




Key Vocabulary	
beat	The steady pulse that keeps going through a piece of music and keeps you playing at a steady tempo . If the tempo changes during a piece of music, the beat can speed up or slow down.
tempo	How fast or slow the music is. The tempo can change within a piece of music.
dot notation	Dots are used to show changes in pitch. It can be used to notate melodies.
staff notation	Note values, such as crotchets, quavers or minims, are placed on a set of five lines or in the spaces between them to indicate their pitch. The higher the position of the note, the higher its pitch.
stick notation	A way of representing rhythms using sticks or lines.

Performing Together	
choir	A group of people singing together. A choir can have any number of people in it.
trio	Three people performing together.
quartet	Four people performing together.
unison	Playing or singing the same notes together at the same time.



Singing	
 f	When you sing forte (loudly), you need to project your voice but be careful not to shout.
 p	When you sing piano (quietly), make sure your voice still sounds clear. Try to make the words clear as well. Singing quietly takes more energy than you think!

Tempo	
Music can be performed at different speeds, such as:	
allegro	At a quick speed.
adagio	At a slow speed.

Improvising	
Improvising is creating or inventing music 'on the spot' without preparing or practising it first. Ideas for creating improvised music include:	
echo	A performer plays a series of notes and another performer plays the same series of notes back.
question and answer	A performer plays a series of notes and another performer plays a different series of notes back.



Staff Notation

A staff (or staff) is a set of five horizontal lines and the spaces between them. A note can be in a space or on a line. Notes with a higher pitch are higher on the staff.

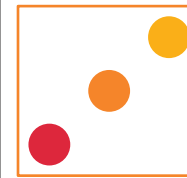
A clef is a sign that tells you how high the notes are.



Each note on the staff has a name based on the first seven letters of the alphabet.

C D E

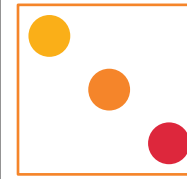
Dot Notation



C D E

Dot notation is used to show changes in pitch. It can be used to notate melodies.

These examples show a rising phrase of three notes, C, D, E, and a falling phrase of three notes, E, D, C.



E D C

These phrases have the same distance between the notes so we can say the music is moving in steps.

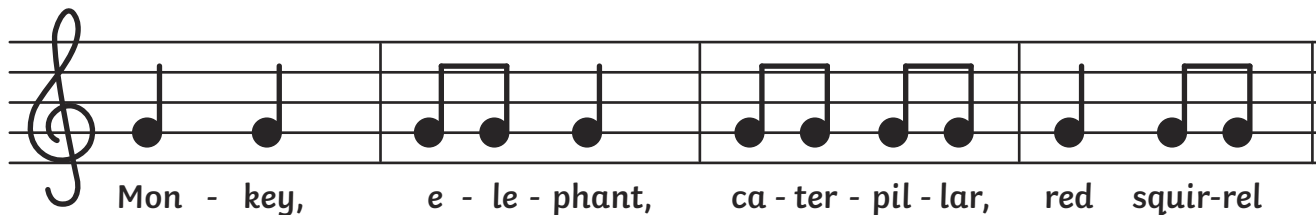
Rhythmic Notation

Stick Notation is a way of representing rhythms using sticks or lines.



	shows 1 crotchet beat .
	shows paired quavers. Each note has a value of $\frac{1}{2}$ a beat .

Staff Notation can show the same rhythms.



	shows 1 crotchet beat .
	shows paired quavers. Each note has a value of $\frac{1}{2}$ a beat .

You can use these note values to write music based on words, poems and chants.