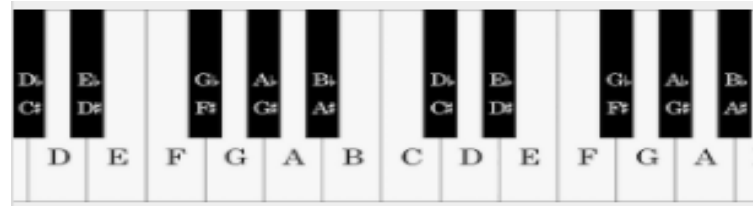


# BLB Music Year 9 The Geography of the Keyboard



## Summer 1 2020-2021

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Music Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

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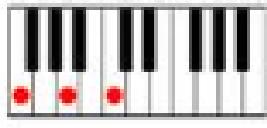
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## Year 9 Blended Learning Unit 5 KO: The Geography of the Keyboard

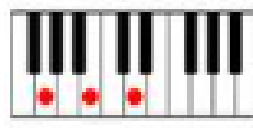
1. 'C' is to the left of the two black keys
2. A semitone is the smallest gap between two notes on the piano
3. A tone is two semitones
4. Many songs are composed using 4 chords only
5. This could be chords: C, F, G Majors and A minor.
6. They are chords I, IV, V and VI
7. To create a chord on the keyboard: Play a note, Miss a note, Play a note Miss a note Play a note
8. This type of chord is a triad
9. Chords we are using:



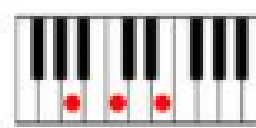
C Major



F Major



G Major



A minor

### 10. Song Structure

Intro, Chorus, Verse, Chorus, Bridge, Verse, Outro

11. The Primary chords: I IV and V (1, 4 and 5) That would be C, F and G in C Major
12. The secondary chords: II III and VI (2, 3 and 6) That would be d, e and a minors in C Major
13. Stretch:

Transposing to G Major:

In G Major:

Chords I, IV V and VI are:

G C D Major and E minor

## SAL: Year 9 Blended Learning Unit Summer 1: The Geography of the Keyboard

When the Saints Go Marching In/ Other 4 Chord Songs FOR ASSESSMENT, THE QUIZZES WILL ALSO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT		
Colour	Knowledge	Skill
Gold	Understands what chord inversions are Understands how to use different styles of playing for different songs	Able to play different styles according to the genre, with ease. Able to use inverted chords for voice leading and convenience when playing 4 chord songs
Yellow	Understands what the root note is	Able to play the root note in the left hand simultaneously.
Blue	Knows how to find the chords efficiently	Can play the chords fluently for 4 chord songs, with the thumb on the root note
Green	Understands which chords make up I IV V & VI in C major	Able to play all four chords
White	Understands that a chord is two or more notes Understands how to build a triadic chord	Able to play form a chord on the keyboard

Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

Assessed by: \_\_\_\_\_

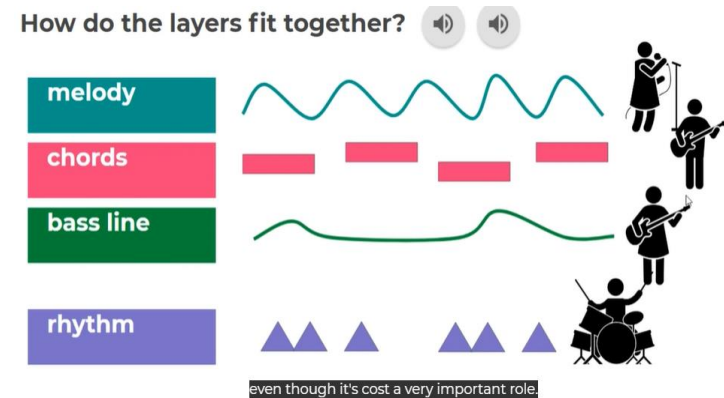
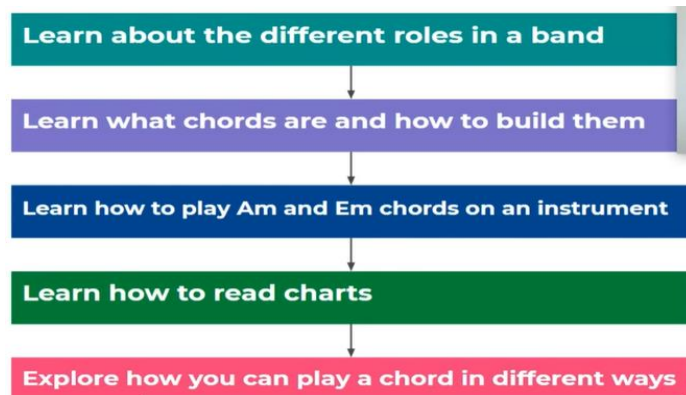
The Oak National Academy: Band Musicianship: The Four Chord Trick (Video 1: What is the role of chords?)

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-the-role-of-chords-c9hk6c?activity=video&step=1>

**CONNECT:**

- Have a real keyboard or musicca.com ready to play
- Warm up with Miss Charatan: Time signatures and rhythms

**ACTIVATE:**



- How many different songs did you hear?
- What do they all have in common?
- Do you think playing so many songs is difficult? Why or why not?

#### What is a chord?

- Can you sing a chord by yourself? If not, why not?
- What instruments can play chords?
- What do you think a chord is?

#### What is a chord?

- A chord is **two or more pitches** played at the **same time**. Chords are the basis of **harmony**.



**Triads** are the most common type of chord.

*How many notes are in a triad?*  
 this is a chord

#### Working out a triad

To work out many triads on the keyboard, you can follow this pattern:

**Press one, miss one, press one, miss one, press one**



12

## DEMONSTRATE:

**Task: work out these triads and play them on a real (or virtual) keyboard:**

*Press one, miss one, press one, miss one, press one*

1. F major
2. G major
3. E minor
4. A minor



and play them on your real or virtual keyboard

**Work out an A minor triad**



*Press one, miss one, press one, miss one, press one*



1. Play on a keyboard or device
2. Play with backing track.

*Stretch: Experiment with rhy*



**Pause the video to complete your task**



**Resume once you're finished**

on your keyboard or device.

**Major and Minor**

**What's the difference?**

**C major, F major, G major**

**Major**

**D minor, E minor, A minor**

**Minor**

**Work out an E minor triad**



*Press one, miss one, press one, miss one, press one*



1. Play on a keyboard or device.
2. Play with backing track.

*Stretch: Experiment with rhythms, play both chords.*



**Pause the video to complete your task**



**Resume once you're finished**

in exactly the same way as before.

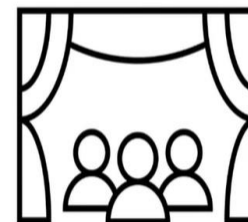
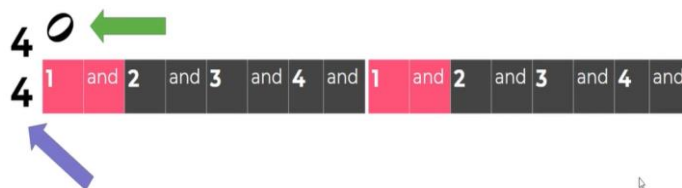
- Try using different rhythms with the same chord

## Perform with the backing track

Play the chords one after another in a **chord progression**

Could you experiment with different rhythms?

A pattern/sequence of chords



- Each chord lasts 4 beats.
- You can play them sustained, but try and play at least one with an exciting rhythm.
- Could you vary your rhythms over the course of the backing track?



Created by Srinivas Agra  
from Noun Project

So we're now going to perform it with the backing tracks

Skip 23' 44" to 33' 40"

## CONSOLIDATE:

### Our key question: What is the role of chords?

- Chords are like the **glue** in music - they hold it together.
- **3** and basslines all come from the chords.
- Instruments such as the piano, **ukulele** and guitar can play chords.
- A triad is a chord made from **3** notes. On the keyboard, you can work out a triad by using 'press one, miss one, press one'
- Major chords sound **bright**, and **minor** chords sound dark.



## Quiz:

Take this quiz at the end of the lesson and be ready to answer the questions at the start of the next lesson

Q1. What is a chord?

- ☐ A melody
- ☐ Two or more notes played at the same time
- ☐ A single note

Q2. Which of these instruments can play a chord on its own?

- ☐ Saxophone
- ☐ Voice
- ☐ Guitar

Q3. How many notes are in a triad?

- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4

Q4. How can you work out a triad on a keyboard?

- ☐ Press one, miss one, press one
- ☐ Miss one, press one, miss one
- ☐ Press one, miss one, miss one

Q5. What are the pitches of an Am triad?

- ☐ ACE
- ☐ ADF
- ☐ ABC

Q6. What should you do when you play sustained chords?

- ☐ Play short chords
- ☐ Play held on chords
- ☐ Play triads

\*\*\*\*\*

**Week 3 or 4    Lesson 2: Title: The Most Useful**    LI: to learn about primary chords and how these can be used to harmonise melodies

**The National Oak Academy: The 4 Chord Trick    (Video 3 of Oak National Academy).**

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/which-are-the-most-useful-chords-6cupcr?activity=video&step=2&view=1>

### **CONNECT:**

- Test how much you have retained from the last lesson:



Q1. What is a chord?

- ☐ A melody
- ☐ Two or more notes played at the same time
- ☐ A single note

Q2. Which of these instruments can play a chord on its own?

- ☐ Saxophone
- ☐ Voice
- ☐ Guitar

Q3. How many notes are in a triad?

- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4

Q4. How can you work out a triad on a keyboard?

- ☐ Press one, miss one, press one
- ☐ Miss one, press one, miss one
- ☐ Press one, miss one, miss one

Q5. What are the pitches of an Am triad?

- ☐ ACE
- ☐ ADF
- ☐ ABC

Q6. What should you do when you play sustained chords?

- ☐ Play short chords
- ☐ Play held on chords
- ☐ Play triads

Mark: /6

ACTIVATE:

- Warm up with Miss Charatan using syncopated rhythms

DEMONSTRATE:

Task: work out these triads and play them on a real (or virtual) keyboard:

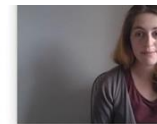
*Press one, miss one, press one, miss one, press one*

1. F major
2. G major
3. C major
4. A minor



The C major scale

- A scale is a set of pitches.
- These are the **degrees** of the C major scale. The 1st degree is C, the 2nd is D, the 3rd is E, and so on.



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

Play the C Major scale, using the correct fingers: 1 2 3 (thumb under) 1 2 3 4 5

## Building chords

- We can build a triad on each of the notes of the scale, using the 'press one, miss one, press one' method.

## Primary chords

There are some chords more important than others. These are the **primary chords**. They are used to harmonise many melodies.

<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>I</b>	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii

Chord VII is a diminished chord. We won't be using that for the moment.

What are the primary chords in G major?

G A B C D E F# G

Remember they are one, four and five.

**Why can primary chords be used to harmonise anything? And why are they called primary chords?**

**They contain all the degrees of the scale. So whatever pitch from the scale is in the melody, they can harmonise it!**

So for any note of the melody, there is going to be a chord which fits with it.

If we have an 'F' in the melody, we can harmonise it with an 'F' triad.

If we've got a 'B' in the melody, we can harmonise with a 'G' triad.

The Saints Go Marching In can be harmonised with only primary chords

**THIS WILL BE USED FOR THE ASSESSMENT THIS HALF-TERM, AS WELL AS THE MARKS ON THE QUIZZES**

### Example

Oh when the saints, go marching in,  
Oh when the saints go marching in,  
I want to be in that number,  
Oh when the saints go marching in.

The diagram shows primary chords (C, F, G) placed above the melody. The first line has C above 'saints' and C above 'marching'. The second line has C above 'saints' and G above 'marching'. The third line has C above 'I' and F above 'number'. The fourth line has C above 'saints', G above 'marching', and C above 'in'.

Oh when the saints, go marching in,  
Oh when the saints go marching in,  
I want to be in that number,  
Oh when the saints go marching in.

The diagram shows primary chords (I, IV, V) placed above the melody. The first line has I above 'saints' and I above 'marching'. The second line has I above 'saints' and V above 'marching'. The third line has I above 'I' and IV above 'number'. The fourth line has I above 'saints', V above 'marching', and I above 'in'.

Try playing this timeless melody, using the primary chords, as above.

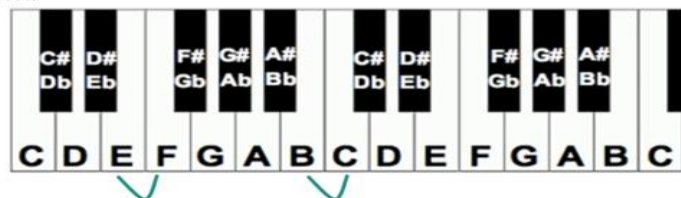
**Skip the video from 11:40 to 18:30**

- Practice playing 4 beats per chord.
- Practice changing between each chord.
- Finished? Play the bass note in the left hand (key board) and

• Too easy? Play the chords for 'Oh When the Saints' and sing along!

Syncopated Rhythms: Accents on weak beats: Clapping with Ms Charatan

A **semitone** is the smallest distance between 2 pitches (1 step). On a keyboard, that will be the nearest note up or down.



A tone is two semitones

### Task: tone or semitone?

1. C - C#
2. E-F
3. D-E
4. G-A
5. A-Bb
6. B-C

### The C major scale

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

Play the C major scale up and down.

If you were to write a melody, what pitch should you start and end on?

**Try this on your instrument for a few minutes.**

### Writing a melody

- Start and end on C - this will make it sound finished!
- Limit yourself to C, E, F, G to start. (Too easy? Use more pitches)
- 2x 8 beat sections. The first section should end on G.
- Write your pitches down.

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

5 minutes on this task

## Checklist

Which pitches did you use and why?

How long is your melody?

Which notes did you start and end on, and why?

Write your two 8-beat melodies here, using letter names:

- 1.
- 2.

Harmonising your melody: Try chords that contain a matching note to your melody note. See which one sounds best. If you haven't done one yourself, use this melody. Two chords per box, only.

### Harmonising your melody

<b>1</b>	C, E, F F F C, F, G	<b>2</b>	F, F, F, E, C, C
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If it doesn't sound right, then choose a different chord.

- Too easy? Experiment with playing your chords in a syncopated rhythm.
- Finished? Write a longer melody.

## Checklist

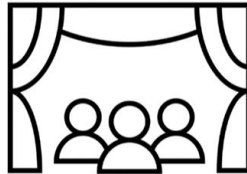
Which chords did you choose and why?

How did you choose them?

How do you know they fit with the melody?

## CONSOLIDATE:

Perform your melody



- Find an audience member.
- Show them your melody and harmony.
- Could you teach them a part and you play it together?

Take the Quiz. It will be used to test you at the start of next lesson.

Q1. What are the three most useful chords called?

- ☐ Primary triads
- ☐ Secondary triads
- ☐ First triads

Q2. What are the numbers of the primary triads?

- ☐ 1, 2, 3
- ☐ 1, 4, 5
- ☐ 1, 3, 5

Q3. What are the primary triads in roman numerals?

- ☐ I, II V
- ☐ I II V
- ☐ I IV V

3/10

Next Question

Q4.What is this chord?



- ☐ F major
- ☐ A major
- ☐ C major

Q5.What are the three primary chords in C major?

- ☐ C E G
- ☐ C F G
- ☐ C D E

Q6.What does syncopated mean?

- ☐ Emphasising the strong beats
- ☐ Emphasising the weak beats
- ☐ Off beat

Q7.What is a scale?

- ☐ Two or more pitches played at the same time
- ☐ A melody
- ☐ A set of pitches

Q8.What is a semitone?

- ☐ The smallest distance between 2 pitches (1 step)
- ☐ A distance between 2 pitches (2 steps)
- ☐ A micro note

Q9.Which of these is a semitone? Use the keyboard to help you.



- ☐ C- D
- ☐ D- E
- ☐ E- F

Q10.Which of these is a semitone? Use the keyboard to help you.



- ☐ C - C#
- ☐ C# - D#
- ☐ G - A



Week 5 or 6 Lesson 3: Title: Secondary Chords LI: to use secondary chords to add interest to chord progressions

(Video 4 of Oak National Academy, The 4 Chord Trick)

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/how-can-secondary-chords-be-introduced-in-an-accompaniment-cgrk6r>

CONNECT:

Q1. What are the three most useful chords called?

- ☐ Primary triads
- ☐ Secondary triads
- ☐ First triads

Q2. What are the numbers of the primary triads?

- ☐ 1, 2, 3
- ☐ 1, 4, 5
- ☐ 1, 3, 5

Q3. What are the primary triads in roman numerals?

- ☐ I, II V
- ☐ I II V
- ☐ I IV V

3/10

Next Question

Q4. What is this chord?



- ☐ F major
- ☐ A major
- ☐ C major

Q5. What are the three primary chords in C major?

- ☐ C E G
- ☐ C F G
- ☐ C D E

Q6. What does syncopated mean?

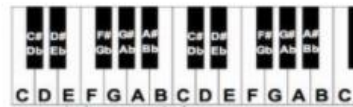
- ☐ Emphasising the strong beats
- ☐ Emphasising the weak beats
- ☐ Off beat



**Q7.What is a scale?**

- ☐ Two or more pitches played at the same time
- ☐ A melody
- ☐ A set of pitches

**Q9.Which of these is a semitone? Use the keyboard to help you.**



- ☐ C- D
- ☐ D- E
- ☐ E- F

**Q8.What is a semitone?**

- ☐ The smallest distance between 2 pitches (1 step)
- ☐ A distance between 2 pitches (2 steps)
- ☐ A micro note

**Q10.Which of these is a semitone? Use the keyboard to help you.**



- ☐ C - C#
- ☐ C# - D#
- ☐ G - A

**Mark: /10**

**ACTIVATE:**

- Warm up clapping: Do the opposite
- Practice playing the three Primary Chords in C Major: C F and G Major chords
- Can you transpose this to G Major and play them? G C and D Major chords
  - Skip 3:05 to 6:10 if using the video
- Remember 'Saints Go Marching In'? We played this in C. Try this in G today

## Example

Oh when the saints, go marching in,  
 Oh when the saints go marching in,  
 I want to be in that number,  
 Oh when the saints go marching in.

Chords in G for this would be: G G G D G C G D G

## Major and Minor

What's the difference?

C major, F major, G major

D minor, E minor, A minor

Major

Minor

C	Dm	Em	F	G	Am	B
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii

What are the secondary chords in G major?

G A B C D E F# G

Am, Bm, Em

Skip 7:30 to 11:20

## DEMONSTRATE:

Playing Some Famous Chord Progressions:

### Chord progressions

- A **chord progression** is the same as a chord sequence. It is a **set of chords**.
- Chord progressions often use a mix of **primary** and **secondary** chords.
- A song might use **more than one** chord progression.

Do you recognise any of these chord progressions?

Chord numbers	Chords in C	Song
I, V, vi, IV	C, G, Am, F	I'm Yours
vi, IV, I, V	Am, F, C, G	Poker Face
I, vi, IV, V	C, Am, F, G	Stand By Me
ii, V I	Dm, G, C	Summertime

Try these chord progressions now

Skip 18:22 to 23:00

Composing your own chord progression

Use the grid below to write the chords you will use for your chord progression.

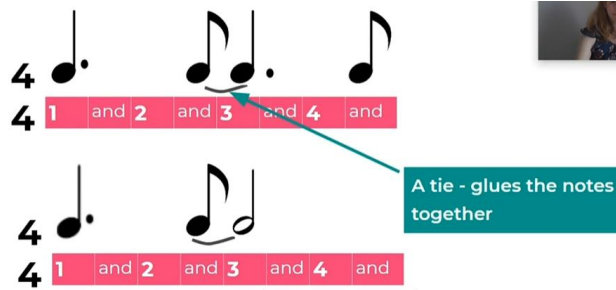
You can put the number of the chord below it.

### Chord progressions

Chords	C			
Numbers				

avOID chord VII as it will sound strange and diminished. Practice playing it fluently. How can you make it more interesting?

- Change the rhythm - Add syncopation - Add the root note in the left hand - Different rhythms in RH and LH



Two musical examples in 4/4 time. The first example shows a dotted quarter note on beat 1, followed by an eighth note on beat 2, a dotted quarter note on beat 3, and an eighth note on beat 4. A tie connects the eighth notes on beats 2 and 3. The second example shows a dotted quarter note on beat 1, followed by an eighth note on beat 2, a dotted quarter note on beat 3, and an eighth note on beat 4. A tie connects the eighth notes on beats 3 and 4. A text box with an arrow pointing to the tie in the second example says: "A tie - glues the notes together".

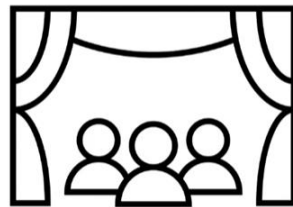
### More syncopated rhythms



A musical example in 4/4 time showing a syncopated rhythm. The notes are: a quarter note on beat 1, a dotted quarter note on beat 2, a dotted quarter note on beat 3, and a quarter note on beat 4. The rhythm is represented by a sequence of boxes: 1, and, 2, and, 3, and, 4, and.

## CONSOLIDATE:

### Perform your chord progression



- Find an audience member.
- Show them your interesting chord progression - two contrasting ways.
- Could you teach them it and then you play it together?

## Quiz:

Q1.What are the secondary triads?

- ☐ Minor triads in a major key
- ☐ Major triads in a minor key
- ☐ The second most important chords

Q2.What are the numbers of the secondary triads?

- ☐ I, ii
- ☐ ii, iii, vi
- ☐ I, iii, vi

Q3.What is this chord?



- ☐ D minor
- ☐ F major
- ☐ A minor

Q4.What does the 'm' in Dm mean?

- ☐ Major
- ☐ Minor
- ☐ Most

Q5.What are the three secondary chords in C major?

- ☐ D, E, A
- ☐ Dm, Em, Am
- ☐ Cm, Fm, Gm

Q6.What is the accompaniment?

- ☐ The main melody
- ☐ The drum beat
- ☐ The other parts under the melody

Q7.What does syncopated mean?

- ☐ Emphasising the strong beats
- ☐ Emphasising the weak beats
- ☐ Off beat

Q8.How can you make an accompaniment more interesting?

- ☐ Change the rhythm
- ☐ Add more melodies
- ☐ Play it more loudly

Q9.How long is a dotted crotchet?

- ☐ 1/2 beat
- ☐ 1 beat
- ☐ 1 1/2 beats

\*\*\*\*\*

Week 7 or 8 (including 1<sup>st</sup> week after half-term) Lesson 4 (Video 5 of Oak National Academy, The 4 Chord Trick)

Title: The Structure of Pop Songs LI: to understand the different sections in song structure.

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/how-are-pop-songs-constructed-64ukct>

CONNECT: Quiz: (FROM LAST LESSON)

Q1. What are the secondary triads?

- ☐ Minor triads in a major key
- ☐ Major triads in a minor key
- ☐ The second most important chords

Q2. What are the numbers of the secondary triads?

- ☐ I, ii
- ☐ ii, iii, vi
- ☐ I, iii, vi

Q3. What is this chord?



- ☐ D minor
- ☐ F major
- ☐ A minor

Q4. What does the 'm' in Dm mean?

- ☐ Major
- ☐ Minor
- ☐ Most

Q7. What does syncopated mean?

- ☐ Emphasising the strong beats
- ☐ Emphasising the weak beats
- ☐ Off beat

Q5. What are the three secondary chords in C major?

- ☐ D, E, A
- ☐ Dm, Em, Am
- ☐ Cm, Fm, Gm

Q8. How can you make an accompaniment more interesting?

- ☐ Change the rhythm
- ☐ Add more melodies
- ☐ Play it more loudly

Q6. What is the accompaniment?

- ☐ The main melody
- ☐ The drum beat
- ☐ The other parts under the melody

Q9. How long is a dotted crotchet?

- ☐ 1/2 beat
- ☐ 1 beat
- ☐ 1 1/2 beats

Mark: /9

### ACTIVATE:

Stretch and rhythm with Miss Charatan. Make sure you have a keyboard to play, today.

Quick quiz:

What are all the chords you have learnt so far? (Play them!)



Quick quiz: Organise the chords



Primary	Secondary



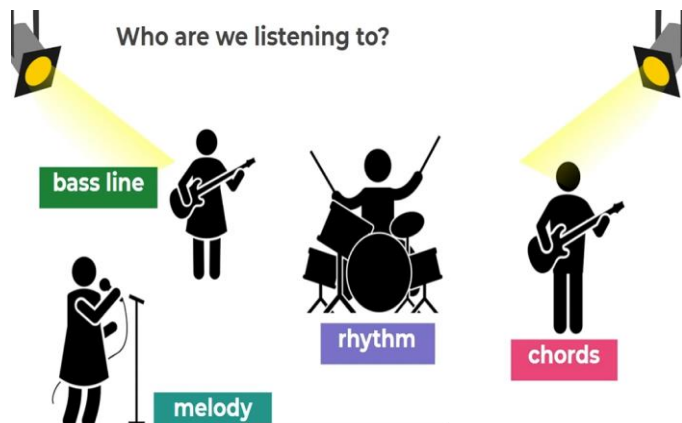
Primary chord numbers:  
Secondary chord numbers:



## The Structure of a Song:

### Question: do you know any parts of a song structure already?

- What do you call the beginning of a song or piece of music? What do you call the end?
- What do you call the catchy section of a song that repeats, with the same lyrics each time?
- What do you call the sections of a song that repeat, with different lyrics?



### Question: how can we tell which bit is which?

- Are there **lyrics**?
- Are there **repeated** lyrics?
- Are there repeated **melodies**, or new melodies?
- Does the **chord sequence** change?
- Does the **rhythm** change?
- Does the **sonority** change?



### Analysing a song: Shotgun - George Ezra

**C** **F**  
Homegrown alligator, see you later  
**Am** **G**  
Gotta hit the road, gotta hit the road  
**C**  
The sun it changed in the atmosphere  
**F**  
Architecture unfamiliar  
**Am** **G**  
I can get used to this  
**C** **F**  
Time flies by in the yellow and green  
**Am** **G**  
Stick around and you'll see what I mean  
**C** **F**  
There's a mountaintop that I'm dreaming of  
**Am** **G**  
If you need me you know where I'll be

How many chords are used?

How many beats is each chord?

Do they change?

**C** **F**  
I'll be riding shotgun underneath the hot sun  
**Am** **G**  
Feeling like a someone  
**C** **F**  
I'll be riding shotgun underneath the hot sun  
**Am** **G**  
Feeling like a someone x2

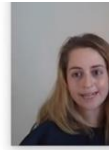


### Shotgun - George Ezra - Verse

Homegrown alligator, see you later  
Gotta hit the road, gotta hit the road

The sun it changed in the atmosphere  
Architecture unfamiliar  
I can get used to this

- Do the lyrics come back later in the song? **no**
- How does it repeat? **Two sections - no repeat**
- Does it move by step or leap? **Mainly step**



### Shotgun - George Ezra - Chorus

Time flies by in the yellow and green  
Stick around and you'll see what I mean

There's a mountaintop that I'm dreaming of  
If you need me you know where I'll be

I'll be riding shotgun underneath the hot sun  
Feeling like a someone

I'll be riding shotgun underneath the hot sun  
Feeling like a someone x2

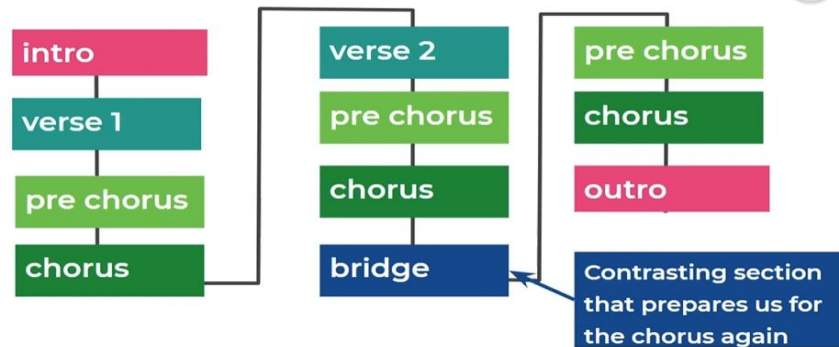
**More leaps**

- Do the lyrics come back later in the song? **yes**
- How does it repeat?
- Does it move by step or leap?

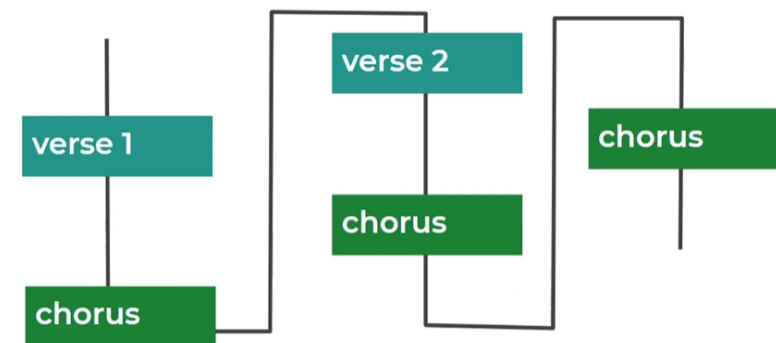
**Two sections -**  
**pre chorus**  
**Chorus**

Listen to the whole of George Ezra's 'Shotgun' and follow this diagram that outlines the overall structure:

### Shotgun - George Ezra - Complete structure



### Task: simplify Shotgun



**Skip video from 17:04 to 33:27**

- What 4 chords does shotgun use?

**C, Am, F, G (I, vi, IV, V)**

Use them to play through the lyrics above, noticing the structure as you go.

How long is each section? It's quite symmetrical

You could even play the whole thing if you have all the lyrics.

Intro = 4 bars

Verse = 8 bars

Pre chorus = 8 bars

Chorus = 8 bars

#### **DEMONSTRATE:**

Use 4 or 8 chords to create a chord progression of your own. You can use primary and secondary chords.

Decide whether this will be a verse or chorus. See if you can put some words to it.

Can you use a different chord progression and decide what you will use that for?

You need at least a verse and a chorus. Then you can perhaps add an intro and outro.

If you are feeling really confident, see if you can come up with a bridge section that is a even more different from the other sections.

#### **CONSOLIDATE:**

**Share your structure**



Your options:

- Show it to someone at home - you could play along!
- Send it to a friend or family member for feedback.
- Share it with your school.

**STOP THE VIDEO AT 34:06**

## Quiz:

**Q1.What is structure in music?**

- ☐ The way the music is laid out/ the plan
- ☐ The order that you play the notes in
- ☐ The way the melodies and chords fit together

**Q3.What do you call the sections of a song that repeat, with different lyrics?**

- ☐ Verse
- ☐ Chorus
- ☐ Bridge

**Q5.What is a contrasting section that prepares us for the chorus again?**

- ☐ Verse
- ☐ Bridge
- ☐ Pre chorus

**Q2.What do you call the catchy section of a song that repeats, with the same lyrics each time?**

- ☐ Verse
- ☐ Chorus
- ☐ Bridge

**Q4.What do you call the beginning of a song or piece of music?**

- ☐ Intro
- ☐ Bridge
- ☐ Start

**Q6.What is the correct order of a typical song structure?**

- ☐ Intro, verse 1, chorus, bridge, verse 2, chorus, chorus, outro
- ☐ Intro, verse 1, chorus, verse 2, chorus, bridge, chorus, outro
- ☐ Intro, verse 1, bridge, chorus , chorus , verse 2, chorus, outro

**Q7. Where would you find a pre chorus?**

- ☐ Before the chorus
- ☐ At the same time as the chorus
- ☐ After the chorus

**Q8. What parts are the accompaniment?**

- ☐ Melody, chords, rhythm
- ☐ Melody, bass line, rhythm
- ☐ Chords, bass line, rhythm

\*\*\*\*\*END\*\*\*\*\*