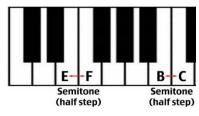
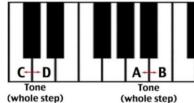
Sounding Together

Semitone – The smallest interval (distance) between the two nearest notes on a keyboard e.g. E to F or F to F sharp.

Tone - The interval (distance) between two semitones e.g. C to D.





Accidentals





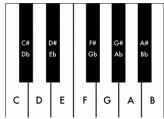
The Sharp looks like a hash tag. When placed before a note, it raises the pitch by a semitone (half a step); for example, the

note immediately to the $\mbox{\bf RIGHT}$ of the note played e.g. F to F sharp

The Flat resembles a lower case b. When placed before a note, it **lowers** the pitch by a semitone (half a step); for example, – the note immediately to the **LEFT** of the note played e.g. B to B flat

The Natural sign cancels out a sharp or flat and returns the note to its original pitch

Remember, black notes or keys that are to the RIGHT of a white note are called SHARPS and black notes to the LEFT of a white note are called FLATS.



Chords

Chords and keys

A chord is any combination of **TWO** or more notes played simultaneously (at the same time).

A three-note chord played is called a **TRIAD**. Don't forget the rule:

'Play one, miss one, play one, miss one, play one.'

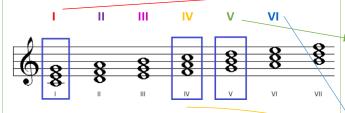
PRIMARY CHORDS: CHORD I, CHORD IV and **CHORD V** are the most commonly used

Major Chords

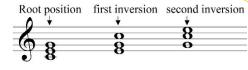
Major chords are happy sounding chords. The Primary Chords are major chords

Minor Chords

Minor chords are sad sounding chords and are often used in music to add different emotions to the song. CHORD II, CHORD III and CHORD VI are the minor chords and are shown below:



The bottom note of the chord = the root. The root

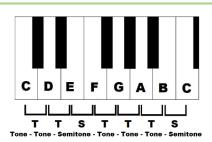


gives its name to the chord. This is the chord of C major

Harmony

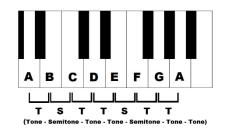
Major Keys

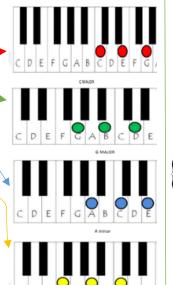
A major scale is a diatonic scale. The sequence of intervals between the notes of a major scale is:



Minor Keys

Minor keys have a different sequence of intervals that give their keys a sad feel. One sequence of a minor scale is:







Broken chords



Oom-pah chords

