

Y9 Music Knowledge Organiser.

Music notes on Treble and Bass Clef.



Seven Types of Concert Venues

Stadiums. The largest facilities for concerts, these multipurpose venues offer seating of 30,000+ and typically are configured for sports events. Since such facilities are not designed for live concerts, they require extensive setup/tear-down of concert stages.

Amphitheaters. Outdoor venues typically seat between 5,000 and 30,000, and are used primarily in good weather/summer seasons. These are specifically designed for concerts, with permanent stages.

Festival Sites. Outdoor locations used seasonally typically accommodate between 10,000 and 120,000 patrons for day-long or multi-day concerts. For operators, these venues are attractive because of low overhead costs, resulting in some of the industry's highest profit margins.

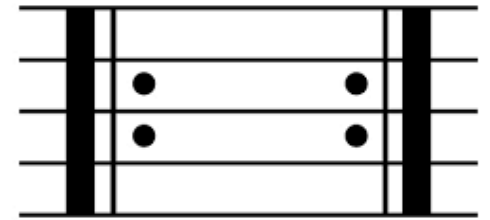
Arenas. Smaller than stadiums, these indoor venues typically seat between 5,000 and 20,000. Arenas often have luxury private suites—premium-priced seating areas that amphitheaters lack. Because they are multipurpose facilities, they typically require extensive modification to install stages.

Theaters. Venues designed for legitimate theater can be easily adapted for concerts and typically have seating for 1,000-6,000.

Mid-Sized Music Venues. Designed for concerts, these indoor facilities have ready-built stages and typically have capacity for between 1,000 and 6,500 persons. With this low-capacity seating, however, they don't offer potential for outsized profits, as do the larger venues, even in a sell-out.

Small-Sized Music Venues/Clubs. Music and comedy clubs dominate this category of indoor venue, which sometimes provide beverage and/or meal service for patrons at their seats. Because seating is typically less than 1,000, capacity limits revenue potential and seats are sometimes moveable chairs. But these facilities have built-in stages, which reduces costs.

Repeat symbol



What is the key signature of a song?
A key signature is a visual symbol, printed on a musical staff, that indicates **what key a section of music is written in**. Key signatures are represented by using accidentals—better known as sharps and flats

TEMPO

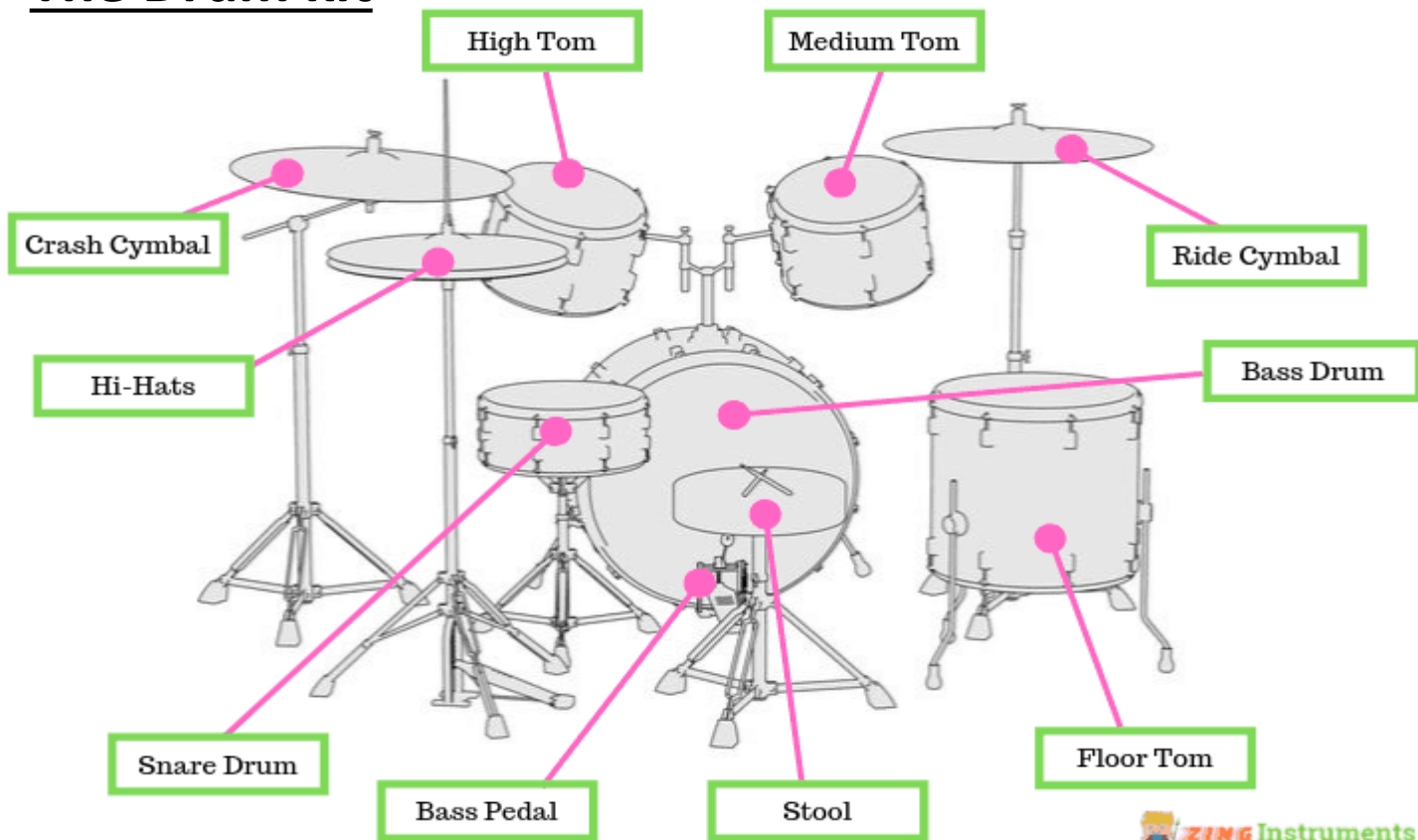
Tempo is how fast or slow a piece of music is played.

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

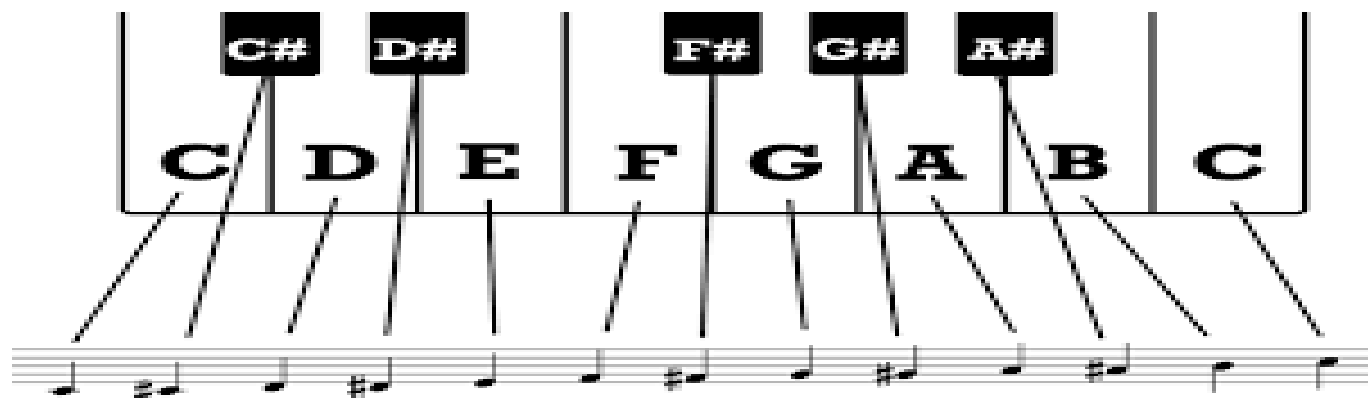
Pop Music Structure



The Drum kit










 ZING Instruments



Rhythm in Music

Note Values- UK

Term	Symbol	Value
semibreve		4 beats
minim		2 beats
crotchet		1 beat
quaver		1/2 beat
pair of quavers		$1/2 + 1/2 = 1$
semiquaver		1/4 beat
joined semiquavers		$1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 = 1$