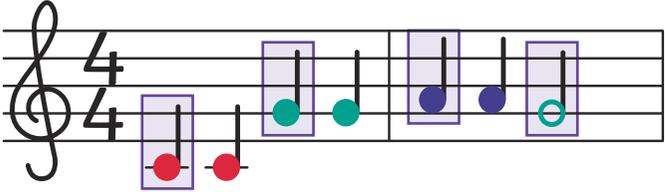


Key Vocabulary	
melodic shape	A musical phrase can have a shape. It may rise or fall like a set of stairs or it could rise and then fall like the back of a diplodocus.
rhythmic accompaniment	A rhythm backing, often played on untuned percussion. It could include repeated patterns.
chordal accompaniment	An accompaniment made of different block chords or triads. Chord patterns can often be repeated.

Contrast	
Contrast in music happens when sounds that are different are used close together so that an audience can hear the change. Example of contrast can include:	
dynamics	Louder and quieter sections.
texture	Sections where there are fewer performers and sections where there are more performers.
timbre	The sound of a musical note, for example brassy, sharp or bright.
tempo	Faster and slower sections.
pitch	Higher and lower-pitched notes.
harmony	Notes that sound nice together and notes that clash.
duration	Longer notes and shorter notes.

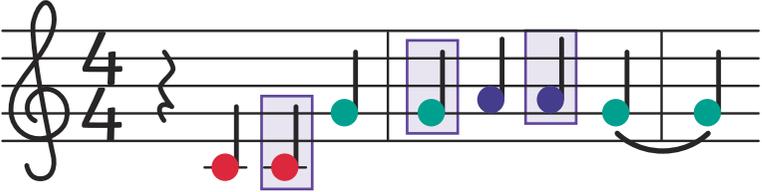
Syncopation

Most music has stronger and weaker beats in each bar.

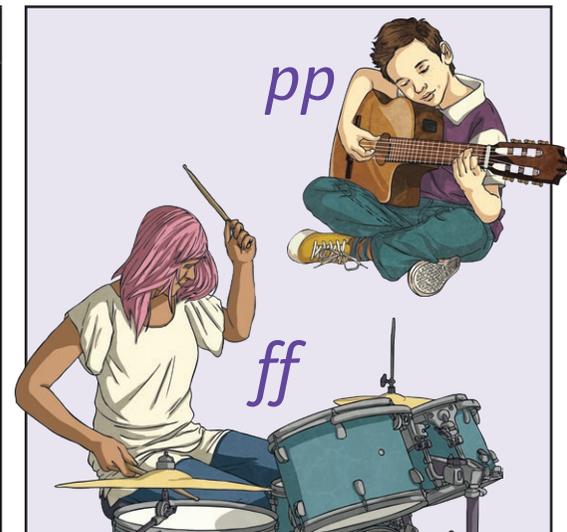


The first and third beat are stronger in each of these bars.

A syncopated rhythm is one where the stronger beat happens in a different place than expected.



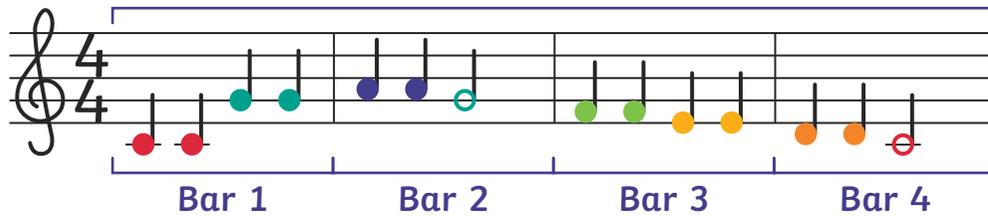
Using a rest instead of a strong beat makes this sound syncopated.



Four-Bar Phrases

A four-bar phrase is often 8 or 16 beats long. It can form a section of a longer piece of music. Many composers use four-bar phrases in their music.

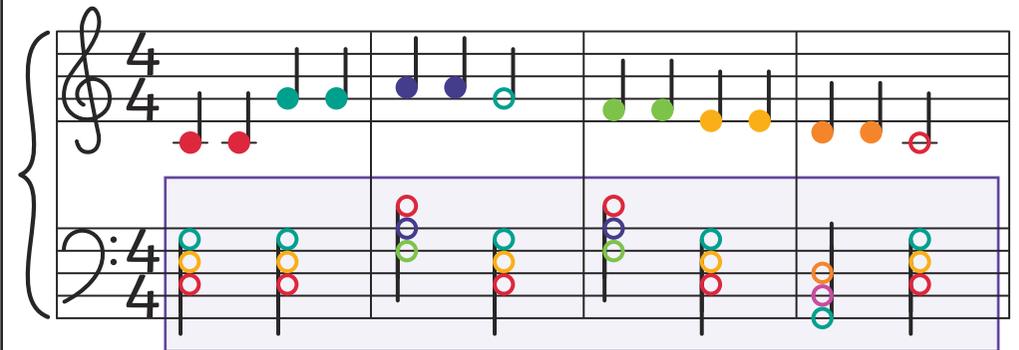
16 beats long



Four-bar phrases are often repeated in songs and longer pieces of music. Each phrase is like a sentence in the music. It makes sense on its own.

Block Chords

An accompaniment can be made from a series of chords. These are known as 'block chords' because they are played together as a block of notes.



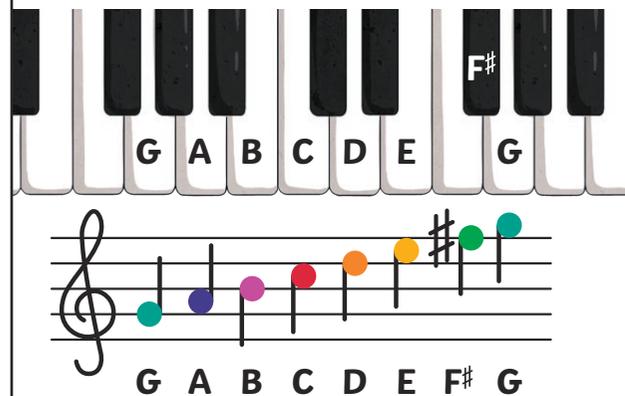
Rhythm Notation

Each note length has an equivalent rest that lasts for the same duration.

	semibreve		semibreve rest
	minim		minim rest
	crotchet		crotchet rest
	quaver		quaver rest
	semiquaver		semiquaver rest

G Major

A series of notes where G is the most important note. In the key of G major, F# is used instead of F.



E Minor

A series of notes where E is the most important note. In the key of E minor, F# is used instead of F.

