

Year 10
Music Booklet



Summer Term A 2020

Composing: Writing a Song

Name: _____

Parent's e-mail: _____

Week 1

Resource: BBC Bitesize: Composing <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zqb4gdm/revision/1>

(This is a great resource, but do note that it is specifically written for the Edexcel GCSE Music course, not OCR)

Activity 1: Playing:

Play or sing a piece of music that you really enjoy and that makes you feel successful.

Activity 2: Listening

a) Listen to the same piece of music on Youtube, then fill out the log below

(If you have no musical instrument at home, choose a piece that you think would be suitable for you to sing or play, and listen to it on Youtube.)

b) Complete the log below:

Playing (or listening) Log Summer Term A				
Summer Term Week Beginning:	Piece Played /listened to	Up to page or minutes/ seconds	Instrument	Circle what is true for your piece:
20/4				The pitch is only high The pitch is only low The pitch is around the middle The pitch has a large range, both high and low

Activity 3: Theory

INFORMATION: Degrees of the scale:

Each note of the scale is labelled 1 – 8

C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

We call this the degrees of the scale

DO NOW: Answer the following questions. (Use the scale above to guide you) The first two are done for you:

1. What is the 2nd degree of the C scale? Answer: D
2. What is the 5th Degree of the C scale? Answer: G
3. What is the 8th Degree of the C scale? _____
4. What is the 3rd Degree of the C scale? _____
5. What is the 7th Degree of the C scale? _____
6. What is the 4th Degree of the C scale? _____

Activity 4: S-T-R-E-T-C-H: For those who are advanced at theory:

The degrees of the scale are known by the following names, too:

8th note of the scale: Tonic

7th note of the scale: Leading note

6th note of the scale: Submediant

5th note of the scale: Dominant

4th note of the scale: Subdominant

3rd note of the scale: Mediant

2nd note of the scale: Supertonic

1st note of the scale: Tonic

DO NOW: NAME THE DEGREES OF THE SCALE:



1. 1st degree of the scale? _____
2. 5th degree of the scale? _____
3. 7th degree of the scale? _____
4. 3rd degree of the scale? _____
5. 2nd degree of the scale? _____

Activity 5: Listen to this song and enjoy some downtime: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-ugfNXYcDg>

Week 2: Melody and Sonority (Sound or Voice)

Activity 1: Watch this video about pitch, featuring Bobby McFerrin:

https://www.ted.com/talks/bobby_mcferrin_watch_me_play_the_audience

Activity 2: Write down a dictation and play or sing it for someone in your family. Use the online piano if you need to:

<https://www.onlinepianist.com/virtual-piano>

Make sure your melody has a good shape, is not too complex and is somewhat repetitive

Don't forget to put in:

- the treble clef (or bass)
- time signature
- bar lines
- Double bar line

How many times did you have to play this for your family member before they got it right? _____

Activity 3:

Modify your dictation so that it becomes a melody you can work with for a composition.

You can make your melody longer, shorter, change note length, etc. Here is a checklist for your melody:

- Does it have a good shape?
 - Does it sound good?
 - Is it catchy?
 - Is it a good 'hook'?
- Can you repeat it lots without getting bored?
 - Find a good voice or sound for it

Activity 4:

Complete the playing/listening log, with an emphasis on sonority (voice) or the sound of the instruments)

Playing (or listening) Log Summer Term A				
Summer Term Week Beginning:	Piece Played /listened to	Up to page or minutes/ seconds	Instrument	Sonority: Circle the features of this piece
27/4				Staccato (very short notes) Legato (smooth notes) A mixture Playing techniques: Pedals Glissando (slides) Pizzicato Any other playing techniques or effects?

Week 3: Texture

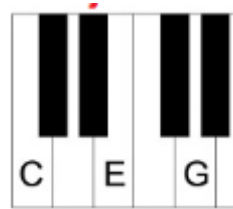
Activity 1: Adding chords to your melody:

Information: How to make a chord

On the keyboard: Play a note, miss a note, play a note, miss a note, play a note

or

PLAY, MISS, PLAY, MISS, PLAY



SEE MORE CHORDS AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET

But how do you know which chord to use with which note?

- Choose a note in your melody
- Find a chord with that note in it, and see if the note and chord sound good together
- Do this with all the notes in the melody. You don't always need a new chord for every note in the melody
 - Play the whole thing through a few times to fix what doesn't sound right.
- Example: My melody note is 'A' so I can choose the chord of F because it has FAC or the chord of D minor because it contains D F A or the chord of A minor because it contains A C E

DO NOW: Write out the notes of your melody and the chords you want to use with it, here:

Melody:

Chords to go with Melody:

SEE MORE CHORDS AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET

Activity 2:

Complete this week's Playing/Listening Log, with an emphasis on texture of music (the layers of different voices)

Playing (or listening) Log Summer Term A				
Summer Term Week Beginning:	Piece Played /listened to	Up to page or minutes/seconds	Instrument	Texture: How the layers of music interact
4/5				Homophonic: (solo with chords) Heterophonic: (All playing almost the same thing) Monophonic: (All playing same thing) Polyphonic: (More than one tune played at the same time)

Week 4: Chords, Tonality, Lyrics and Tempo (Time)

Activity 1: Relationships between chords (Tonality)

When writing music, some chords work better than others together.

The following chords work well together:

Chords I VI IV V (1 6 4 5)

We can also say that chords built on the tonic, submediant, subdominant and dominant work well together

If you have an instrument, use it for the following work.

If you have no instrument, go to <https://www.onlinepianist.com/virtual-piano>

1. Play a C Major Scale

C D E F G A B C

(Degrees of the scale) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2. Play an A minor scale

A B C D E F G A

(Degrees of the scale) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Notice that you are using the same notes for both scales, just starting on a different note

A minor starts on the sixth note of the C Major Scale:

Major scale: C Major

Relative minor scale: A minor (A is the 6th degree of the C Major Scale)

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the relative minor of G Major? _____
2. What is the relative minor of D Major? _____
3. What is the relative minor of A Major? _____
4. What is the relative minor of E Major? _____
5. What is the relative minor of F Major? _____

STRETCH:

6. What is the relative minor of B Major? _____

Activity 2: You must now add words to your melody and create a title to go with it.

Write your words here, or on a separate sheet of paper.

You can use the following words from the 2020 Set Brief for composition, if you wish, to get your lyrics going:

A set of words

I'm longing for the phone to ring
To hear you say my name,
Those precious moments sharing thoughts
Until we meet again.

Activity 3: Complete the log for this week

Playing (or listening) Log Summer Term A				
Summer Term Week Beginning:	Piece Played /listened to	Up to page or minutes/seconds	Instrument	Tempo: (To do with time) How many beats in a bar? Compound time Simple time Dotted rhythm Triplets Long notes Fast notes Italian markings for tempo Allegro (fast) Adagio (Slow) Moderato (Moderate tempo) Andante (Walking pace)
11/5				

Week 5: Structure and Bringing It All Together

Your composition should be taking shape by now.

Mould it into a formal structure, deciding what will be the verses, the chorus, whether there will be a bridge and if you will have an introduction and outro, or not.

Listen to a lot of songs to help you work out what you yourself want to do.

Activity 1: Listening for structure

Watch this video about how Billie and Finneas Eilish create music

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xeGT5uu_IR0

Question: They talk about the structure of the song.

To the right of Billy Eilish is the structure of a typical pop song.

Write the structure of their song to the left of her picture. (See the video at 6' 15'')



Activity 2: Complete the Playing and Listening Log for this week

Playing (or listening) Log Summer Term A				
Summer Term Week Beginning:	Piece Played /listened to	Up to page or minutes/ seconds	Instrument	Structure: How is this piece organised? (Circle)
18/5				Verse-Chorus Bridge? Intro Outro Through composed (different all the way through) AB (Binary) two contrasting sections ABA (Ternary) Two contrasting sections, then returning to the first section Three longer contrasting movements (usually fast, slow, fast) Other – describe

Activity 3:

Once you have finalised decisions about your song, you must write it all out in an organised way. This is called a lead sheet. You may wish to try using noteflight.com or musescore.com to show your composition.

Checklist:

- Words
- Chords
- Main melody /riff
- Structure is labelled (such as verses, chorus, bridge, etc)
 - Tempo at the start or beats per minute
 - Instructions for mood etc at start
 - Strumming patterns for guitar, ukulele
 - Other instructions for other musicians
 - Dynamics (volume) * See below
 - Write it out on the lead sheet below
- Don't forget to record it if you can, to share it with friends and family

Dynamics:

Loud: *forte*

Moderately loud: *mezzo forte*

Moderately soft: *mezzo piano*

Soft: *Piano*

Very soft: *Pianissimo*

Getting louder: *Crescendo*

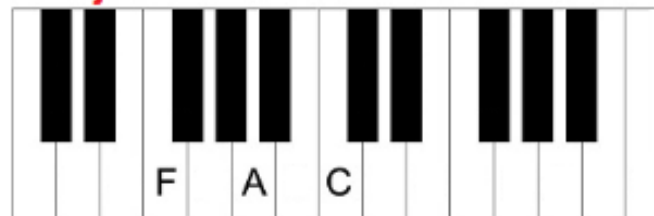
Getting softer: *Diminuendo*

Useful Chords

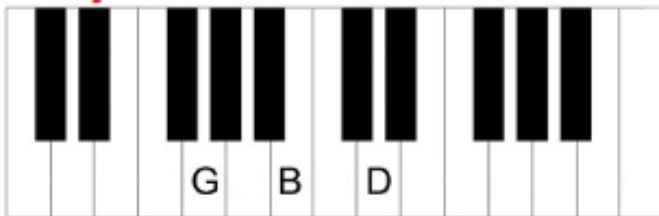
C Major



F Major



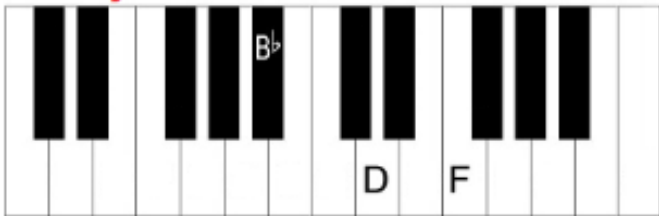
G Major



A Minor



Bb Major



D Minor



<p>Bb Major</p>	<p>D Minor</p>
<p>D Major</p>	<p>A Major</p>
<p>E Minor</p>	<p>B Minor</p>
<p>E Major</p>	<p>C# Minor</p>
<p>B Major</p>	<p>F# Minor</p>

USE THIS PAGE FOR YOUR FINAL LEAD SHEET

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END

CONGRATUALIONS, YOU HAVE FINISHED YOUR SONG 😊

Enjoy your half-term holiday