

NOTE VALUES

Semibreve
4 beats

Minims
2 beats

Crotchets
1 beat

Quavers
1/2 beat

Semiquavers
1/4 beat

NOTE NAMES IN THE TREBLE CLEF

E G B D F F A C E

KEYWORDS

1. Sea Shanty	A type of Folk Song sung by sailors on board ships.
2. Arrangement	Another word for a 'version' of a song.
3. Oral Tradition	Passing down songs and music from generation to generation without writing anything down.
4. Drone	Long held notes in the bass part.
5. Lombard rhythm	A syncopated musical rhythm in which a short, accented note is followed by a longer one. Sometimes called the Scotch Snap rhythm. Here is an example:

We al - ways are ready: Steady, boys, steady!

UNDERSTANDING NOTATION

Reading Tablature

Tablature is a form of musical notation. Each line represents a string on the ukulele. As you can see from the colour coding below, the top line of the tablature represents the bottom string of the ukulele. This might seem confusing at first but you will get used to it in no time.

Count → 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

This double line indicates the end of the piece

The circled numbers tell you **which frets** to press with your left hand fingers, and **when** to pluck. If a 0 is written, the open string should be played.

The notes in the tablature above are shown on the relevant frets and strings on the ukulele to the right.

UNDERSTANDING NOTATION

Uke Bits

headstock

tuning pegs

keys

nut

neck

fret board

position dots

fret bars

shoulder

face

sound hole

strings

bridge

waist

body

INSTRUMENTS USED IN FOLK MUSIC

1. Accordion	4. Penny Whistle
2. Fiddle	5. Acoustic Guitar
3. Banjo	6. Ukulele

ORIGINS OF FOLK MUSIC

1. The term came from **19th Century England** - from the German work **Volk**, meaning people.
2. Passed down through the **oral tradition**.

The STRINGS

G C E A

1st 2nd 3rd 4th

CHORDS in Drunken Sailor

C

Dm

3

2 3 1