

## FINDING THE NOTES

The black keys are grouped as follows:

2 3 2 3 etc...

Find any group of <u>2</u> black keys: we call this the KENNEL



The <u>D</u>og (the note D) lives in the kennel! - So the white note between the two black notes is always <u>D</u>.

Because the notes

are in <u>alphabetical</u> order (from A, B, C,

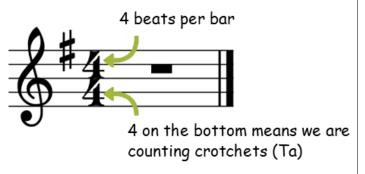
D, E, F, G (and repeat) once we can find D - we can find all the other notes!

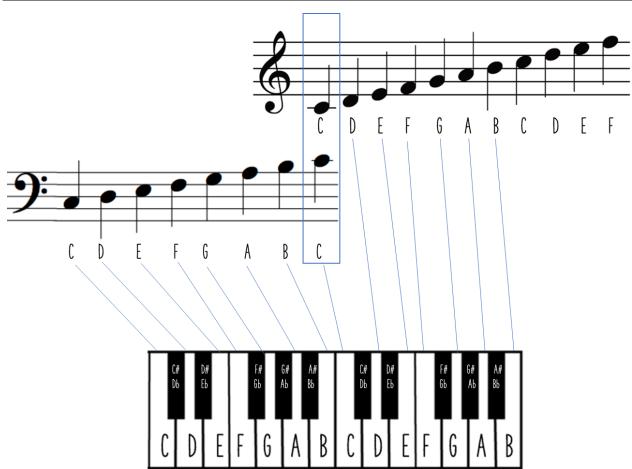
It's simple! ⊙

## YEAR 5 UNIT 4: KEYBOARDS I

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Time Signatures: Tell you how many beats are in each bar (the top number) and what sort of beats they are (the bottom number). For example:





TERM	DEFINITION
Staff/Stave	The five lines the music is notated on
Treble Clef	This symbol at the start of the stave indicates that the notes of the lines are (lowest to highest) E G B D F and the notes of the spaces are F A C E
Barline	These vertical lines split up the staff into groups of beats (the number of beats in each group or 'bar' is determined by the time signature)  Bar Lines