

Key concepts

- Each piece of music tells a story.
- Each composition is made up of layers.
- A tune is a melodic pattern of notes.
- Percussion instruments can be categorised as 'tuned' and 'untuned'.
- Music can be performed by a solo performer, or as an ensemble.
- Music is composed for a variety of purposes.
- The dynamics of music can be used to represent action.
- Music can be improvised.
- Rhythm can be used to tell a story.



Chime bar (tuned)



Snare Drum (untuned)



Triangle (both)

Key Vocabulary

composition	The process of creating or writing a piece of music.
layers	Layers form the texture of music (more layers = thicker texture).
melodic	tuneful
solo	A performance by a single person
ensemble	A group of performers.
dynamics	Describes how loud or quiet music is (volume).
improvise	Create and perform spontaneously, without preparation.
rhythm	A regular, repeated pattern.
tuned	An instrument that can make different notes.
untuned	An instrument with no definite pitch, such as a bass drum.

Composer Information

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart January 27, 1756 - December 05, 1791

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria, where his father Leopold was a violinist and composer. Wolfgang (or Wolfer, as his family called him) was a child prodigy. He composed his first piece of music at age five; he had his first piece published when he was seven; and he wrote his first opera when he was twelve.

By the time Wolfgang was 6, he was an excellent pianist and violinist. He and his sister Maria Anna (known as Nannerl) travelled all over Europe performing for royalty.



Musical Notation

Musical notation is recorded on a staff (staff). the staff or stave is a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that each represent a different musical pitch or in the case of a percussion, different percussion instruments.

