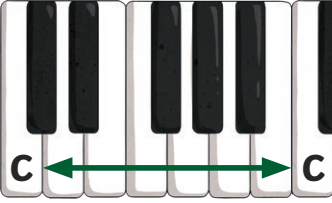
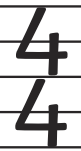
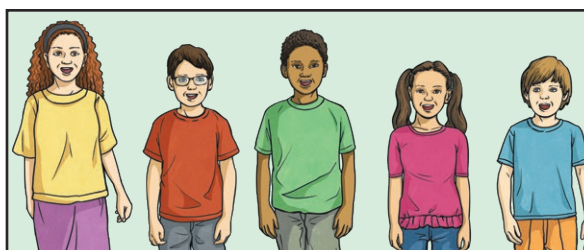






Key Vocabulary	
scale	A set of notes ordered in step by their pitch.
score	The written down version of a piece of music.
octave	A distance between two notes of the same letter name. 
time signature	Two numbers that sit on top of each other at the start of a section of music. They show how many beats are in a bar. 

Performing Together	
round	A song in which two, three or four groups sing the same melody but starting at different times. The overlapping parts create harmony.
partner song	A song made by combining two or more complete melodies that could be sung separately.
melody and accompaniment	A melody which has another line of music played with it.
duet	A piece of music or song that is performed by two people. Each performer in a duet is equally important.







Singing	
crescendo 	When a composer wants music to get louder, they might use a symbol like this.
decrescendo 	When a composer wants music to get quieter, they might use a symbol like this. Another name for this symbol is diminuendo.

Musical Features	
Sections of music can have different types of sound, such as:	
staccato	When the notes sound short and spiky.
legato	When the music sounds smooth and flowing.

Pentatonic Scale
This is a scale made of five notes, such as C, D, E, G, A. It is often used in folk music.



Rhythm Notation

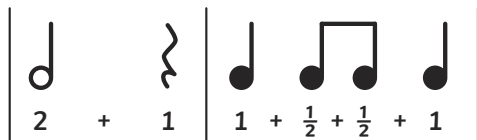
You can write rhythms using a range of different notes:

	shows 1 crotchet beat.
	shows paired quavers. Each note has a value of $\frac{1}{2}$ a beat.
	shows 1 minim. A minim is the same length as two crotchet beats.
	shows a one-beat silence where no music is played.

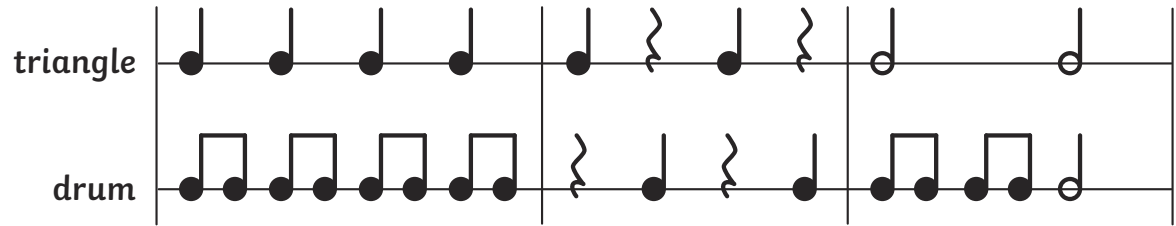
You can use these note lengths to make rhythm patterns or combine them with note names to write down melodies.



Rhythms can be grouped into short phrases with 2, 3 or 4 beats in each phrase. Each phrase is one bar. These phrases or bars can be arranged into sequences. For example, each bar here adds up to 3 beats.



Rhythmic Scores



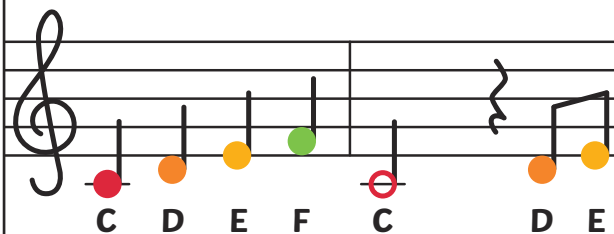
You can put rhythms together to create a rhythmic **score**. A **score** can sometimes have different instruments playing at the same time.

To play from a rhythmic **score**, you need to follow your own line of music and count carefully to play the right note lengths at the right time.

A conductor can help you to play as an ensemble (group) by showing you the tempo of the music. You could also use a metronome to help you to play together in time.

Staff Notation

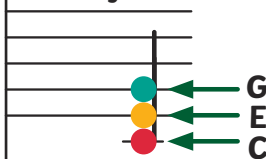
We can use staff notation to write down a melody. Use the lines and spaces on the staff to show the pitch. Crotchets, quavers or minims show the rhythm.



Major and Minor Chords

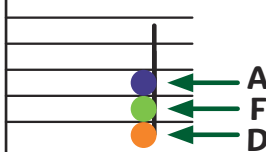
A chord is a group of notes played together to create a musical effect.

C Major



When a chord sounds bright and happy it is usually a major chord.

D Minor



When a chord sounds sad or spooky it is usually a minor chord.