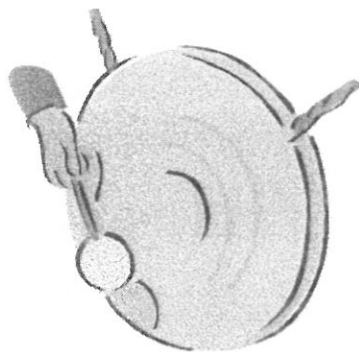


## Unit 2: 1a Elements of Music--Sound

**Sound = Vibration**



### **Four Main Properties of Musical Sounds**

- 1) Pitch**
- 2) Dynamics**
- 3) Timbre (tone color)**
- 4) Rhythm**

## Unit 2: 1b Elements of Music--Pitch

**Pitch = How high or low a note is**



**Tone = a sound with a definite pitch**



**Interval = the distance between two pitches**

(The interval between the first two notes, above, is a 4<sup>th</sup>.  
The interval between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> notes is a 5<sup>th</sup>.  
The interval between the last two notes is a 3<sup>rd</sup>).

## Unit 2: 2a Elements of Music—Dynamics and Timbre

**Dynamics = how loud or soft a sound is**

*pp*     *p*     *mp*     *mf*     *f*     *ff*



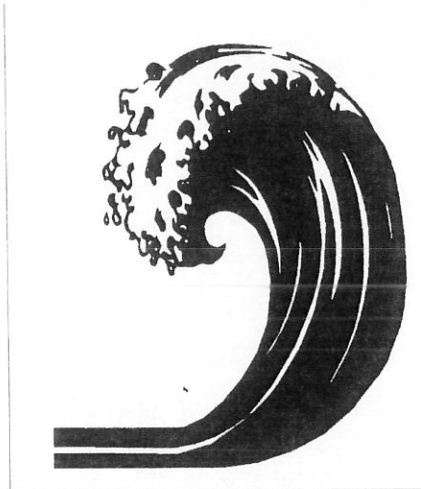
**Timbre (tone color) = How to tell the difference in instruments even when they are playing the exact same notes.**



## Unit 2: 2b Elements of Music--Rhythm

### Rhythm in Nature

- ❖ Heartbeat
- ❖ Breathing
- ❖ Day and night
- ❖ The four seasons
- ❖ Ocean tides



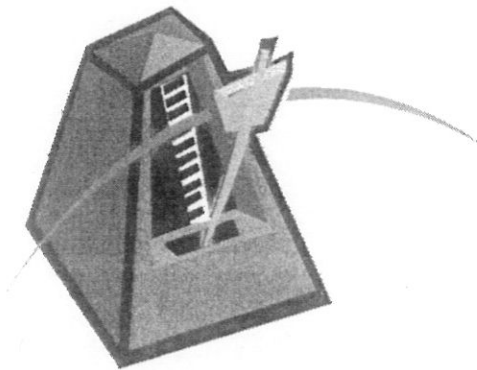
**Rhythm = the ordered flow of music through time**

### Parts of rhythm

- 1) beat
- 2) meter
- 3) accent
- 4) tempo

## Unit 2: 3a Elements of Music—Beat and Meter

**Beat = a regular repeating pulse that divides music into equal parts.**



**Meter = the organization of beats into regular groups.**

**Measure = a group with a fixed number of beats.**

**Down-beat = the first, or stressed, beat of a measure.**

1 whole note	
= 2 half notes	
= 4 quarter	notes
= 8 eighth notes	

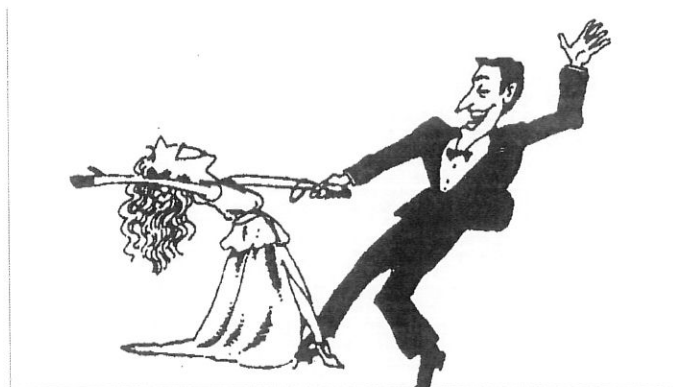
## Unit 2: 4a Elements of Music—Accent and Tempo

**Accent = how to emphasize a note.**

**Syncopation = an accent where we don't expect it.**



**Tempo = the speed of the beat.**



## Unit 2: 5a Elements of Music—Voices

Singers can mix words with music.

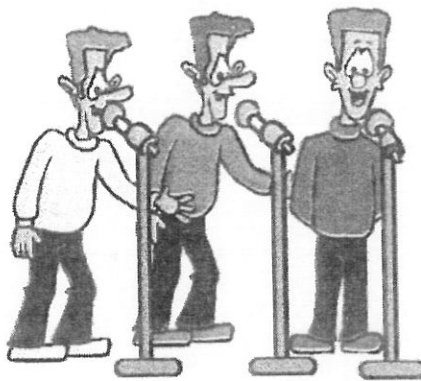
Singers must “hear” the note and produce it.

There are many different styles of singing:

➤ rock

➤ modern classical

➤ choral



➤ rap/urban

➤ jazz

➤ opera

➤ pop

➤ world (from different countries)

## Unit 2: 5b Elements of Music—Instruments

**Musical Instrument** = any mechanism that produces a musical tone

### The four sections in a symphonic orchestra:

#### STRINGS

18 first violins  
16 second violins  
12 violas  
10 cellos  
8 double basses

#### WOODWINDS

3 flutes, 1 piccolo  
3 oboes  
3 clarinets  
3 bassoons

#### BRASS

4 trumpets  
6 French horns  
4 trombones  
1 tuba triangle

#### PERCUSSION

4 timpani (1 player)  
bass drum, snare drum, cymbals,  
xylophone, celesta, etc.  
(2-4 clavers)



### The sections of a Jazz Big Band:

#### **RHYTHM SECTION**

#### **TROMBONES**

drum kit  
bass(elec. or acoustic)  
piano  
electric guitar

#### **SAX SECTION**

#### **TRUMPETS**

2 alto saxes  
2 tenor saxes  
1 baritone sax  
4 trombones  
1 bass trombone

4-5 trumpets





## Unit 2: 6a Elements of Music—Melody and Harmony

**Melody** = A series of notes that add up to a recognizable whole.

**A melody is a musical sentence.**

Melodies can move by:

- 1) **step**—notes right next to each other
- 2) **leap**—notes that are far away from each other

**Range** = the distance between the highest and lowest notes.



**Harmony** is when two or more notes are played at the same time.

**A chord** is made when three or more notes are played at the same time.

When **chords** move in a series it is called a **progression**.

Chords can be of two types:

- 1) **consonant**—they sound stable and restful
- 2) **dissonant**—they sound unstable and active

Music “feels” movement from sounds of tension (**dissonance**) to sounds of restfulness (**consonance**).

## Unit 2: 7a Elements of Music—Texture

Texture = How many sounds are heard at once?

### MONOPHONIC TEXTURE

A melody played by itself.

### POLYPHONIC TEXTURE

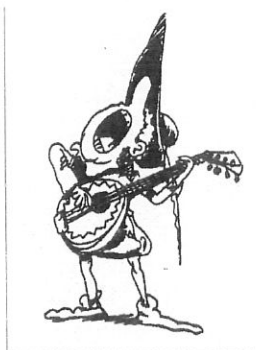
Two or more melodies played together.



*What texture is the bug playing??*

### HOMOPHONIC TEXTURE

A melody accompanied by chords.

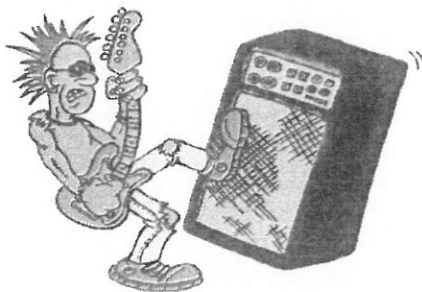


## Unit 2: 7b Elements of Music—Style

Style = How a musician uses:

- ❖ melody
- ❖ harmony
- ❖ rhythm
- ❖ timbre
- ❖ dynamics
- ❖ texture

in their own unique way!



### Six Stylistic Time Periods in Music

Middle Ages (450-1450)

Renaissance (1450-1600)

Baroque (1600-1750)

Classical (1750-1820)

Romantic (1820-1900)

Twentieth Century (1900-Present)