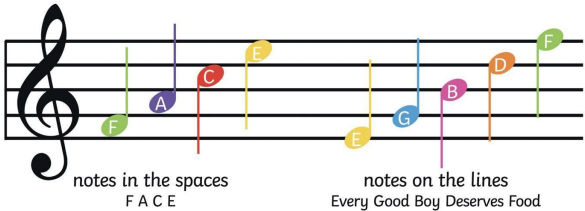






Core Knowledge (Need to Know)	Good to Know:	Vocabulary
 <p>notes in the spaces F A C E</p> <p>notes on the lines Every Good Boy Deserves Food</p> <p>The position of the symbol on the staff tells us which note to play.</p> <p>The time signature in written music explains how many beats there are in a bar.</p>  <p>Music is written in different symbols to show how long a note lasts for.</p> <p>A clef is placed at the beginning of the staff to show the pitch of the music.</p> <p>The treble clef is used for higher notes (played with the right hand on a piano).</p>  <p>The bass clef is used for lower notes (played with the left hand on a piano).</p>	<p><u>Sir Hubert Parry</u> wrote the music for Jerusalem just over a hundred years ago. The hymn was originally written as a poem by <u>William Blake</u> in 1804, but the lyrics were added to Parry's music in 1916 during the gloom of World War I to uplift people's spirits.</p>	<p>Dynamics - the loudness or softness at which musicians play a section or piece of music.</p> <p>metre - The grouping of beats into twos, threes, fours, etc, for instance in waltz music the beats are grouped in threes, whereas in march music they are grouped in twos or fours</p> <p>Ostinato (plural ostinatos/ostinati) A short rhythmic or melodic pattern which is repeated over and over.</p> <p>melodic ostinato - a melody (tune) that is repeated over and over.</p> <p>lyrics-the words of a song.</p> <p>improvisation - A piece of music which is created spontaneously.</p>