GRADE 10 NOTES

MUSIC & DANCE

COMPREHENSIVE HANDBOOK NOTES

Well-organized, simplified learning notes that provide clear, concise information in a logical sequence, making key concepts easily accessible and memorable, enhancing understanding and retention while fostering engagement and facilitating effective study. By providing a clear focus on key ideas, these Mwalimu Consultancy Ltd Notes foster better retention and comprehension, making learning more accessible and enjoyable.

MWALIMU VERSION

For Complete Notes, kindly contact

Mr Isaboke 0746-222-000 / 0753-222-000

MWALIMU CONSULTANCY

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1.0 FOUNDATIONS OF MUSIC AND DANCE

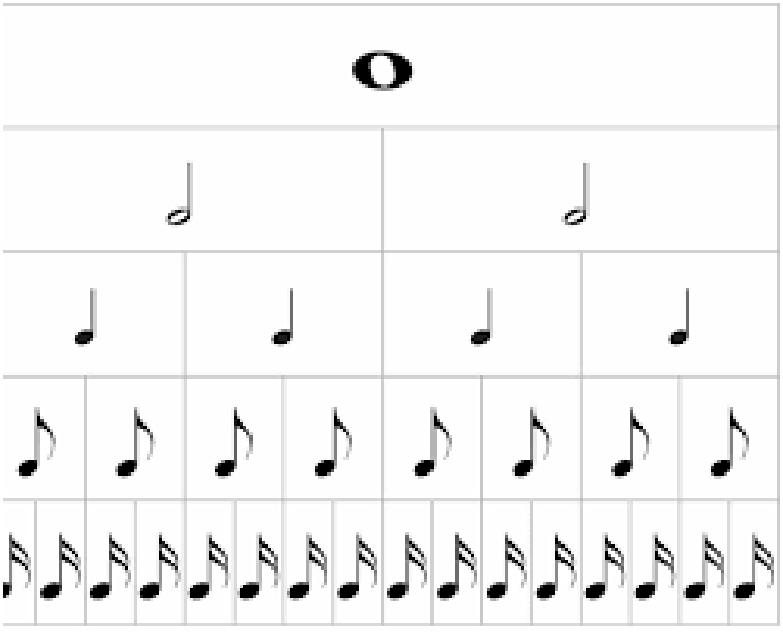
1.1 Rhythm

This section will explore the exciting world of rhythm, focusing on:

- **Semiquavers:** These speedy notes are like tiny bursts of sound.
- **Triplets:** These groups of three notes add a unique swing to the music.
- **Simple Time Signatures:** We'll work with common time signatures like 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4.

Understanding Semiquavers

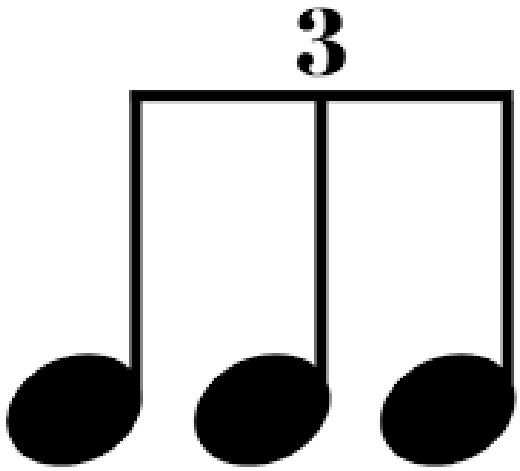
A **semiquaver** is a note that represents one-sixteenth of a whole note. It's like a super-fast quaver!



- **Notation:** It's written as a filled-in oval with two flags.
- **Sound:** Imagine a very quick, short sound.

Exploring Triplets

A **triplet** is a group of three notes played in the time of two of the same kind of note.
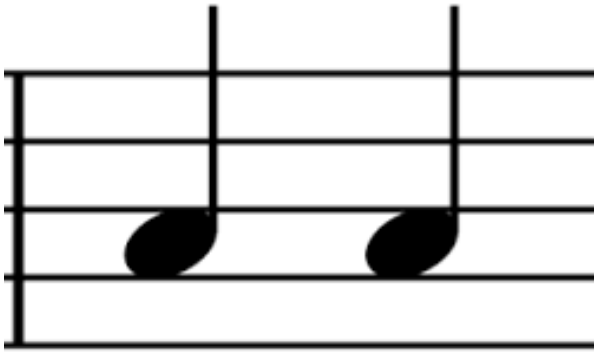


- **Notation:** Three notes are grouped together with a "3" written above or below them.
- **Sound:** It creates a distinctive rhythmic pattern, like a quick "one-two-three" sound.

Simple Time Signatures

Simple time signatures are those where each beat can be divided into two equal parts.

- **2/4 Time:** Two beats per measure, each a quarter note.
- **3/4 Time:** Three beats per measure, each a quarter note.
- **4/4 Time:** Four beats per measure, each a quarter note.



1.2 Melody in Major Keys

This sub-strand focuses on expanding your understanding of melody, particularly within major keys. You'll learn about melodic devices, constructing major scales, and adding articulation to your melodies.

Key Concepts:

Melodic Devices:

✓**Scalic Motion:** Moving up or down a scale step by step.

- Example: C-D-E-F-G (ascending), G-F-E-D-C (descending).

✓**Arpeggios:** Playing the notes of a chord in succession.

- Example: C-E-G (C major arpeggio).

Major Scales:

✓You'll be constructing major scales of D, A, B flat, and E flat on both the treble and bass clefs.

✓Remember the pattern of whole and half steps in a major scale: Whole-Whole-Half-Whole-Whole-Whole-Half.

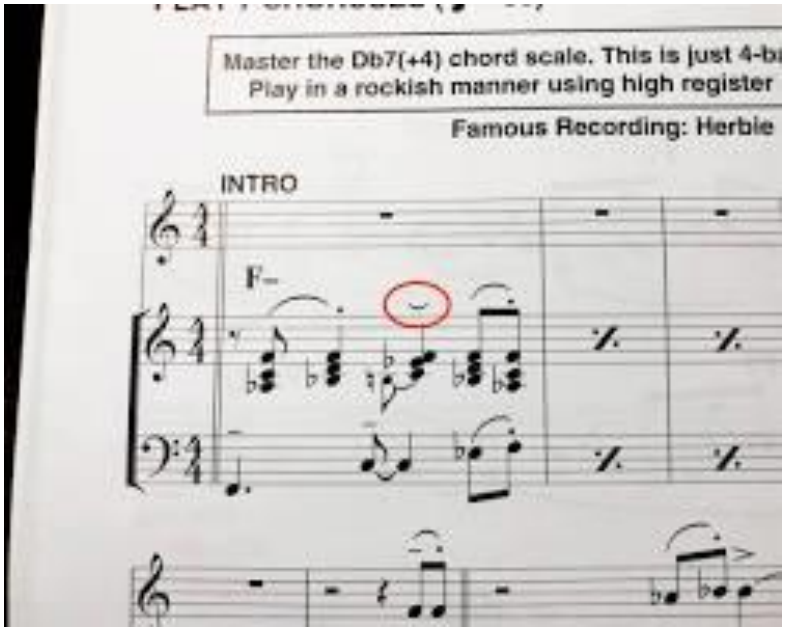
Structure:

✓Understanding question and answer phrases in melodies.

- A question phrase creates a sense of anticipation, while an answer phrase provides resolution.
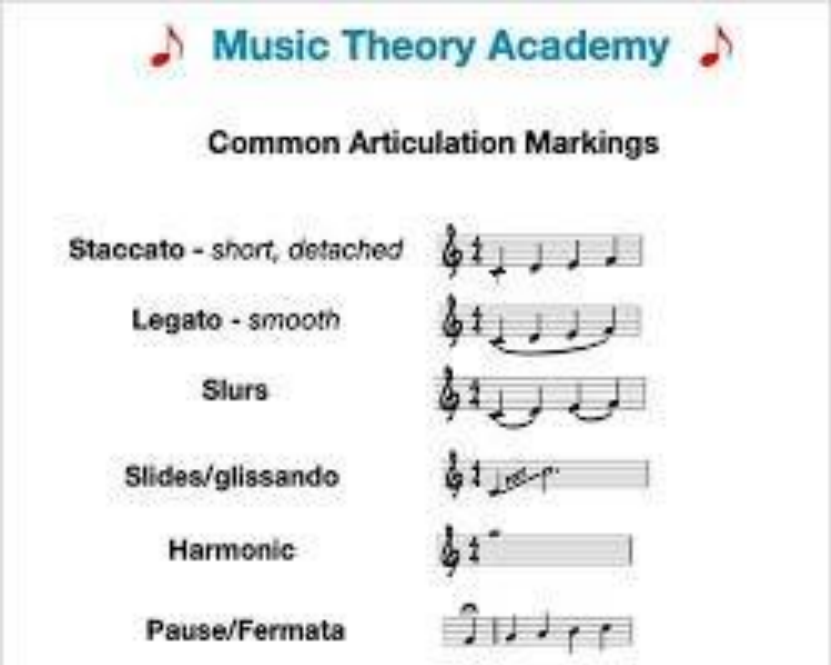
Articulation Marks:

✓**Slur:** A curved line connecting two or more notes, indicating they should be played smoothly.



slur articulation mark

✓**Staccato:** A dot placed above or below a note, indicating it should be played short and detached.



Staccato articulation mark

1.3 Transposition

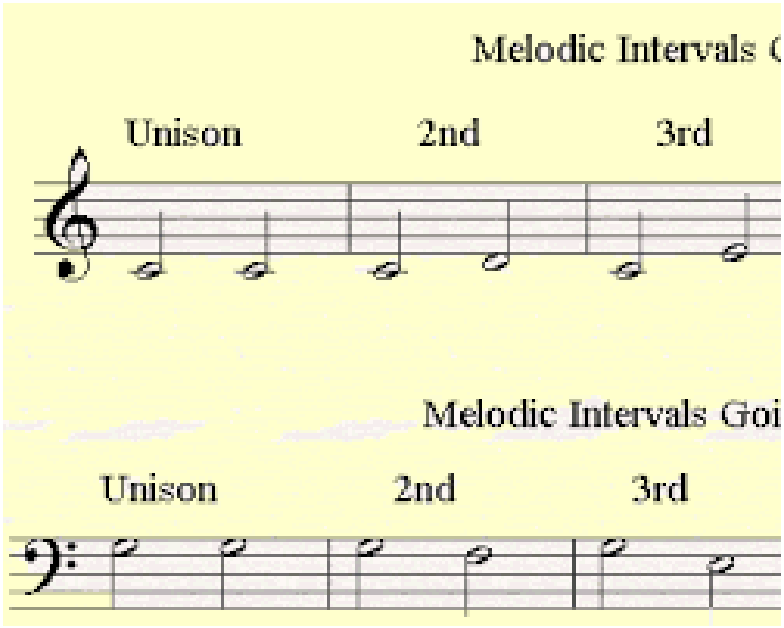
This sub-strand focuses on the important musical skill of transposition, which involves changing the key or register of a piece of music.

Key Concepts:

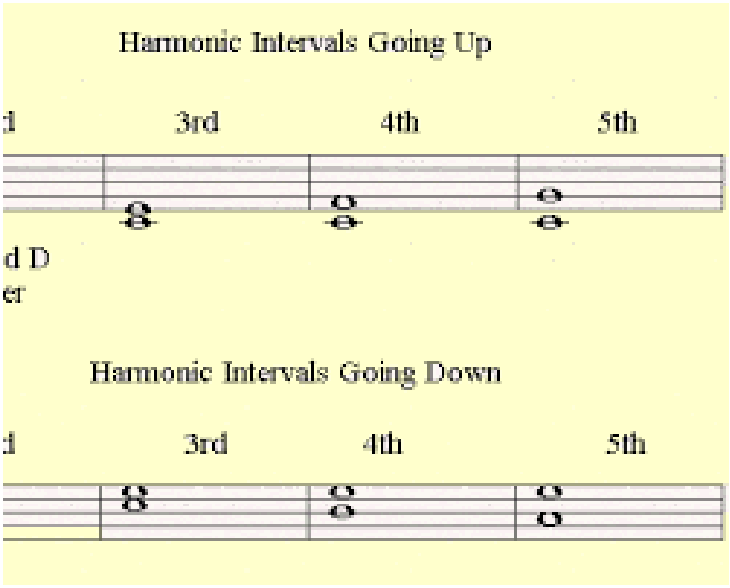
- **Intervals:**

✓The "distance" between two notes.

✓**Melodic Intervals:** Notes played one after the other.



✓**Harmonic Intervals:** Notes played at the same time.



✓**Interval Quality:**

- Major, minor, perfect.

✓**Interval Size:**

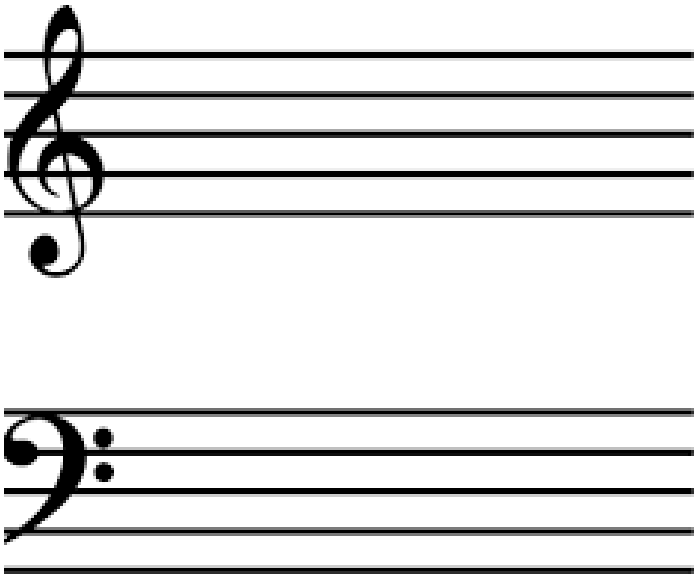
- 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 8ve (octave).

- **Transposition:**

✓Changing the pitch of a piece of music.

✓**Types of Transposition:**

- **Interval Transposition:** Moving a melody up or down by a specific interval.
- Example: Transposing a melody up a 2nd.
- **Clef Transposition:** Moving music from treble to bass clef (or vice versa).



- **Key Transposition:** Changing the overall key of a piece.
- Example: Transposing a melody from C major to G major.

1.4 Setting Text to Music

This sub-strand is all about the beautiful art of combining words and music, with a focus on Kiswahili.

Key Concepts:

- **Process of Setting Text to Music:**

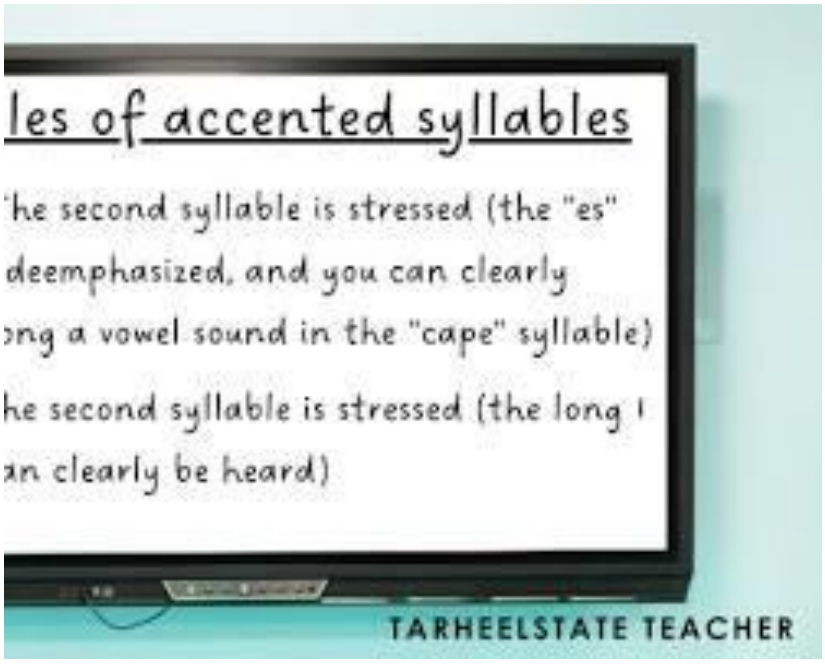
✓**Syllabic Division:**

- Breaking words into syllables to match musical notes.



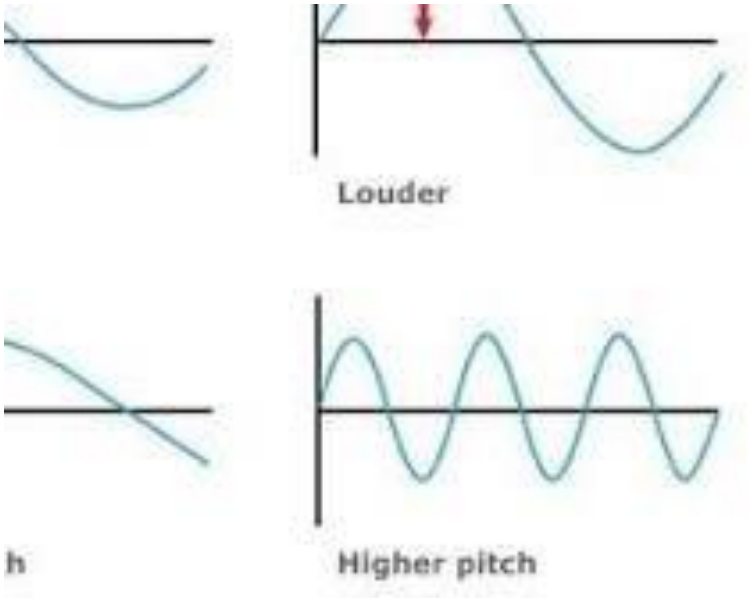
✓**Accents (Strong and Weak):**

- Emphasizing certain syllables for rhythmic effect.
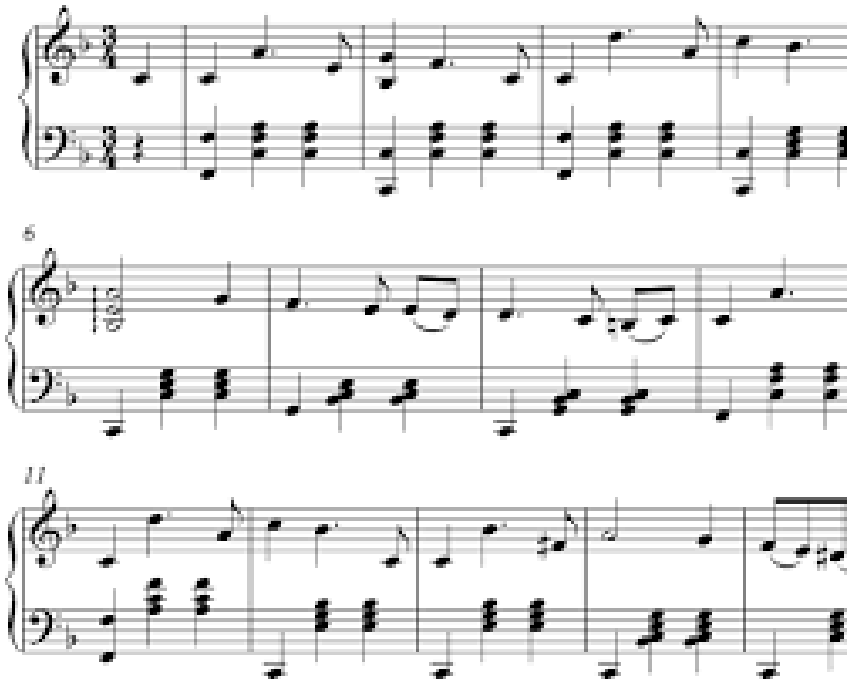


✓**Natural Speech Inflection/Intonation of Words:**

- Matching the rise and fall of spoken language with musical pitch.



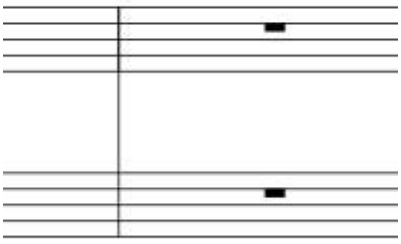
✓**Rhythm:**

- Choosing rhythmic patterns that suit the text.



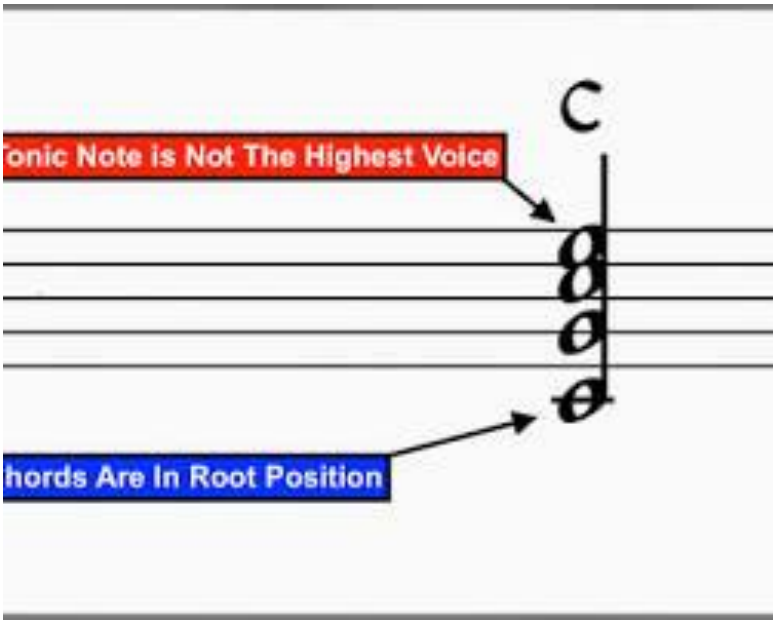
✓**Time Signature:**

- Selecting a time signature that complements the rhythm.



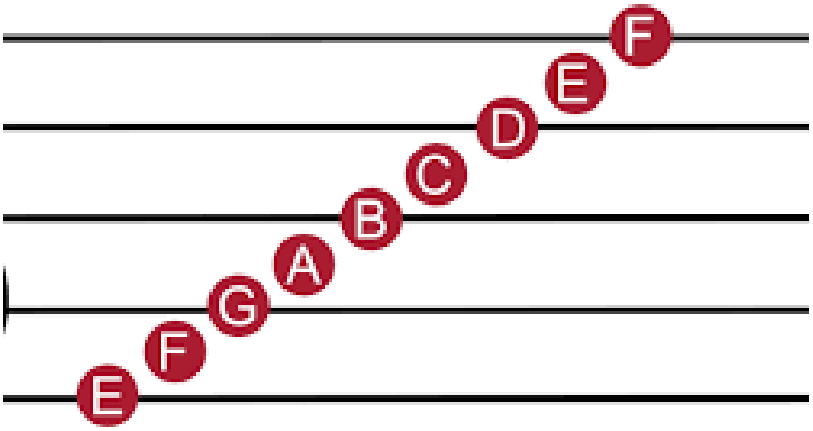
✓**Cadential Points:**

- Identifying points of rest or resolution in the music.

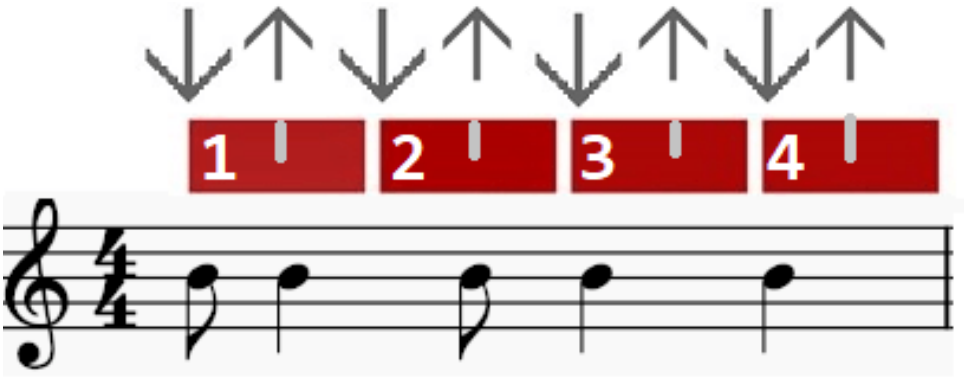


✓**Pitch:**

- Assigning pitches to syllables to convey meaning and emotion.



- **Downbeat and Upbeat (Anacrusis):**



1.5 Two-Part Harmony

This sub-strand introduces the fundamentals of creating harmony with two distinct musical lines.

Key Concepts:

- **Two-Part Harmony Guidelines:**

✓**Beginning:**

- Often starts with unison (same note), perfect 5ths, or octaves.



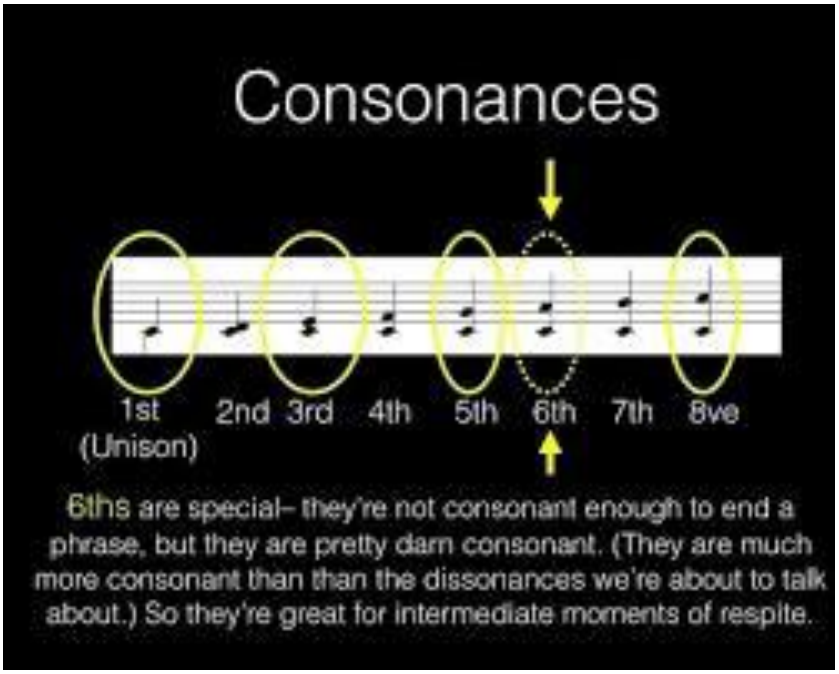
Unison, Perfect 5th, and Octave Intervals

✓**Motion:**

- Stepwise motion (moving by scale steps), leaps (larger intervals), and note-to-note movement.

✓**Intervals:**

- Using consonant intervals: major 3rd, minor 3rd, perfect 4th, perfect 5th, major 6th, minor 6th, and octave.



Consonant intervals on a music staff

✓**Ending:**

- Typically ends with unison or octaves for resolution.

Perfect Fourth	5
Augmented Fourth	6
Diminished Fifth	6
Perfect Fifth	7
Augmented Fifth	8
Minor Sixth	8
Major Sixth	9
Minor Seventh	10
Major Seventh	11
Octave	12

Unison and octave intervals at the end of a musical phrase

Practical Application:

- **Interval Identification:** Practice identifying consonant intervals by ear.
- **Harmonization Exercises:** Harmonize simple melodies using the guidelines.
- **Performance Practice:** Perform your harmonized melodies.

- **Composition Projects:** Create original two-part harmonic pieces.
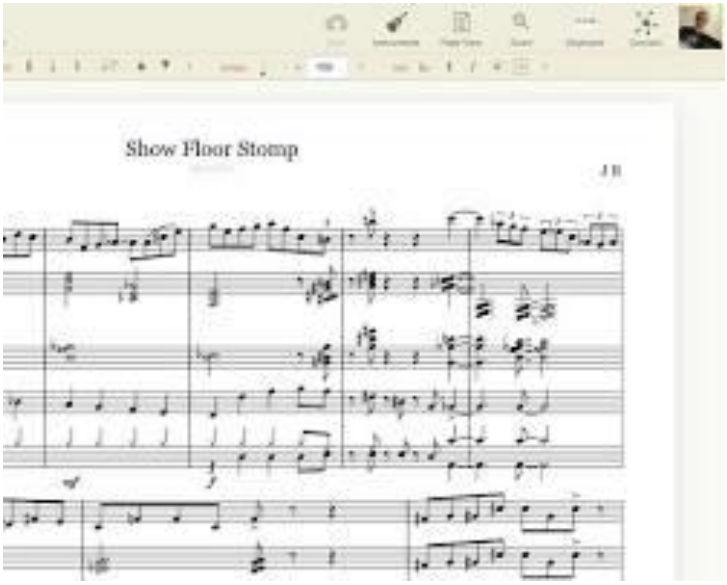
1.6 Music Notation Software

This sub-strand focuses on using technology to write and manipulate music.

Key Concepts:

- **Navigate Music Notation Software:**

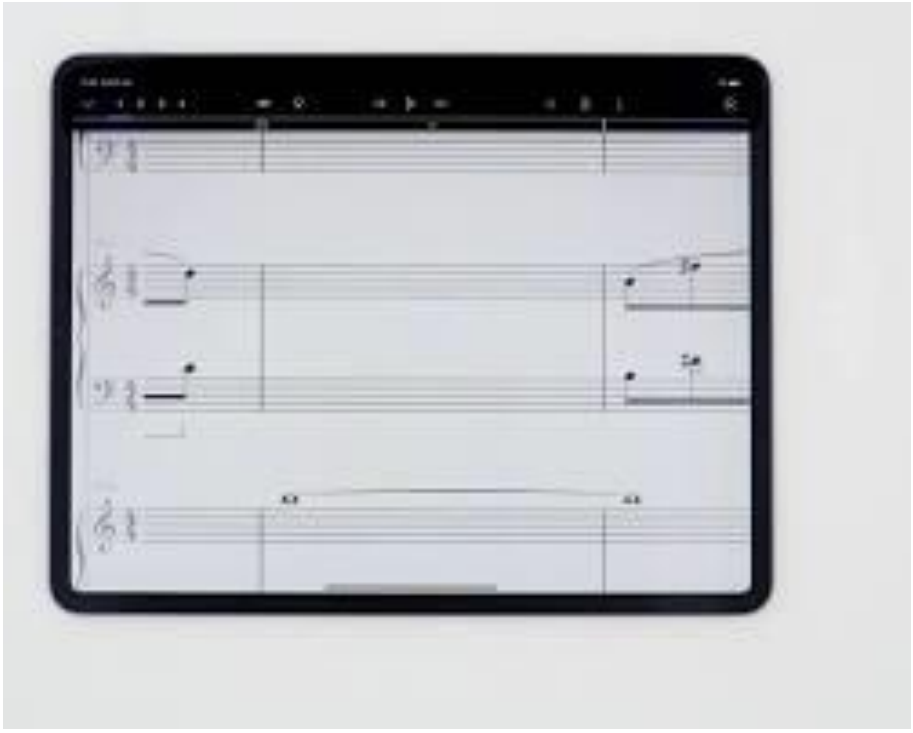
✓Opening, keying in notes, playing back, saving, and editing music.



Music notation software interface

- **Transcribe Music:**

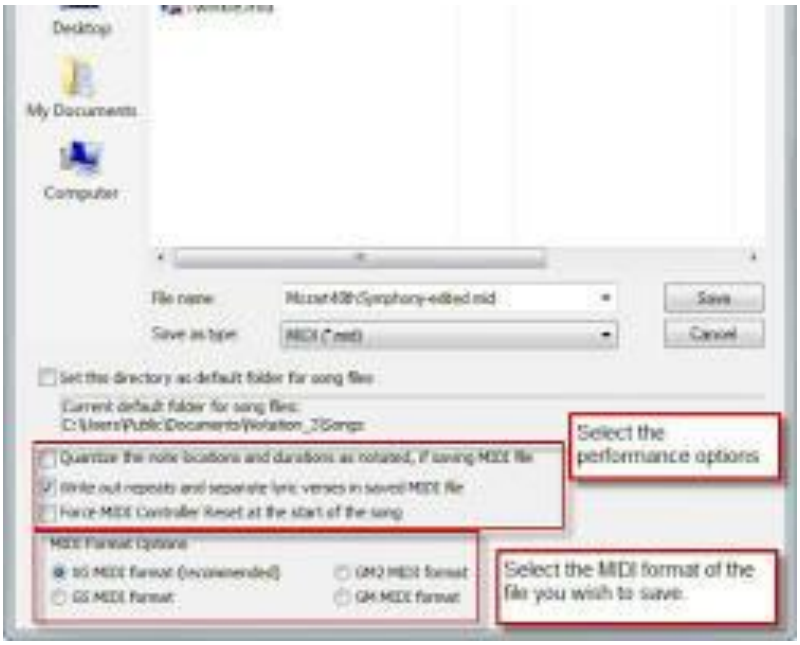
✓Writing scales, melodies, intervals, and two-part harmony using the software.



Musical staff with notes being entered into music notation software

- **Saving:**

✓Saving music files in MIDI, print (PDF), and audio formats.



Save dialog box in a music notation software showing different file format options

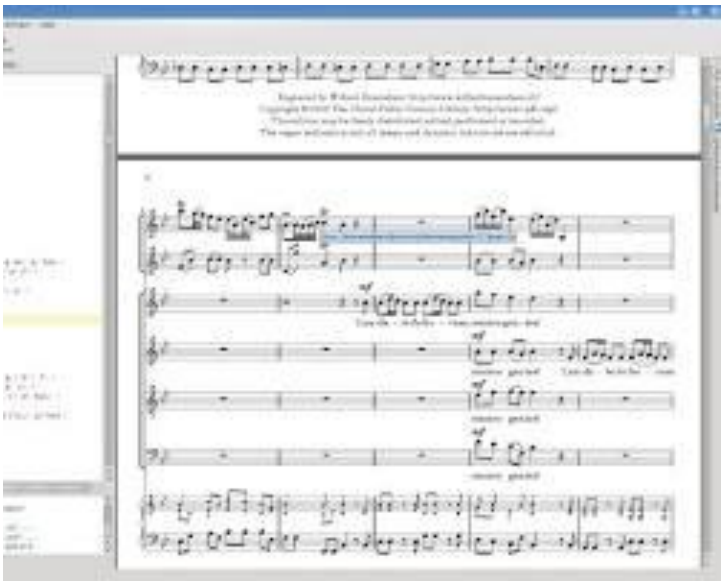
Suggested Learning Experiences:

- **Watch demos of various music notation software online:** Explore software like MuseScore, Sibelius First, Noteworthy, Encore, Finale Notepad, Notion, and Maestro.



Computer screen showing a music notation software demo on you tube

- **Discuss various notation software and mobile apps:** Share experiences and knowledge.
- **Navigate selected music notation software to view music notation tools:** Learn the interface.



Music notation tool bar in a music notation software

- **Use music notation software to key in music:** Enter notes and rhythms.
- **Edit keyed-in music:** Correct and refine your work.
- **Save and convert music to MIDI, print, and audio formats:** Export your music in different ways.
- **Share, play back, and appraise music:** Listen to and critique your own and others' work.

Practical Application:

- **Software Exploration:** Experiment with different music notation software.
- **Transcription Exercises:** Transcribe musical examples using the software.
- **Composition Projects:** Create original music using the software.
- **File Format Comparison:** Listen to the same music in MIDI and audio formats.

1.7 Dance Production

This sub-strand focuses on the various elements that go into creating a compelling dance performance.

Key Concepts:

- **Elements of Dance:**

✓**Body:** The physical form of the dancer.




✓**Action:** The movements performed by the dancer.



✓**Space:** The area in which the dancer moves.

✓**Time:** The rhythm and speed of the movements.

✓**Energy:** The force and quality of the movements.

- **Functions of Costumes, Props, and Set Design:**

✓Enhancing the visual and thematic aspects of the dance.




Dancers wearing thematic costumes and using props

- **Design of Costumes:**

✓Creating costumes that reflect the dance's theme.



Costume design sketch

- **Multimedia:**

✓Using technology to enhance the performance.

- **Choice of Music, Lighting, and Sound Effects:**

✓Selecting elements that complement the dance.



Stage lighting and sound equipment .

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Suggested Learning Experiences:

- **Watch a variety of dances and discuss the elements of dance:** Analyze different dance styles.



People watching a dance performance

- **Source or use available materials to improvise props:** Create props using recycled or everyday items.



Improvised props used in a dance

- **Choose a dance theme based on a PCI and design an appropriate costume:** Create costumes that reflect relevant themes.



Person designing a costume

- **Watch online or live demonstrations on use of music, lighting, and sound effects:** Learn about technical aspects of dance production.



Lighting and sound equipment

- **Apply multimedia effects in production of a dance performance during a school event:** Incorporate technology into a live performance.



Dance performance with multimedia effects

Practical Application:

- **Dance Analysis:** Analyze dance performances to identify the elements of dance.
- **Prop and Costume Design:** Create props and costumes for a hypothetical dance.
- **Multimedia Integration:** Plan how to incorporate multimedia effects into a dance performance.
- **Choreography Exercises:** Create short dance sequences.
- **Performance Projects:** Produce and perform a dance piece.

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2.0 PERFORMING

2.1 Kenyan Folk Songs

This sub-strand focuses on the performance and appreciation of Kenyan folk songs.

Key Concepts:

- **Characteristics of Kenyan Folk Songs:**

✓Traditional melodies and rhythms.

✓Storytelling and cultural significance.

✓Use of indigenous languages.

✓Often associated with specific occasions or communities.



People singing and dancing to a folk song in traditional attire

- **Folksongs:**

✓Solo performances.

✓Group performances.

- **Choice:**

✓Gender-specific songs.

✓Age-specific songs.

✓Occasion-specific songs.

✓Use of appropriate costumes, props, and artifacts.



Traditional Kenyan costumes and musical instruments

- **<u>Performance Aspects:</u>**

✓Singing (tone and diction).

✓Idiom (cultural context).

✓Synchrony (togetherness).

✓Transitions (smooth changes).

✓Instrumentation (use of instruments).

✓Projection and diction (clarity).

✓Expressiveness (emotion).

✓Etiquette (performance behavior).

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People performing a folk song with instruments

Suggested Learning Experiences:

- **Listen to or watch performances of Kenyan folk songs and discuss the characteristics:**



People watching a folk song performance

POLITE NOTE!

Take note that this is a free Sample of the Well Organized Detailed Simplified Notes. THE SAMPLE IS FREE OF CHARGE!

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- ✓ ONLINE TUITION
- ✓ REVISION NOTES
- ✓ SCHEMES OF WORK
- ✓ SETBOOKS VIDEOS
- ✓ TERMLY EXAMS
- ✓ QUICK REVISION KITS
- ✓ KCSE PREMOCKS
- ✓ TOP SCHOOLS PREMOCKS
- ✓ KPLEA JOINT PREMOCKS
- ✓ TOP SCHOOLS MOCKS
- ✓ KPLEA JOINT MOCKS
- ✓ KJSEA POSTMOCKS
- ✓ TOP SCHOOLS PREDICTIONS
- ✓ FINAL EXAM PREDICTIONS
- ✓ KPLEA REVEALED SETS
- ✓ KPSEA EXAMS

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END OF NOTES!