



Knowledge Organiser: Carnival of the Animals

Topic Background

Saint-Saëns composed the 14 pieces of 'Carnival of the Animals' as a joke, little did he know how famous the pieces were to become. These very clever pieces of music (or movements as they are also known), each use musical tools to help paint the picture of very different creatures, from the slow, plodding elephant to the mystical fish.



Listening Pieces

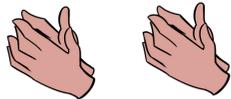
Carnival of the Animals, Saint-Saens, 1886:

- No. 1 Introduction et marche royale du lion
- No. 2 Poules et coqs
- No. 5 L'Éléphant
- No. 6 Kangourous
- No. 8 Personages à longues oreilles
- No. 9 Le Coucou au fond des bois
- No. 10 Volière
- No. 13 Le Cygne



Musical Knowledge

titi



ta



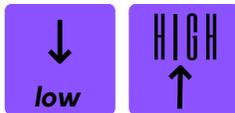
Titi (officially paired quavers) and ta (officially a crotchet) indicate the duration of a note in music. They take up the same amount of space when we say, sing or play them.

They both equal one beat.

tempo



pitch



dynamics

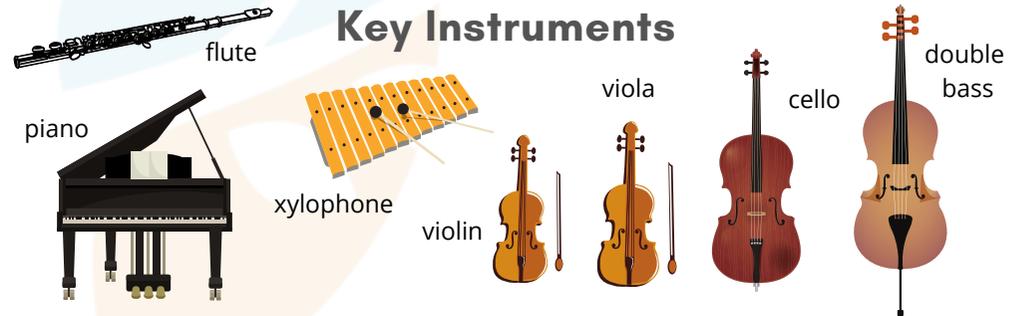


stave



When musicians write down music they use five lines to show how high or low a note is in pitch. The five lines are called the stave.

Key Instruments



Key Vocabulary

- chorus:** the most repeated bit of a song with the main idea of what the song is about
- compose:** to write or create music
- dynamics:** how loud or quiet a sound is
- instrument:** an object created to make musical sounds
- note:** a symbol used to write down a musical sound
- pitch:** how high or low a sound is
- pulse:** the heartbeat of the music
- repeat:** do the same thing again
- rhythm:** patterns of sound consisting of shorter and longer notes
- soundscape:** sound effects or music composed to a given theme
- stave:** the five lines that notes are placed on to indicate pitch
- tempo:** how fast or slow the music is
- verse:** the lyrics that help to tell the story of the song

