

### Key concepts

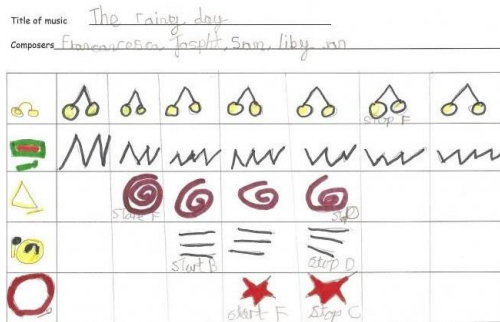
- Vocal warm-ups are important before singing and include:  
Yawning and sighing  
**Lip buzzing**  
**Tongue trills**  
**Loosening the jaw**  
**Sirens and slides**
- A song is learned using aural memory.
- A song can be performed as a solo or ensemble.
- Songs differ in pitch and tempo.
- Most famous compositions feature 'ostinatos' and 'motifs'.
- A motif can be recorded using 'graphic notation'.
- Musical motifs can be transposed.
- Musical notes can be sharp or flat.
- Instruments can be categorised as either 'tuned' or 'untuned'.

### Key Vocabulary

motif	Short musical phrase or pattern
aural	Pertaining to the ear/hearing
pitch	How or low a note is
tempo	Speed of the music
ostinato	A repeated pattern in music
graphic notation	A visual representation of music
transposed	Playing music in a way that makes it sound higher or lower
sharp	A note that sounds a semitone higher
flat	A note that sounds a semitone lower
tuned	An instrument that can make different notes
untuned	An instrument with no definite pitch, such as a bass drum

### Graphic Notation

Graphic notation is the representation of music through the use of visual symbols outside the realm of traditional music notation. Graphic notation evolved in the 1950s, and can be used either in combination with or instead of traditional music notation.



### Tuned and untuned Instruments

#### Chime bar (tuned)



#### Triangle (both)



#### Snare drum (untuned)



### Things to do at home

Listen to the beginning of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

Can you hear the ostinato he used to get the listener's attention?

'Duh duh duh duuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuh!'

'Duh duh duh duuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuh!'