



The Key 5 skills/knowledge for this unit.

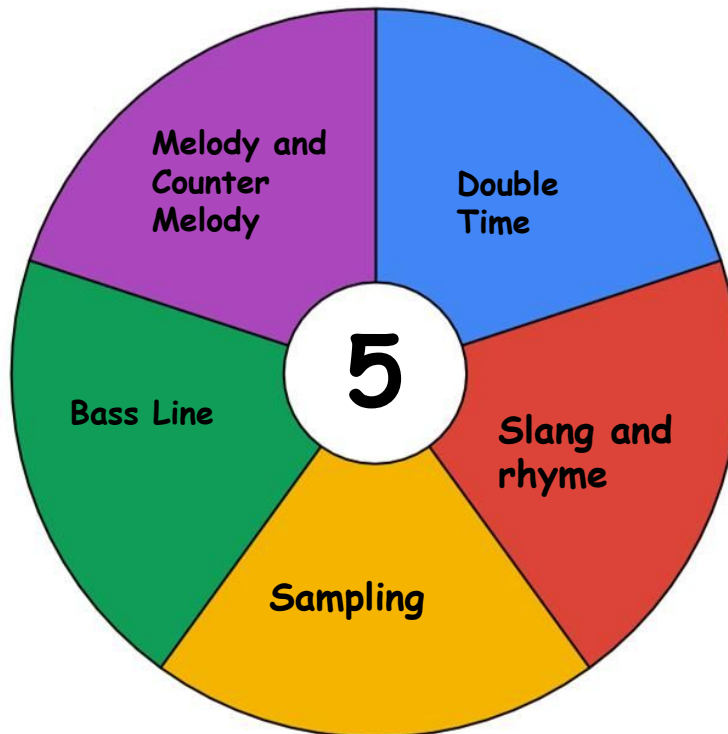
Melody and Counter Melody

Melody - A Melody is a sequence of notes which are used to create a memorable phrase.

A Counter Melody - Another melody which can be played at the same time as the main melody which, is also known as Counterpoint. 2 Melodies or more played independently.

Bass Line

Bass Lines have a very large role in Rap Music. The Bass is the instrument which upholds every composition. It is the lowest sounding instrument. It plays 1 note at a time and sometimes is the most memorable instrument in a song!



Double Time

Double Time - Using note values twice as fast as previously but without changing the pace of the chord progressions

Slang

An informal term that stands for or means something else than its literal meaning; a shorter way to say a word or phrase. Slang is often used in rap so that words rhyme.

For example:

Busted can mean "broken" or "ugly"

Sick can mean "ill" or "very cool"

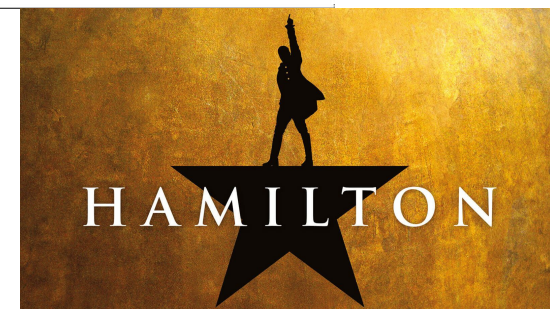
Hip can mean "trendy" or "fashionably un-trendy."



Sampling

Sampling is the technique of taking a piece of music/sound/anything and inserting it into your own Music.

As well as Sampling, you can add Effects when producing the tracks, creating an original flair which some producers have done in the past and present.



Rap History

Pigmeat Markham - Here Comes the Judge



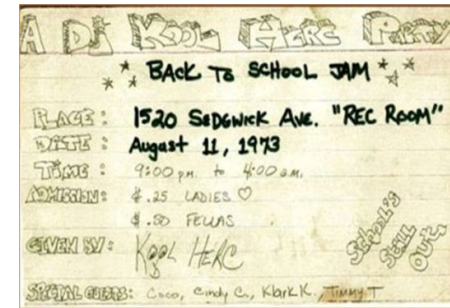
This is thought to be the FIRST recording of a Rap record!

It was recorded in 1968

The FIRST DJ! (August 11th 1973)

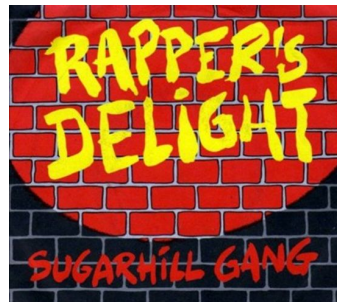
DJ Kool Herc

For his contributions, Herc is called a "founding father of hip hop", a "nascent cultural hero", and an integral part of the beginnings of hip hop by Time. On August 11, 1973, DJ Kool Herc was a disc jockey and emcee at a party hosted by himself and his younger sister Cindy at 1520 Sedgwick Avenue.



First Major Rap Record and introduction of Sampling 1979

"Rapper's Delight" is a 1979 hip hop track by the Sugarhill Gang, produced by Sylvia Robinson. "Rapper's Delight" is credited for introducing hip hop music to a wide audience, reaching the top 40 in the United States, as well as the top three in the United Kingdom and number one in Canada. It was a prototype for various types of rap music. In particular it used sampling - a technique in music where an artist reuses of a portion (or sample) of a sound recording in another recording



Gangsta Rap Mid 1980's/90's

Gangsta Rap genre was pioneered in the mid-1980s by rappers such as School D and Ice-T, and was popularized in the later part of the 1980s by groups like N.W.A. After the national attention that Ice-T and N.W.A attracted in the late 1980s and early 1990s, gangsta rap became the most commercially lucrative subgenre of hip-hop.





The Key 5 skills/knowledge for this unit.

PITCH

How high or low a sound is.

DURATION

The length of a sound. e.g: long or short.

OTHER IMPORTANT KEY WORDS.

TIMBRE: The unique sound of a musical instrument.

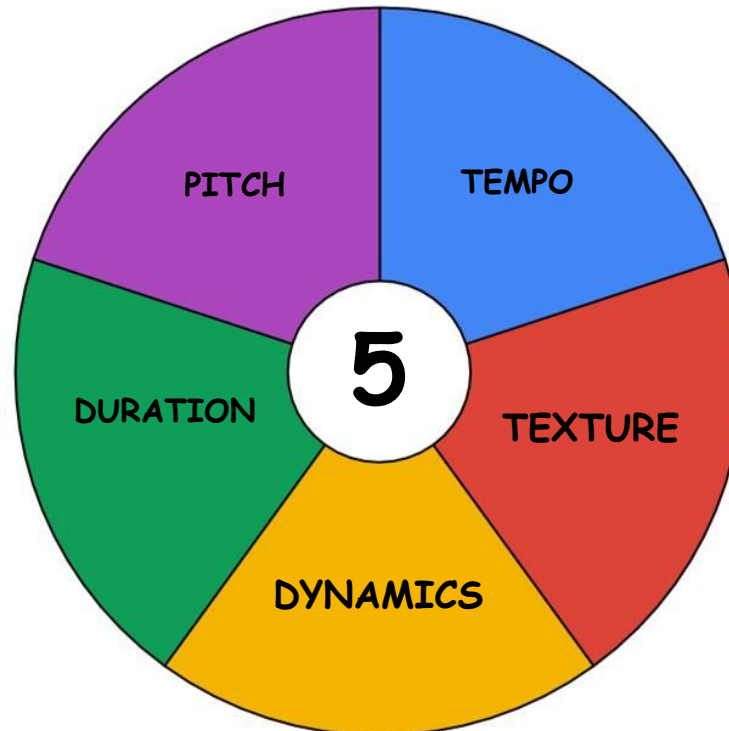
SILENCE: No sound.

BEAT: A steady pulse which runs throughout a piece of music.

RHYTHM: Beats of different lengths put together to form a pattern.

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

OPERA: A dramatic work for singers and orchestra, usually in one or more acts.



TEMPO

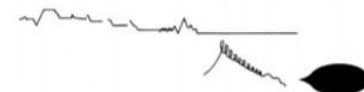
The **SPEED** of a piece of music. E.g: Fast, slow, getting faster, getting slower.

TEXTURE

How much sound we hear. Is it thick? Lots of sounds/layers or is it thin? A solo sound.

OTHER IMPORTANT KEY WORDS

GRAPHIC SCORE: When signs, symbols, shapes and pictures are used to represent the sounds instead of traditional notes on a stave.



SYMPHONY: A piece of music for orchestra, usually in 4 contrasting movements.

DYNAMICS - ROOT WORD

The **VOLUME** of a piece of music. e.g: loud, soft, getting louder (crescendo), getting softer (decrescendo).

DYNAM = power

Italian Terms



In music, we read Italian to help us interpret how to play. Here are some of the Italian terms linked to the musical elements:

TEMPO:

<i>Largo</i>	<i>Adagio</i>	<i>Andante</i>	<i>Allegro</i>	<i>Presto</i>
Very Slow	Slow	Walking pace	Fast	Very Fast

DYNAMICS:

<i>pp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>ff</i>
<i>Pianissimo</i>	<i>Piano</i>	<i>Mezzo Piano</i>	<i>Mezzo Forte</i>	<i>Forte</i>	<i>Fortissimo</i>
Very Quiet	Quiet	Medium Quiet	Medium Loud	Loud	Very Loud

 **Crescendo**
 Gradually getting louder
  **Diminuendo**
 Gradually getting quieter

BENJAMIN BRITTEN (1913-1976)



- Benjamin Britten was an English composer, conductor and pianist. He was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk.
- He composed a range of work including operas, vocal music and orchestral music. His best known works are the opera, *Peter Grimes*, the *War Requiem* and the *Young Persons Guide to the Orchestra*.

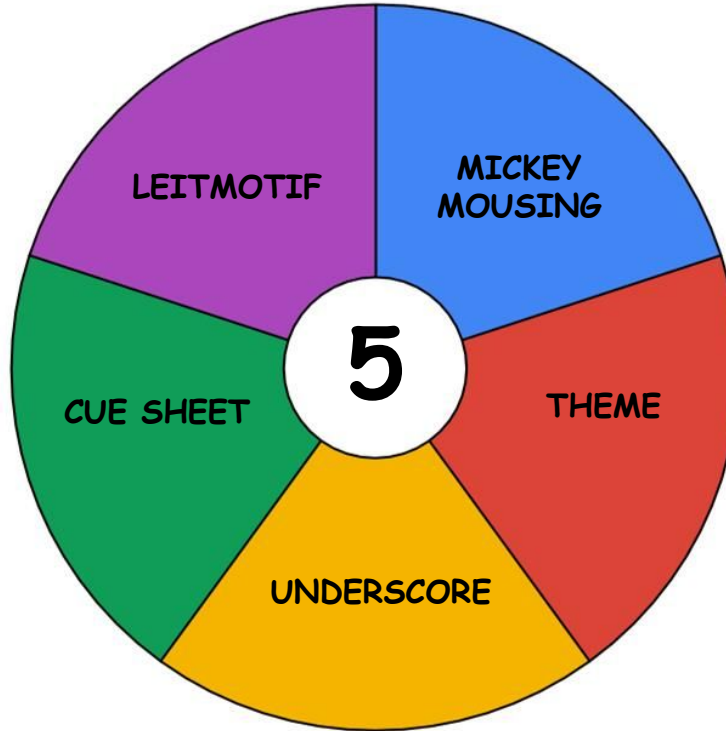
Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827)



- Beethoven was a German composer and pianist and his work spanned through the transition between the Classical and Romantic eras in classical music.
- He composed many pieces of music for lots of different instruments and amongst them was 9 symphonies, one opera and his famous *Moonlight Sonata* for piano.
- By the age of 30, Beethoven started to go deaf...this makes his composing even more incredible as he continued to produce some incredible pieces of music.



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.

FILM MUSIC - 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.

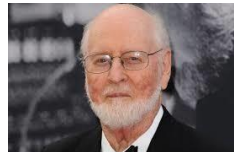
Why do we have music in film?

- 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 2nd 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.

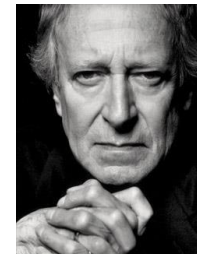


JOHN BARRY OBE

(1933-2011)

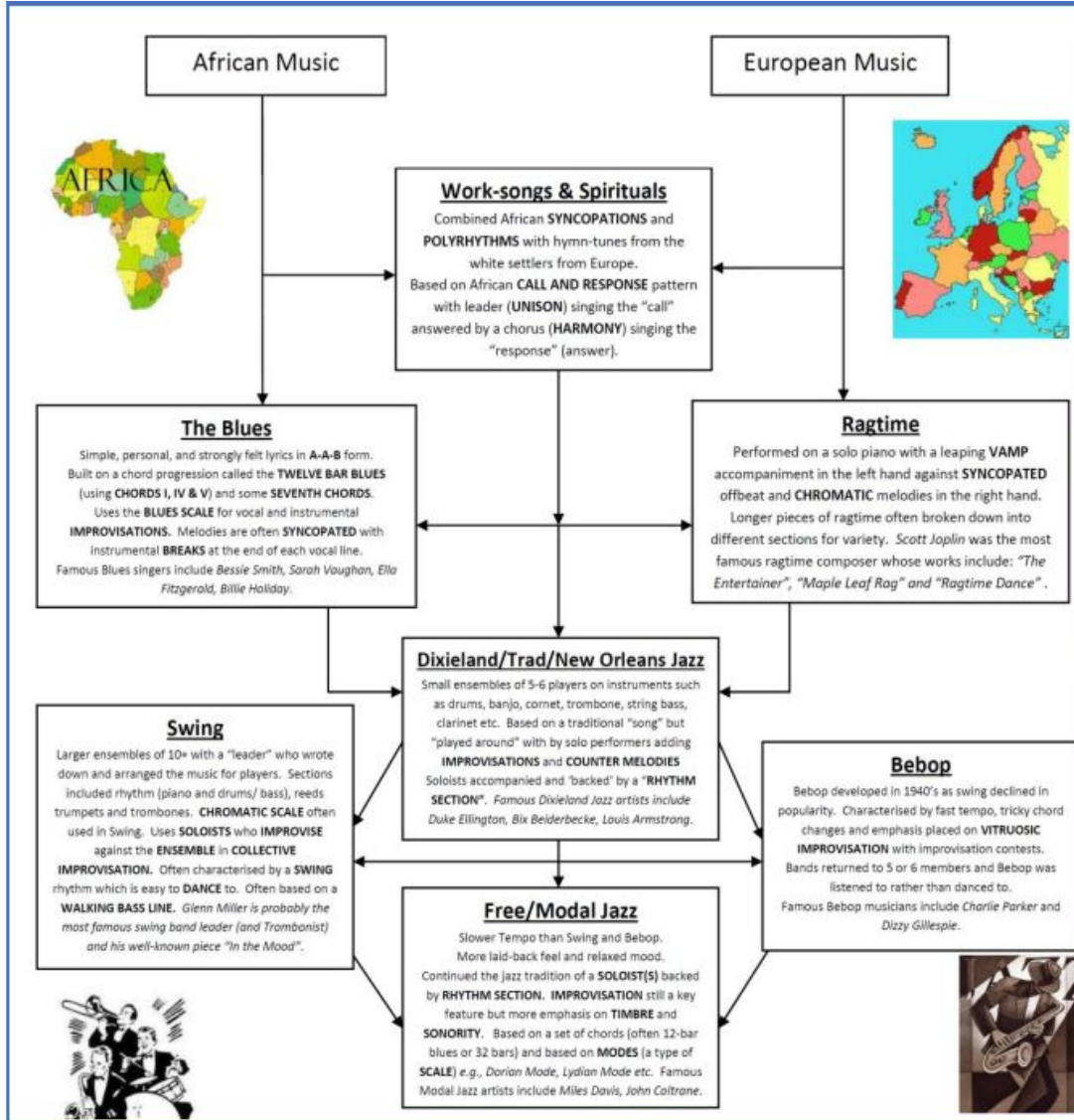
British film composer and conductor.
In 1999, he was awarded an OBE for services to music.
He won 5 Grammy awards, 2 BAFTA's and 1 Golden Globe.

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





Key skills/knowledge for this unit.



A. Jazz and Blues Key Words

RIFF/OSTINATO – Short, repeated musical patterns often used in **SOLOS**.

IMPROVISATION – music created 'on the spot' (previously unprepared performance)

SEVENTH CHORD – a **TRIAD** (root, third and fifth) with a fourth note added which is seven notes about the root/tonic. **C7** = C, E, G (triad) + **B flat**.

SWING/SWUNG RHYTHM – performing a regular 'straight' rhythm with a 'lilt' in a "**ONE and A, TWO and A**" style (using **TRIPLETS**) common in swing music.

B. The Twelve Bar Blues

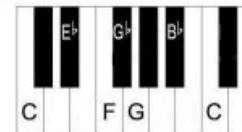
Some or all of these chords can be **SEVENTH CHORDS (7)**

CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD IV	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD V	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I

C. The Blues Scale


BLUES SCALE – a series of notes often used within improvisations in blues music (*the Blues Scale on C is shown to the right*).

BLUE NOTES – additional or extra sharpened or flattened notes in a melody.



D. Instruments of Jazz and Blues

RHYTHM SECTION Accompaniment and Backing



FRONTLINE INSTRUMENTS ("REDS")

Perform **SOLOS** as well as with the ensemble/band.





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.

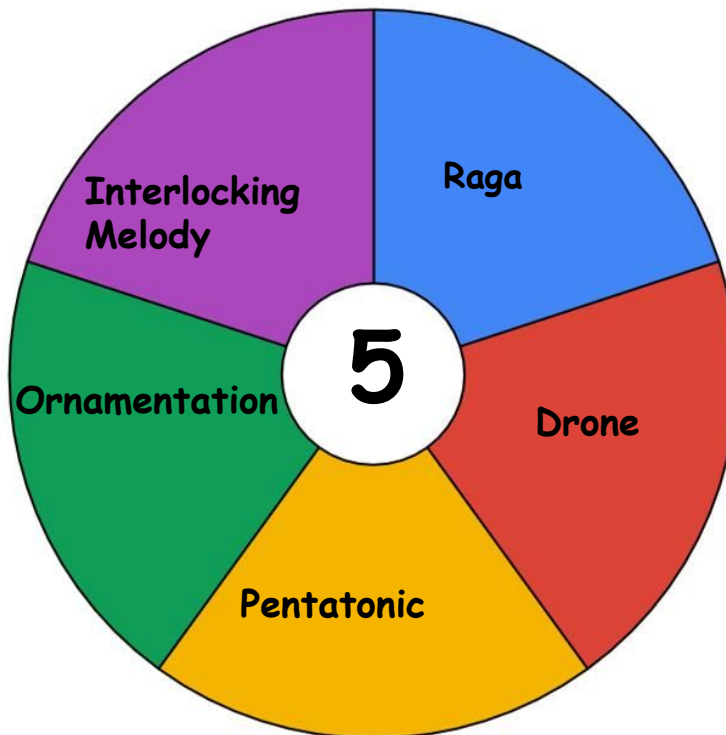
Ornamentation

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:

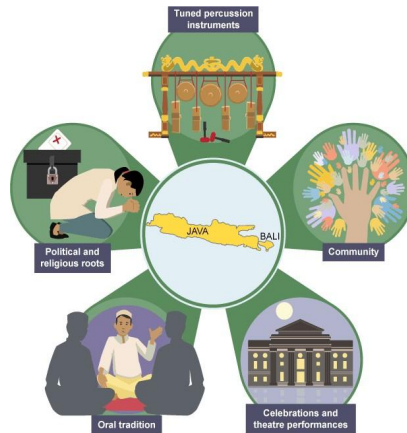


Indonesian Gamelan

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.

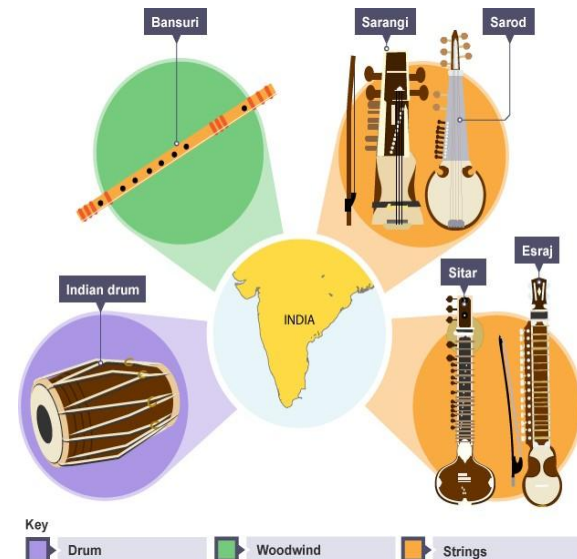


Hindustani Indian Music

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:





Key skills/knowledge for this unit.

A. Features of Music in the Twentieth Century (How Composers used the Elements of Music)

A1. Melody & Dynamics	A2. Harmony	A3. Rhythm	A4. Timbres and Sonorities
<p>CONJUNCT - wide leaps, angular and spiky.</p> <p>CHROMATIC -uses all 12 notes (black and white) of the CHROMATIC SCALE.</p> <p>DISSONANCE - harsh sounds.</p> <p>EXTREMES OF DYNAMICS - (<i>pppp-ffff</i>) No clear melody/"tune".</p>	<p>ATONALITY – no (sense of) key.</p> <p>POLYTONALITY – two or more keys played at once.</p> <p>DISCORDS – dissonant, clashing chords.</p>	<p>SYNCOPATION – half beat followed by full beat emphasising weaker beats of the bar.</p> <p>IRREGULAR ACCENTS (>) – e.g. <i>The Rite of Spring</i></p> <p>IRREGULAR TIME SIGNATURES – 5 or 7 beats per bar.</p>	<p>Strange, intriguing, and exotic sounds; striking, sometimes explosive, contrasts.</p> <p>PERCUSSION – expanded in orchestra and more emphasis on percussion timbre and sonorities.</p> <p>Unfamiliar sounds from strange instruments such as EXTREME PITCH RANGES and playing instruments in different and unusual ways.</p> <p>TOTALLY NEW SOUNDS often involving ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT and MAGNETIC TAPE.</p>

B. Minimalism	C. Expressionism	D. Serialism
<p>Based on CELLS or MOTIFS – short simple ideas.</p> <p>Use of REPETITION – also called LOOPING.</p> <p>LAYERED TEXTURES</p> <p>NO CLEAR MELODY</p> <p>GRADUAL CHANGES OVER TIME</p> <p>PHASE SHIFT (PHASE IN/OUT) – when two or more motifs or cells begin in UNISON and gradually become "out of sync" with each other through displacement, either forwards or backwards.</p> <p>METAMORPHOSIS – tiny changes are made over time to one note or to one part of the rhythm. This can go a "full circle" and end up exactly the same at the end.</p> <p>ADDITIVE MELODY – adding notes to an original melodic cell gradually.</p> <p>ISORHYTHMIC OVERLAP – combining different length motifs or ostinato patterns</p> <p>AUGMENTATION – doubling the note values of a motif or cell.</p> <p>DIMINUTION – halving the note values of a motif or cell.</p> <p>RETROGRADE/INVERSION/RETROGRADE INVERSION (see D. Serialism)</p> <p><i>Famous Minimalist Composers include: Terry Riley, Steve Reich, Philip Glass, Michael Nyman.</i></p>	<p>"Expressionism" is borrowed from painting and is concerned with dark, secret terrors, mental breakdowns, and fantastic visions.</p> <p>ATONAL, DISSONANCE, DISJUNCT, LARGE ORCHESTRAS, UNUSUAL AND STRANGE TIMBRES AND SONORITIES.</p> <p>Expressionist composers often use HEXACHORDS as a form of ACCOMPANIMENT. Hexachords are chords formed of SIX NOTES. A hexachord can be formed on any note of the CHROMATIC SCALE, but must follow a strict pattern of TONES and SEMITONES:</p> <p>Semitone – Tone – Semitone – Tone+Semitone - Semitone</p> <p>The notes can then be arranged in any order in different (and often extreme!) pitch ranges.</p> <p><i>Famous Expressionist Composers include: Arnold Schoenberg, Alban Berg, Anton Webern</i></p>	<p>TONE/NOTE ROWS – use the 12 notes of the CHROMATIC SCALE into an order (the PRIME/ORIGINAL) on which the entire composition is based.</p> <p>All 12 notes are of equal importance and none should appear out of turn.</p> <p>As well as being used in its PRIME/ORIGINAL, the tone/note row could also be used in:</p> <p>INVERSION (intervals upside down)</p> <p>RETROGRADE (backwards)</p> <p>RETROGRADE INVERSION (the inversion row backwards)</p> <p>These 4 rows would then become the bases of the composition, used either vertically (as chords) or horizontally (as melody).</p> <p><i>Famous Serialist Composers include: Arnold Schoenberg, Alban Berg, Anton Webern, Igor Stravinsky</i></p>