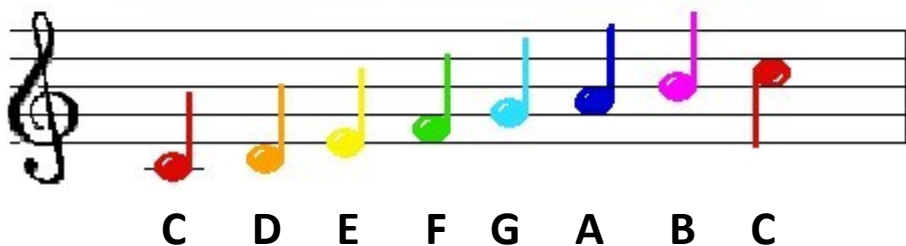
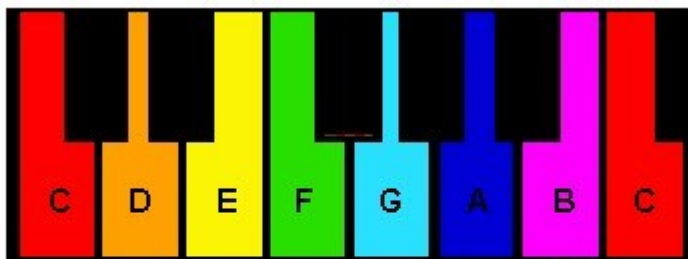


## Year 7 Spring Term Need To Know—Music

### Notes on the stave



The stave is the five lines and spaces on which the notes are written. The higher up the stave, the higher the pitch.

**Tone**—The distance from one note to its next-door neighbour but one (including black keys) eg C to D or B to C#

**Semitone**— The distance from one note to its immediate neighbour (including black keys) eg E to F or C to C#

**Scale**—An organised sequence of notes eg a C major scale is CDEF-GABC. The pattern for a Major scale is TTS TTTS

**Major**—A scale or chord containing notes that together make a bright and happy sound

**Minor**—A scale or chord containing notes that together make a dark and gloomy sound

### Chords

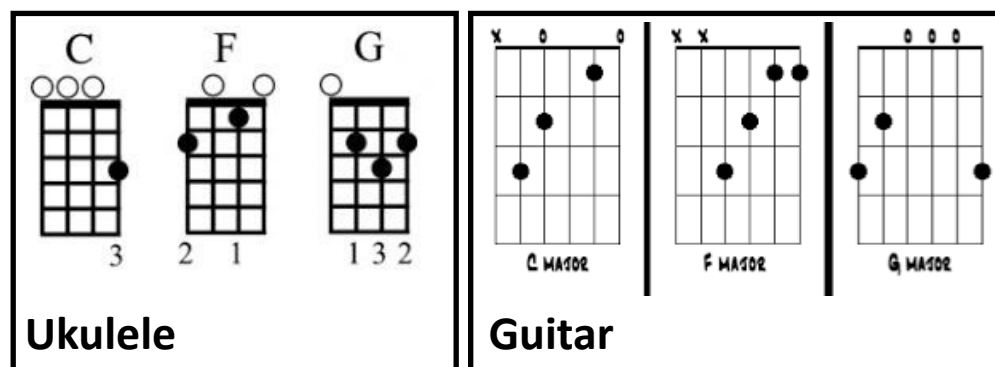
A chord is several notes played at the same time to create an accompaniment (or harmony).

Triads are commonly used 3-note chords.



You can use the 'play one, miss one out' method to work out the notes of a triad.

Chords can also be played on ukuleles or guitars.



**Sharp (#)**- If you see this next to a note name, you play the black key to the right of the named note

**Flat (b)**- If you see this next to a note name, you play the black key to the left of the named note