

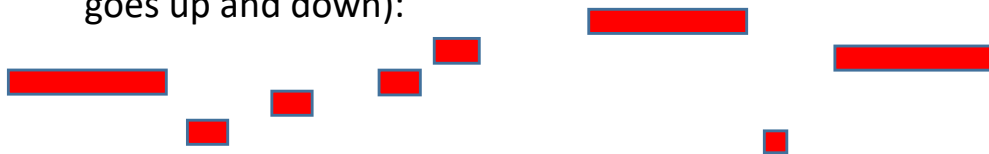
# Musical knowledge 3: pitch notation

## Definitions

1. **Rhythm** = long and short notes, and the gaps between them:



2. **Melody** = tune. This has **pitch** as well as rhythm (i.e. it goes up and down):



## Words for describing melodies

### MELODY

**Register** – how **high or low** the notes are

**Range** – the distance from the lowest note to the highest: **wide or narrow**

**Sequence** – a pattern that repeats, **ascending or descending**

**Scalic** (moving in a scale) or **broken chord** (moving in chord shapes) movement

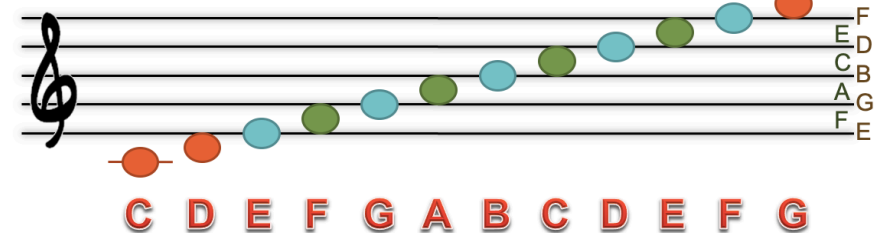
**Steps** (going to a **next-door note**) or **leaps** (**jumping** to a note further away)

**Ornaments** (extra notes added to **decorate**)

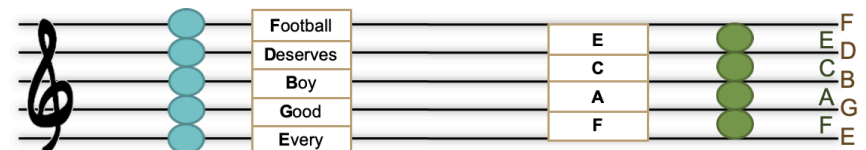
Melodic **ostinato/riff**: a **repeating pattern**

## How to read pitches

1. The blobs of the notes are arranged on the lines and spaces of the staff. The higher the blob on the staff, the higher the pitch.



2. Notes alternate being on a line and in a space.
3. Notes higher or lower than the staff have their own little line called a **ledger line**, like middle C shown above.



4. You can remember the notes on the **lines** with '**Every Good Boy Deserves Football**', and the notes in the **spaces** spell '**FACE**'. Remember to go **upwards** when doing this!