



Vocabulary

skank	the rhythm pattern in reggae where the guitar or keyboard plays on the off-beats
bass line	the deep, low sounds played repeatedly that give reggae its steady groove
off-beat	the beats in between the main beats
tempo	how fast or slow the music is played
groove	the steady, repeating rhythm that makes you want to move or dance

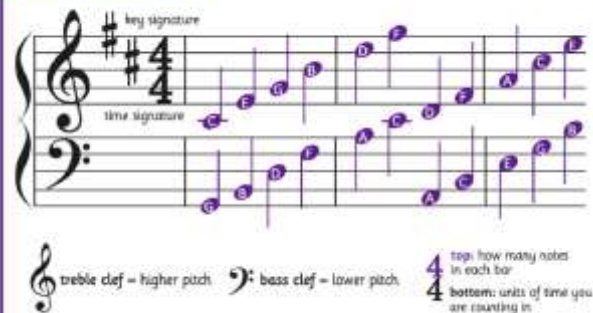
Songs can be remembered by understanding their melody (the tune) and rhythm (the pattern of sounds).

Expression in singing means using changes in volume, pitch and tempo to show feeling.

Fluency in singing means singing smoothly and confidently without stopping.

Tuned instruments play specific notes with clear pitch; untuned instruments produce sounds without definite pitch (like drums).

Stave and Notes



Note and Rest Chart

name	relative length	note	rest	in 4 time
semibreve	whole note			4 beats
minim	half note			2 beats
crotchet	quarter note			1 beat
quaver	eighth note			1/2 beat
semi quaver	sixteenth note			1/4 beat

crescendo (<) means gradually getting louder.

decrescendo or diminuendo (>) means gradually getting quieter.

fortissimo (ff) means very loud.

pianissimo (pp) means very quiet.

A stave is five lines where music notes are written.

A scale is a sequence of 8 notes called an octave. The C major scale is: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

Note duration tells the player how long to hold each note.

Reggae music originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and often has a strong rhythm that emphasizes the off-beats, called the "skank."

The bass line in reggae is important and often carries a steady, deep and repetitive pattern that drives the music.



Reggae often uses simple, repeated rhythmic and melodic patterns to create a relaxed, steady groove. The tempo (speed) of reggae music is usually moderate or slow, contributing to its laid-back feel.