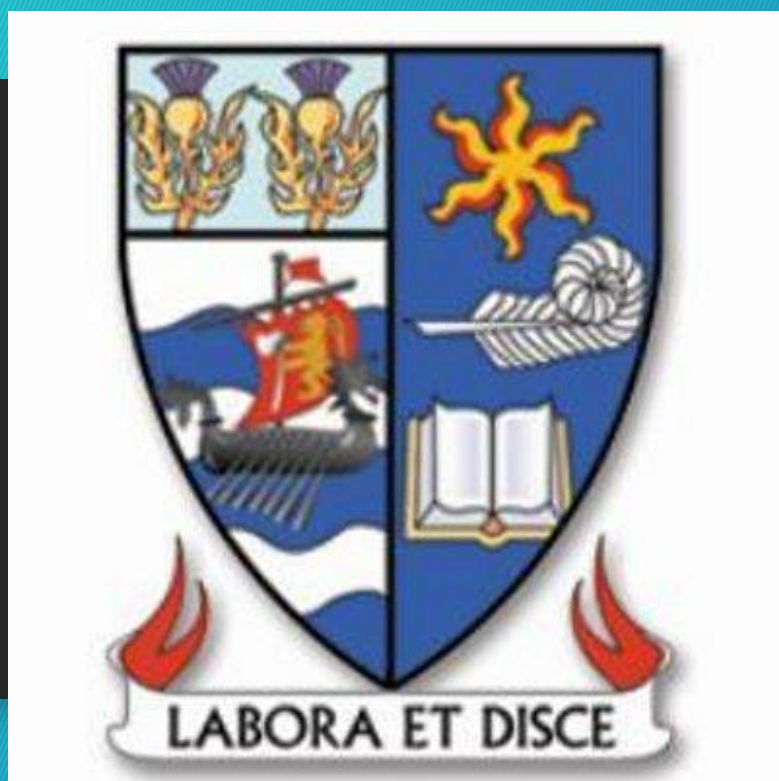


LARGS ACADEMY



NATIONAL 5 MUSIC COURSE

My Music Online

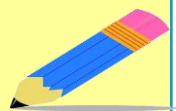
Please refer to the My Music Online website for further examples of audio clips and a concept dictionary.

www.mymusiconline.co.uk



ACTIVITY:

Download the National 5 Music literacy booklet and answer as many questions as you can.



Click [HERE](#) to download the National 5 Music Literacy booklet.

VOCAL



A choir made up of these voices is known as an SATB choir.

VOICE	DESCRIPTION
Soprano	High female voice
Mezzo Soprano	A female voice whose range lies between that of a soprano and alto.
Alto	Low female voice
Tenor	High male voice
Baritone	A male voice whose range lies between that of a tenor and bass.
Bass	Low male voice

Handel's oratorios were originally sung by men, as women were banned from singing in church. However, women performed the solo parts in public.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “An Introduction To Opera’s Voice Types”.

VOCAL



Chorus:

- The name for a group of performers singing the same thing at the same time.
- “The Hallelujah Chorus” by Handel is from his oratorio “The Messiah”. He wrote this three hour work in just 18 days and the proceeds from the early performances were donated to the poor, orphaned, widowed or sick.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “The Hallelujah Chorus” by Handel.

Aria:

- A song for a soloist which concentrates on one part of the story and repeats the main points.
- An aria is quite lyrical and often melismatic, with an interesting accompaniment.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Queen of the Night Aria” by Mozart.



VOCAL



Recitative:

- A type of song where a soloist uses the rhythms of normal speech with, although not always, a simple instrumental accompaniment, e.g. harpsichord with cello, which punctuates the phrases.
- A recitative uses syllabic word setting as it is used to mimic speech patterns.
- A recitative is used to move the plot on rather than concentrating on a specific part.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “What Is Opera?”



VOCAL



A capella:

- Only voices can be heard.
- There are no instruments involved at all.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “The Evolution of Music” by The Pentatonix

Descant:

- An independent melody sung above a basic melody.
- You often hear this in Christmas carols.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Hark The Herald Angels Descant”.



VOCAL



Strophic:

- The same music is repeated for each verse of the song.
- It features a lot of repetition!
- It can often be used in church hymns and Christmas carols.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Strophic”.

Through Composed:

- Music which features little or no repetition.
- Each line of the song features original music.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Bohemian Rhapsody” by Queen.



VOCAL



Syllabic:

- Only one note is sung per syllable.
- Each syllable of a word is broken up and assigned to an individual note
- For example, the word “star” is sung on only one note, whereas “sunshine” would use two notes as it has two syllables.

Melismatic:

- Many notes are sung per syllable.
- This is often heard in operatic music. However, modern singers such as Beyonce, Mariah Carey and Christina Aguilera display this vocal technique in their songs.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Syllabic & Melismatic”.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Melismatic Singers VS Non-Melismatic Singers”

VOCAL



ACTIVITY:

Complete the Vocal quizzes on the website below.



Click [HERE](#) to test your vocal knowledge (Quiz 1).

Click [HERE](#) to test your vocal knowledge (Quiz 2).



BAROQUE



What is Baroque music?

- The period of classical music from approximately 1600-1750.
- Baroque architecture, art and music is highly ornamented and elaborate. These ideas were also seen in the music of the time.
- Melodies often weave together to create an interesting and busy texture. This type of texture is called contrapuntal.
- Instrumental music was of equal importance to vocal music.

History:

- The Baroque orchestra was quite small, with a maximum of 30 players.
- The string section was the most important section of the orchestra.
- Opera was introduced in the Baroque period.

Interesting information:

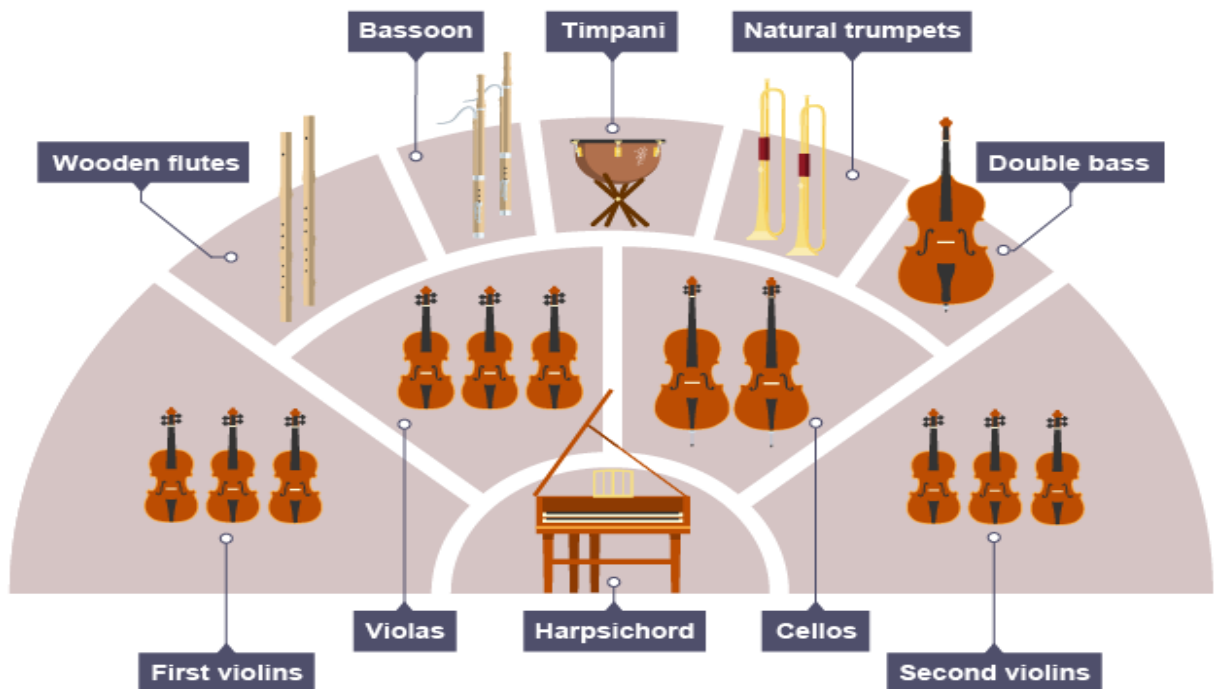
Many of the most famous Baroque compositions were performed as part of a church service, or as a private concerto or celebration in the home of a wealthy patron.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “The Baroque Period”.

BAROQUE



INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC



Strings:

- The baroque orchestra heavily featured the string section. It was the main foundation for the orchestra.
- As you can see from the above diagram, there are very few instruments from other families present at this time in history.
- When players use the bow, we say that they are playing “arco”. When they use their fingers to pluck the strings they are playing “pizzicato”.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “The Cello Song (Bach is Back)”.

BAROQUE



Flute:

- The Baroque flute is wooden, in three or four sections.
- It has holes like a recorder but is played sideways and has a key for the right hand pinkie, allowing for a greater range of notes.
- Baroque flutes were popular in opera, ballet and music for small groups of players.
- The modern flute is made of nickel, silver or silver-plated brass.
- Both are played by blowing across a hole, creating a vibration of air which produces a sound.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Introducing the Baroque Flute”.

Clarinet:

- The Baroque clarinet is made of wood and in three or four sections.
- They only have two keys, where a modern clarinet uses the more elaborate key system which is also found on a modern flute.
- The clarinet has a single reed and a smooth, even sound.
- It can play a range of dynamics, from very soft (*pp=pianissimo*) to very loud (*ff=fortissimo*).

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Vivaldi - Concerto for Clarinet & Orchestra No.1”.

BAROQUE



Oboe:

- The oboe was called “hautbois” in the Baroque period - taken from the French for high/loud (*haut*) and wood/woodwind (*bois*). It is often used to tune the orchestra.
- The oboe is made from a wooden tube which is approximately 60cm long and has metal keys and a double reed.
- Sound is produced by blowing in to the reed and vibrating a column of air.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Introducing the Baroque Oboe”.



BAROQUE



Bassoon:

- The bassoon was invented in the Baroque period and is the largest and lowest sounding instrument of the woodwind family.
- Like the oboe, it also has a double reed (although wider on a bassoon).
- In the Baroque period, the bassoon was often used to play the bass line in a piece of music.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Introducing the Baroque Bassoon”.

Brass:

- The Baroque trumpet did not have any valves and used only their embouchure (the use of facial muscles and shaping of the lips to the mouthpiece) to change the pitch of the notes.
- A modern trumpet has three valves which, along with varying the embouchure, allow for a greater range of notes and more accurate tuning and pitching.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Introducing the Baroque Trumpet”.



BAROQUE



Percussion:

- The timpani are large drums which are normally played in a set of four, with each drum tuned differently. Each drum consists of a drumhead stretched over a copper bowl.
- Each timpani usually has a range of around 5 notes.
- Adjusting the tension of the drumhead changes the pitch of the note. This is usually done with the aid of a pedal or by turning tuning pegs round the rim.
- Timpani beater heads are usually felt wrapped round a wooden core.
- Different types of sticks create different timbres and timpanists often use a selection of beaters so they can vary the sounds.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “The Story of the Baroque Orchestra”.



BAROQUE



Keyboards:

- The harpsichord is a keyboard instrument which produces a sound by plucking a string when a key is pressed. It makes a light sound with a distinctive timbre, and although it is still used in modern times it is most often associated with music of the Baroque period.
- Although the harpsichord looks similar to the piano, it does not sound the same.
- It does not have as many extra features, such as the ability to play dynamic variation or to have sustained or softened notes by using pedals.
- Instead, the harpsichord player embellishes melodies by adding ornaments such as trills.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “What is a Harpsichord?”



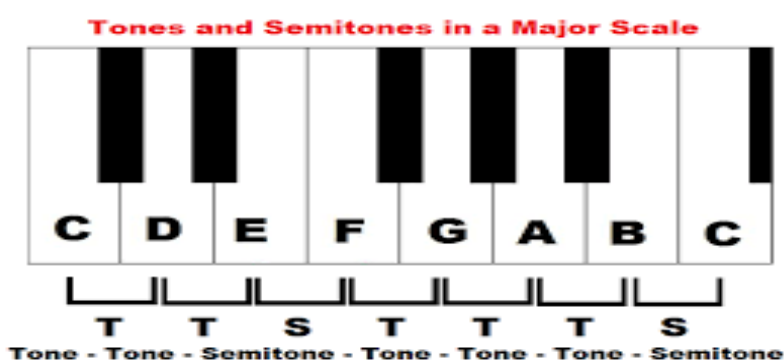
BAROQUE



MAJOR & MINOR TONALITIES:

- A scale is a sequence of notes which ascend or descend by step.
- These steps are called tones and semitones.
- On a keyboard instrument, a semitone is the smallest distance between two notes
- On a guitar, a semitone is from one fret to the next. Two semitones make up an interval of a tone.
- Music which is based around a major scale and associated chords has a major tonality.
- Music which is based around a minor scale and associated chords has a minor tonality.
- No matter which note the major scale starts on, it ascends in the order of: tone, tone, semitone, tone, tone, tone, semitone.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Major and Minor - What’s the Difference?”



BAROQUE



BAROQUE FORMS:

Concerto:

- The concerto emerged in the Baroque period and was a three movement work for a solo instrument, accompanied by orchestra.
- You can tell if there is a soloist because they play more melodies and they have a much more important job than any other instrument.
- Baroque concertos were usually for a solo string instrument or a solo wind instrument, accompanied by an orchestra which featured the strings as the main section.
- The composer J.S. Bach also wrote some harpsichord concerti.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Harpsichord Concerto in E Major” by J. S Bach

Canon:

- A canon is a simple way to layer sounds in order to create a busy texture.
- The melody line is imitated one after the other by one or more different voices or parts, while the original melody continues.
- The most basic form of canon is the round, where all parts sing identical repeated music, such “Frere Jacques”.

BAROQUE



Click [HERE](#) to listen to "Canon in D" by Pachelbel.

The bass begins the piece followed shortly by the melody which is introduced by Violin I. 2 bars later Violin II enters playing exactly the same thing. After another 2 bars, Violin III enters with an identical melody. The parts all connect and fit well together.

Sostenuto

Violino I
Violino II
Violino III
Violoncello

p espr.

p espr.

p espr.

p

The image shows the first four staves of the musical score for the beginning of 'Canon in D'. The Violoncello staff is highlighted in pink and contains a continuous eighth-note bass line. The Violino I, II, and III staves are highlighted in yellow, cyan, and green respectively, showing the entry of the melody. The tempo marking 'Sostenuto' is at the top. Dynamics include 'p espr.' for the violins and 'p' for the cello.

Ground Bass

cresc.

mf

cresc.

tr

The image shows the 'Ground Bass' section of the musical score. It features four staves: Violino I, Violino II, Violino III, and Violoncello. The Violoncello staff is highlighted in pink and contains the continuous eighth-note bass line. The Violino I, II, and III staves are highlighted in green, cyan, and yellow respectively, showing the melody. The section includes dynamics such as 'cresc.', 'mf', and 'tr'.

BAROQUE



Ground Bass:

In Baroque orchestral music, a ground bass is a form where a long phrase (either a melody or a harmonic pattern) is repeated over and over again in the bass line, while the upper parts move and develop with the use of variations.

A cello or bassoon is often used for the bass ostinato, with harpsichord or organ playing the chords above it. This was demonstrated in the previous excerpt of Pachelbel's Canon, in which the cello part played the same bass line continuously, whilst the upper violins played something different over the top.



Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Canon on Dido’s Lament Ground Bass”.

BAROQUE



Cadences

In the English language, we use full stops and commas as a way of producing a pause or complete rest in a sentence. A cadence is a progression of at least two chords that ends a phrase or section of a piece of music.

Similarly, there are varying degrees of finality which a cadence can produce. You'll notice that some sound finished (like a full stop) and some sound unfinished (like a comma).

Often, the root notes of chords are used in the bass line to make the cadence clearer.

Perfect Cadence:

A perfect cadence is used to bring a very grand and finished feeling into a piece. It consists of the chords V-I and is the most common type of cadence.

Example:



BAROQUE



Imperfect Cadence:

An imperfect cadence briefly rests a musical phrase, but it always needs something more. It cannot be used to finish a piece. Consists of any chord moving to chord **V** (most common is **I - V**). Think of this as a ‘comma’.

Example:



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Perfect & Imperfect Cadences”.

ACTIVITY:

Complete the Cadences quiz on the website below.



Click [HERE](#) to test your cadence knowledge.

BAROQUE



Composers

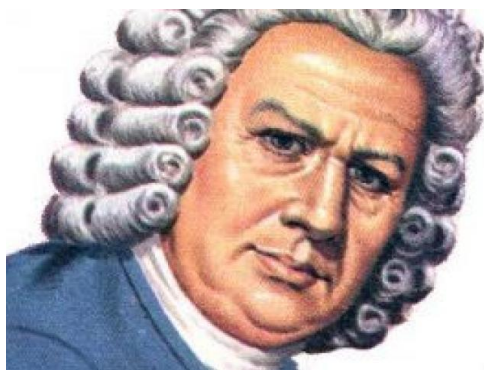
Johann Sebastian Bach:

Born in Eisenach, Germany. You could say that music was in Bach's blood as he came from a long line of composers who all worked as professional musicians.

Both his parents had died by the time he was 10, so he was brought up by his older brother, who was a church organist. His older brother taught him how to play and he got better and better.

Later in life, Bach became a director of music at a school in Germany but still found time to write music.

During his lifetime, he wasn't very well known but his music became well respected by later composers. Today, Bach is believed to be one of the greatest musicians in history. He wrote many pieces for choirs, orchestras, the organ and concertos too.



BAROQUE



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Who Was J. S Bach?”.

Bach used lots of ornamentation in his musical works. He did this to help sustain the sound of the harpsichord and to add more melodic interest for the listener. Bach often used an ornament called a trill. Instead of writing out the many notes involved in this type of ornament, the composer would simply write “tr” above the note instead.



Trill

Rapid alternation of the note shown and the note above it.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Ornamentation - Trills”.



BAROQUE



George Frederick Handel:

Born in the same year as Bach, Handel was also German. Handel's father was a lawyer and wasn't impressed when his son decided to be a musician. When he was young, he had to play his clavichord in secret.

Handel became the director of the Royal Academy of Music in London. He loved opera and wrote many of his own.

Despite ill health, he composed some of his greatest pieces later in life. Sadly, he was quickly going blind which meant that he had to stop. His funeral was a huge event and was attended by thousands of people.

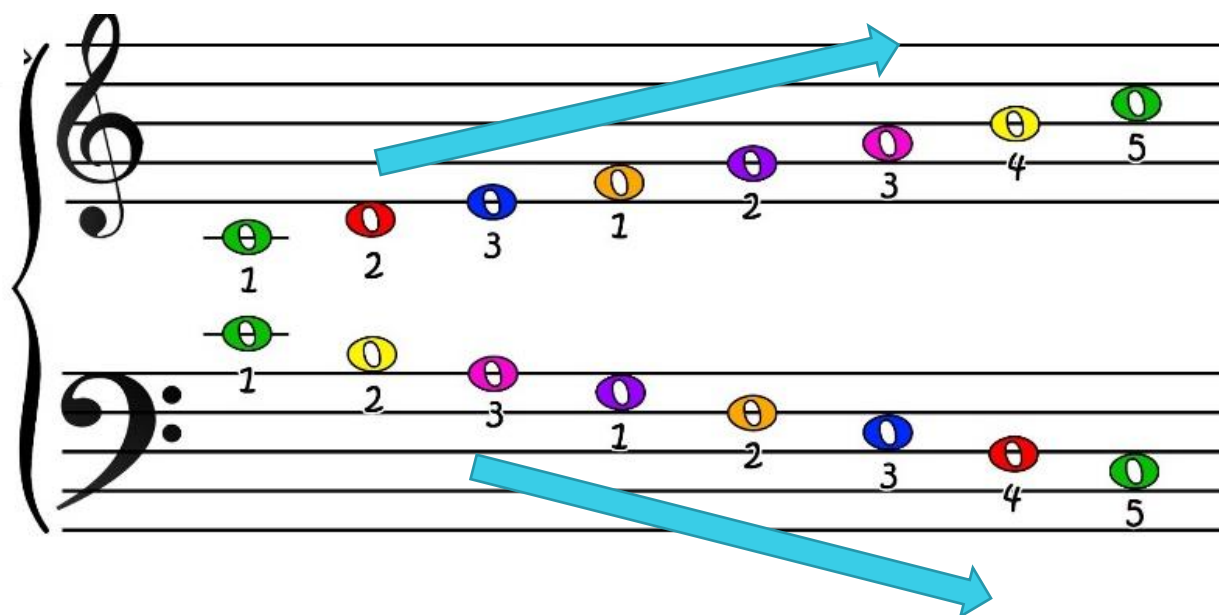


BAROQUE



Click [HERE](#) to watch “A Brief History of Handel - The Big Opera Master”.

Composers also incorporated contrary motion, in which two parts moved in opposite directions at the same time. We can see in the image below that initially the right hand moves upwards, whilst the left hand moves downwards. This can also apply to different instruments. For example, one instrument may rise in pitch whilst another descends in pitch.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Contrary Motion”.

BAROQUE



Antonio Vivaldi:

Born in Venice, Italy, Vivaldi lived there for most of his life. At a very young age, his father taught him to play the violin.

Vivaldi continued to play the violin, even after he became a priest. He was known as the "Red Priest" because of his distinctive red hair. Antonio suffered with asthma which eventually stopped him from saying Mass.

Vivaldi turned his attention to writing music and teaching. He taught at an orphanage for girls, writing music for the girls to play and having them perform to audiences.

Many believe Vivaldi was the best Italian composer of his time. Sadly, he died alone. In his lifetime, he wrote a huge amount of music including church music, 46 operas and over 500 concertos. He is most well known for his set of concertos known as 'The Four Seasons'.



BAROQUE



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Why Should You Listen To Vivaldi’s Four Seasons?”

Composers also used counter melodies to add more interest to their music. This occurred when they added a melody on top of the original main melody.

Melody

Secondary melody

A musical score on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in a key with two flats and common time. The top staff is labeled 'Melody' and contains a simple line of music with quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff is labeled 'Secondary melody' and contains a more complex line of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The two melodies are played simultaneously.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Silent Night Counter Melody”.

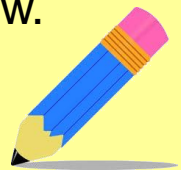


BAROQUE



ACTIVITY:

Complete the Melody quiz on the website below.



Click [HERE](#) to test your melody knowledge.



BAROQUE



ACTIVITY:

Answer the following questions in your jotter to test your Baroque knowledge!



1. What were the approximate dates of the Baroque period
2. How many players were in a Baroque orchestra?
3. Which orchestra section features most in Baroque music?
4. Describe the texture of Baroque music.
5. What concept describes unaccompanied singing?
6. Name three string instruments from highest to lowest in pitch.
7. Name three woodwind instruments that have a reed.
8. Name the first brass instrument to join the orchestra.
9. Which instruments formed the percussion section of the Baroque orchestra?
10. Provide another name for these instruments.
11. What was the most common instrument in the Baroque period?
12. Which two things can this instrument not do compared to the piano?
13. Why was the piano not used in the Baroque period?
14. What is the difference between a violin and a viola?
15. What is the musical word for using the bow?
16. Why is the oboe the instrument used to tune the orchestra?
17. What is a scale?
18. Name the two main types of scale.
19. What is a semi-tone?
20. What is a tone?

BAROQUE



- 21. Describe a concerto.
- 22. Describe a canon.
- 23. What is a ground bass?
- 24. Give an example of two instruments that can be combined to create a ground bass.
- 25. Give an example of another two instruments that can be used to create a ground bass.
- 26. Which cadence makes a section sound finished?
- 27. Which two chords form this cadence?
- 28. Which cadence ends on chord V?
- 29. Name six adult voices in order from highest to lowest in pitch.
- 30. What is a chorus?
- 31. What is an aria?
- 32. Describe melisma and syllabic.
- 33. Give an example of three Baroque composers.



CLASSICAL



What is Classical music?

- The period of classical music spans from approximately 1750-1820.
- It is generally lighter, clearer and less complicated than Baroque music.
- Modulation is frequently used to create more interest.
- A wide range of emotions are often depicted in a single movement, building up to a dramatic climax then resolving it to end.

History:

- The Classical orchestra was larger than the Baroque orchestra: there were strings, more woodwind, some brass, and timpani forming the percussion section.
- The piano replaced the harpsichord as the popular keyboard instrument.
- Some important composers were Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Classical Period Music Part 1”.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Classical Period Music Part 2”.

CLASSICAL



Classical Instruments

The orchestra began to increase in size again during this era. It began to incorporate a wider range of instruments.

The Piano:

- The harpsichord was replaced by the pianoforte (piano).
- The piano allowed composers to incorporate more dynamics into their works as it was able to change volume.
- Less ornaments were present in Classical music compared to that of Baroque as the piano could sustain notes for a longer period than the harpsichord.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Rondo A La Turka” by Mozart.



CLASSICAL



Classical Forms

Symphony:

- A symphony is a work which is played by an orchestra.
- Unlike the concerto, there are no main solo instruments.
- In the Classical period, the symphony was most often in four movements: 1. Allegro, 2. Slow movement, 3. Minuet or Scherzo, 4. Allegro or Rondo.
- Most symphonies were relatively short, lasting between 10 and 20 minutes.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Line Rider - Symphony No 40” by Mozart.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Surprise Symphony Animated Listening Map”.



CLASSICAL



ACTIVITY:

Look at the music below and answer the following questions in your jotter.

1. How can you tell the speed the piece is going to begin at?
2. How loud or soft will the theme begin at? How can you tell?
3. The melody begins before the first beat of the bar. What is this called?
4. The melody from just before bar 5 is a copy of the first phrase, moved down a semitone. Which concept best describes this?
5. What is the interval between the boxed notes?



Symphony No.40 in Gm, K550

W.A.Mozart

Allegro molto.



CLASSICAL



Coda:

- A coda is a passage that brings a piece or movement to an end.
- Instead of simply having a cadence of two chords to end, it is expanded.
- It can last a few bars or it can be a more complex, longer section.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “D.C & D.S Al Coda”.

Alberti Bass:

- One type of accompaniment that was popular in the Classical period was the Alberti bass. This is an accompaniment made up of broken chords.
- The notes of the chord are heard in the order of low note, high note, middle note, high note.
- The Alberti bass is most often found in the left hand of pieces for keyboard instruments, especially in Mozart’s piano music.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Bill Bailey - Alberti Bass”.

CLASSICAL



Theme & Variations:

- A theme is usually a melody upon which part or all of a work is based. To develop the theme, variations can be used.
- The theme can be altered by changing the melody, harmony, rhythm, texture, timbre or instrumentation.
- Mozart's famous composition "Ah je vous dirai Maman" (more commonly known as "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" has 12 variations.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to "Ah je vous dirai Maman" by Mozart.

ACTIVITY:

Watch the Harry Potter Theme & Variations video below. As you journey through the different films, identify the ways in which the composer has altered the original theme in each of them. There are a few clues provided in the video to help you focus your thoughts.



Click [HERE](#) to "Harry Potter Theme & Variations".

CLASSICAL



Rondo:

- A form in which the main theme is repeated in between other different musical themes, creating a structure such as ABACA.
- In the Classical period, rondo form was often used for the final movement of a symphony.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Raiders of the Lost Ark in Rondo Form”.



CLASSICAL



Opera:

- An opera is a drama set to music.
- It is the classical version of the more modern musical and is also usually performed in a theatrical setting, with singing (arias, duets, trios and choruses), spoken parts, acting, scenery, costumes and sometimes dance. An opera is usually accompanied by an orchestra or smaller musical ensemble.
- Mozart was one of the most famous composers of comic opera.
- There are two types of opera: buffa and seria. Opera buffa was more light-hearted compared to the more tragic events in opera seria.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “How An Opera Gets Made?”



CLASSICAL



Composers

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart:

- Mozart was a talented child. At three he was picking out chords on the harpsichord, at four playing short pieces, at five composing.
- Just before he was six, his father took him to Vienna to play in noble houses and the Imperial Court.
- He created hundreds of pieces of music including operas, concertos and symphonies.
- His most famous operas include “Don Giovanni” and “The Magic Flute”.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “A Brief History of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart”.



CLASSICAL



Composers

Beethoven:

- A German composer and pianist whose music ranks amongst the most performed of the classical music repertoire.
- He remains one of the most admired composers in the history of Western music.
- Born in Bonn, Beethoven's musical talent was obvious at an early age, and he was initially harshly and intensively taught by his father.
- Beethoven's hearing sadly began to deteriorate later in life but this did not prevent him from composing music. However, it did make playing at concerts—an important source of income at this phase of his life—increasingly difficult. Beethoven never became totally deaf. In his final years he was still able to distinguish low tones and sudden loud sounds.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “A Brief History of Ludwig Van Beethoven”.



CLASSICAL



ACTIVITY:

Answer the following questions in your jotter to test your Classical knowledge!



1. What were the approximate dates of the Classical period?
2. Give some general differences between Baroque and Classical music?
3. What melodic device was frequently used to create more interest?
4. How did the Classical orchestra differ from the Baroque orchestra?
5. Which is the largest and lowest pitched string instrument of the orchestra?
6. Which instrument replaced the harpsichord as the most popular keyboard instrument?
7. Which brass instrument sounds lower than a trumpet but higher than a trombone?
8. Give one word to describe its tone.
9. What is a symphony?
10. What is a coda?
11. What type of accompaniment was popular in the Classical period and used by Mozart?
12. What is this accompaniment made up of?
13. On which instruments is this accompaniment mostly heard?
14. What is a theme?
15. What are variations?
16. Describe rondo form, with letters representing the sections.
17. Describe binary form, with letters representing the sections.
18. Describe an opera.
19. Name the three most important composers.

CLASSICAL



ACTIVITY:

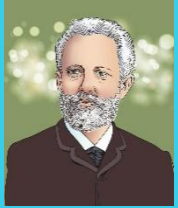
Test your symphony and concerto knowledge using the online quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to test your symphony and concerto knowledge.



ROMANTIC



What is Romantic music?

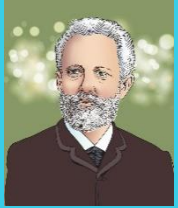
- The period of classical music from approximately 1820-1900.
- Emotion is expressed most strongly of all in the music.
- Composers began to look for more freedom in their music. They incorporated a more powerful and intense expression of emotion, often revealing their innermost thoughts and feelings, even sufferings!

History:

- There was a huge increase in the size of the orchestra (up to 100 players).
- The brass section became much more important.
- New instruments included trombone, tuba and piccolo.
- With new instruments and bigger orchestras, Romantic composers enjoyed exploring the wider range of pitch and volume, richer harmonies and new possibilities of combining and contrasting instrumental timbres.

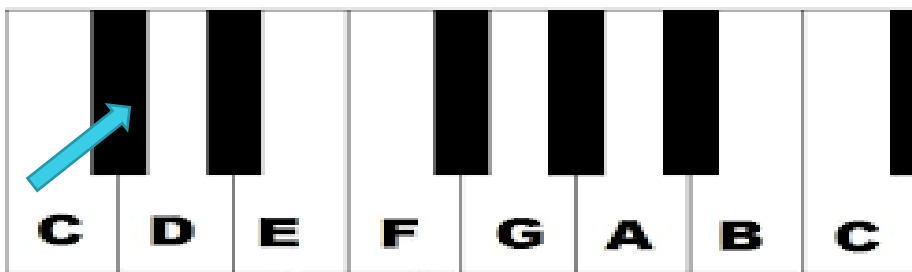
Click [HERE](#) to watch “The Romantic Period”.

ROMANTIC



Chromatic/Chromaticism:

- Romantic music used a lot of chromaticism as composers were becoming more adventurous!
- Chromatic refers to notes which move by the interval of a semitone.
- A semitone is half of a tone – for example moving from C to C# on a piano.



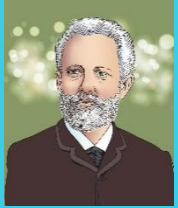
Click [HERE](#) to watch “What is a Chromatic Scale?”

Modulation:

- Romantic composers were fond of using modulations to help them maximize expression within a piece.
- Modulation refers to a key change e.g. moving from a major key to its relative minor.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “12 Amazing Modulations in Pop Songs”

ROMANTIC



Pedal:

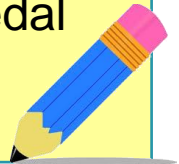
A low repeated or sustained note.

Inverted Pedal:

A repeated or sustained note in the higher register.

ACTIVITY:

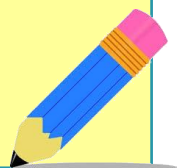
Watch the video below and write down in your jotter whether or not each piece of music features a pedal or an inverted pedal.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Pedal & Inverted Pedal”.

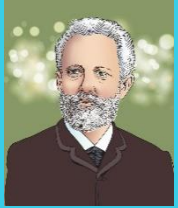
ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of these concepts by playing the quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to test your harmony knowledge.

ROMANTIC



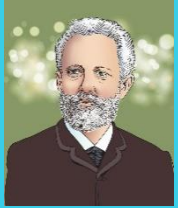
Cadenza:

- The tempo of a cadenza is flexible, with it often “pulling back” with a very short *rallentando*, then sounding like it is speeding up again with a very short *accelerando*. This is called *rubato*.
- This flexible tempo is a feature of the Romantic period, where composers wanted the music to convey more emotion rather than be rigid.
- In a concerto, the orchestra and conductor stop to allow the soloist to “show off”, playing a section in “free time” (without a strict, regular pulse), before a signal is given for the orchestra to finish off the movement.
- During the cadenzas there are often no bar lines – this is to allow the soloist to have some independence, with bar lines signifying where the orchestra join back in and the tempo becomes controlled by the conductor.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Cadenza for Beethoven’s Piano Concerto No. 3”.



ROMANTIC



Composers:

Chopin:

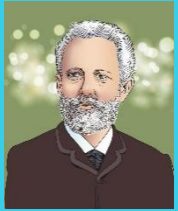
- Born in Poland. At the age of 6 he was already a good pianist and had started composing. He gave his first concert aged 8. Chopin settled in Paris in his 20s.
- Only 230 works of Chopin survive. Some compositions from his early childhood have been lost. All his known works involve the piano, and only a few range beyond solo piano music, as either piano concertos, songs or chamber music.
- Chopin died aged 39 as a result of tuberculosis.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Chopin - Illustrating History”.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Frederic Chopin - Musical Moments”.



ROMANTIC



ACTIVITY:

Using the score below, answer the following questions in your jotter:

1. Do you think the first 6 bars of the melody will be mostly low or high pitched? How can you tell?
2. What dynamic level does the piece start at?
3. What are the small notes before the main note of the melody called?
4. The tempo marking is *lento*. What do you think this means?



Funeral March

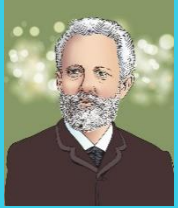
Third Movement from Sonata no.2, op.35

Frédéric Chopin

Marche funèbre

A musical score for the Funeral March, Third Movement from Sonata no. 2, op. 35 by Frédéric Chopin. The score is written for piano and consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo marking is *pp pesante e sostenuto*. The score shows the first six bars of the piece, with a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The melody starts with a series of small notes (semibreves) followed by a larger note (minim). The bass line consists of a series of chords (dyads) in the left hand.

ROMANTIC



Tchaikovsky:

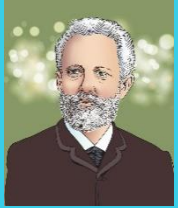
- Born in Russia in 1840.
- He was the first Russian composer to gain recognition internationally for his musical works.
- Like other late Romantic composers, Tchaikovsky relied heavily on orchestration for musical effects.
- He wrote a variety of music for ballets, including Swan Lake and Sleeping Beauty.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “A Brief History of Tchaikovsky”.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairies - Line Rider”.



ROMANTIC



Instrumental Techniques:

During the Romantic period, composers began to introduce new instrumental techniques to maximise the expression in their music.

Flutter Tonguing:

Brass or woodwind players roll the letter “r” as they blow air through the instrument. This creates a wobbling, shaking sound.

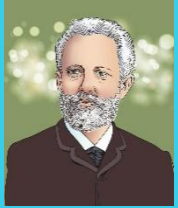
Click [HERE](#) to watch “Playing the Flute with Professor Bill”.

Con Sordino:

Using a mute which alters either the volume of the sound or the tone quality of the instrument.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Demonstration of 10 Different Trumpet Mutes”.

ROMANTIC



Pizzicato:

The string player stops using the bow and uses their fingers instead to pluck the strings. It creates a shorter and lighter sound.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Holiday For Strings”.

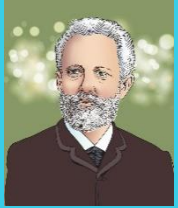
Arco:

The string player uses the bow to create the sound. They drag the horse hair across the strings to make them vibrate.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Nicola Benedetti Performs Paganini’s Caprice No. 1”.



ROMANTIC



ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of the previous concepts by clicking on the link below to complete an online quiz.



Click [HERE](#) to test your knowledge of instrumental techniques.

ACTIVITY:

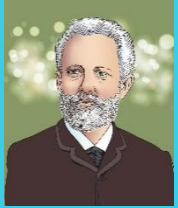
Test your knowledge of various instruments by clicking on the link below to complete an online quiz.



Click [HERE](#) to test your knowledge of instruments.



ROMANTIC



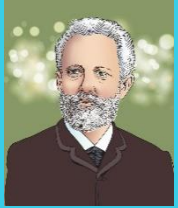
ACTIVITY:

Answer the following questions in your jotter.



1. What were the approximate dates of the Romantic period?
2. What is expressed most strongly of all in the music of the Romantic period?
3. Up to how many players were in a Romantic orchestra?
4. Which brass instruments were added to the orchestra in the Romantic period?
5. What did composers enjoy exploring in the Romantic period?
6. What is a concerto?
7. What is a cadenza?
8. Give an Italian word for a gradual slowing down of tempo.
9. Give an Italian word which means the opposite (speeding up).
10. What is the name for the flexible tempo that was often used in the Romantic era?
11. Put these three in the order they appear at the start of a piece: time signature, clef, key signature.
12. What is pp short for and what does it mean?
13. What is p short for and what does it mean?

ROMANTIC



ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of the musical periods that you have learned so far using the online quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to test your knowledge of Baroque, Classical & Romantic music.



20TH CENTURY



What is modern classical music?

- This is the period of music from the late 19th century onwards.
- Composers chose to move their music away from the Romantic style.
- Many new ways of producing sound have been explored, as well as experimenting with different timbres and harmonies.

- **History:**
- Composers such as Debussy and Ravel wrote pieces which focused on mood and atmosphere rather than a strong emotion or story (impressionism).
- Composers such as Grieg and Dvořák wrote pieces influenced by the traditional music of different countries (nationalism).
- Composers such as Schoenberg and Berg deliberately ignored traditional methods of writing music and explored atonality (expressionism).
- Composers such as Stravinsky and Hindemith wrote pieces which drew inspiration from the Classical period, adding new ideas to the rhythms and harmonies (neo-classicism).



20TH CENTURY



- Composers such as Stockhausen and Varèse experimented with electronic musical instruments and technology, including using recorded environmental sounds as a basis for their music (musique concrete).
- Composers such as Lutoslawski and Cage wrote pieces which left some of the music to change, meaning no two performances were never the same (aleatoric).
- Composers such as Reich and Riley wrote pieces based on simple rhythmic and melodic ideas repeated

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Modernism in Music”.



20TH CENTURY



Impressionism:

- The modern style of impressionism began with art. Impressionist artists would try to capture the image of an object as someone would see it if they just caught a glimpse of it, studying the effects of different lighting.
- Their paintings used bright, vibrant colours. Images were created without the use of detail, sometimes with visible brush strokes and blurred edges. Some famous Impressionist artists were Claude Monét, Edgar Dégas, Alfred Sisley and Auguste Renoir.

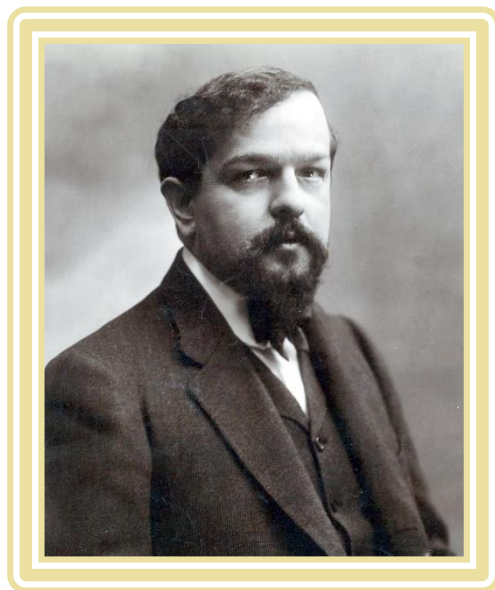
Click [HERE](#) to watch “What is Impressionism?”



20TH CENTURY



- In music, impressionism similarly focused on suggestion and atmosphere rather than a strong emotion or the depiction of a story. It introduced features that were uncommon in the previous Romantic era, such as:
 - Clusters – groups of notes played together that create clashes in the harmony.
 - Unusual scales such as the whole-tone and pentatonic scales.
- A whole-tone scale contains no semitones and moves in ascending or descending order by one tone at a time. Claude Debussy (1862-1918) wrote a work for huge orchestra as he wanted to create as many harmonic colours as he could. He included whole-tone scales in his piece.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “A Brief History of Claude Debussy”.

20TH CENTURY



Atonal:

- Atonal music has no real feeling of key.
- It is neither major or minor.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “What is Atonality & Tonality?”

What key is
this in?!

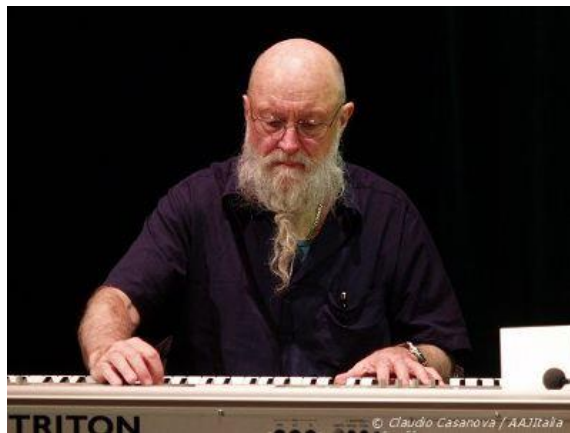


20TH CENTURY



Minimalism:

- In the 1960s in America, a new style of music was invented, called minimalism.
- Minimalist music is based mostly on simple rhythmic and melodic ideas. Patterns are constantly repeated with gradual, slight changes. The harmonies are typically simple. There is a steady pulse (or drones).
- Terry Riley was born in 1935 and has been a pioneer of minimalist music. His compositions have been deeply influenced by jazz and Indian classical music.
- His minimalist piece “In C” has no tempo markings and is designed to be performed with freedom. It has 53 short sequences with each performer asked to repeat a given sequence as many times as they choose before moving to the next sequence.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Terry Riley’s In C - Much More Than Minimalism”.

20TH CENTURY



Sheet music for a 20th-century piece, consisting of 53 numbered measures. The music is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The measures are arranged in rows:

- Row 1: Measures 1-6
- Row 2: Measures 7-10
- Row 3: Measures 11-15
- Row 4: Measures 16-21
- Row 5: Measures 22-24
- Row 6: Measures 25-28
- Row 7: Measures 29-34
- Row 8: Measure 35 (a long, continuous line)
- Row 9: Measures 36-42
- Row 10: Measures 43-47
- Row 11: Measures 48-53

20TH CENTURY



- Steve Reich was another influential composer. He created a minimalist piece called “It’s Gonna Rain” by using two tape machines, Reich discovered that playing identical loops of recorded speech would eventually fall out of sync. This created a strange rhythmical effect!
- Reich developed the technique of slowing down taped speech, in order to explore the qualities of pitch.
- A preacher is heard telling the story of Noah. Reich decides to focus on the words “*It’s gonna rain*” and creates a continuous loop.
- This type of music forces listeners to become aware of the gradual changes in sound.



Click [HERE](#) to listen to “It’s Gonna Rain” by Steve Reich.

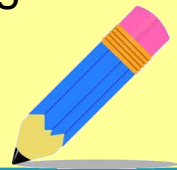
20TH CENTURY



- Another interesting piece by Steve Reich is “Clapping Music”. Two people begin by clapping in unison, until clapper 2 gradually pushes forward a quaver at a time, becoming out of sync with clapper 1. However, after so many cycles both clappers eventually wind up in unison once more.

ACTIVITY:

Pick one of the parts in Steve Reich’s “Clapping Music” and try to clap along by following the rhythms in the video below.



Click [HERE](#) to try performing “Clapping Music” by Steve Reich.



20TH CENTURY



ACTIVITY:

Answer the following questions in your jotter.



1. What has been explored in modern classical music that was not a feature of previous periods?
2. Some modern music is atonal. What does this mean?
3. What is a cluster?
4. What is a whole-tone scale?
5. Write down the notes of the whole-tone scale in C.
6. Which scale ascends and descends by semitones?
7. What is minimalism?
8. How would you describe two melodies which move in opposite directions?

POPULAR



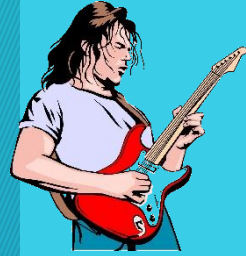
Ragtime

- This style of music has a ragged rhythm which is set against a very steady bass. The ragged rhythm is known as syncopation. The accompaniment uses a vamp.
- It was invented in New Orleans and developed in the 1890s in the saloons, gambling halls and cafes of the Southern States of the USA.
- Most of the bars and dance halls were small and could not accommodate a full band so, in its early days, ragtime was usually played on a piano.
- The most well-known ragtime composer was Scott Joplin. His most popular piece, The Entertainer, was made famous in the film The Sting, as well as being used in adverts such as Felix cat food.



Click [HERE](#) to try listen to “The Entertainer on a 1915 Piano”.

POPULAR



Jazz:

- It originated at the beginning of the 20th century and took ideas from blues music as well as African and European music.
- This is a style which uses improvisation as a key element. Performers are required to create music spontaneously without any prior preparation.
- It combines blue notes, syncopation and different rhythms all playing together (polyrhythms).
- There are different types of jazz music, such as Dixieland, swing, bebop and jazz-funk. Swing music has a medium (moderato) to fast tempo and a distinctive lilting rhythm.
- Famous jazz musicians include performers such as Miles Davis, Duke Ellington and Charlie Parker.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Exploring Improvisation In Jazz”.

POPULAR



Scat Singing:

- This occurs when a singer recreates the sound of an instrument using their voice or sings nonsense words! It is completely improvised.
- Scat melodies are often variations on scales, arpeggios and riffs, based on a musical structure.
- Different singers use different types of sounds, depending on the instrument they want to imitate or the sounds they like. Ella Fitzgerald, Louis Armstrong, Bobbie McFerrin and Amy Winehouse have all experimented with scat singing.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Exploring Jazz Vocals & Scat Singing”.

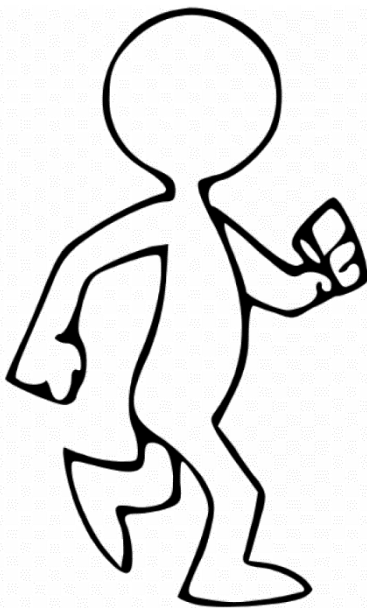
Click [HERE](#) to watch “Bobbie McFerrin’s Scat Lesson”.

POPULAR



Walking Bass:

- A common type of bassline used in blues and jazz music is a walking bass.
- On the piano, the bass line is played by the left hand, as it uses low pitched notes. It can also be played on a bass guitar or double bass.
- A walking bass has a very regular on the beat rhythms, making it sound like footsteps. Notice how close the notes are to each other.



Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Miles Davis - So What Walking Bass Line”.

POPULAR



Gospel:

- Christian music which has dominant vocals, typically depicting personal religious experiences and stressing the importance of salvation. Normally in four-part harmony, with the melody in the highest voice.
- There are catchy, often syncopated rhythms. It is generally strophic and in a major tonality.
- Common instruments include piano or Hammond organ, drums, tambourine, bass guitar and electric guitar.
- It began in America in the 19th century.



Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Joyful Joyful”.

POPULAR



Rock:

- A style influenced by many genres such as rock 'n' roll, rhythm and blues, country, folk, jazz and classical music.
- Often features electric or acoustic guitars, with a strong rhythm section of bass guitar, drum kit and keyboard instruments such as piano, organ, or since the 1970s, synthesisers. Guitarists began exploring a wider range of tonal effects.
- The electric guitar was invented in 1931, to allow jazz musicians to play more loudly. It uses a magnetic pickup to convert the vibration of its strings into electrical impulses. The signal is then amplified and the resulting sound is played through a loudspeaker.
- Jimi Hendrix (1942-1970) was an American musician and singer-songwriter who is widely considered to be the greatest electric guitarist in music history, and a pioneer of the use of distortion. Despite a short career in the spotlight, he was one of the most influential musicians in his era, being influenced by blues artists to create new sounds on the guitar.



POPULAR



- Distortion is an effect created by using overdrive, where the gain of the preamplifier is increased until the sound becomes fuzzy.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Purple Haze” by Jimi Hendrix.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “A Brief History of Electric Guitar Distortion”.



POPULAR



- **Popular (pop):**

- This is a style of music that is often geared toward the younger generation. It features relatively short and simple love songs, with a cheerful feel to the music.
- Songs are usually strophic and structured using verse and chorus. Songs sometimes also include a middle 8, for voices and instruments or just instruments.
- It began in the mid-1950s and was created as a softer alternative to rock 'n' roll.
- The 1990s saw the rise of the manufactured pop band. Manager Simon Cowell auditioned for the image as well as the sound of his singers, ploughing money in to marketing the new band so they would appeal to teenagers and young adults. His manufactured pop group “The Spice Girls” had 9 UK and US No. 1 singles and their first album is the best-selling album, by a female group, of all time.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “How Pop Music Evolved Through Time”.

POPULAR



Rap:

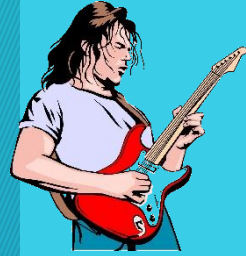
- Spoken or chanted rhyming lyrics, which are performed in time to a beat. The rhythm and rhymes of the lyrics and how they interact is called flow. The lyrics often use alliteration, similes and metaphors.
- It was very common in hip-hop music from the end of 1970s. Rapping is also known as MCing.
- A successful rapper must have vocal presence, clear enunciation and good breath control.
- There are different categories of rap e.g. party rhymes, social and political issues, crime and materialism.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Rap Battle”.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Rapper’s Delight”.

20TH CENTURY



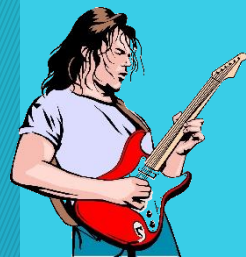
ACTIVITY:

Answer the following questions in your jotter.



1. In which decade was ragtime invented?
2. On which instrument is ragtime usually performed?
3. Why was ragtime mostly performed on the instrument?
4. Give one musical word to describe the rhythm of the melody in ragtime music.
5. Provide a brief definition of this rhythm.
6. Describe the rhythm of the bass line in ragtime music.
7. What kind of accompaniment plays along with the ragtime melody?
8. Provide a brief definition of this style.
9. Who is a well-known ragtime composer?
10. Which style was the main influence of jazz music?
11. What is a key part of jazz music?
12. What type of bands played swing music?
13. Briefly describe the tempo and rhythm of the swing style.
14. Name three instruments that feature in the reed section of a swing band.

20TH CENTURY



ACTIVITY:

Answer the following questions in your jotter.



15. Name two instruments that features in the brass section of a swing band.
16. Name four instruments that feature in the rhythm section of a swing band.
17. What is scat singing?
18. What is the name for the common type of bass line used in blues and jazz music?
19. In which country did gospel originate?
20. Give a brief description of the gospel style.
21. Give one word to describe the typical structure of gospel songs.
22. What type of rhythm does gospel music often use?
23. In which tonality is gospel music most often heard?
24. Name six common instruments used in gospel music.
25. Give another word to describe con sordino.
26. From which decade did rock become most popular?
27. Name six styles which influenced the development of rock music.
28. Which instruments usually feature as the main instruments to play melody and chords in rock music?

20TH CENTURY



ACTIVITY:

Answer the following questions in your jotter.



29. Which three types of instrument make up the rhythm section of a rock band?
30. What are guitar effects?
31. Describe what the effect of distortion sounds like.
32. Describe what the sound of reverb sounds like.
33. In which decade did pop music begin?
34. Who is the target market of pop music?
35. Describe the typical subject and feel to pop music.
36. What structure do nearly all pop songs follow?
37. Which structural feature is sometimes used to provide a contrast to the verses and choruses?
38. What is rap?
39. What type of subjects does rap often deal with?
40. What must a successful rapper be able to do?

POPULAR



ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of 20th & 21st Century music using the online quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to test your knowledge of 20th and 21st Century music.



WORLD MUSIC



South American Music:

- The panpipes are an ancient and traditional instrument associated with music from the Andes,. Each set of pipes consists of a number of hollow tubes which are closed at the bottom and open at the top. The pipes are typically made from bamboo or giant reed, although other materials include wood, plastic and metal.
- The pipes are carefully cut and shaped to tune them – longer tubes provide deeper pitched notes and shorter ones play high pitched notes. They are played by blowing across the top, producing a gentle, flute-like sound. The soundtrack to Kill Bill features panpipes.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “The Lonely Shepherd” by James Last.



WORLD MUSIC



African Music:

- A Ghanaian drum ensemble is made up of drums, shakers and bells which play interweaving rhythms called cross rhythms when they perform together. Cross rhythm is the effect produced when two conflicting rhythms are heard together.
- In Africa, music is part of everyday activities. Everyone joins in clapping, singing and dancing to music. Music also forms an important part of rites and ceremonies where it is performed by specialist master drummers and court musicians. It is not normally written down but it taught by rote and is passed down through the generations.
- Cross rhythms have also been used in Western classical music, with composers such as Chopin, Schubert, Brahms, Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky and Prokofiev all using cross rhythms in their piano and orchestral music.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Kpanlogo Ghanaian Drum Ensemble”.



WORLD MUSIC



Indian Music:

- There are many different styles of music in India, including North Indian (Hindustani) classical music and bhangra dance music. There are many Indian musical instruments, with the most popular and recognisable being the sitar and the tabla.
- The Indian classical music tradition spans centuries and remains fundamental to the lives of Indians today as sources of religious inspiration, cultural expression and pure entertainment.
- Indian musicians learn to play patterns of notes called raga by imitating and memorising. The music is passed on from teacher to student by oral tradition. Most Indian classical music is based on a combination of rag (melodic form), tai (rhythmic form) and drone (sustained note).
- The biggest form of Indian popular music is filmi, or songs from Indian films. It makes up 72% of all music sales in India. Hindi film industry, popularly known as Bollywood, along with Indian regional film industries, produces thousands of films a year, most of which are musical and feature elaborate song and dance numbers.
- Bhangra is a style of Indian popular music which is based around riff or ostinato. It takes influences from the music and song of the Punjab region of India, as well as various Western musical styles. In the following excerpt, a sample of the theme from the television show Knight Rider is used as

WORLD MUSIC



- The sitar and tabla are two of the most common Indian instruments. Ravi Shankar (1920-2012) was an Indian musician and composer who played the sitar. He is possibly the best-known contemporary Indian musician.
- The sitar is a plucked instrument which has a long hollow neck and a gourd resonating chamber to produce a rich sound with complex harmonic resonance.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Can You Play The Sitar?”

- Often played alongside the sitar is the tabla. The tabla is a percussion instrument used in the classical, popular and religious music genres of Indian music. It consists of two hand drums of contrasting sizes and timbres.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “What Is A Tabla Drum?”



WORLD MUSIC



- Bollywood films heavily feature music and songs.
- They are very lively, colourful with lots of singing and dancing.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Best Bollywood Dance”.

- Bhangra has now become mainstream and its influences can sometimes be seen in Western pop/hip-hop music.
- Bhangra music became extremely popular in the United Kingdom. Its enormous Punjabi population first combined traditional Bhangra rhythms with Western music.
- Bhangra music and Punjabi culture became prevalent in Bollywood cinema as well, especially during scenes of jubilation.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Warrior Bhangra”.



WORLD MUSIC



Spanish Music:

- The music of Spain is most commonly associated with traditions such as the Spanish classical guitar and flamenco.
- An instrument commonly associated with Spanish music is the castanets. This is a percussion instrument that consists of a pair of concave shells joined on one edge by a string. A player usually uses a pair of castanets in each hand. The string is hooked over the thumb and the castanets are rested on the palm with the fingers bent over to support the other side. They are traditionally made of hardwood and produce clicks for rhythmic accents or a fast rattling sound can be created with more rapid movement.
- Spanish music makes great use of the acoustic guitar and is often heavily featured in flamenco music along with the castanets.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Flamenco Dance”.

WORLD MUSIC



Latin American Music:

- Latin America is the name given to countries in the continent of America where Spanish and Portuguese are the main language.
- Here is a map of Latin America. You can see that there are several countries that make up this area of the world.



WORLD MUSIC



Salsa:

- Coming from Cuba, the salsa has a time signature of 4/4 and uses lively rhythms.
- It has melody and rhythmic syncopation and uses simple harmony based on repeated chord patterns, often in the minor key.
- The salsa also uses question and answer vocals.
- The dance has a structure of simple melodies followed by coro (improvised sections played by the musicians).



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Cubanos Tocando Salsa”.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Salsa Pura Cubana”.

WORLD MUSIC



Samba:

- One of the most famous of all Latin American dances is the samba. It comes from Brazil and is a lively, rhythmical dance which is usually played in 2/4 time.
- However the dancers use 3 steps in every bar, making the dance sometimes feel like $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Each instrument plays its own distinctive rhythm.
- The leader of the band is called the Mestre and he blows a whistle to signify when the performers should stop playing their individual rhythm and play another rhythm completely in unison (a call).
- You can see hundreds of samba bands filling the streets of Rio de Janeiro during Mardi Gras (a huge vibrant carnival which features elaborate floats and colourful, intricate costumes).



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Bateria Batucada”.

WORLD MUSIC



Reggae:

- Reggae music comes from a part of the world known as the West Indies and in particular, Jamaica.
- It started at the end of the 1960s and has syncopated rhythms with the emphasis on the second and fourth beats of the bar.
- Reggae uses instruments such as guitars, bass guitar, keyboards and vocals.
- It has quite a relaxed tempo.
- Bob Marley is one of the most famous Reggae artists.



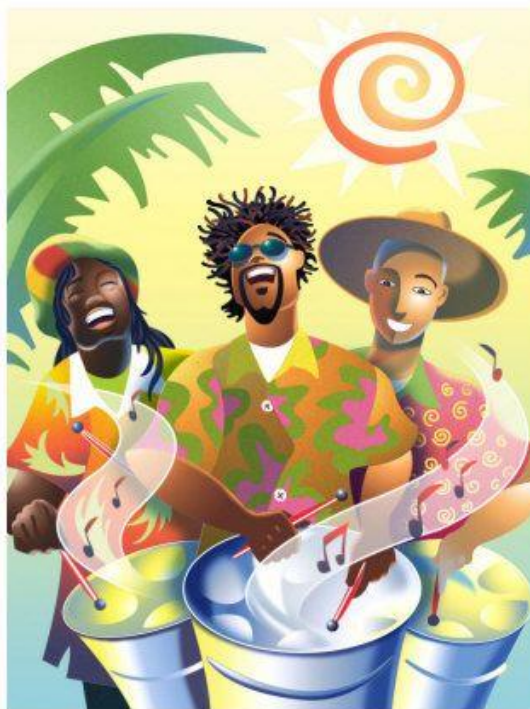
Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Three Little Birds” by Bob Marley.

WORLD MUSIC



Caribbean:

- The steel band originated on the Caribbean island of Trinidad about 1940, an invention of poor people in Port of Spain who played music during Carnival to represent their neighbourhoods and to compete with rival bands.
- The drums are created by recycling oil drums and making indentations into the pan to produce different pitches.
- These indentations are then hit with rubber tipped sticks.
- To sustain a note, the player has to play a roll on the pan.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Caribbean Connection Steel Drum Band”.

WORLD MUSIC



ACTIVITY:

Answer the following questions in your jotter.



1. Describe the panpipes.
2. How are the panpipes tuned and played?
3. What are cross rhythms?
4. Describe the main instruments used in African music.
5. What are the most popular and recognisable instruments used in Indian music?
6. Describe the two instruments you mentioned above.
7. What are castanets?
8. Describe the sound of castanets.
9. The music of which country often features castanets?
10. Describe Salsa music.
11. Describe Samba music.
12. Where does Reggae come from?
13. Which beats of the bar are accented in Reggae music?
14. Why were steel drums made from disused oil drums?
15. How is the sound created?

WORLD



ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of the different styles of world music using the online quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to test your World Music knowledge.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



What is Scottish music?

Traditional songs, dances and instrumental pieces which are influenced by life in different regions of the country.

History:

- The oldest forms of music in Scotland are said to be Gaelic singing and harp playing.
- The earliest mention of bagpipes in Scotland dates to the 15th century.
- The first collection of Scottish Folk songs known to have been written down was written by John Forbes in Aberdeen in 1662.

Interesting information:

- Scottish songs feature at sporting events involving the national football and rugby teams:
- Flower of Scotland is popularly known as the National Anthem of Scotland
- Scotland the Brave is used for the Scottish team at the Commonwealth Games.
- The Edinburgh Tattoo takes place in August every year, as part of the Edinburgh Festival. It is an annual military event which combines the traditional sounds of the bagpipes and drums with the modern aspects of the armed forces. Military bands perform to an average of 217 000 people at the event, which sells out in advance every year.

SCOTTISH MUSIC



Scottish Instruments:

Bodhran:

- A popular percussion instrument used in Celtic and, more commonly, in traditional Irish folk music, is an Irish frame drum called a bodhrán (bowron).
- The playing side of the bodhrán is made of goatskin and the other side is open-ended to allow for one hand to be placed inside, behind the drum head, to control the pitch and timbre.
- It is struck either with the hand or with a stick called a tipper. The pitch of the sound can be varied by changing the hand position or by playing the drum head in different areas, making the sound more interesting and varied.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “The Bodhran Boys”.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



The Fiddle:

- Another instrument that is extremely popular in Scottish music is the fiddle.
- The fiddle plays Scottish dances and the slow air – a slow traditional Scottish melody played in the style of a song.
- Like the bagpipes, the fiddle can be played solo, or in a large group called a fiddle orchestra.
- Arco means that the player uses the bow. They drag the horsehair section across the fiddle's strings, which makes them vibrate and creates a sound.
- Pizzicato means that the player uses their fingers to pluck the strings.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Scottish Fiddle Tunes”.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



Bagpipes:

- Bagpipes consist of an air supply, a bag, a chanter and usually a drone.
- A drone is a note or chord which is continuously sounded throughout much or all of a piece, being sustained or repeated. Most bagpipes have more than one drone – the one pictured has three
- Although Scottish and Irish pipes have the greatest international recognition, bagpipes have historically been found throughout Europe and other parts of the world.
- The chanter has a double reed and uses fingering similar to that in recorder playing. The bagpipes are quite complicated to play so beginners learn to play the chanter separately before using it as part of the pipes.



Click [HERE](#) to watch “The Red Hot Chilli Pipers”.

SCOTTISH MUSIC



- Bagpipe music includes grace notes, which are short, extra notes to ornament the main melody.
- The pibroch is a slow and stately form of Scottish “classical music” which is performed on bagpipes. It starts with a theme and then there are variations which become gradually more complex and rhythmic as the piece goes on, with lots of grace notes. The original theme is played again at the end.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “The Pibroch of Donald Dhu”.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



Pentatonic Scale:

- A pentatonic scale is a sequence of five notes which are heard in ascending or descending order. As well as in Scotland, many different genres of music around the world have used the pentatonic scale as a basis for their melodies, including West African music, Greek traditional music, Chinese music and impressionist composers such as Claude Debussy.
- The melodies to the well-known Scottish songs Auld Lang Syne and Skye Boat Song are based around notes taken from the pentatonic scale:

Click [HERE](#) to watch “What Are Pentatonic Scales?”



Should auld ac- quain- tance be for- got and ne- ver brought to mind? Should



auld ac- quain- tance be for- got And days o' auld lang syne. For auld lang

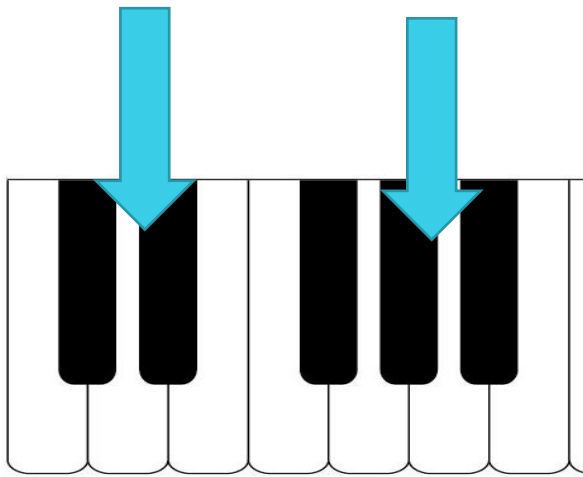


syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll drink a cup o' kind- ness yet For auld lang syne.

SCOTTISH MUSIC



- The quickest way to play a pentatonic scale is to use all of the black keys on a piano.



Scottish Dance Band:

A group that is often used to provide live music at weddings or ceilidhs, where there is traditional Scottish dancing. The instruments often include fiddle, accordion, drums and piano, with the piano playing a vamp to accompany the other instruments.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “David Kennedy Scottish Dance Band”.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



Scottish Dances:

- Scottish dance music can be in either **simple time** or **compound time**. If the dance is in simple time, the beat can be divided into 2. If the music is in compound time, the beat can be divided into 3.
- **Simple time** is where the music has two, three or four beats in each bar. Each beat is a crotchet (1 beat note) and can be divided into two.
- Common simple time signatures are 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4.
- **Compound time** is where the beat is divided into groups of three. If you say the word “lollipop” as you listen to music in compound time, the three syllables fit within each beat.
- Common compound time signatures are 6/8, 9/8 and 12/8, with the most common one being 6/8.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Simple & Compound Time Signatures”.

	meter signature	beat unit	division of the beat
Simple Duple	$\frac{2}{4}$		
Compound Duple	$\frac{6}{8}$		
Simple Triple	$\frac{3}{4}$		
Compound Triple	$\frac{9}{8}$		
Simple Quadruple	$\frac{4}{4}$		
Compound Quadruple	$\frac{12}{8}$		

SCOTTISH MUSIC



Jig:

- A fast dance in compound time (6/8), which sounds jumpy due to the dotted rhythms.
- One of the most famous jigs is Strip the Willow, which is often danced to at ceilidhs and weddings.
- To recognise a jig, try fitting in the words, “yuppity yuppity” along with the rhythm of the melody.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Celtic Connections: Jig Set”.

Reel:

- A dance in 2/4 or 4/4 time (simple time).
- It is fairly quick and contains fast moving quavers.
- It is one of the oldest Scottish dances.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Dashing White Sergeant”.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



Strathspey:

- A moderate to fast dance in 4/4 time (simple time).
- It commonly uses the Scotch Snap rhythm which is jumpy – a short note followed a longer one.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Strathspeys”.

March:

- A dance with a strong steady pulse and two or four beats in a bar.
- It is in simple time.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Scotland The Brave - Bagpipe & Drum Procession”.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



Waltz:

- A dance in steady time with 3 beats in a bar.
- There is a strong emphasis on the first beat.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Maggie West’s Waltz”.

ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of the different styles Scottish dances and instruments using the online quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to listen to test your knowledge of Scottish Instruments & Dances.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



Scottish Vocal Music:

Scottish folk songs tell of historical events and tragedies. Others feature the workplace or are simply for entertainment.

Mouth Music:

- Involves a single performer singing light-hearted lyrics in Gaelic.
- The rhythm and sound of the song resembles bagpipe music, with the intention of people dancing to it.
- The singing is similar to scat as the rhythm and sound of the song often has more importance than the depth or sense of the lyrics.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Mouth Music Medley”.

Waulking Song:

- A Scottish folk songs where, typically, one woman sings the verse before the others join in at the chorus. They are traditionally sung by women while cleansing the cloth.
- This involved a group beating newly woven tweed rhythmically against a table to soften it.
- One tradition is that it is bad luck to repeat a song during a waulking session, which may contribute to there being a large number of waulking songs which have many verses.

SCOTTISH MUSIC



Click [HERE](#) to watch “Outlander Waulking Song”.

Gaelic Psalms:

- Slow, a cappella Gaelic Presbyterian church songs which feature a male *precentor*, who sings a line of the verse to the congregation, who then repeat it.
- This could be called question and answer. Gaelic psalms are heard mostly in the Western Isles of Scotland.

Click [HERE](#) to listen to “Psalm 79”.

Celtic Rock:

A genre of folk rock and a form of Celtic fusion which incorporates Celtic music, instrumentation and themes into a rock music

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Folk Police” by the Peatbog Faeries.

SCOTTISH MUSIC



Bothy Ballad:

- Folk songs sung by male farm labourers, specifically in North-East Scotland, telling the story of rural or farming life.
- Bothies are outbuildings on a farm, where unmarried labourers often lived in harsh conditions.
- In the evenings, to entertain themselves, they sang old songs and often composed their own songs.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Bothy Ballad”.

Scots Ballad:

- A Scottish song which tells a story.
- It is in strophic form (each verse uses the same music).
- Flower of Scotland and Loch Lomond are examples of Scots ballads.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond”.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



ACTIVITY:

Answer the following questions in your jotter.



1. What is a pentatonic scale?
2. Name two traditional Scottish songs which are based around notes taken from the pentatonic scale.
3. Give the name for and briefly describe the typical piano part in a Scottish Dance Band.
4. Which Scottish instrument features a drone?
5. What is a drone?
6. What are ornaments to a melody known as, such as the bagpipe plays?
7. Describe pibroch.
8. Which word means 'small harp'?
9. How is the beat divided in compound time?
10. Give an example of a compound time signature.
11. Provide the name of the Scottish dance which is in compound time.
12. Give a brief description of this dance.
13. Describe simple time.
14. Give three examples of simple time signatures
15. What does the top number in a time signature signify?

SCOTTISH MUSIC



16. Give the name of a fast Scottish dance in simple time
17. Describe a strathspey.
18. Name the type of rhythm featured in a strathspey.
19. What is Celtic rock music?
20. Name a popular percussion instrument used in Celtic and Irish folk music.
21. Describe mouth music, mentioning the rhythm and what the singing resembles.
22. Describe a waulking song.
23. Which work is traditionally being done during a waulking song and how do you recognise this in the music?
24. What is a Gaelic psalm?
25. What is a bothy ballad?
26. What is a Scots ballad? Give two examples.

SCOTTISH MUSIC



ACTIVITY:

Copy the following sentences into your jotter and fill in the blanks.



1. I am a dance. I have 4 beats in the bar. I am the most common dance at ceilidhs. I have a fast tempo. I am a/an _____.
2. I am an instrument. I have bellows and a keyboard. I belong to a Scottish dance band. I am a/an _____.
3. I am a type of vocal music. I am usually sung a cappella. My lyrics are about war, love etc. Robert Burns wrote many of these types of songs. I am a/an _____.
4. I am a dance. I am in compound time. I am a/an _____.
5. I am an instrument. I can be played with a bow. I play slow airs. I am a/an _____.

SCOTTISH MUSIC



6. I am a dance. I have 4 beats in a bar and my tempo is slightly slower than number 1. I have a distinctive skipping rhythm. I am a/an_____.

7. I am the distinctive rhythm in number 6. I am a short note followed by a longer note. I am a/an_____.

8. I am an instrumental group. I march and play dances. I am a/an_____.

9. We are the instruments in number 8. We are _____ and_____.

10. I am a very large orchestra of fiddles and accordions. I am a/an_____.



SCOTTISH MUSIC



ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of the different styles of Scottish songs using the online quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to listen to test your knowledge of Scottish Vocal music.



LITERACY



Time Signatures:

- Time signatures tell us how many beats are in the bar.
- The top number identifies the number of beats.
- The bottom number tells us which kind of beat we are counting in.
- Simple time signatures such as $2/4$, $3/4$, and $4/4$ can be divided into groups of 2 or 4 beats.
- Compound time signatures such as $6/8$, $9/8$ and $12/8$ can be divided into groups of 3 beats.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Time Signatures”.

ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of time signatures using the online quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to try identifying different time signatures.

LITERACY



Tempo Markings:

<i>Lento</i>	Slowly	A green snail with a brown shell, moving slowly.
<i>Largo</i>	Slow and stately	A blue elephant walking slowly.
<i>Adagio</i>	Leisurely	A black and white cow standing leisurely.
<i>Andante</i>	At a walking pace	A person in a green outfit walking at a steady pace.
<i>Allegro</i>	Fast	A cartoon rabbit running quickly.
<i>Vivace</i>	Lively	A cartoon bee with wings, looking lively.
<i>Presto</i>	Very quickly	A cheetah running very quickly.

LITERACY



Accelerando:

The music gradually becomes faster.

Rallentando:

The music gradually becomes slower.

Rubato:

The performer speeds up and slows down to add as much expression as possible. It's quite difficult to keep the beat.

Click [HERE](#) to watch “Basic Tempo Indications”.

ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of rhythms using the online quiz below.

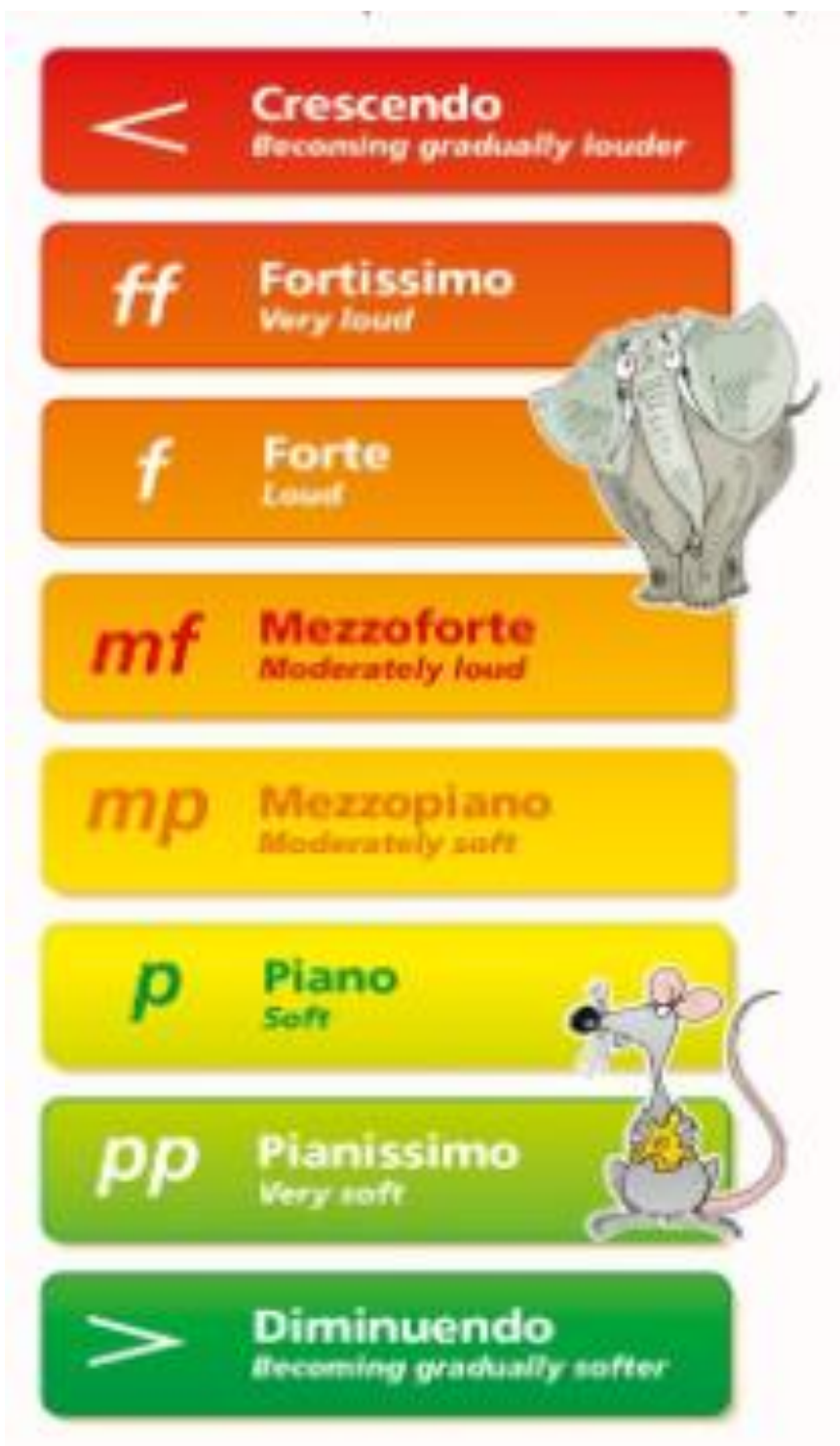


Click [HERE](#) to try identifying different tempo markings.

LITERACY



Dynamics



LITERACY



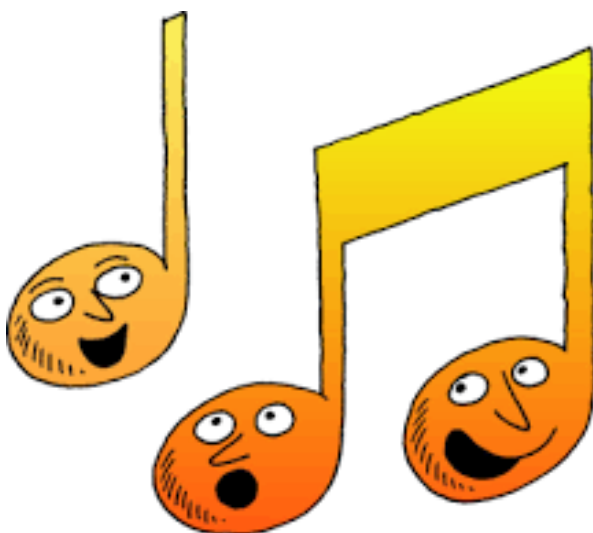
Click [HERE](#) to watch “Basic Dynamics In Music”.

ACTIVITY:

Test your knowledge of rhythms using the online quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to try identifying different dynamics.



LITERACY



Key Signatures:

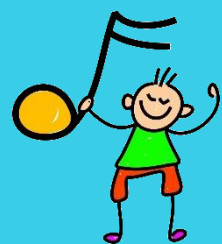
A key signature is found at the start of the music, after the treble clef. There are 3 main ones that you need to remember for National 5:

Key	Sharps/Flats
C Major	None
A Minor	1 sharp (G# accidental)
G Major	1 sharp (F#)

Click [HERE](#) to watch “How To Read Key Signatures: The Simplest Trick In The World!”



LITERACY



Chord Changes:

The easiest way to identify chord changes is to really tune into the bass line. Ignore everything else that you hear happening above it! You will be asked to identify chords I, IV and V within a piece of music.

ACTIVITY:

Test your ability to differentiate chord changes using the online quizzes below.



Click [HERE](#) to try Quiz 1.

Click [HERE](#) to try Quiz 2.

Click [HERE](#) to try Quiz 3.

Click [HERE](#) to try Quiz 4.

Click [HERE](#) to try Quiz 5.

Click [HERE](#) to try Quiz 6.

Click [HERE](#) to try Quiz 7.

LITERACY



ACTIVITY:

Test your ability to differentiate chord changes using the online game below.



Click [HERE](#) to play “Speaker Chords”.



LITERACY



ACTIVITY:

It's important to understand which musical category concepts fall under. Test your knowledge using the online concept match quiz below.



Click [HERE](#) to play "Concept Match 1".

Click [HERE](#) to play "Concept Match 2".

Click [HERE](#) to play "Concept Match 3".

Click [HERE](#) to play "Concept Match 4".

Click [HERE](#) to play "Concept Match 5".

Click [HERE](#) to play "Concept Match 6."

Click [HERE](#) to play "Concept Match 7".

Click [HERE](#) to play "Concept Match 8".

Click [HERE](#) to play "Concept Match 9".

LITERACY



Click [HERE](#) to play “Concept Match 10”.

Click [HERE](#) to play “Concept Match 11”.

Click [HERE](#) to play “Concept Match 12”.