

Songwriting











Feature	Definition							
Theme	The topic our lyrics are about							
Mood	The feel of the music – how does it make you feel							
How can we effect mood in music?	1. Tempo 2. Rhythms 3. instruments							
Tempo	The speed of the music							
Rhythms	How long or short the notes or chords are played							
Texture	The layers of sound in a song. Thick or thin							
Rhyming couplet	Two lines of lyrics, of a similar length, that rhyme							
Structure	How the music is organised; the sections in a song							
Pop song structure	1. intro 2. verse 3. chorus 4. verse 5. chorus 6. bridge 7. chorus outro							
How can we create contrast in song	1. Change instruments 2. Faster/slower 3. Louder/softer 4. Add instruments Thicken texture / make texture thinner							
Riff	A repeated pattern							
Bass Line	The lowest pitch part in a song (accompaniment). Uses the first note of each chord							
Chords	Two or more notes played at once							
Chord sequences for our composition	Chord 1	Chord 2	Chord 3	Chord 4	Chord 1	Chord 2	Chord 3	Chord 4
	C E G	G B D	A C E	F A C	A C E	G B D	C E G	F A C

Jazz

What are the origins of Jazz?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolved from the Blues - USA • African American musicians • Fusion of African and European music • Developed in New Orleans around 1920
Swung rhythm	Quavers are played in an un-even long-short pattern to create a lively feel
Scatting	When a singer improvises melodies and rhythms using the voice as an instrument and using nonsense words/no words
Improvising	Making something up on the spot when performing
Drum beat	The drum rhythm heard in a song
Scale	A specific set of notes going up and down in pitch – we use scales to make melodies and chords.
Break	When the normal verse-chorus structure of the song is stopped: the vocals stop singing, and the instruments improvise
Ensemble rehearsal skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Listen 2. Only play when everyone plays 3. Lost? Stop, listen and come back in.
Independent practice skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeat 2. Slow it down 3. Play the hardest part first
Polished Performance Principles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decide on your plan 2. Keep going 3. Look up
Verse	Tells the story of the song. Each verse usually has different lyrics
Chorus	Repeats throughout the song and is the same each time it returns. Catchy
Contrast	Making something in the music different or changing something
Rhythms	How long or short the notes are
Pitch	How high or low the music is
Dynamics	How loud or soft the music is

Beethoven's 5th Symphony

Feature	Definition
Melody	The main tune.
Structure	The way a piece is organised. <i>Beginning, middle, end.</i>
Texture	The layers or parts playing in a piece. <i>Thick or thin.</i>
Harmony	Another set of pitches supporting the melody
Beethoven	Classical German composer who lived in 1700-1800s.
Symphony	Piece for orchestra with three sections
Strings	Section in orchestra: violins, cellos, violas and double basses
Woodwind	Section in orchestra: flutes, clarinets, oboes and bassoons
Brass	Section in orchestra: trumpets, French horns, trombones and tubas.
Percussion	Section in an orchestra including timpani, cymbals, bass drum and other instruments that you hit.
Quantise	Pulling out of time notes in to time.
Melody	The main tune.

	Crotchet. TA.		Dotted crotchet. TUM
	Quavers. TEE TEE		Quaver. TEE
	Semi quavers. TIKKA TIKKA		Dotted crotchet and quaver. TUM - TEE
	Rest. SHH.		Minim TA - AA
	Triplet. TRIPITY		Quaver rest. Shh

Civil Rights & Protest Songs

When did Jazz develop?	Early 1990s – USA (Louisiana)
Why was jazz important in the Civil Rights movement?	Jazz music, which appealed to both black and white people, provided a culture in which a musician was judged by their ability alone, and not by race or any other factor.
Who was Nina Simone?	A jazz artist who was actively involved in the civil rights movement
Protest Song	A protest song is a song that is associated with a movement for social change - like a musical protest
Drum beat	The drum rhythm heard in a song
Scale	A specific set of notes going up and down in pitch – we use scales to make melodies and chords.
Structure	The way the music is organised; the sections in a song
Strophic Form	When the song just has verses, which repeat with different lyrics each time
Lyrics	The words in a song
Riff	A repeated pattern in a song
Verse	Tells the story of the song. Each verse usually has different lyrics
Chorus	Repeats throughout the song and is the same each time it returns. Catchy
Contrast	Making something in the music different or changing something
Rhythms	How long or short the notes are
Pitch	How high or low the music is
Dynamics	How loud or soft the music is
Small Ensemble Rehearsal Skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decide on your plan 2. Listen. Only play when everyone plays. 3. Lost? Stop, listen and come back in.

Whole Class Band

Melody	The main tune
Accompaniment	The other 'backing' or 'supporting' parts in a song that go alongside the main melody
Riff	A short repeated pattern
Bass line	Lowest pitched part
Drum beat	The drum rhythm heard in a song
Chord	2 or more notes played at the same time
Ensemble rehearsal skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Listen 2. Only play when everyone plays 3. Lost? Stop, listen and come back in.
Independent practice skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeat 2. Slow it down 3. Play the hardest part first
Structure	The way the music is organised. The sections in a song
Verse	Tells the story of the song. Each verse has different lyrics
Chorus	Repeats throughout the song and is the same each time it returns. Catchy
Contrast	Making something in the music different or changing something
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