

**Dynamics**

*The volume; how loud or quiet the music is.*

Italian Term	Meaning	Symbol
Piano	Quiet	<i>p</i>
Mezzo Piano	Moderately Quiet	<i>mp</i>
Mezzo Forte	Moderately Loud	<i>mf</i>
Forte	Loud	<i>f</i>
Crescendo	Getting Louder	
Diminuendo	Getting Quieter	

**Tempo**

*The speed; how fast or slow the music is.*

Italian Term	Meaning	BPM
Adagio	Slow	60-80
Andante	Walking Pace	80-100
Moderato	Moderately	100-120
Allegro	Fast	120-160
Rallentando	Getting Slower	---
Accelerando	Getting Faster	---

**Tonality**

*The key.*

The character of a piece of music is related to its tonality.

Tonal music is in a **major** or **minor** key.

Major	A piece of music in a happy, uplifting key.
Minor	A piece of music in a sad, more serious key.

A **modulation** happens when a piece of music changes key.

**Texture**

*The layers of music.*

Monophonic	One melodic line with no accompaniment.	
Homophonic	One main melody with a harmonic accompaniment.	
Polyphonic	Many melodic lines that weave in and out of each other.	

**THIN** texture = few instruments

**THICK** texture = many instruments



**Instrumentation**

*The instruments used.*

<u>STRINGS</u>	<u>WOODWIND</u>	<u>BRASS</u>	<u>PERCUSSION</u>	<u>GUITARS</u>	<u>KEYBOARD</u>	<u>VOICES</u>
Violin	Flute	Trumpet	Drum Kit	Acoustic Guitar	Piano	Soprano
Viola	Oboe	French Horn	Snare Drum	Electric Guitar	Harpsichord	Alto
Cello	Clarinet	Trombone	Bass Drum	Bass Guitar		Tenor
Double Bass	Bassoon	Tuba	Cymbal	Ukulele		Bass
Harp	Saxophone		Triangle			
			Tambourine			
			Xylophone			
			Glockenspiel			

**Structure**

*The order of the sections; how musical ideas are organised.*

*In classical music...*

Binary Form	Two different sections.	
Ternary Form	Three sections where the first and last are the same.	
Rondo Form	A main theme, which keeps returning after different sections.	

*In popular music, the different sections of a song may include...*

**Introduction - Verse - Pre-chorus - Chorus - Bridge - Instrumental - Outro**

**Melody**

*The main tune.*

<u>Description</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
High Pitch	A high sound.
Low Pitch	A low sound.
Conjunct	Notes move by step (e.g. C-D-E).
Disjunct	Leaps between notes (e.g. C-G-C).
Narrow Range	A small distance between the highest and lowest note.
Wide Range	A large distance between the highest and lowest note.



Pulse

The regular heartbeat of the music - the steady 'beat'; the bit you tap your foot to.

Rhythm

Patterns of long and short sounds played within a steady beat.

Note Values

Symbol	Name	Length	Rest
	Semibreve	4 beats	
	Minim	2 beats	
	Crotchet	1 beats	
	Quaver	1/2 beat	
	Semi-quaver	1/4 beat	
	Two quavers beamed	1/2 + 1/2 = 1 beat	
	Four semi-quavers beamed	1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 = 1 beat	

Rhythm Notation

Time Signature      Bar      Barline      Double Barline

4 crotchet beats in each bar

Can you clap these rhythms?

Now have a go at writing some different 4-beat rhythms.



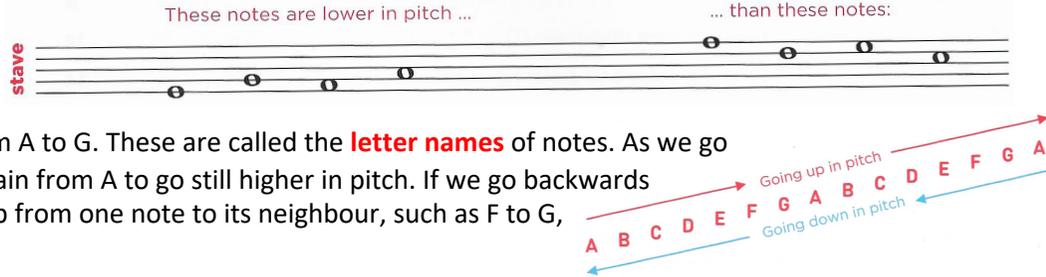
Notation

Music is written on a set of five lines called a **stave**. Notes can be written on the lines (which actually means that a line passes through the notes) or in the spaces between the lines. The notes are read from left to right, like words in a book.

If a note sounds higher than another note we say it is higher in **pitch** and it is written in a higher position on the stave. If a note sounds lower than another note, we say it is lower in pitch and it is written at a lower position on the stave.

The shapes on the stave are **note heads**. They are ovals, not circles, and should be written clearly so there is no doubt which line or space they are on.

The pitches of notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, from A to G. These are called the **letter names** of notes. As we go through the alphabet, the pitches get higher: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G**. After G, start again from A to go still higher in pitch. If we go backwards through the alphabet (G, F, E, D, C, B, A) the pitches get steadily lower. The jump from one note to its neighbour, such as F to G, is called a **step**.

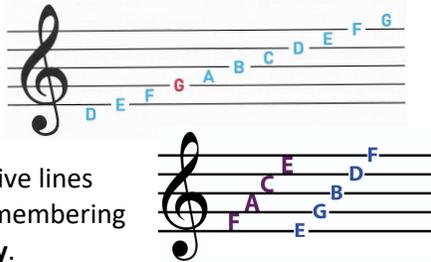


The Treble Clef

A **clef** is written at the start of every stave to show how the letter names of notes fit on the lines and spaces.

The **treble clef** is used for higher notes.

The notes in the four spaces spell **FACE**, reading up from the bottom. Some people like to learn the names of the notes on the five lines (**EGBDF**, reading up from the bottom) by remembering a sentence such as **Every Good Bird Does Fly**.

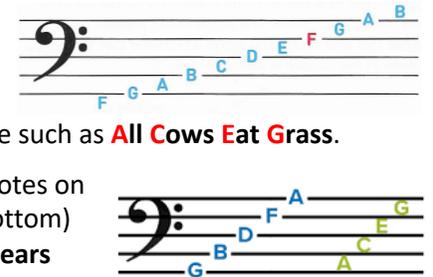


The Bass Clef

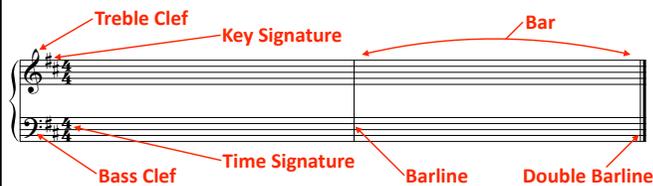
The **bass clef** is used for lower notes.

Some people like to learn the names of the notes in the four spaces (**ACEG**, reading up from the bottom) by remembering a sentence such as **All Cows Eat Grass**.

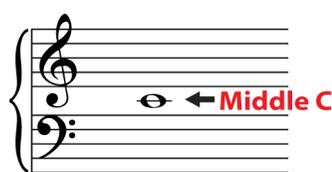
Some people like to learn the names of the notes on the five lines (**GBDFA**, reading up from the bottom) by remembering a sentence such as **Grizzly Bears Don't Fear Anything**.



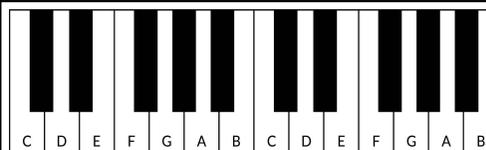
The Grand Stave



Middle C

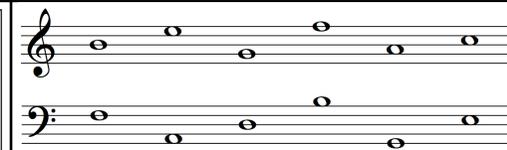


Keyboard Layout



C is to the left of the two black keys.

Can you name these notes?



Practice writing notes on a stave too!

Features of a Successful Melody

- Memorable
- Singable
- Simple
- Mainly conjunct movement (moves by step)
- Some disjunct movement (moves by leap)
- Starts and ends on the tonic (i.e. C in C major)
- Narrow range
- All notes belong to the key (diatonic)
- Melodic shape
- Use of repetition

Building Chords

<b>Semitone</b>	One step between notes, e.g. C to C# or E to F.
<b>Tone</b>	An interval of two semitones, e.g. C to D (C - C# - D)

<b>MAJOR TRIAD</b> (e.g. C E G)	Root + 4 semitones + 3 semitones	<b>MINOR TRIAD</b> (e.g. C Eb G)	Root + 3 semitones + 4 semitones
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Harmony

<b>Accompaniment</b>	A part that supports the melody.
<b>Harmony</b>	A combination of pitches sounding together.
<b>Chord</b>	Three or more notes played at the same time.
<b>Triad</b>	A three-note chord consisting of the root, third and fifth.
<b>Primary Triads</b>	Chords I, IV and V.
<b>Tonic</b>	A chord starting on the 1st note of a scale. (C in C major)
<b>Subdominant</b>	A chord starting on the 4th note of a scale. (F in C major)
<b>Dominant</b>	A chord starting on the 5th note of a scale. (G in C major)

Cadences

A **cadence** is formed by two chords at the end of a passage of music.

A **perfect cadence** sounds as though the music has come to an end. A perfect cadence is formed by the chords **V - I**.

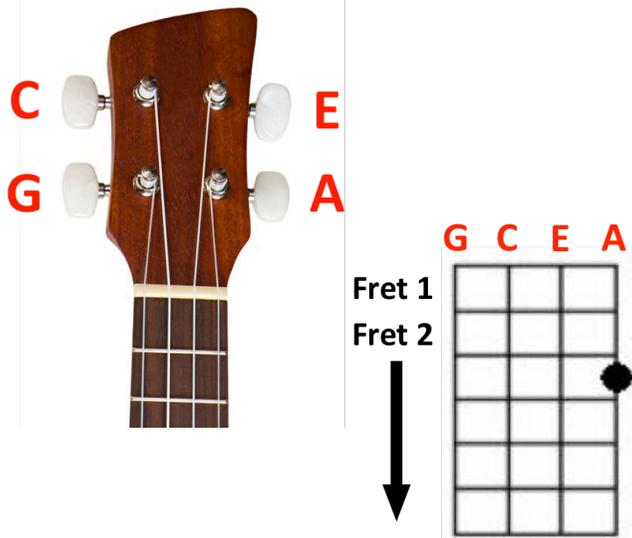
**Imperfect cadences** sound unfinished. They sound as though they want to carry on to complete the music properly. An imperfect cadence ends on **chord V**.

Example harmony for an 8-bar melody:

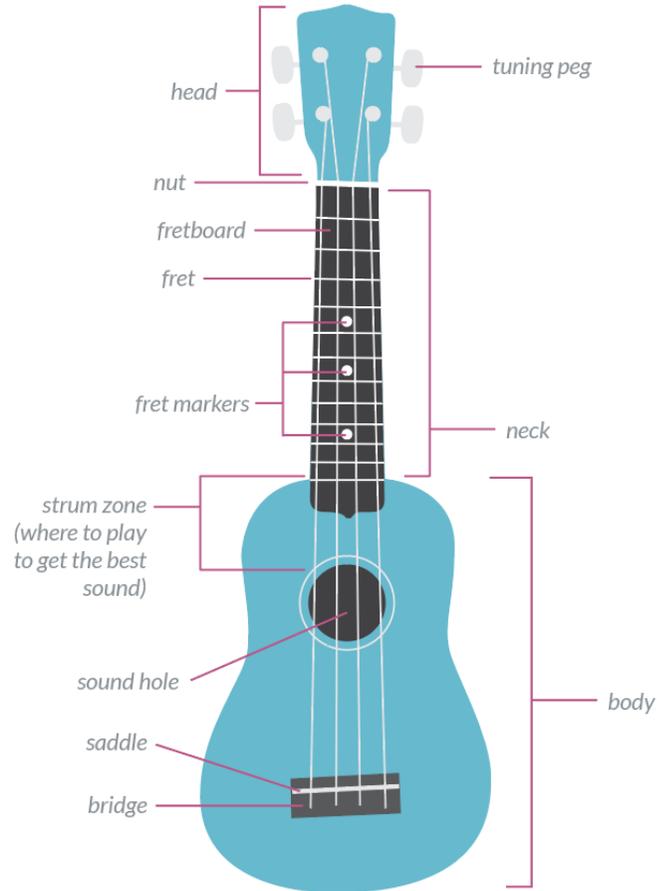
I	IV	I	V	I	IV	V	I
		Imperfect Cadence				Perfect Cadence	



Ukulele Tuning

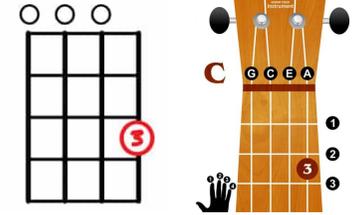


The Ukulele

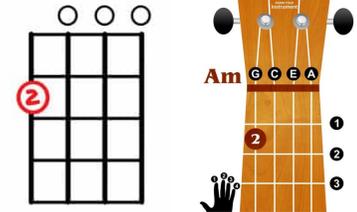


Chord Diagrams

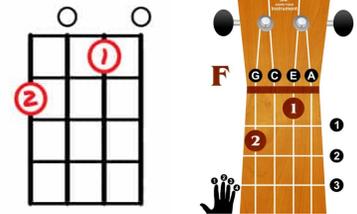
C



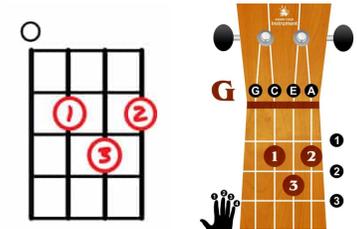
Am



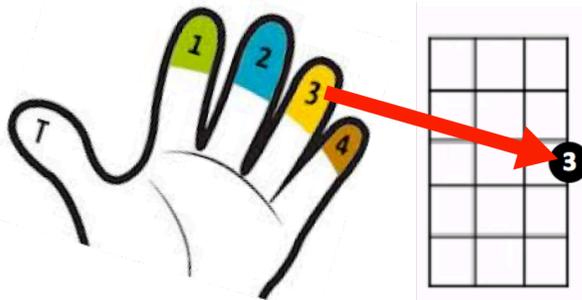
F



G



How To Read & Play Chords



If the strings on the chord diagram do not have dots for your fingers, play them 'open'.

### The Drum Kit

GM Standard Drum Map

E2	DH#2	RIDE CYMBAL
D2	CR#2	CRASH CYMBAL
C2	B1	OPEN HI-HAT
A#1	A1	HIGH TOM
G#1	G#1	PEDAL HI-HAT
G1	F#1	CLOSED HI-HAT
F1	E1	SNARE DRUM 2
E1	D1	SNARE DRUM 1
D1	C1	BASS DRUM



**POP/ROCK**

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Closed Hi-Hat	■	■	■
Snare Drum			■
Bass Drum	■		

**HIP HOP**

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Open Hi-Hat			■
Closed Hi-Hat	■	■	■
Snare Drum		■	■
Bass Drum	■		■

### Note Values & Quantise

Note Value	Note Name	Number of Notes per 4/4 Bar															
1/1	Semibreve	1															
1/2	Minim	1/2								1/2							
1/4	Crotchet	1/4				1/4				1/4				1/4			
1/8	Quaver	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
1/16	Semiquaver	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16

### Popular Song Structure

<b>Introduction</b>	Sets the mood and style of the song. Usually an instrumental section.
<b>Verse</b>	Tells the story. Lyrics changes, but the melody stays the same.
<b>Pre-chorus</b>	Builds anticipation for the chorus. Not always used.
<b>Chorus</b>	Contains the main theme or message. Repeated throughout the song and is usually catchy.
<b>Bridge</b>	A section which provides a contrast or a new idea. Often found just before the last chorus.
<b>Instrumental</b>	An instrumental solo section.
<b>Outro</b>	Brings the song to an end.

### Chords & Chord Sequences

C major	F major	G major	A minor	D minor	E minor

**Some Popular Chord Sequences:**

- C major – G major – A minor – F major (I - V - vi - IV)
- C major – A minor – F major – G major (I - vi - IV - V)
- F major – C major – G major – A minor (IV - I - V - vi)
- C major – D minor – A minor – F major (I - ii - vi - IV)
- C major – E minor – A minor – F major (I - iii - vi - IV)

