

### Key concepts

- A successful singer uses voice control and expression.
- Most songs consist of verses and a repeating chorus.
- The 'inter-related dimensions' of music include: pitch (how high or low a note is), dynamics (volume), tempo (speed) and timbre (quality/tone).

The pitch and duration of notes can be recorded as 'pitch notation'. It specifies the pitch of a note by combining the note name with a number. The notes are recorded both on and between the lines.

1/2 Beat : quaver

1 Beat : crochet

2 Beat : minim

3 Beat : dotted minim

4 Beat : semibreve



### The Egyptians

**Ancient Egypt** was a civilization of ancient North Africa, concentrated along the lower reaches of the Nile River, situated in the place that is now the country of Egypt.

**The Nile** was important because it provided transport, water and food because when it was flooded, it allowed crops to grow.

**Pharaohs** were Kings who were also considered Gods.

**The Egyptians** built pyramids, temples and monuments, including The Sphinx.

**Hieroglyphs** were the formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt.



### Key Vocabulary

Verse	A repeated section of a song that typically features a new set of lyrics on each repetition.
chorus	A repeated section that contains the primary <b>musical</b> and lyrical motifs of the song
motif	A short musical phrase
solo	A performance by a single person
ensemble	A performance by a group
lyrics	Words to accompany a melody
structure	The arrangement of different sections within the whole piece
Standard notation	Standard notation is written on five horizontal lines called a staff
Non-standard notation	Notation system other than 'staff'

### Non-Standard Notation

Music is usually recorded using standard (staff) notation, but non-standard notation can also be used, eg: hieroglyphs.

Different symbols represent different sounds which can be recreated with instruments.

				
				