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The Treble clef

- The purpose of the treble clef is to show the person playing or singing music, that the pitch will be high.
- The treble clef is mostly played with the right hand on a piano as the higher pitches on the keyboard are situated on the right hand side.

Note values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Rest</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-breve</td>
<td>Whole Note</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 beats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minim</td>
<td>Half Note</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 beats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotchet</td>
<td>Quarter Note</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaver</td>
<td>Eighth Note</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/2 beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-quaver</td>
<td>Sixteenth Note</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/4 beat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Musical elements

Pitch

Pitch is how high or how low a sound is. Women usually have high pitched voices whereas men usually have low pitched voices.
Dynamics
Dynamics is how loud or how soft (the volume) a sound is played or sung.

Tempo
Tempo is how fast or slow a song is played or sung.

Time signatures (Metre)
The three time signatures that we are going to concentrate on are:
Duple metre (2/4)
Triple metre (3/4)
Quadruple metre (4/4)

Since the top number in this time signature is 2, the time signature is called duple metre. Duple Metre has two beats per bar/measure.

Since the top number in this time signature is 3, it is called triple metre. Triple metre has three beats per bar. This is also known as waltz time.

Since the top number of this time signature is 4, the time signature is called quadruple metre. Quadruple metre has four beats per bar. This is the most common metre in music.

Letter names of the treble clef
Remember: The spaces can be remembered as “FACE” and the lines can be remembered by the rhyme, “Every Good Boy Drinks Fanta”. The whole musical alphabet consists only of the first seven letters of the alphabet – A, B, C, D, E, F and G. On the keyboard of a piano the letter names of the notes are:

The Stave
The stave is the 5 lines and 4 spaces music notation is written on.

Unison
The definition of unison is: *to perform musical parts at the same pitch or in the range of an octave*. This means to play or sing a piece of music on the same note.
Instruments

**Woodwind**
- Saxophone
- Bassoon
- Recorder
- Oboe
- English Horn
- Flute
- Clarinet
- Piccolo

**Strings**
- Violin
- Bow
- Cello
- Bow
- Bass
- Bow
- Guitar
- Bow
- Harp
Brass

French Horn
Flugelhorn
Trombone
Tuba

Percussion

Pitched Percussion Instruments

Unpitched Percussion Instruments

vibraphone
marimba
tybular bells
xylophone
timpani
kettle drums

drum
handかcker
triangle
bongos
conga
Some drumming terms and techniques

The lead hand is the hand that plays the first beat of a rhythm. Take turns using your right and left hands to lead so that you can develop even strength in your hands. When you first play African drums, you will find that one hand is stronger than the other.

Ghosting is a technique where you lightly pretend-play the gaps in the rhythm. In other words, you move your hand, but you don't actually play the note. This helps to keep your hands moving in a steady rhythm to the beat.

Repetition is the repeating of a rhythm over and over. In drumming, we usually learn a rhythm and repeat it. It may be repeated in sets of 4,8,16 or other sets.

Question and answer is when the leader plays a rhythm and the rest of the group repeats it. Or the leader may play one rhythm and the rest of the group replies with a different rhythm. These are both known as question-and-answer.
The National Anthem of South Africa

'Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika' was composed by a Methodist school teacher named Enoch Sontonga in 1897. It was first sung as a church hymn, but later became an act of political defiance against the government. 'Die Stem' is a poem written by C. J. Langenhoven in 1918 and was set to music by the Reverend Marthinus Lourens de Villiers in 1921. 'Die Stem van Suid-Afrika' was the national anthem until 1994. The national anthem today employs the five most widely spoken languages of South Africa's eleven official languages – Xhosa, Zulu, Sesotho, Afrikaans and English.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>English translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Xhosa</strong></td>
<td>Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,</td>
<td>Lord bless Africa Rise high, Her glory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zulu</strong></td>
<td>Yizwa imithandazo yethu, Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.</td>
<td>Listen also to our prayers, Lord bless us, her (Africa) family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sesotho</strong></td>
<td>Morena boloka setshaba sa heso, O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho, O se boloke, O se boloke setshaba sa heso, Setshaba sa, South Afrika, South Afrika.</td>
<td>Lord protect our nation, Stop wars and sufferings, protect it, Protect our nation, The nation of South Africa, South Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Afrikaans</strong></td>
<td>Uit die blou van onse hemel, Uit die diepte van ons see, Oor ons ewige gebergtes, Waar die kranse antwoord gee,</td>
<td>Ringing out from our blue heavens, From the depths of our sea, Over our everlasting sea, Where the echoing crags resound!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
<td>Sounds the call to come together, And united we shall stand, Let us live and strive for freedom In South Africa our land!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Folk song

A Folk song is a song originating amongst people of a country or area and is mostly passed on by oral tradition from one generation to the next. There are often more than one version of the song. The lyrics and melody thereof is generally simple and easy to remember. The song we are going to look at is Five Little Monkeys from, Tom Fisch.

Growing up in Albany, New York, Tom won his first guitar in a raffle at a school bazaar when he was ten years old. Tom says, “As the years went by, I found myself getting into singers and players like Doc Watson, James Taylor, Dan Fogelberg, Tony Rice, the Byrds, and traditional folk and country artists. Tom entertained audiences for many years throughout the North east, at colleges, clubs, coffee houses, festivals and fairs.

Tom and his music have found a comfortable place to call home. Wherever he performs, audiences continue to connect with the warm, appealing style, diverse range of material and talent this seasoned performer brings to the stage.

The lyrics of the song is: Five little monkeys jumping on the bed. One fell off and bumped his head. Mama called the doctor, the doctor said “No more monkeys jumping on the bed”. Four little monkeys jumping on the bed. One fell off and bumped her head. Mama called the doctor, the doctor said “No more monkeys jumping on the bed”. Three little monkeys jumping on the bed. One fell off and bumped his head. Mama called the doctor, the doctor said “No more monkeys jumping on the bed”. Two little monkeys jumping on the bed. One fell off and bumped her head. Mama called the doctor, the doctor said “No more monkeys jumping on the bed”. One little monkey jumping on the bed. One fell off and bumped his head.
Mama called the doctor, the doctor said “No more monkeys jumping on the bed”. No little monkeys jumping on the bed. None fell off and bumped their head. Mama called the doctor, the doctor said “Put those monkeys right to bed”.

Five Little Monkeys

Note Values

The Dotted-Minim: British name
(American: Dotted-Half Note. French: taa-aa-aa)
A dotted-minim indicates that a continuous sound must be made for a period of three beats. Dotted-Minims are made up of a ‘hollow’ head, a dot and a stem. This dot adds half the value of the note to the length of time it is played. For example: A minim has a value of two beats and a dotted minim has a value of three beats. The stem can face up or down. The direction of the stem does not change the pitch (highness or lowness) of the note.
Rhythms to practice at home

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

Lyrics

As with many artistic terms, the word lyric derives from the Greek, specifically from lyrikós, meaning "singing to the lyre". The lyric poem was first seen in the late 16th Century, while the reference to a song’s words as lyrics appeared in 1876. Today’s meanings are also rooted in the idea of music.

Lyrics are words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses or it can be a poem relating to a category of poetry that expresses subjective thoughts and feelings, in a song like form. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist.
Introduction to Pop music

What is pop music? The definition of pop music is deliberately flexible, as the music that is identified as pop is constantly changing. At any particular point in time, it may be easiest to identify pop music as that which is successful on the pop music charts. For the past 50 years, the most successful musical styles on the pop charts have continually changed and evolved. However, there are some consistent patterns in what is identified as pop music.

Pop and Popular music

It is tempting to confuse pop music with popular music. The New Grove Dictionary Of Music and Musicians, the musicologist's ultimate reference resource, identifies popular music as the music since industrialization in the 1800s that is most in line with the tastes and interests of the urban middle class. This would include an extremely wide range of music from vaudeville and minstrel shows to heavy metal. Pop music, on the other hand, has primarily come into usage to describe music that evolved out of the rock 'n roll revolution of the mid 1950s and continues on a definable path today. (It can be seen as a song that is currently a hit and sells many copies, and the latest hits are listed every week on the charts.)

Pop music and song structure

One of the most consistent elements of pop music since the 1950s is the pop song. Pop music is not usually written, performed and recorded as a symphony, suite, or concerto. The main medium of pop music is the song, often between two and a half and three and a half minutes in length, generally marked by a consistent and noticeable rhythmic element, a mainstream style and a simple traditional structure. Common variants include the verse-chorus form and the thirty-two-bar form, with a focus on melodies and catchy hooks, and a chorus that contrasts melodically, rhythmically and harmonically with the verse. The beat and the melodies tend to be simple, with limited harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics of modern pop songs typically focus on simple themes—often love and romantic relationships—although there are notable exceptions.
**Pop music today**

Today's pop music has been heavily influenced by the development of recording technology. Electronic music played and recorded digitally permeates most of today's top selling pop music. However, in a shift from the mainstream, Adele's "Someone Like You" from 2011 became the first song featuring only piano and vocals to reach number one on the US pop chart. In 2014, with her album 1989, Taylor Swift became the biggest country music performer ever to shift to recording an album that is entirely pop music. Hip hop continues to play a major role in mainstream pop music with Drake emerging as one of the top pop artists of 2016. Although historically American and British artists have dominated pop music, other countries such as Canada, Sweden, Australia and New Zealand are becoming increasingly influential on the international pop music scene. Some well-known artists for 2018 are: Ed Sheeran, Bruno Mars, Selena Gomez, Justin Timberlake, Drake and many more.