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MUSIC SUMMARY NOTES

INTRODUCTION TO MUSIC THEORY

OBJECTIVES IN UNIT ONE (MUSIC THEORY)

At the end of this unit you should be able to:

- **Identify and use the treble and the bass clefs;**
- **Name notes in the treble and bass clefs (notes in leger lines included);**
- **Identify and use semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver notes and also equivalent rests;**
- **Name keys on the piano keyboard (sharps and flats)**
- **Construct the first five major scales (C, G, D ,A and E) as keys with sharps and first five major scales with flats(F, B^b, E^b, A^b and D^b);**
- **Construct their relative minor scales in both melodic and harmonic;**
- **Identify intervals;**
- **Construct triads in both major and minor scales and identify their inversions;**
- **Read and recognize simple duple , simple triple and simple quadruple time;**
- **Describe forms of music**

SECTION TWO – GENERAL MUSIC AND METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit you should be able to:

-define Creative Arts

-list down factors that affect the development of Creative Arts



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- describe the academic documents for a teacher;
- prepare scheme of work and lesson plan.
- list down classes of Kenyan musical instruments;
- define musical terms;
- write music;
- sight read music.

INTRODUCTION

What is music?

Music is the art of combining sounds for reproduction by voice or by musical instruments in rhythmical, melodic or in harmonic form so as to affect the emotions.

COMPONENTS OF MUSIC

(1)Sound

This includes: a) pitch, (b) volume and (c) tone quality.

(2)Rhythm

-Pitch is the highness or lowness of sound (depth)

-Volume is loudness or softness

- Tone quality is the taste the music has to the listeners' ear.

This tone quality is called timbre.

STAFF NOTATION

- ❖ **This is the art of writing music sound on lines and spaces.**
- ❖ **A staff or stave is made up of five parallel lines and four spaces.**

