












Elements of Music

1	Pitch	Music is high or low in sound
2	Dynamics	Where the music is loud and Quiet
3	Duration	How long or short the values of the note
4	Tempo	How fast or slow the music is being played.
5	Timbre	The different sounds of the instruments: Wood, metal, string & skin.
6	Texture	How many instruments are playing at one time, lots or not many: Thick or Thin
7	Silence	Allow sounds to die away and give effect to the music
8	Structure	The order of the music Verse, chorus, Bridge and Instrumental

Theory

1	Time signature 4 or 3 4 4	This tells us how many beats in a bar, that you need to count. The top number tells how many beats; Eg. 4 or 3
2		This is a repeat mark. It means you go bar to the beginning and play the music again.
3	Rhythm	Is a pattern of sound which can be repeated to a regular beat.
4	Rests	A rest is a musical sign that indicates a beat of silence. It still counts in the value of the bar .
5	Pulse	A pulse is a steady, regular beat that continues throughout a song.

Rhythm note Values

1		4 beats	Semibreve
2		3 beats	Dotted Minim
3		2 beats	Minim
4		1 beat	Crotchet
5		1/2 beat	Quaver
6		1 beat	2 Quavers
7		1/4 beat	Semiquaver
8		1 beat	4 Semiquavers
9		1 beat	1 beat crotchet rest
10		2 beats	2 beat minim rest

Traditional Notation

Music is written on five lines called staves

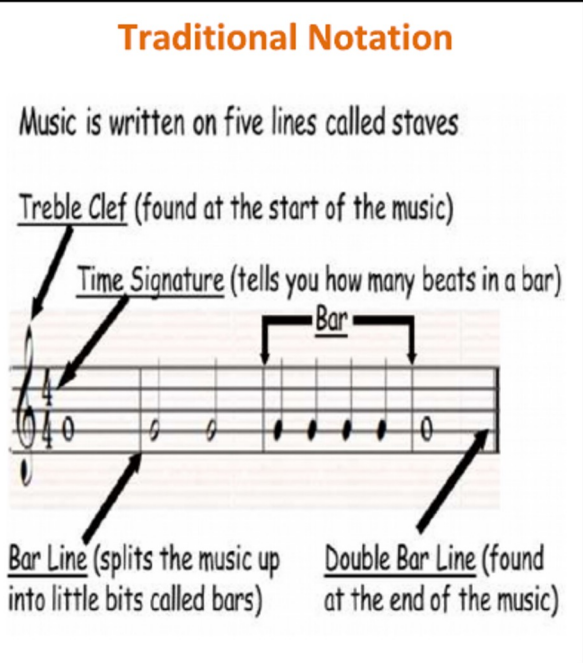
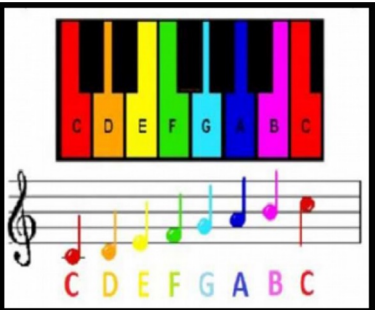
Treble Clef (found at the start of the music)

Time Signature (tells you how many beats in a bar)

Bar

Bar Line (splits the music up into little bits called bars)

Double Bar Line (found at the end of the music)

Keyboard layout

Keyboard layout

Chords

1	Chord/Triad	3 notes played at the same time
2	C Chord	CEG notes
3	F Chord	FAC notes
4	G Chord	GBD notes
5	Middle C	This is the middle of the Piano

A musical staff in treble clef showing a scale of notes from C to A. Below the staff, vertical lines connect each note to a corresponding key on a piano keyboard diagram. The notes are labeled C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A.

A musical staff in treble clef showing the notes C, E, and G. The notes are labeled C, E, and G below the staff.

A piano keyboard diagram with the keys C, E, and G highlighted in red. The keys are labeled C, E, and G below the keyboard.

Middle C

A musical staff in treble clef showing two sets of notes. The first set consists of F, A, C, and E, labeled in red above the staff. The second set consists of E, G, B, and D, labeled in blue below the staff.

A piano keyboard diagram with the keys F, A, and C highlighted in brown. The keys are labeled F, A, and C below the keyboard.

A musical staff in treble clef showing the notes F, A, and C. The notes are labeled F, A, and C below the staff.

A piano keyboard diagram with the keys G, B, and D highlighted in brown. The keys are labeled G, B, and D below the keyboard.

A musical staff in treble clef showing the notes G, B, and D. The notes are labeled G, B, and D below the staff.