



PERFORM
COMPOSE
APPRAISE

MAD TSHIRT



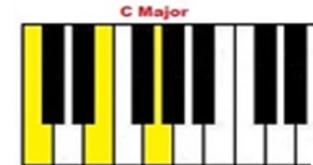
Knowledge Organiser



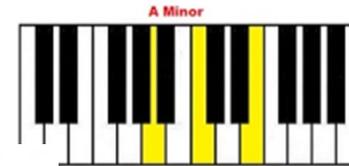
Background

Soul music originated in America in the 1960s and was written and performed by African-Americans. Soul music is a mixture of gospel and rhythm and blues jazz.

Common instruments in soul are electric guitar, bass guitar, drum kit, trombone, trumpet, saxophone and electric organ



Chords recap



What does Bass mean?

A bass line follows the chord structure and uses low pitched notes to create the bottom layer of the music

What is a Bass Riff?

A bass riff is a short musical idea that is repeated. It is played by a low pitched instrument such as the bass guitar



"Stand by Me" is a song originally performed by American singer-songwriter [Ben E. King](#)

Remember the rule for creating chords on a keyboard... play one, miss one, play one, miss one, play one. A three note chord is called a **TRIAD**

Every Green Bus Drives Fast. Notes in the SPACES spell "FACE"



Recap:

MELODY - A melody is the main tune in any piece of music and can be sung or played by any instrument. Melodies are often catchy and repeated.

e.g. the melody moves by step and goes up in **pitch**
ARTICULATION - How individual notes or sounds are played/ sung and the techniques used. E.g. the violin is plucked (pizzicato) and the sound is detached (spiky)

DYNAMICS - The volume of a sound or a piece of music. E.g. the music crescendos (gets gradually louder) to a forte (loud) dynamic

TEMPO - The speed of a sound or a piece of music. E.g. FAST: Allegro, SLOW: Lento, GETTING FASTER – Accelerando (accel.) GETTING SLOWER - Rallentando (rall.)

STRUCTURE - How a piece of music is built or put together. E.g. 12 bar blues ☺

HARMONY - The types of chords/ keys used. e.g. MAJOR ☺

MINOR ☹

INSTRUMENTS - The different instruments from the four families and how they are played. Sometimes described as **Sonority**

e.g. the violin is played with a bow
The guitar is strummed

RHYTHM - LEARN TO SPELL THIS WORD!

Rhythm Has Your Two Hips Moving

Describes how long and short the sounds are (crotchets, quavers)

TEXTURE - How much sound we hear
THIN TEXTURE: (sparse/solo) – small amount of instruments or melodies.

THICK TEXTURE: (dense/layered) – lots of instruments or melodies.



Aretha Franklin



James Brown



Marvin Gaye



Sam Cooke



Ray Charles



Michael Jackson



Stevie Wonder



The Supremes



Otis Redding



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Year 9 Jazz music



Swing music

Swing music is a type of jazz music that is played by big bands and is used for dancing. This style of music became popular in America in the 1930s

The unequal performance of notes (swung quavers) is characteristic to this type of music

'Minor Swing'

By Django Reinhardt.



Jean Reinhardt (23 January 1910 – 16 May 1953), known to all by his Romani nickname Django, was a Belgian-born Romani-French jazz guitarist and composer. He was the first jazz talent to emerge from Europe and remains the most significant

Structure (the order everything goes in!)

Introduction	HEAD (melody)	SOLOS (Improvisation)	Repeat of HEAD	CODA (ending)
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HEAD

In Jazz music the 'head' refers to the main theme or tune

IMPROVISING

-making up the music on the spur of the moment

-putting some feeling and personality into it

-it may involve some imitation

-playing around with the rhythm and melody

As long as you stick to the notes from the chords then you can't go wrong. Everyone's version will be different

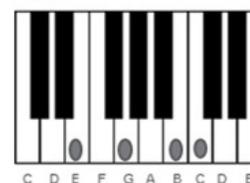
What is a chord?

A chord is two or more notes played at the same time.

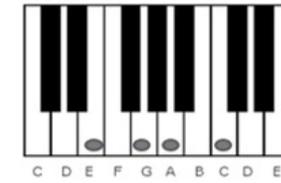
A chord with 3 notes is called a **TRIAD**

An **EXTENDED CHORD** has 4 notes

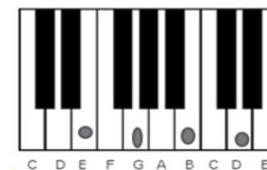
Em6



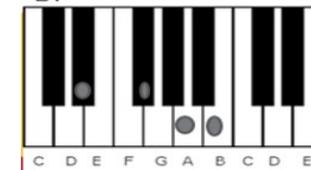
Am7



Em7



B7



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Music for film



KEYWORDS

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Purpose

Film Music is a type of **DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC** that represents a **MOOD, STORY, SCENE** or **CHARACTER** through music, it is designed to **SUPPORT THE ACTION AND EMOTIONS OF THE FILM ON SCREEN.**

Film Music can be used to:

- Create or enhance a mood (though the **ELEMENTS OF MUSIC**)
- Function as a **LEITMOTIF**
- To emphasise a gesture (**MICKEY-MOUSING** – when the music fits precisely with a specific part of the action in a film e.g. cartoons)
- Provide unexpected juxtaposition/irony (using music the listener wouldn't expect to hear giving a sense of uneasiness or humour!)
- Link one scene to another providing continuity
- Influence the pacing of a scene making it appear faster/slower
- Give added commercial impetus (released as a **SOUNDTRACK**) – sometimes a song, usually a pop song is used as a **THEME SONG** for a film.
- Illustrate the geographic location (using instruments associated with a particular country) or historical period (using music 'of the time').

Musical elements

PITCH AND MELODY – **RISING MELODIES** are often used for increasing tension, **FALLING MELODIES** for defeat. Westerns often feature a **BIG THEME**. **Q&A PHRASES** can represent good versus evil.

DYNAMICS – **FORTE (LOUD)** dynamics to represent power; **PIANO (SOFT)** dynamics to represent weakness/calm/resolve. **CRESCENDOS** used for increasing threat, triumph or proximity and **DECRESCENDOS** or **DIMINUENDOS** used for things going away into the distance. Horror Film soundtracks often use **EXTREME DYNAMICS** or **SUDDEN DYNAMIC CHANGES** to 'shock the listener'.

HARMONY – **MAJOR** – happy; **MINOR** – sad. **CONSONANT HARMONY OR CHORDS** for "good" and **DISSONANT HARMONY OR CHORDS** for "evil".

DURATION – **LONG** notes often used in Westerns to describe vast open spaces and in Sci-Fi soundtracks to depict outer space; **SHORT** notes often used to depict busy, chaotic or hectic scenes. **PEDAL NOTES** – long held notes in the **BASS LINE** used to create tension and suspense.

TEXTURE – **THIN/SPARE** textures used for bleak or lonely scenes; **THICK/FULL** textures used for active scenes or battles.

ARTICULATION – **LEGATO** for flowing or happy scenes, **STACCATO** for 'frozen' or 'icy' wintery scenes. **ACCENTS (>)** for violence or shock.



Leitmotif

LEITMOTIF – A frequently recurring short melodic or harmonic idea which is associated with a character, event, concept, idea, object or situation which can be used directly or indirectly to remind us of one not actually present on screen. Leitmotifs may be heard in the background giving a "subtle hint" to the listener e.g. the "Jaws" Leitmotif



John Williams

Star Wars
Jaws
Harry Potter
Indiana Jones
Superman, E.T.



Hans Zimmer

The Lion King
Gladiator
Dunkirk
Blade Runner 2049
No Time to Die



Bernard Herrmann

Psycho
Vertigo
Taxi Driver

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STRUCTURE



Sonority



How a song is made up of or divided into different sections and the order that these sections occur.

INTRO – the first section of a song which sets the mood and is sometimes, but not always, an instrumental section using the song’s chord pattern.

VERSES – introduce the songs theme and have the same melody but different lyrics which helps develop the song’s narrative and story.

LINK – an optional short section often used to join different parts of a song together, often instrumental.

CHORUS – occurs several times within a song and contains the most memorable hook/riff. The chorus relays the message of the song and is repeated with the same lyrics and melody.

MIDDLE 8/BRIDGE – provides contrasting material often featuring an instrumental or vocal solo which can allow the performer to display their technical skill.

CODA - the final section of a popular song which brings it to an end.

Instruments used to accompany songs:

Often feature drum kits and percussion to provide the rhythm along with electric guitars (lead, rhythm and bass) and keyboards. Sometime acoustic instruments are used such as acoustic guitar and piano. Orchestral instruments such as strings, saxophone, trombone and trumpet can sometimes feature.

SINGERS are essential to pop songs – lead singers would sing most of the melody line with backing singers providing a harmony.



Melody



The melody is the main tune of the music. It can be described in a number of ways:
CONJUNCT – melodies that move by step (think Eastenders tune!)
DISJUNCT – melodies that move mainly by leap or use notes that are not next to each other



Key Words

LYRICS – the words of the song, usually consisting of VERSE and CHORUS.

HOOK – A musical ‘hook’ is normally the catchy bit of the song that you will remember. This is often short and repeated in different places throughout the piece.

RIFF – A repeated musical pattern often used in the intro and instrumental breaks in a song.

MELODY – The main tune of the song, often sung by the LEAD SINGER.

COUNTER MELODY – An extra melody often performed on top of the main melody that fits with it.

TEXTURE – the layers that make up a song.

A **LEAD SHEET** is a form of musical notation that contains only the essential elements of a popular song; MELODY, LYRICS, RIFFS, CHORDS, BASS LINE.

An **ARRANGEMENT** is a performers own version of an existing song. A **COVER** is a new performance, remake or recording by someone other than the original artist.

Notation and arrangements





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FOLK MUSIC/ SONG – Year 9

Personal reflection

- ✓ **I was successful because** I played at an appropriate tempo throughout.
- ✓ **I was successful because** I was able to play accurate rhythms and pitches.
- ✓ **I was successful because** I was focused throughout the performance and concentrated well.
- ✓ **I was successful because** I was able to play with just one hand for the part.
- ✓ **I was successful because** I was able to play in time with my partner.
- ✓ **I was successful because** I was able to play with two hands together (both parts on my own!).

PEER FEEDBACK

- ❖ They performed confidently to the class and were well organised – both players knew what they should be doing.
- ❖ I enjoyed that they were able to play two hands together on their own.
- ❖ The performance flowed well and there were no hesitations.
- ❖ They showed good keyboard technique and were able to play with all of the fingers on one hand.
- ❖ They played nicely in time with each other throughout the performance.

FOLK MUSIC

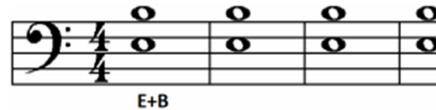
Performed by the people for the people in their own communities. Not written down but passed on through the ORAL tradition. One type of folk music was a SEA SHANTY – a song to help sailors in their work tasks such as hoisting sails. (the rhythm helped with this!).



Instruments used in original folk music were portable. Such as the accordion, harmonica, penny whistle, banjo, acoustic guitar, fiddle mandolin and Northumbrian pipes.

DRONE

A DRONE is a form of musical accompaniment consisting of continuous sounding pitched notes, usually a FIFTH apart (5 notes)



STRUCTURE

The structure tells us how a piece of music is put together. A common structure for songs is VERSE/ CHORUS

ACCOMPANIMENT

Accompaniment is the musical part which provides the **rhythmic** and/or **harmonic** support for the melody or main themes of a song or instrumental piece



Chord Structure

A chord structure tells us the order that the chords should be played in

CHORDS

A chord is two or more notes played at the same time.

- ❖ A chord with **3** notes is called a **triad**.
- ❖ To play a triad on a keyboard: play one, miss one, play one, miss one, play one.
- ❖ A triad consists of a root, 3rd and 5th.
- ❖ The root note is always the name of the chord e.g. The root in a C chord is a C!



PEDAL NOTE



A PEDAL NOTE is a note of long duration, often held in the bass part (lower down the keyboard) which uses the TONIC note (note one of the scale).

