Lower pitch ← → **Higher pitch**

C D E F G A B C

C D E F G A B C

FACE in the space

F A C E
E G B D F

Every Green Bus Drives Fast

Stave

5 lines where notes are placed to determine pitch

Treble Clef

Symbol placed on the stave. Used for high pitch (right hand on the piano)

Bass Clef

Symbol placed on the stave. Used for low pitch (left hand on the piano)

Canon

A canon is like a round. The same piece of music is played, then a second layer is played slightly after. Each melody is played fully and musically fits with the other layers.

Left Hand   Right Hand

Drone

A drone is made up from 2 notes (usually low) being played and held underneath a melody to provide a bass.

Major and Minor

There are 2 types of chord: Major (sounds happy) and Minor (sounds sad). The difference is 1 semitone (see below). The middle note in a minor chord is a semitone lower E.g. **C major = C E G / C minor = C Eb G**
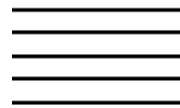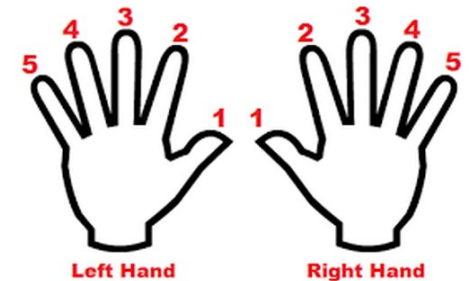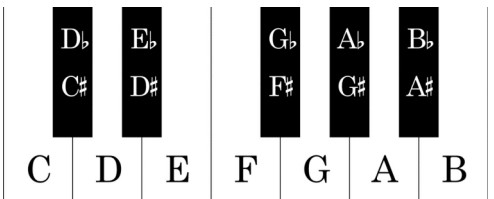
Melody

Another word for melody is 'tune'. A melody is a mixture of moving by step, and moving by leap. If the tune goes up in pitch, it is called '*ascending*'. If the tune goes down in pitch, it is called '*descending*'.

Melody rhythms - use the syllables to create the rhythms

Tea   Coffee   Lemonade   Coca-Cola   Pineapple

Black Keys

The black keys on the keyboards are half steps between the white keys. These half steps are called 'semitones'. Please note the pattern of black keys - there isn't on every key! The '#' symbol means 'sharp', and the 'b' symbol means 'flat'. A sharp raises the pitch by a semitone, a flat lowers the pitch by a semitone. Each black key has 2 names - a C# is the same key as a Db. There's just two different ways of looking at it.

Db/C# Eb/D#   Gb/F# Ab/G# Bb/A#
C   D   E   F   G   A   B

Ostinato

A repeated melody or pattern