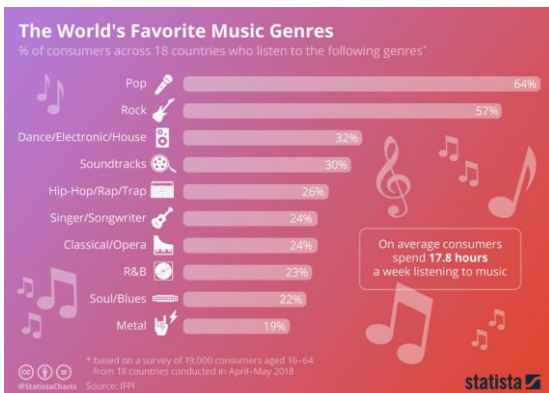


# Year 9 Music Half Term 1: Pop Song Structure

**GENRE:** A style or category.

There are thousands of different styles or genres and each style has it's own unique features e.g.

Pop  
Rock  
Hip Hop  
Jazz  
Blues  
Metal  
Country  
Reggae  
Dance  
RnB



<b>INTRO</b>	the first section of a song which sets the mood of the song and is often an instrumental section
<b>VERSES</b>	has the same melody but different lyrics each time which helps develop the song's narrative and story
<b>LINK</b>	a optional short section often used to join different parts of a song together, often instrumental
<b>PRE-CHORUS</b>	an optional section of music that occurs before the CHORUS which helps the music move forward and "prepare" for what is to come.
<b>CHORUS</b>	occurs several times within a song and contains the most memorable HOOK/RIFF. Relays the message of the song and is repeated with the same melody and lyrics each time it is heard
<b>MIDDLE 8/ BRIDGE</b>	a section (often 8 bars in length) that provides contrasting musical material
<b>CODA/ OUTRO</b>	The final section of a popular song which brings it to an end

**STRUCTURE:** The way music is put together in sections. Pop Songs have typical sections e.g. verses/choruses, but there is no set order. Each artist likes to create their own structure

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## COMPOSITION KEYWORDS

**Timing** – triggering loops at the correct time

**Texture** – the number of layers at the same time e.g. 1 sample, 3 samples or 7 samples all playing at the same time

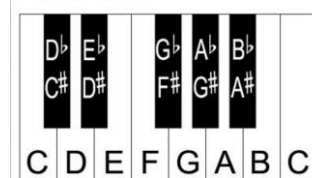
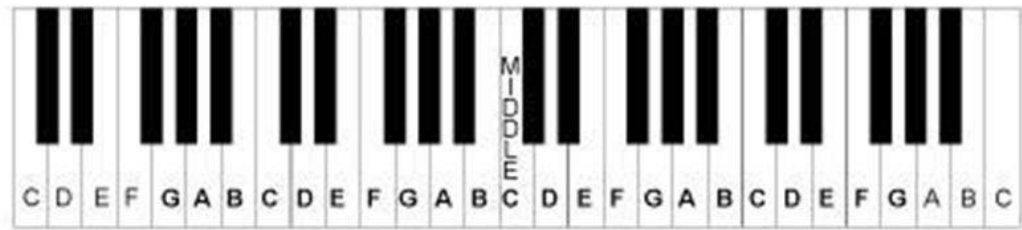
**Contrasts** – changing things so it sounds different to the original

**Capturing Scenes** – a method on Ableton Live where you group samples to make a new section

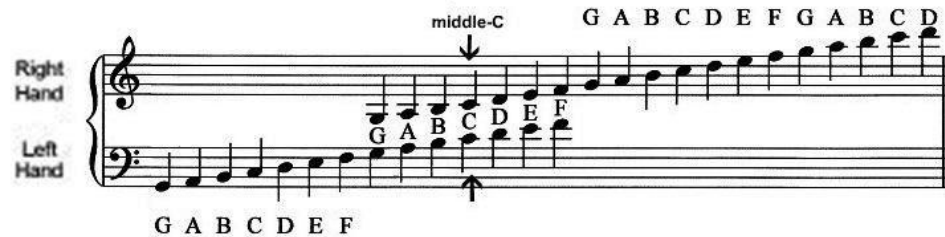
**Muting** - where a sample (or all samples) are silenced for a period of time.

**Arrange** – where you take something you did not create and put it together differently to make your own version

# Year 9 Music Half Term 2: Pop Song Performance



Accidentals		
Symbol	Name	Definition
#	Sharp sign	raises a note a semitone
b	Flat sign	lowers a note a semitone
⌵	Natural sign	returns the note back to it's original pitch

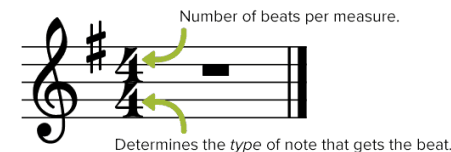


**Chord:** A group of 2 or more notes played together at the same time

**Triad:** A group of 3 notes played together to make a chord. It uses notes 1, 3 and 5



**Time Signature:** These numbers tell you how many beats are in a bar



## Rock & Pop Instruments

Electric Guitar      Acoustic Guitar      Singers



Bass Guitar

Keyboard / Synthesizer



Drum Kit

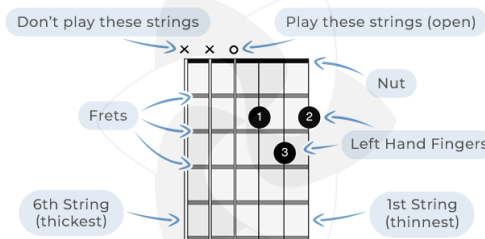
Saxophone

Trumpet



Lead instrument = Often an electric guitar ('lead guitar'). Plays melody or harmonises with the singer & often has a solo.

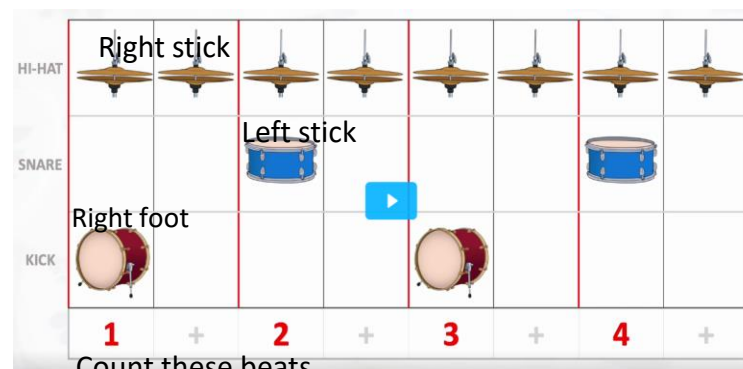
## READING CHORD BOXES



## Chord Symbols:

A single letter means play a major chord e.g. C = C E G.

A small m means play a minor chord e.g. Cm = C Eb G



**Tempo** – the speed of music  
**Pitch** – how high or low a note is

**Rhythm** – the pattern of long & short notes

**Technique** – how well you control your instrument

**Fluency** – how smoothly you can play the music

**Accompaniment** – music that provides a background for the main tune

# Year 9 Music Half Term 3: Pop Song Composition



**SAMPLE:** A sample is a short extract of pre-recorded music created by someone else.

Samples can be used in combinations to create a whole new piece of music. They can be

EDITED

CHOPPED UP/TRIMMED

LOOPED

LAYERED

SPED UP/SLOWED DOWN

**BASS LINE** – the part of the music with the lowest pitch, usually played by a bass guitar

**CHORDS** – a group of notes played together, often played by keyboards, piano or guitar

**MELODY** – the main tune, usually sung but can be played by a melody instrument e.g. trumpet, saxophone, piano etc.

**BEATS** – the rhythmic part usually played by drum kit or drum machine

<b>INTRO</b>	the first section of a song
<b>VERSES</b>	has the same melody but different lyrics each time
<b>LINK</b>	a optional short section often used to join different parts of a song together, often instrumental
<b>PRE-CHORUS</b>	an optional section of music that occurs before the CHORUS which helps the music move forward and “prepare” for what is to come.
<b>CHORUS</b>	occurs several times within a song and contains the most memorable HOOK/RIFF. Relays the message of the song and is repeated with the same melody and lyrics each time it is heard
<b>MIDDLE 8/ BRIDGE</b>	a section (often 8 bars in length) that provides contrasting musical material
<b>CODA/ OUTRO</b>	The final section of a popular song which brings it to an end



## Fusio

- Fusion means to blend together
- Fusion music is a blend of 2 or more different styles or cultures
- Styles examples = Rock, Hip Hip, Classical, Soul
- Cultures examples = Chinese, Indian, Caribbean etc
- Fusion examples = Chinese Rock, Classical Indian, Caribbean Hip Hop etc

Musical Elements	
Timbre	Sound quality
Pitch	High or low sounds
Texture	How many sounds?
Tempo	Fast or slow?
Duration	Long or short?
Structure	The musical plan
Dynamics	Loud or quiet?

**MIDI** – Musical Instrument Digital Interface = how computers and keyboards communicate

**Audio** – real recorded sounds

## COMPOSITION KEYWORDS

**Timing** – triggering loops at the correct time

**Instruments** – use a variety of instrument sounds

**Texture** – the number of layers at the same time e.g. 1 sample, 3 samples or 7 samples all playing at the same time

**Contrasts** – changing things so it sounds different to the original

**Capturing Scenes** – a method on Ableton Live where you group samples to make a new section

**Muting** - where a sample (or all samples) are silenced for a period of time.

**Arrange** – where you take something you did not create and put it together differently to make your own version

**Automated changes** – programming the volume or speed so that it automatically changes

**Improvise** – create some music on the spot