


1. Notation

Writing music down so players can easily read the pitch and duration of the notes they are supposed to play.

1		Crotchet = 1 Beat
2		Quaver = ½ Beat
3		Minim = 2 Beats
4		Semibreve = 4 Beats
5		Rest = Rest for 1 beat (Crotchet rest)
6		Rest = Rest ½ beat (Quaver rest)
7		Treble Clef = A symbol that is placed on every line of music to show the notes which will be sung or played by voices and instruments that can achieve higher notes.
8		Bass Clef = Signifies low to medium pitches being read on the staff.
9		Stave/ Staff = The Stave is the five lines which the notes are written on.
10		Time signature- Indicating how many beats in a bar

2. Riffs

1	Riff	A short repeating pattern in Pop/rock/jazz music
2	Ostinato	A short repeating pattern in classical / film music
3	Catchy	Something that gets stuck in the listeners head
5	Chord	A group of 2 or more notes played together
6	Chord Sequence	A pattern of chords
7	Major	Happy sounding
8	Minor	Sad sounding
9	12 bar blues	A popular pattern of chords originating in blues music
10	Intervals	The gaps between the notes of the chord.

3. Key vocab Song structure

1	Intro	The section of the music that introduces the song.
2	Verse	A section that repeats in a song, it has the same music, but different lyrics.
3	Chorus	The main section of a song, it will repeat both the lyrics and the music in the same way..

4. Key Vocabulary

1	Dynamics	The volume of the music (Loud or quiet)
2	Rhythm	A pattern on sounds of different lengths and what makes music move and flow.
3	Structure	Gives shape and balance to the music
4	Melody	The main tune
5	Instrumentation	The instruments used in the piece
6	Texture	The layers of instruments. Thick- lots of instruments Thin- A few instruments
7	Harmony	A multiple of pitches being played at the same time.
8	Timing	Playing with the pulse of the music
9	Pulse	The background “heartbeat” of a piece of music.
10	Tempo	The speed the music is played (fast or slow)
11	Pitch	How high or low the note is
12	Tonality	Major (Happy) or Minor (Sad) sounding. Determined by the Key of the music.

Good examples of riffs: Ed Sheeran- Shape of you, Deep purple- Smoke on the water, Mission impossible theme, Cream- Sunshine of your love