

Year 8
Workbook
Music

Week 1

Revise the following keywords:

Musical Element	Definition
Tempo	The speed of the music
Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is
Pitch	High or low sounds
Rhythm/Duration	Long or short sounds
Texture	The layers in the music
Timbre	The sound of the instruments

Week 2

Revise the notes that are in the following chords:

Chord	2 - Note chord	3 - Note chord
C Major	C, E,	C, E, G
F Major	F, A,	F, A, C
G Major	G, B,	G, B, D
A minor	A, C,	A, C, E
E minor	E, G,	E, G, B
D minor	D, F,	D, F, A

Week 3

Complete your own film music storyboard. Create your own story line. You need at least 3 scenes. Describe the scene and the music you would use to portray the scene. Use the template on the next page.

Film Music Story Board



<p>Draw a picture of what happens in Scene 1:</p>	<p>Draw a picture of what happens in Scene 2:</p>	<p>Draw a picture of what happens in Scene 3:</p>
<p>Plan what is happening musically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<p>Plan what is happening musically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<p>Plan what is happening musically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

- Keywords TIMBRE PITCH TEXTURE TEMPO OSTINATO DRONE MAJOR
- MINOR DYNAMICS RHYTHM MICKEY-MOUSING

Week 4

Complete the storyboard on the next page of a sad scene, adding in the music that you would use for each scene.

Week 5

Complete the storyboard on the next page of a fantasy scene, adding in the music that you would use for each scene.

Week 6

Complete the storyboard on the next page of a spy scene, adding in the music that you would use for each scene.

Week 7

Complete the storyboard on the next page of a comedy scene, adding in the music that you would use for each scene.

Extension tasks:

Task 1: Learn and revise the vocabulary below:

Vocabulary

Underscore : Background music to a scene in a film. The music is usually not very interesting because it mustn't overpower the action on the screen.

Opening and Closing Credits : This is where the film music can be heard in full. Usually all the sections of the film music are brought together for the credits.

Leitmotif : A tune that represents a certain character in the film.

Dissonance : This is when notes clash with each other, such as when you play C and C# together. The effect is usually quite scary.

Consonance : This is when notes harmonise well, like the notes C E G played together. It is used to create peaceful or love scenes

Glissando : When one note slides to another either upwards or downwards.

Ostinato : A repeated pattern of notes or a rhythm that is repeated over and over again.

Synchronising : This is when the music is electronically synchronised with the action on the screen.

Week 9

Task 2: Learn and revise the vocabulary below:

Cue Sheet : This is a sheet of paper with times on it and action so that the film composer is able to compose music to the sections.

Here is a sample of part of a cue sheet

Time	Action	Music ideas
0,00-0,13	Murderer seen creeping to victim	Violins play very quiet long note. Very quiet brush used on cymbals
0,14-0,28	Victim sees murderer before he strikes and struggles with him	Sudden 3 clashing notes played sustained on the piano loudly. Loud ostinato on cellos and violins Xylophone disjunct melody
0,29-0,37	Knife is turned towards murderer and it slowly approaches his throat	Low note on cellos followed by loud glissando on high violins 4 times until
0,38-0,45	Camera focusses on murderer's eyes as knife enters	Very low sustained note. Drum beats 3 times at death
0,46- 0,52	Knife is dropped as he is horrified what he has just done	Plucked violin notes fade out.

Major key : This usually has a happy and optimistic sound to it

Minor key : This has a sad sound generally

Conjunct melody : This is a tune that has notes close to each other, and is used for catchy, memorable tunes.

Disjunct melody : This is a tune that has notes that leap around from high to low notes and is used for fear, excitement and generally tunes that give the feeling of uneasiness.

Chromaticism : This is a tune that uses very close notes that aren't part of the key. It is used for feelings of tension and anxiety.