
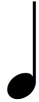
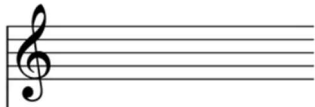
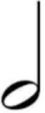






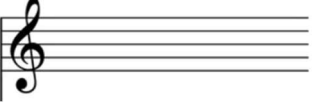
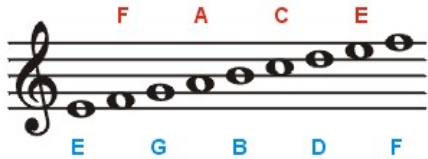
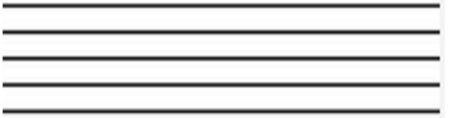




Music Concept Definitions



<p><u>A capella</u> Without accompaniment from musical instruments – voices only.</p>	<p><u>Accompaniment</u> A musical part which supports or partners an instrument, voice, or group.</p>	<p><u>Appraising</u> Listening carefully.</p>	<p><u>Beat / pulse</u> The heartbeat or steady beat of a song/piece of music.</p>
<p><u>Body percussion</u> Sounds which are made by body parts such as hands, feet etc.</p>	<p><u>Bridge / Middle 8</u> A contrasting section within a piece of music that then leads back to the main material.</p>	<p><u>Chord</u> More than one note played at the same time.</p>	<p><u>Chorus</u> A repeated section in a song which gives the main message.</p>
<p><u>Clef</u> Any of several symbols placed at the left hand end of a <u>stave</u>, indicating the pitch of the notes written on it.</p> 	<p><u>Cover</u> A version of a song performed by someone other than the original artist that might sound a bit – or very – different.</p>	<p><u>Compose</u> Creating and developing musical ideas.</p>	<p><u>Crotchet</u> A note having the time value of a quarter of a semibreve or half a minim, represented by a large solid dot with a plain stem.</p> 
<p><u>Conductor</u> A person who directs the performance of instruments or voices.</p>	<p><u>Drone</u> A continuous low humming sound or a continuous note of low pitch.</p>	<p><u>Dynamics</u> How loud or quiet the music is.</p>	<p><u>Ensemble</u> A French word used to describe playing/ singing/ performing together.</p>
<p><u>Genre</u> A conventional category that identifies some pieces of music as belonging to a shared tradition or set of conventions.</p>	<p><u>Groove</u> The rhythmic part of music that makes you want to move or dance.</p>	<p><u>Harmony</u> Different notes played or sung at the same time to produce chords.</p>	<p><u>Improvise</u> To make up a tune and play it on the spot; there is an assumption that it can never be recreated.</p>
<p><u>Introduction</u> Music heard at the beginning of a song; a section of music that can take us from a verse to a chorus.</p>	<p><u>Lines</u> Part of the stave on which music is written.</p> 	<p><u>Lyrics</u> The words of a song.</p>	<p><u>Melody</u> Another name for a tune.</p>

<p><u>Minim</u> A note having the time value of two crotchets or half a semibreve, represented by a ring with a stem.</p> 	<p><u>Outro</u> Short section which brings the song or piece to an end.</p>	<p><u>Paired Quavers</u> Two half beat notes, joined together.</p> 	<p><u>Pause</u> A pause sign tells you to hold the note or rest for slightly longer than its written value.</p> 
<p><u>Original</u> The first ever version of a song.</p>	<p><u>Phrase</u> A musical sentence.</p>	<p><u>Pitch</u> The range of high and low sounds.</p>	<p><u>Pulse / beat</u> The heartbeat or steady beat of a song/piece of music.</p>
<p><u>Perform</u> Singing and playing instruments.</p>	<p><u>Quaver</u> A note having the time value of an eighth of a semibreve or half a crotchet, represented by a large dot with a hooked stem.</p> 	<p><u>Rest</u> Two key symbols permeate a musical score—notes and rests. Notes represent the sounds we hear, while rests represent the sounds we don't hear. Rests indicate the absence of a sounding note, but they are very much part of the music.</p> 	<p><u>Rhythm</u> The combination of long and short sounds to make patterns.</p>
<p><u>Rhythmic Notation</u> A system used to visually represent aurally perceived music played with instruments or sung by the human voice. Rhythmic notation shows the note durations, with the note names added underneath for tuned instruments.</p>	<p><u>Semibreve</u> A note having the time value of two minims or four crotchets, represented by a ring with no stem. It is the longest note now in common use.</p> 	<p><u>Semiquaver</u> A semiquaver is a musical note played for half the duration of a quaver. It has the time value of a sixteenth of a semibreve (whole note).</p> 	<p><u>Spaces</u> Part of the staff on which music is written.</p> 
<p><u>Solo</u> An Italian word used to describe playing/singing/performing on our own.</p>	<p><u>Style</u> Style refers to characteristic features of how music (of a certain era, or within some particular genre) is played or expected to sound</p>	<p><u>Staff Notation</u> Notation by means of a staff.</p> 	<p><u>Stave</u> A set of five parallel lines on any one or between any adjacent two of which a note is written to indicate its pitch.</p> 

<p><u>Structure</u> How the sections (verses and choruses etc) of a song are ordered to make the whole piece.</p>	<p><u>Tempo</u> An Italian word used to describe how fast/slow the music goes.</p>	<p><u>Texture</u> Layers of sound in music.</p>	<p><u>Timbre</u> The quality and character of the sound.</p>
<p><u>Time signature</u> The time signature indicates how many counts are in each measure and which type of note will receive one count. The top number is commonly 2, 3, 4, or 6. The bottom number is either 4 or 8.</p>	<p><u>Tuned</u> Tuned percussion instruments are those which have been pitched to particular notes</p>	<p><u>Unison</u> Music that is played or sung together, at the same time or at the same musical pitch.</p>	<p><u>Untuned</u> Musical instruments that do not produce specific pitches.</p>
<p><u>Verse</u> The verse is where the song's story — whether it's lyrical or instrumental — begins to unfold. Musically, the verses will usually be identical to one another, while the story contained in the lyrics will play out over the course of several verses.</p>			