# NOTE VALUES Semibreve 4 beats Minims 2 beats Crotchets 1 beat Quavers 1/2 beat Semiquavers

# NOTE NAMES IN THE TREBLE CLEF E G B D F F A C E

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

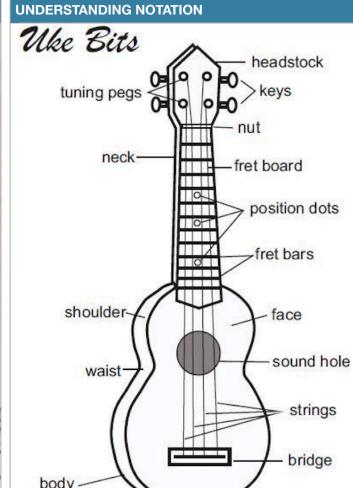
Steady.

boys,

steady!

al - ways are rea-dy:

# **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 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.

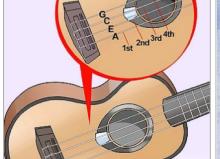


# **INSTRUMENTS USED IN FOLK MUSIC**

1. Accordian	4. Penny Whistle
2. Flddle	5. Acoustic Guitar
3. Banio	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

