



## The 5 key skills/knowledge for this unit.

### STRUCTURE

Music is divided into sections, and the order of these sections forms a structure.

In a pop song, the order might be as follows:

Introduction, verse, chorus, verse, chorus, bridge, chorus.

### MINOR

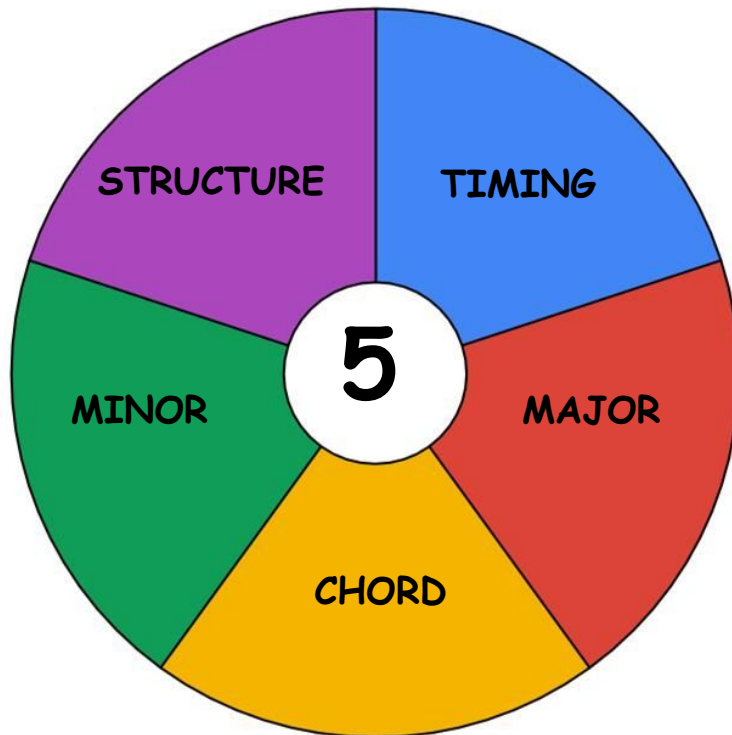
Minor is the opposite to Major. It also refers to a chord or a key that the music will be written in. It generally means a sad and a dull sound.

### Other key words:

#### CHORD PROGRESSION:

A chord progression is a series of chords played in a sequence. Chords are given a number, written as a roman numeral, depending on the key of the piece.

**STRUM:** sweeping the fingers across the strings.



### CHORD - ROOT WORD

More than one note played together at the same time. The most common chord is a triad and has 3 notes.

**CHOR** - Dance, chorus

### TIMING

Playing music in time to a steady pulse/beat. If more than one person is playing the same piece, it is important they play at the same tempo.

### MAJOR

Major refers to a chord or a key that the music will be written in, It generally means a happy and bright sound.

### Other key words:

**TEMPO:** The speed of the piece of music.

**TIME SIGNATURE:** The number of beats in a bar of music.

**TIMING:** Playing in time to a steady pulse/beat.

**ACCOMPANIMENT:** Goes along with the melody. The chords are nearly often found in the accompaniment.

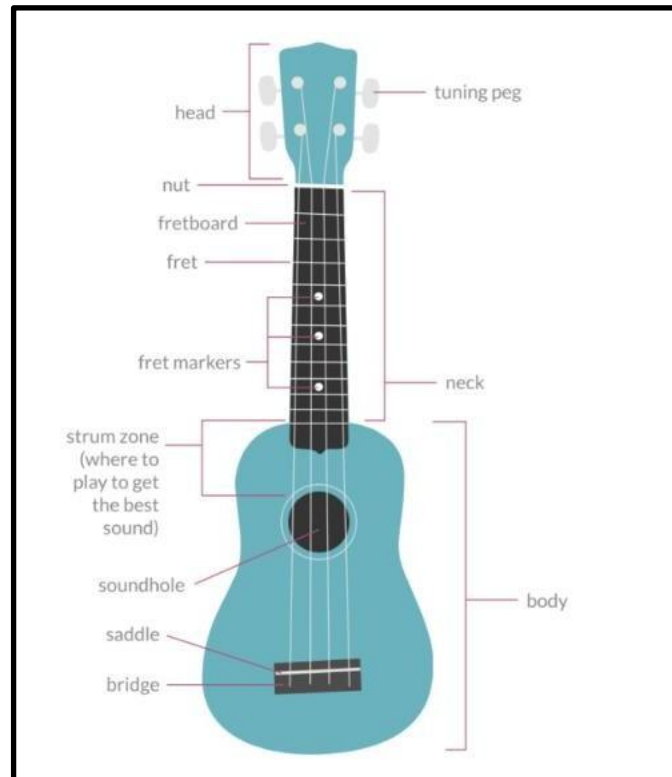
## What is a Ukulele?

A Ukulele is a member of the lute family of string instruments and usually has 4 strings.

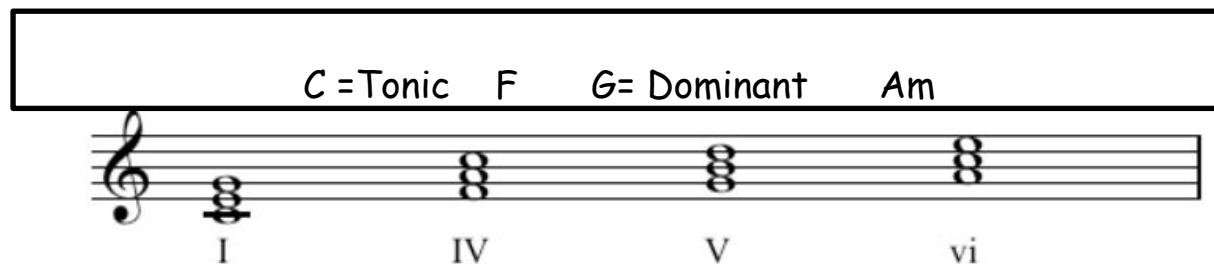
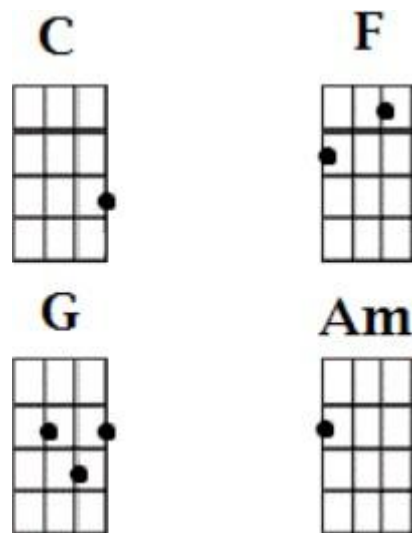
Ukuleles are usually made of wood and it comes in four sizes: soprano, concert, tenor and baritone.

The shape of a ukulele resembles a small acoustic guitar.

The ukulele originates in the late 19th century, and it was developed after Portuguese immigrants from Madeira and Cape Verde attempted to recreate the instruments that they were familiar with from back home. It was primarily based on a Portuguese machete.



## The 4 chords finger patterns



## ASSESSMENT

For your end of unit assessment, you will be required to complete three tasks:

1. An end of unit knowledge quiz.
2. A composing assessment.
3. A performance assessment.



## The 5 key skills/knowledge for this unit.

### LEITMOTIF

A recurring melody or theme that represents a character, object or situation in a film. Leitmotifs can be used directly or indirectly to remind the audience of a character not on the screen.

### CUE SHEET

A detailed listing of **MUSICAL CUES** matching the visual action of a film so that composers can time their music accurately.

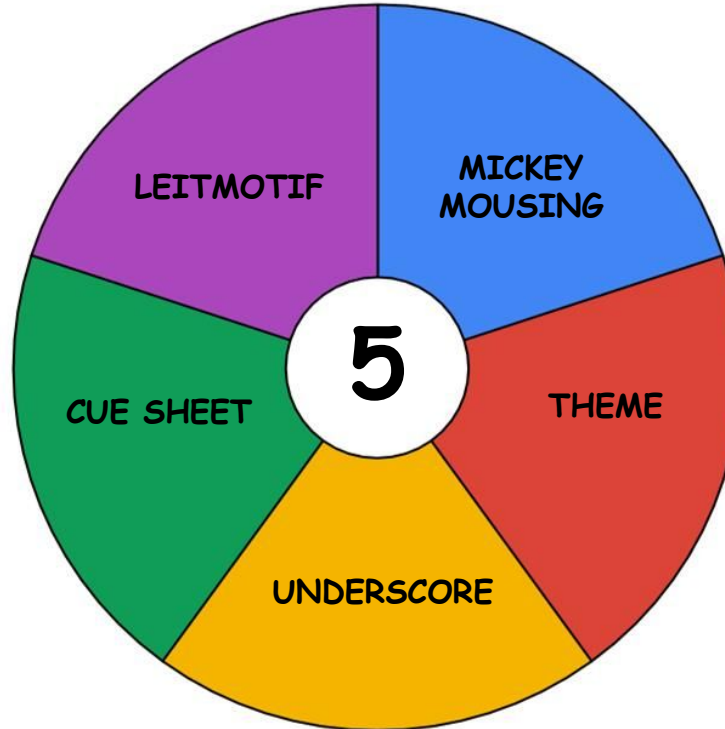
### IMPORTANT KEY WORDS

#### STORYBOARD:

A graphic organiser in the form of illustrations and images which are displayed in sequence to help the composer plan their soundtrack.

#### CLICKTRACK:

An electronic metronome which helps composers accurately time music to the on-screen action through a series of clicks.



### MICKEY-MOUSING

When the music fits precisely with a specific part of the action in a film e.g. cartoons.

### THEME

A prominent or frequently recurring melody or group of notes in a composition.

### IMPORTANT KEY WORDS

#### MUSICAL CLICHÉ:

Devices used by film music composers that are associated with a particular character, event or situation. This is often used in cartoons.

#### THEME SONG:

A song in the popular genre that is performed over the opening or closing of a film to add a commercial value.

### UNDERScore - ROOT WORD

Music that continues under the action of the film and helps to emphasise what is happening on the screen.

UNDER= from the old English, meaning Beneath.

## SOUNDTRACKS - KEY FACTS

- Early films had no soundtrack ("SILENT CINEMA") and music was provided live, usually **IMPROVISED** by a pianist or organist.
- The first SOUNDTRACKS appeared in the 1920's and used existing music (**BORROWED MUSIC** - music composed for other (non-film) purposes) from composers such as Wagner and Verdi's operas and ballets.
- In the 1930's and 1940's Hollywood hired composers to write huge Romantic-style soundtracks. **JAZZ** and **EXPERIMENTAL MUSIC** was sometimes used in the 1960's and 1970's.
- Today, film music often blends **POPULAR**, **ELECTRONIC** and **CLASSICAL** music together in a flexible way that suits the needs of a particular film.

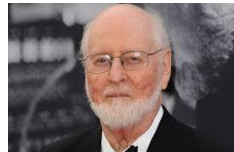
### Why do we have music in film?

- Music in films helps to describe what is happening on the screen.
- It can represent the mood, story, scene or characters.
- It supports the actions and the emotions of the film.
- It can be used to support a gesture.
- It can link one scene to another.
- It can illustrate the scene setting or a time period.

### JOHN WILLIAMS

(1932-present)

- American film composer, conductor and pianist.
- Many of the films he worked on were directed by Steven Spielberg.
- He has won 25 Grammy awards, 7 BAFTA's and is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most nominated individual after Walt Disney.
- His famous film soundtracks include: Star Wars, Schindler's List, Superman, E.T, Jurassic Park, Jaws and Harry Potter.

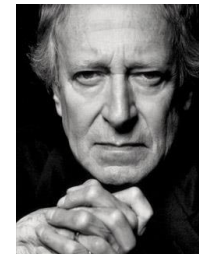


### JOHN BARRY OBE

(1933-2011)

British film composer and conductor.  
In 1999, he was awarded an OBE for services to music.  
He won 5 Grammy awards, 2 BAFTA's and 1 Golden Globe.

His famous soundtracks include 11 James Bond films, Out of Africa, Born Free and Dances with Wolves.





**The 5 key skills/knowledge for this unit.**

**SYNCOPATION**

When music is played on the off-beat. (i.e not played on the main beats of the bar). Syncopation creates a disjointed feel.

**CHORD**

A chord is 3 notes played at the same time. This type of chord is called a *triad*. Only certain notes sound nice as a chord. The notes have to have a space of 1 keyboard key between them. There are 2 types of chord: **Major** and **Minor**. **Major** chords sound happy, **Minor** chords sound sad.









**WALKING BASS**

The bass part in Blues "walks" up the notes of a chord creating a "walking bass" part.

**BLUES SCALE**

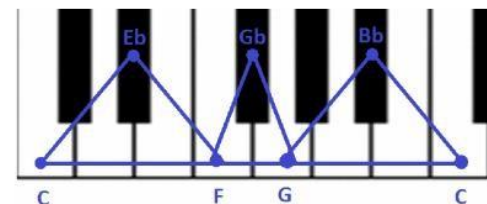
The melody of a Blues piece uses a special scale. This scale is based on the key of the 12 bar blues. In the key of C, the blues scale is built using C Eb F Gb Bb C (look at and remember the 3 triangles here...)

Chord	Keyboard	Ukulele	Notes
<b>C</b>			<b>C E G</b>
<b>F</b>			<b>F A C</b>
<b>G</b>			<b>G B D</b>

**IMPROVISATION - ROOT WORD**

To make music up on the spot without planning. This was widely used in Blues music.

- IM** -Not
- PRO** -Beforehand
- VIS** -See, appear
- ION** - Action or process



## THE BLUES - KEY FACTS

- Blues music originated when African people were taken to America to work as slaves on plantation fields.
- They would sing songs of their despair and suffering. These were known as work songs.
- They often used a call and response structure, which came from African culture.
- It was improvised but based on a structure called the 12 bar blues.
- Blues lyrics followed a pattern AAB. 3 lines to a verse. The first line is repeated and the third line rhymes.
- Modern Blues is a lot faster and uses instruments such as drums, saxophones and trumpets and is known as rhythm and blues.

### Blues lyrics

A - Oh the first line of the blues, is always sung a second time.

A - Oh the first line of the blues, is always sung a second time.

B - By the time you get to the third line, you've had time to think of a rhyme.

### BESSIE SMITH 1894-1937 "Empress of the Blues"



- American Jazz and blues vocalist.
- One of the highest paid black performers of her time.
- Started performing as a street performer and then joined a travelling minstrel show and was discovered by famous blues singer, Ma Raney,
- She was signed by Columbia Records in 1923 and her first recording was Downhearted Blues which sold over 800,000 copies.
- She later recorded with famous jazz musicians such as Benny Goodman and Louis Armstrong.
- She died in a car accident in Mississippi in 1937,

### The 12 bar blues chord pattern.

C	C	C	C
F	F	C	C
G	F	C	C





## BAROQUE

The Baroque period in music existed between 1600 and 1750. It's main characteristics are repetition, scales and sequences. Melodies play alongside each other which create polyphonic music.

The instruments of the time had a limited dynamic range and the keyboard instrument was the harpsichord. Main composers were Bach, Vivaldi and Handel.

## 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

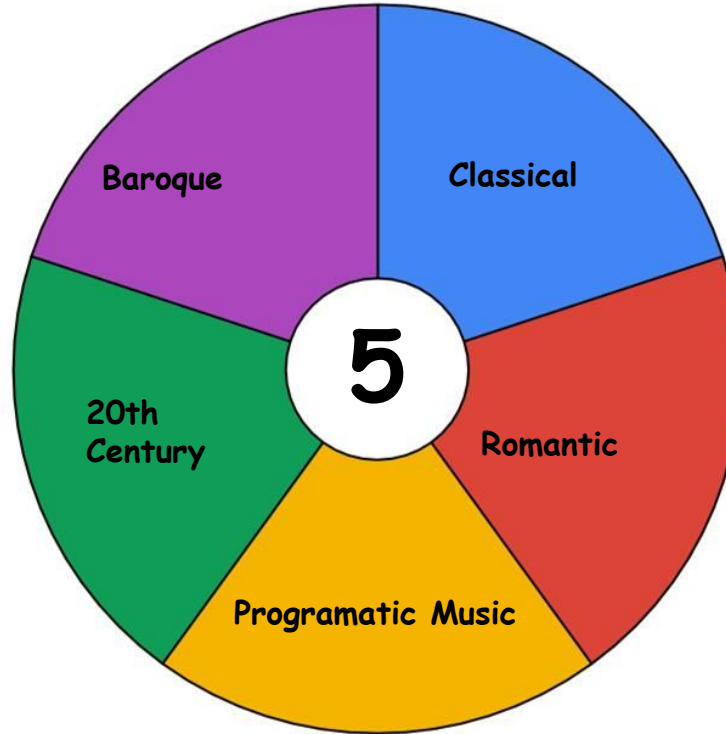
20<sup>th</sup> Century music saw lots of style changes. Music moved away from the traditional key system and became known as Serialism.

Saxophones and electronics (such as synthesizers) started to appear in orchestras.

Rhythms became more complicated and polyrhythms started to make an appearance. The music became much more complicated, yet minimalist.

Main composers were Schoenberg, Stravinsky & Reich.

## The 5 key skills/knowledge for this unit.



## PROGRAMMATIC MUSIC

Music that is written to tell a story. It is descriptive and allows the listener to imagine a picture in their minds. It was very popular in the Romantic era where it was often used to represent a painting or a piece of literature.

## CLASSICAL

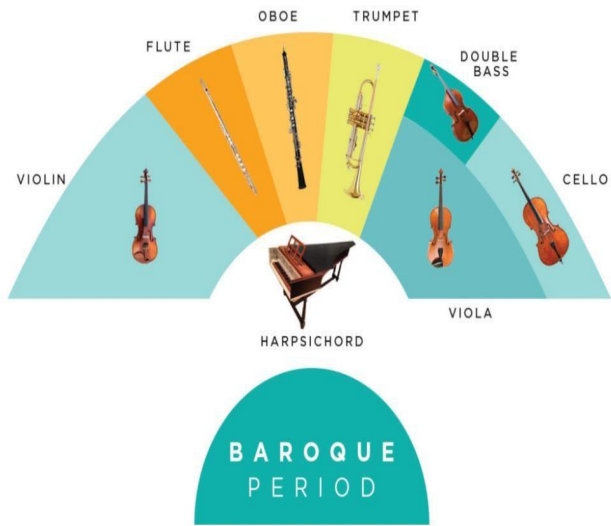
The Classical era in music existed between 1750-1820. It was recognised for beautiful melodies and homophonic accompaniments. Classical composers based their orchestras on the instruments from the Baroque period but they were much bigger. The keyboard was the Forte Piano. Main composers were Mozart & Haydn.

## ROMANTIC

The Romantic era developed from the Classical era up to 1910 and one main composer spanned both - Beethoven.

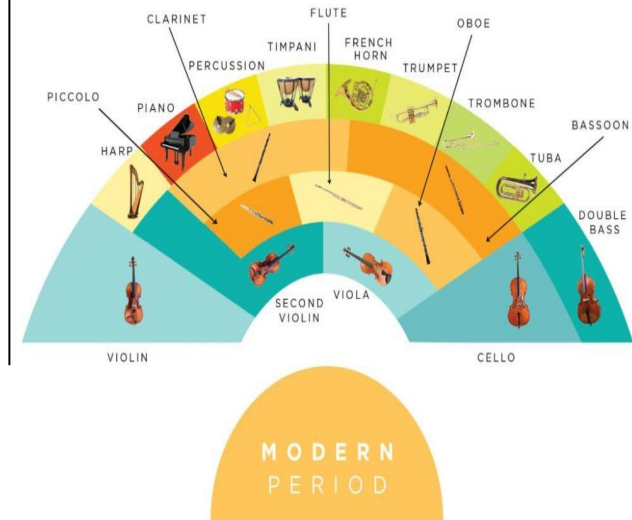
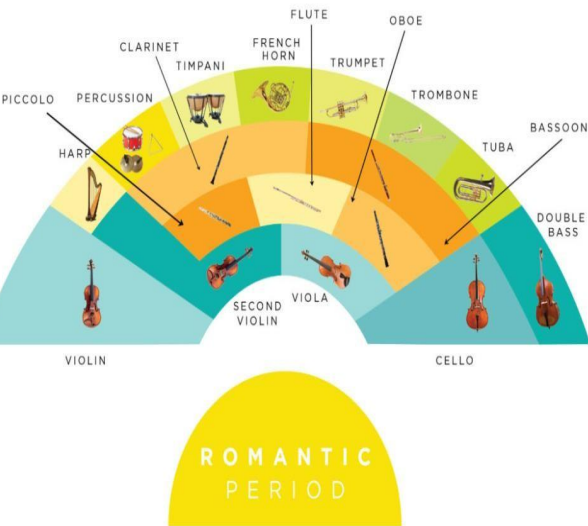
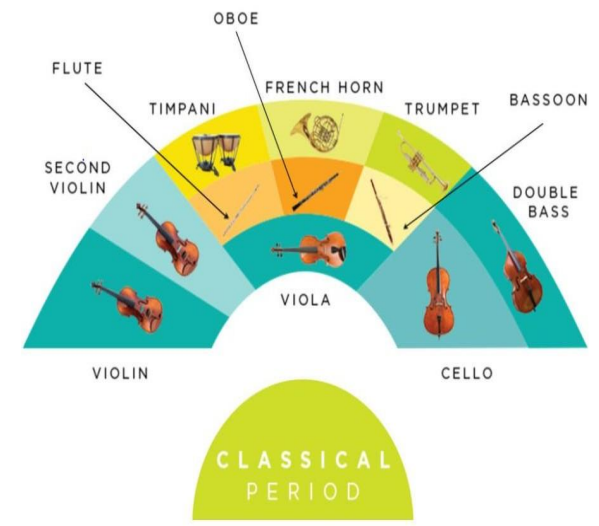
Romantic music focuses on stirring emotion and passion and was used to evoke stories, places or events.

The orchestra increased in size and the keyboard instrument was the piano. Main composers were Tchaikovsky, Grieg and Brahms.



## Other Key Words:

- **Ornament:** Musical flourishes. Extra notes added to decorate the main melody.
- **Mordent:** A mordent is an ornament. It is two notes, the main note and the note immediately below are played alternatively and very quickly.
- **Theme and Variation:** A main melody that is repeated but with differences.
- **Harpsichord:** The keyboard instrument from the Baroque era.
- **Ground Bass:** A short repeated theme/melody that is played in the bass. It is the main part of the piece.
- **Improvisation:** To make some thing up as you go along without planning.
- **Ballet:** An artistic dance form, using an elaborate formal technique that tells a story through the dance.
- **Accelerando:** The Italian term for gradually getting faster.







## The 5 key skills/knowledge for this unit.

### Interlocking Melody

An interlocking melody is a key feature of Eastern music. Different groups of players play a different, short melody/rhythm pattern at the same time to create a complete musical phrase.

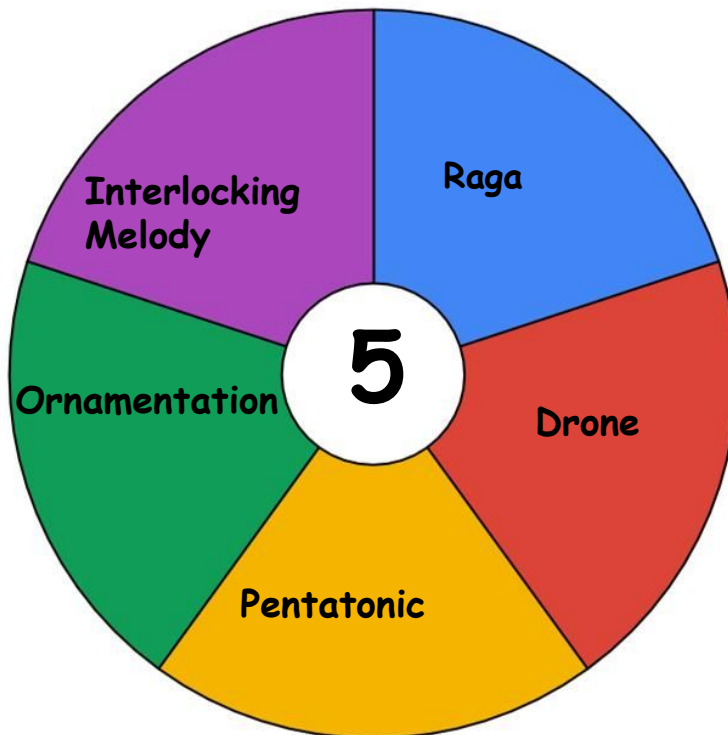
### Ornamentation

Decorative elements are added to the notes of the main melody to make it sound more elaborate. Examples of ornamentation are a trill, mordent or grace notes.

### Other Key Words

**8 Note Scale:** An octatonic scale is any eight-note musical scale. However, the term most often refers to the symmetric scale composed of alternating whole and half steps.

**Gamelan:** The Gamelan is the traditional orchestra from Java and Bali in Indonesia. It consists of percussion instruments such as gongs, xylophones and drums.



### Pentatonic

Pent = Five Tonic = Tones

A five note scale made up of tones. Because of this, when played, it sounds Oriental. An example of a pentatonic scale is CDEGA

### Raga:

A raga is one of the melodic modes used in Indian classical music. A raga uses a series of five or more musical notes upon which a melody is constructed. It is as important in conveying the mood or feeling of a piece as it is the notes that are used.

### Drone

A drone is a long, continuous sound, often played in the accompaniment of a piece of music.

### Other Key Words:

**Ritual:** A ritual is an established form for a ceremony or an act. Ritual music can be associated with events such as the seasons of the year, death, coming of age and healing from illness.

**Cultural:** Relates to the ideas, customs and social behaviour of a society.

## Traditional Chinese Music

Music in China is strongly influenced by philosophy and concepts of important historical thinkers such as Confucius. Music is considered a highly calming influence, examples of this approach being space and fluency in performance. Sometimes there are moments of silence within the performance, which facilitates engagement and a connection between audience and players.

The tonality of Chinese music is pentatonic. Harmonies are also created within this structure. Sometimes Chinese music is also heptatonic, using a seven-note scale, which is an extension of the pentatonic structure. The texture of Chinese music is often **monophonic**, where only one instrument is playing. Timbre is very important in Chinese music.

### Chinese musical instruments:

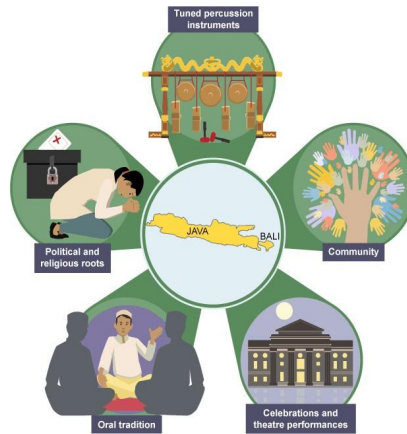


## Indonesian Gamelan

The word 'gamelan' means 'to hammer'. Gamelan music is found mainly in Bali and Java. Gamelan music is heard at celebrations and theatre performance and it is based on oral tradition - players learn by mastering techniques and memorising the music and notation is not used.

Gamelan music is played together as a group and emphasises community over individual values

The music is made up of interlocking **layers**. Each layer is played by a different instrument.

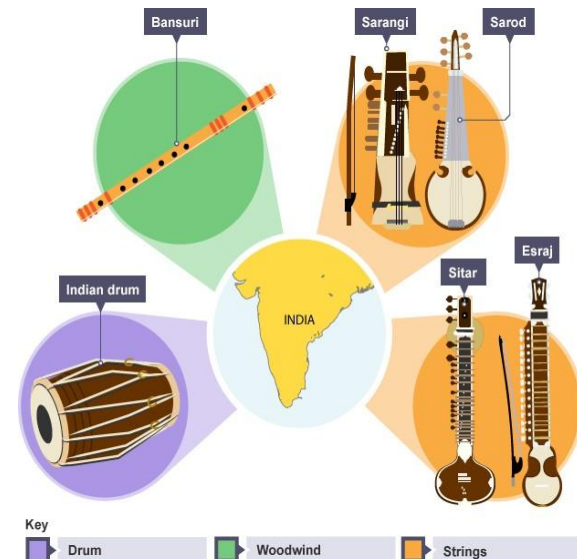


## Hindustani Indian Music

There are many different styles of music in India. Hindustani music is from Northern India.

Indian musicians learn to play **raga** passed on through oral tradition. Most Indian classical music is based on a combination of **rag** (melodic form), **tal** (rhythmic form) and **drone** (sustained note).

### Indian musical instruments:





## The 5 key skills/knowledge for this unit.

### PERCUSSION

Percussion instruments produce a sound when they are hit, shaken or scraped.

### WOODWIND

Woodwind instruments need air running through them to make a sound. Traditionally they were made from wood, but now they can also be made from metal. Some instruments you blow over and some use a reed.

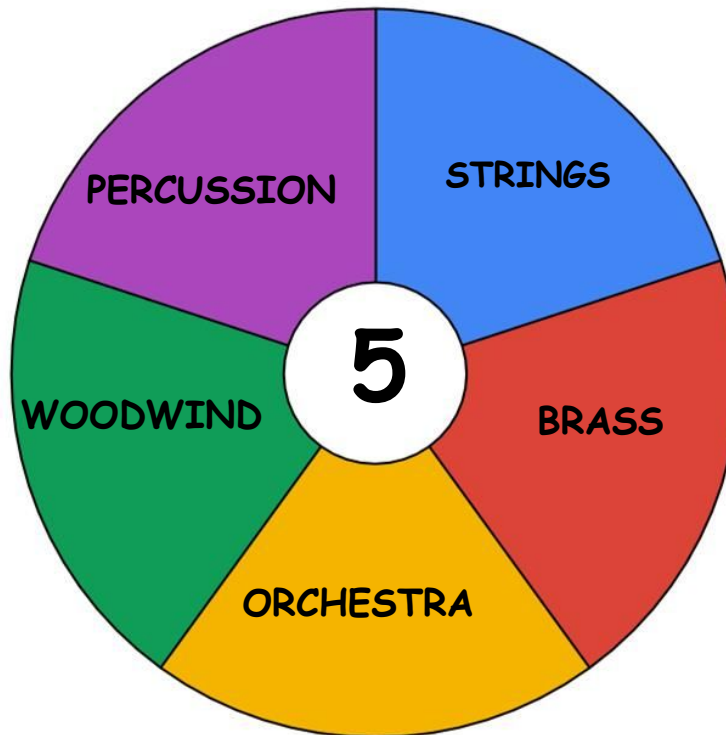
### Other Key words:

**PITCH** - High or low sound.

**TIMBRE** - The musical instruments unique sound.

**ENSEMBLE** - A group of people who play together.

**BATON** - The stick a conductor uses to conduct an orchestra.



### STRINGS

Stringed instruments are made from wood and have strings.

### BRASS

Brass instruments are made of metal. They are played by blowing a raspberry into a mouthpiece.

### ORCHESTRA - ROOT WORD

A large group of musicians divided into four sections: strings, woodwind, brass and percussion. It is led by a conductor who stands at the front and leads it.

From the Greek Orchēstra and Sanskrit Orcheisthai which means to dance.

### Other Key words:

**PROGRAMME MUSIC** - Music that has been composed to tell a story.

**SCALE** - a set of notes played or sung in order. Ascending or descending.

**ARPEGGIO** - The 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> notes of the scale.

**SEQUENCE** - Repeating the tune but going up or down by one note in pitch.



## STRINGS

## WOODWIND

## BRASS

## PERCUSSION

Made from wood and have strings. They are usually played with a **BOW (ARCO)** – not the Harp (*shown right*) but can also be **PLUCKED (PIZZICATO)**. The smaller the instrument, the **HIGHER PITCHED** it is. The bigger the instrument, the **LOWER PITCHED** it is. However, the Harp has many more strings so can play both high- and low-pitched notes.



Violin Viola Cello Double Bass

A selection of instruments divided into two subsections: **FLUTES** (create a sound by air passing over a small hole and include the Flute and Piccolo) and **REEDS** (use a piece of bamboo reed to create a vibration). The Saxophone (*shown above right*) is not traditionally used in an orchestra. However, some modern composers have included it.



Piccolo Flute Clarinet Oboe Bassoon

There are more brass instruments used in brass bands, but the orchestra normally has four. They are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing into the mouthpiece by buzzing the lips in a similar way to blowing a raspberry! The bigger the instrument, the lower the pitch. The smaller the instrument, the higher the pitch – the Trumpet is the highest.

Brass Family



Trombone

Trumpet

French Horn

Tuba

Includes a vast range of instruments which produce sound when *hit, struck, scraped or shaken*. These fall into two subsections: **TUNED PERCUSSION** (able to play different pitches) and **UNTUNED PERCUSSION** (e.g. drums)

### TUNED PERCUSSION



Piano

Xylophone

Glockenspiel

Timpani

### UNTUNED PERCUSSION



Bass Drum

Snare Drum

Cymbals

Woodblock

Guiro

Triangle

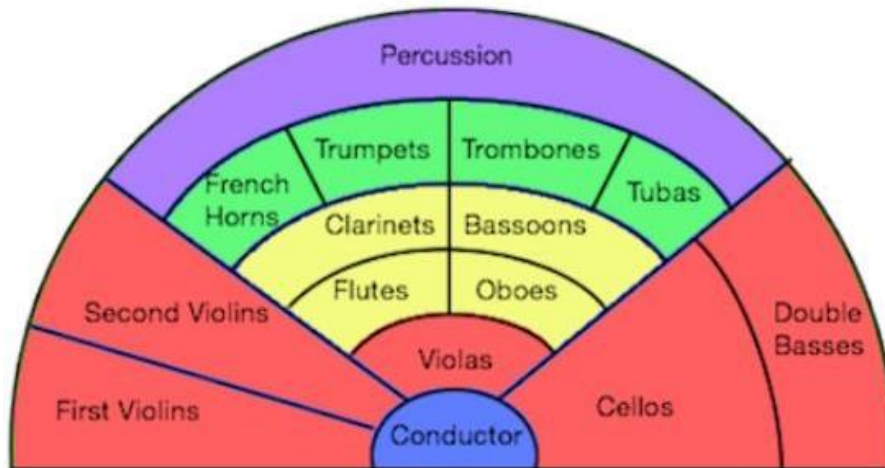
Gong

Tambourine

Cabasa

Maracas

## LAYOUT OF THE ORCHESTRA



## CONDUCTOR

The conductor is the director of the orchestra. He stands at the front and moves his arms in patterns which keep the musicians playing together in time.

### ASSESSMENT

For your end of unit assessment, you will be required to complete the following tasks:

1. An end of unit knowledge quiz..
2. A composition task
3. A performance task