U	Pulse	Tei	mp		n I	ta	lian	
Ш Ю	The beat of the music. Every piece of music has a heartbeat. It doesn't need to be played by drums - you can 'feel' the beat.	Largo	Adagio	Anda	nte	Allegro	Presto	
3	Rhythm	Very Slow	Slow	Walking	pace	Fast	Very Fast	
$\mathbf{N}$	Notes have different lengths, some long, some short. When we combine long and short sounds, it creates a pattern, which is a rhythm.	Dyr	nan	nics	in	1ta	alian	
ഹ്ര	Pitch	pp	p	mp	mf	ſ	<i>ff</i>	
$\overline{0}$	Pitch is a variation of high and low sounds. Pitch increases and decreases by steps of a scale. Scales are Major and Minor.	Pianissimo	Piano	Mezzo Piano	Mezzo Forte	Forte	Fortissimo	
	Тетро	Very Quiet	Quiet	Medium Quiet	Medium Loud	Loud	Very Loud	
Jts	Tempo means the speed of the music. Music can change tempo within a piece. We describe tempo using Italian words.	Crescendo Diminuendo   Gradually getting louder Gradually getting quieter						
ک الھ	Dynamics	Rhvtl	hm S	symbo	ols a	nd '	Values	
	Dynamics means the volume of the music. Music can change dynamics within a piece. We describe dynamics using Italian words.			<i>y</i>			\ \	
	Structure	0	0			♪	♪	
	Music is divided into sections. The order of these sections creates a structure. Song structure includes Chorus, Verse, Instrumental etc.	Semibreve	Minim	n Crot	chet	Quaver	Semiquaver	
M	Texture	4 beats	2 beats	s 1 b	eat	1/2 beat	1/4 beat	
0	A single melody creates a thin sound. Adding more parts/layers creates a bigger sound. These layers can interact with each other.	Rhy	thm	is in	to S	\$ <b>%</b> [[a	ables	
ß	Timbre							
٢	Each instrument has a unique sound and sounds different to others. This individual sound quality is called Timbre.	Теа	Coffee	Lemonade	Coo	ca-Cola	Pineapple	
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