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DEFINITION of MUSIC

In the broadest sense music can be defined as:

- ◆

Visual artists combine colours to create works of art. In a similar way musicians combine sounds to create musical compositions.



In the narrower sense we generally expect these sounds to be:



- ◆

This of course will vary according to the individual's taste in music. While some people may prefer traditional forms of music others enjoy the contemporary sounds of today. However, within these broad categories of music there are many different styles.

Although people have different tastes in music, musicians benefit from exploring a wide variety of music of other:

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆



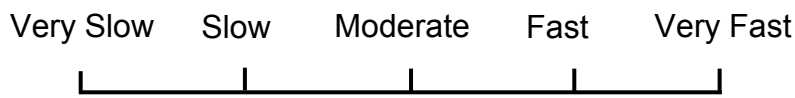
PULSE BEAT

Although beat and rhythm are the same thing, all rhythms have a beat. This special beat is called the

DEFINITION

A pulse beat is:

A pulse beat can be any speed from very slow to very fast, but it must always be steady or regular.



A pulse beat is the beat to which:

- ♦ **P** tap their feet
- ♦ **D** move
- ♦ **M** play
- ♦ **S** march

A regular pulse beat is required so that musicians, dancers and soldiers can keep together. This is known as

If a musician doesn't "keep in time" their performance will be not fit together with the other musicians and as a result, the music will sound



RHYTHM COUNTING


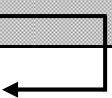
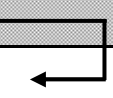

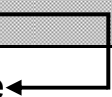
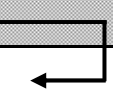


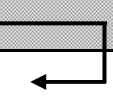

To make it easier to play rhythms we give each beat a number, usually from 1 to 4. Each half beat is given the sound "and" written "+".


Written 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

Spoken 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and

TASKS

- Complete the following table of notes by progressively dividing the note names and values in half.

NOTE NAME	NOTE VALUE	SIGN
..... Note beats	
$\div 2 =$ 	$\div 2 =$ 	
..... Note beats	
$\div 2 =$ 	$\div 2 =$ 	
..... Note beat	
$\div 2 =$ 	$\div 2 =$ 	
..... Note beat	

- Convert the dots used in the following grid to rhythm notation.
 - Where 2 dots appear in the same box draw paired eighth notes like this \rightarrow 
 - Where a dot is followed by an empty box or boxes, assume that the sound is held for the value of the empty boxes.

Line A	●		● ●	●
Line B	●	● ●	●	● ●
Line C	●		●	
Line D	●			
Counting	1 +	2 +	3 +	4 +





Line A				
Line B				
Line C				
Line D				
Counting	1 +	2 +	3 +	4 +

TASKS


1. Using the various note types shown in the table at the bottom of this page, add the indicated number of notes so that each box below adds up to 4 pulse beats.


1 note	2 notes	3 notes	4 notes


2. Complete each of the following boxes by adding ONE note only. Each box should add up to four beats.

			
---	---	---	---

3. Indicate the number of pulse beats in each of the following rhythms.

a.  = beats

b.  = beats





c.  = beats

4. Add one note to each of the following groups to make them add up to the number of beats indicated.

a. 6 beats 

b. 4 beats 

c. 3 beats 

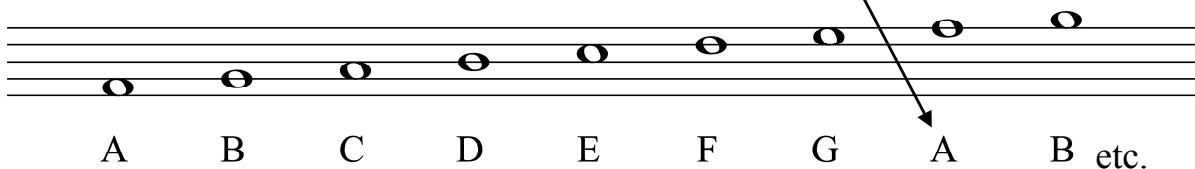
NAMES	SIGN	VALUE
Whole Note Semibreve		4
Half Note Minim		2
Quarter Note Crotchet		1
Eighth Note Quaver		1/2

NOTES of PITCH

The first letters of the alphabet are used to name the notes of pitch:



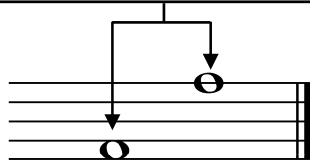
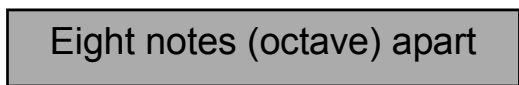
When you get to the letter "G" you simply start at again.



The notes on the staff are in order from the bottom of the staff to the top.

OCTAVES

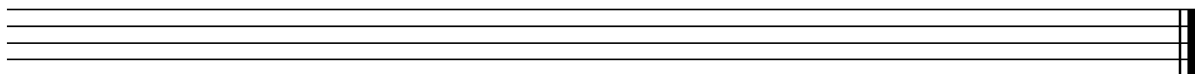
Notes which are eight lines and spaces apart use the same letter name. These notes are known as (eight notes apart). The standard abbreviation for octave is



A A

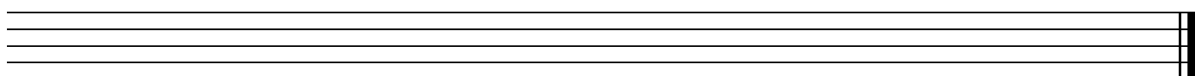
TASKS

1. (a) Write whole notes on each line of the staff below starting on the bottom line, and going up each line in order.



(b) If these notes were played in the order they are written in, which direction would the pitch go up or down?

2. (a) Write semibreves in each space of the staff below starting with the top space.



(b) In which direction would the pitch go if these notes were played in order - up or down?

TREBLE CLEF

The treble clef:

- ♦ is normally used to represent the sounds played by sounding instruments
- ♦ is also know as the.....clef
- ♦ looks similar to a cursive.....



The treble clef is called the G Clef because the central curl circles around the G line. The notes on the staff have a set alphabetical order.

Alphabetical order →

The names of the notes on the lines of the treble clef are:

E G B D F

To help remember the correct order of the line notes, a saying (pneumonic) is often used. The most common saying for the line notes on the treble staff is:

E..... **G**..... **B**..... **D**..... **F**.....

The names of the notes in the spaces are easy to remember because they spell the word

F A C E

ORGANISING MUSIC

When learning to write and read language, are grouped to form These words are then organised into

In much the same way musical symbols are organised into groups which represent a series of sounds to be played or sung.

BAR LINES

Music is divided into groups of beats called or using vertical lines called bar lines.

DOUBLE BAR LINES

The end of a piece of music is indicated by the use of a double bar line. There are two types of double bar lines.

1. Two thin lines indicate the end of a of music.
2. A thin line followed by a thick line is called a double bar line and is used at the end of a piece of music.

TIME SIGNATURE

A time signature is a of numbers written at the of the music which indicates how many and what kind of will be in each bar. *4/4 means there are four quarter note/crotchet beats in each bar.*

The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. The time signature '4/4' is at the beginning. The staff contains several measures of music. Below the staff, four boxes with arrows point to specific features: 'Time Signature' points to the 4/4 symbol; 'Bar Lines' points to the vertical lines separating measures; 'Double Bar Line' points to a double bar line in the middle of the staff; and 'Final Double Bar' points to a final double bar line at the end of the staff.

TASK

In the following musical extract:

- ◆ Circle the time signature.
- ◆ Draw a “final” double bar line in the correct position.
- ◆ Place a square around the bar line which is incorrectly drawn.
- ◆ How many beats are there per bar in this music?

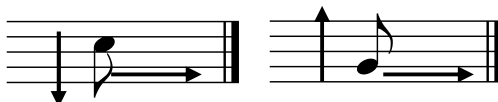
The image shows a musical staff in 3/4 time. The time signature '3/4' is at the beginning. The staff contains several measures of music. The second measure has a slash through it, indicating it is not to be counted. The final measure ends with a half note.

FLAGS and BEAMS

QUAVER FLAGS or TAILS

The flags, or tails on quavers should always be on the hand side of the note, regardless of the direction of the stem.

Stem DOWN on the LEFT side.
Flag to the RIGHT



Stem UP on the RIGHT side.
Flag to the RIGHT

Wind Direction



Flags always fly with the breeze regardless of the position of the flag pole. In a similar way, the direction of music is from left to right and therefore the flags (tails) on notes always fly on the right hand side of the stem.



BEAMING QUAVERS

When the flags/tails of notes are beamed (joined together) use the majority rules principle to determine the stem direction.

- (a) If more notes in the beamed group should have the stems down then write..... of the stems..... in that group.

Only one note of these four would normally have its stem up. Therefore all stems are drawn down.



- (b) If more notes in the beamed group should have the stems up then write..... of the stems.....

Only one note of these four would normally have its stem down. Therefore all stems are drawn up.



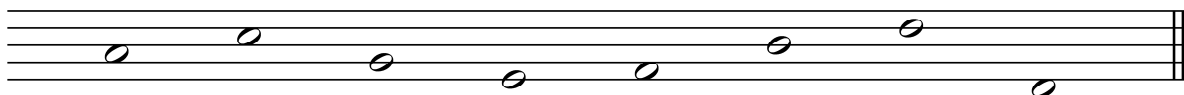
- (c) With pairs of beamed notes use the stem direction of the note which is..... away from the line of the stave.

The higher note is further away from the middle line of the stave. Therefore the both stems are drawn down.

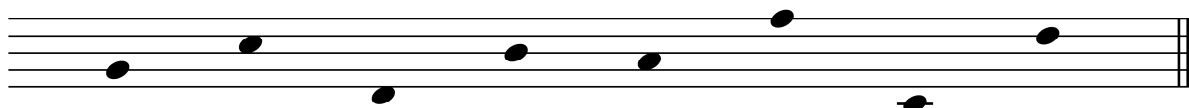


TASKS

1. Create minims by adding a stem to each of the following note heads. *Remember to observe the rules about direction, side and length of the stem.*



2. Add stems to each of the following note heads to form crotchets.



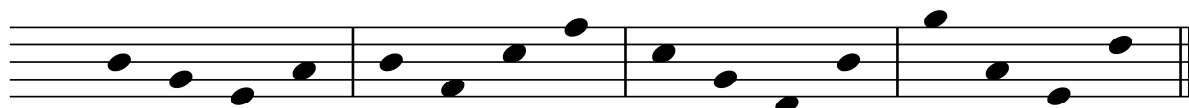
3. Make the following note heads into single quavers by adding a stem and flag/tail. *Don't forget when placing the flags on the stems that the "wind direction" is always from left to right.*



4. Create "beamed" quavers from each of the following pairs of note heads. *Remember that the note which is furthest away from the centre line of the staff determines the direction of both stems in a beamed pair.*



5. Make each of the following groups of four note heads into beamed quavers groups.




HALF BEAT CAFÉ

PERFORMANCE ACTIVITY

This activity is comprised of a bass riff (short repeated phrase) and two answering lines. This structure is known as “call and response” and is common in blues, jazz and rock music.

1. Write letter names under the notes of the bass clef Riff.
2. Establish a steady pulse by tapping your feet.
3. Practise clapping the rhythm of the riff to the pulse beat.
4. Divide into three groups. The first group should maintain the riff while the other groups add the answer phrases.
5. Perform with the CD accompaniment.
5. Select individual students to make up (improvise) a melody over the top of the song using the notes shown below. A strong sense of rhythm is more important than the pitch of the notes selected.

Notes for Improvisation → 
G A B D E G



Half Beat Cafe'

Glen Brittain
© May 2010

Track 23 ♩=120



Answer 1

Answer 2

Riff

6

Ans 1

Ans 2

Riff

10

1. 2.

SHARPS and FLATS

USING # and b SIGNS

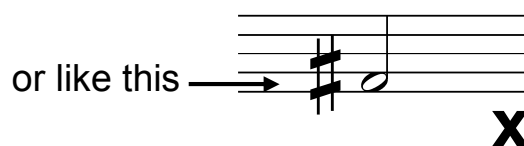
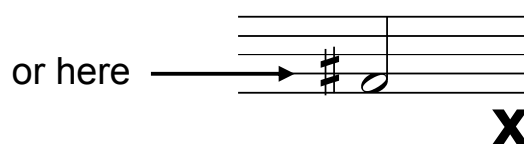
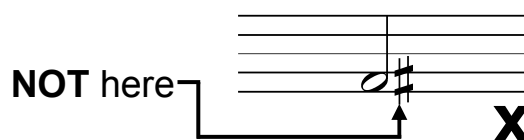
Sharp and flat signs should be:

- ◆ placed..... the note head
- ◆ on the..... line or in the same space as the note
- ◆ the correct..... to fit within the stave lines

CORRECT



INCORRECT



Flat and sharp signs affect all notes of the same for the rest of the bar.

Same note in the same bar, so this note is also F#	Different octave in the same bar, so this note is F <u>not</u> F#	Same note but in the next bar, so this note is F <u>not</u> F#
--	---	--

G F# G F# B F E F B C



STOP SIGNS

Stop signs are placed before a crossroad, so that motorists will see the sign before entering the intersection. Similarly accidentals are placed before notes, so that musicians can see the accidental prior to playing the note.