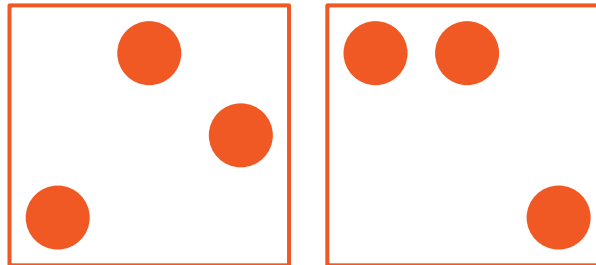


Key Vocabulary	
<b>beat</b>	The steady pulse that keeps going through a piece of music like a clock.
<b>beat groupings</b>	Groups of <b>beats</b> with a stronger first <b>beat</b> . They are often grouped in two, three or four <b>beats</b> .
<b>dynamics</b>	How loud or quiet music sounds. <b>Dynamics</b> can change during a piece of music.
<b>pitch</b>	How high or low a note sounds.
<b>rhythm</b>	Patterns of long and short sounds used in music.
<b>tempo</b>	How fast or slow the music is. The <b>tempo</b> can change during a piece of music.

**Pitch**

Actions can show changes in **pitch**. Standing up or raising your hands can show a high-**pitched** note. Sitting down or lowering your hands can show a low-**pitched** note.



Dot notation can be used to show the **pitch** of notes. A higher dot means a higher note. A lower dot means a lower one.

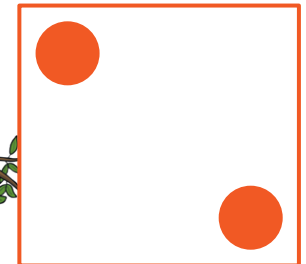
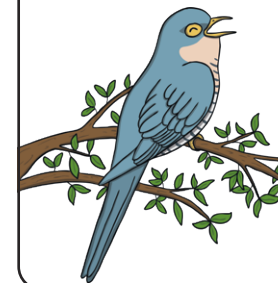
**Singing**

Listen carefully when you are singing and try to sing the **itches** correctly.



A leader might use actions or symbols to help you think about **dynamics** and **tempo** while singing.

Some songs use the cuckoo interval. This is when two notes make the sound of a cuckoo when they are played. The notes are often two notes apart in a scale.



### Beat



We can mark the **beat** of a piece of music by tapping or clapping.

Sometimes, the **beat** changes so the **tempo** becomes faster or slower. If this happens, slow down or speed up your **beat** to match the new **tempo**.

### Beat Groupings

We can group **beats** by doing actions, such as clapping on the first strongest **beat** and tapping our knees for the other two or three **beats**.



### Stick Notation

	<b>crotchet:</b> A one- <b>beat</b> note.
┌───┐	<b>paired quavers:</b> Each quaver is worth half a <b>beat</b> .
} } }	<b>crotchet rest:</b> A one- <b>beat</b> silence where no music is played.

### Rhythm

Copycat **rhythms** are when one person plays a **rhythm** which is then copied by someone else.

We can use word phrases such as "hello, how are you?" to help us make up our own **rhythms**.

This stick notation shows the phrase:

|            |            ┌───┐            |

Hel   -   lo,   how are   you?

### Composing

This is when we create our own music. We can improvise by making up a piece of music on the spot.

We can create music in pairs where one part sounds like a question and the next part sounds like an answer.

We can use keyboards and tablets to record sounds. We can also change the sounds by making them quieter or louder, faster or slower or changing the voice making the sound.



We can write down our compositions using dot notation, stick notation or symbols like these:

