






Revision Guidance: Preparation for Summative Assessment 1 - Year 8

[illegible]

Year 7 Homework Sheet

LEARN – what each symbol looks like, what it is called and how many beats it is worth.

Note Values

British note names	Note symbols	Note value
Semibreve		4 beats
Minim		2 beats
Crotchet		1 beat
Quaver		1/2 of a beat
Semiquaver		1/4 of a beat

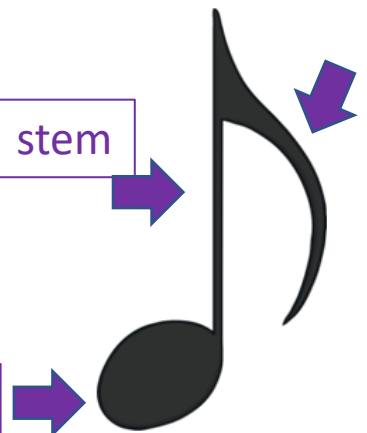
Points to remember:

- Notes can have an open or closed notehead
- Notes with a stem (line) can go either up or down
- Shorter notes have more complex symbols

notehead

stem

flag



TEMPO means SPEED – how fast or slow the piece is.


DYNAMICS means VOLUME – how loud or quiet the piece is

In Music we can use English words to describe tempo and dynamics, but in some styles the convention is to use Italian words.

Tempo

Italian Word	Meaning
Allegro	Fast
Andante	Medium (walking pace)
Adagio	Slow

Dynamics

Italian Word	Meaning	Symbol
forte	loud	<i>f</i>
piano	quiet	<i>p</i>
Mezzo forte	Medium loud	<i>mf</i>
Mezzo piano	Medium quiet	<i>mp</i>
crescendo	Getting louder	

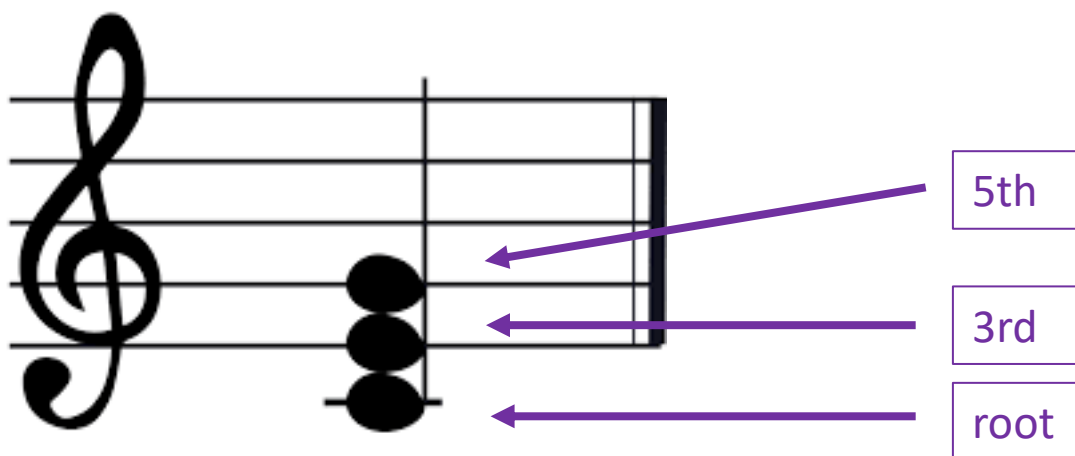
Year 8 Homework Sheet

LEARN – the meanings of these words and the notes in these chords

Notes in a chord

Vocabulary:

- Chord 2 or more notes played or sung at the same time
- Triad A chord containing 3 notes
- Root The lowest note in a chord
- Third The middle note in a chord
- Fifth The top note in a chord



To find the notes in a chord (basic level)

Step 1 – the first note will be the letter in the name of the chord

Step 2 – to find the other 2 notes – follow the pattern miss one, choose one

Example – G chord

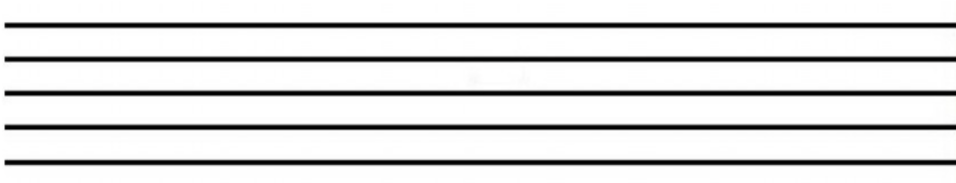
Step 1 – first note will be G

Step 2 – miss A, choose B, miss C, choose D

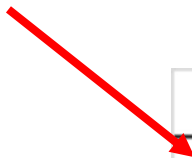
ANSWER G B D

Music is written in many different ways. This sheet is about **stave notation**.

A **stave** is made up of 5 horizontal, parallel lines

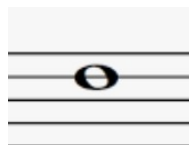


At the beginning of the stave there is always a clef – this is the key that tells you where each letter note goes. You are learning about the **treble clef**.

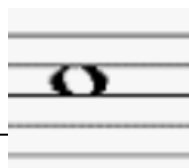


The round head of the note can be placed in different places to mean different notes.

It can be placed **on a line**



Or **in a space** (in between the lines)



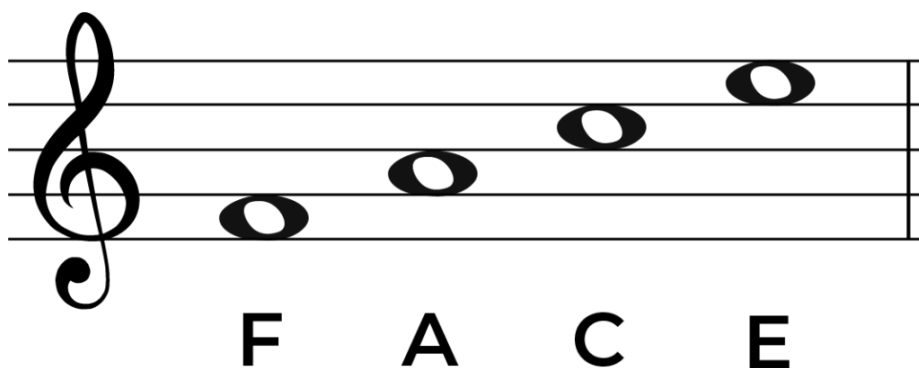
Year 7 Homework Sheet

Treble Clef Notes 1

The notes go up the stave in **alphabetical order**.

However, it is sometimes easier to remember them by using mnemonics (phrases that are easy to remember)

The notes in the spaces spell the word **FACE**



So to work out a note use the following steps:

Step 1 – Is the note on a line or in a space?

Step 2 – count from the bottom which line or space

Step 3 – Use the mnemonic



Step 1 – in a space

Step 2 – 1st space

Step 3 – **F**A C E

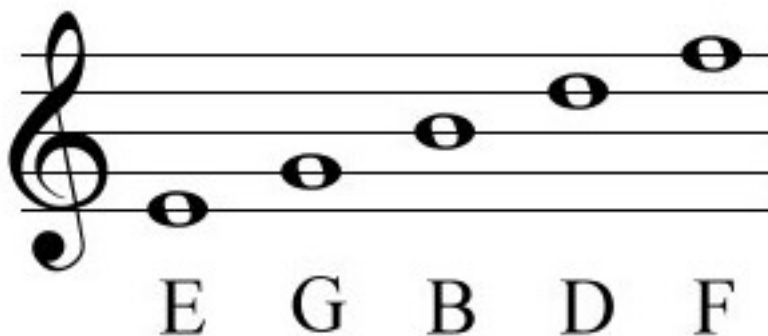
The note is F

The notes go up the stave in **alphabetical order**.

However, it is sometimes easier to remember them by using mnemonics (phrases that are easy to remember)

The notes on the lines can be remembered using:

Every **G**reen **B**us **D**rives **F**ast



So to work out a note use the following steps:

Step 1 – Is the note on a line or in a space?

Step 2 – count from the bottom which line or space

Step 3 – Use the mnemonic



Step 1 – on a line

Step 2 – 3rd line

Step 3 – E G **B** D F The note is B

The simple definition of TONALITY is how the notes are played. These keywords can be used to describe the playing of ANY instrument

Staccato

Definition – detached (the notes are short in length and have gaps between them)



Staccato is shown by dots above or below the notes

Legato

Definition – played smoothly (the notes are full length and there are no gaps between them)



Legato is shown by a curved line above or below the notes

Accent

Definition – emphasized (the notes are slightly louder than those around them)



Accented notes are shown by a symbol similar to 'greater than' in Maths.

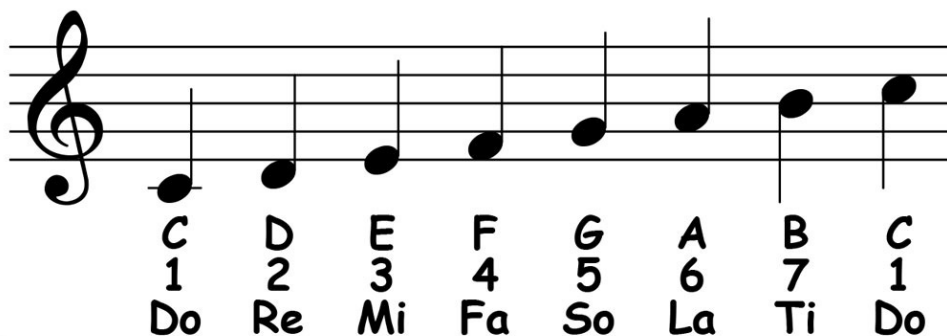
The simple definition of TONALITY is the KEY of the piece.

BUT Tonality gives the piece its character by dictating what notes should be used and how they are combined.

Major

Using the notes of a major scale – creating a happy or relaxed sound

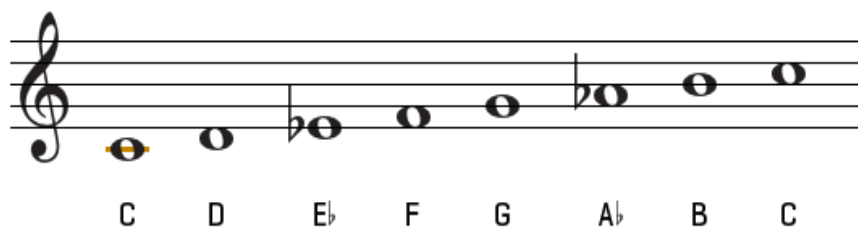
Example:



Minor

Using the notes of a minor scale – creating a sad or tense sound.

Example:



LOOK – the minor scale is only different by 2 notes – small changes can create larger effects.

Atonal

Atonal music does not have a sense of key. It creates a very uncomfortable sound and is often used in horror and thriller movies.

