

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> <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! ☺</u>

YEAR 6 UNIT 4: KEYBOARDS II

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Time Signatures: Tell you how many beats are in each bar	4 beats per bar	TERM	DEFINITION
(the top number) and what sort of beats they are (the bottom number). For example:	4 on the bottom means we are counting crotchets (Ta)	Staff/Stave	The five lines the music is notated on
	DEFGABCDEF	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
C D E F G A B C		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)
C# D# F# G# A# Db Eb Gb Ab Bb C D E F G A B C	C# D# F# G# A# Db Eb Gb Ab Bb C D E F G A B		Bar Lines