Higher sounds are written down using the **TREBLE** clef, whereas lower sounds are written down using the **BASS** clef.
- The speed of a piece of music is called its **TEMPO**.
- If all of the instruments of an orchestra, band or pop group are playing at the same time, then the **TEXTURE** of the music can be described as **THICK**. If only one instrument or a few instruments are playing, then this can be described as **THIN**.
- SILENCE** is the opposite of sound or no sound. In music, when performers are not playing or singing, this is written down using **RESTS**.
- The musical word describing the *volume* of a sound or piece of music is called **DYNAMICS**. Getting gradually louder in music is called a **CRESCENDO** and getting gradually softer in music called either a **DIMINUENDO** or a **DECRESCENDO**.
- The *length* of a sound or musical note is described as its **DURATION**. The length of some sounds or notes can be **LONG** and others **SHORT**.
- Each instrument has its own *tone quality*. The two words which can be used to describe *how* an instrument sounds e.g. *woody, metallic, stringy* are **TIMBRE** and **SONORITY**.
- ARTICULATION** describes how individual notes are played or performed. Notes which are performed smoothly can be described as **LEGATO** and notes which are performed detached or spikily can be describes as **STACCATO**.

- B. The following may be given to lower-ability pupils who may need further help or assistance in producing their “Element of Music Poster” or as a peer assessment of possible examples of posters including how they could be improved or what further information could be given on them.

<h2 style="text-align: center;">Duration</h2>  <p style="text-align: center;">Duration is how long or short a note is.</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Dynamics</h2>  <p style="text-align: center;">Dynamics are how loud or quiet a piece of music is played.</p>	
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Pitch</h2>  <p style="text-align: center;">Pitch is how high or low a note sounds</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Silence</h2>  <p style="text-align: center;">Silence is the opposite of sound. The gaps, rests and breaks in the music.</p>	
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Tempo</h2>  <p style="text-align: center;">The tempo of a piece of music is how fast or slow it is played.</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Timbre</h2>  <p style="text-align: center;">The word used to describe the particular sound quality of an instrument or voice.</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Texture</h2>  <p style="text-align: center;">How much sound there is lots of sound = THICK; less sound = THIN</p>