# Stage 4 Music Learning-from-home booklet Week 2 of Tamworth Lockdown, August 2021

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		performed by any artis		·
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	moderato		at a modera	ite pace
	vivace (pro	nounced 'viv-arch-ay')	lively	
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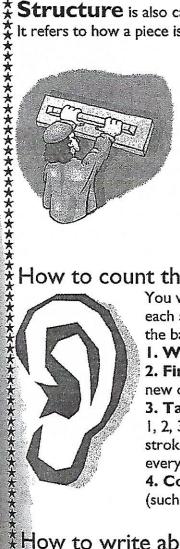
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	vivace (pror	iounced viv-arch-ay)	lively	swer.  Valking pace  Ite pace	

# Structure

<u>\*</u>

Structure is also called form.

It refers to how a piece is constructed, and how it is divided into sections or parts.



## How do you know when a new section starts?

1. Listen for something new:

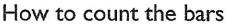
a new melody, a new instrument, a new rhythm etc.

2. Listen for changes:

changes in tempo, a change in time signature, changes in instruments, changes in the key.

3. Listen for pauses:

sometimes there is a pause or brief silence before a new section starts.



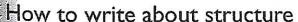


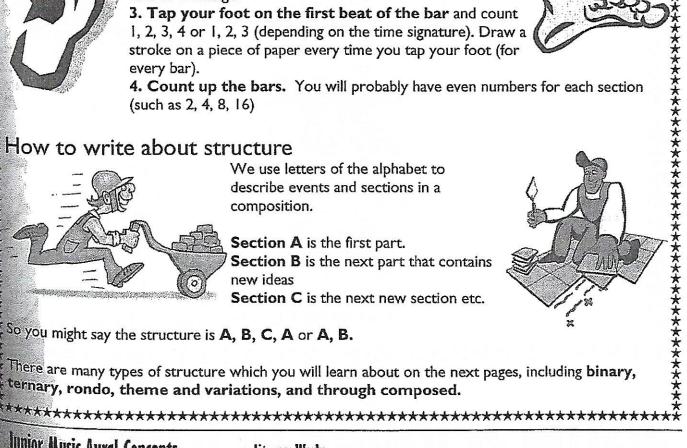
You will need to listen to a piece of music at least 3 times to count the bars in each section. After a while you will get better at this and you will be able to count the bars quickly and more easily.

1. Work out the time signature (see page 27.)

2. Find the start of the section by listening for something new or a change.

3. Tap your foot on the first beat of the bar and count







\*

# Structure

## Introduction

The beginning part of the piece before the main melody begins. Every popular song has an introduction, however not all art music (Classical Music etc) has an introduction. An introduction is usually 4 or 8 bars.

## Binary Form

A piece with two main sections, called Section A and Section B. The musical material from Section A does not appear in Section B. The two sections are different.





## Ternary Form

A piece with three sections, Section A, Section B, then a return to Section A. Sometimes there may be slight changes to Section A when it returns but it is still recognisable.







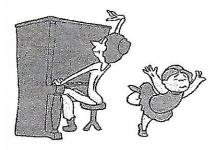
## Coda

In Italian, coda means "tail". It is the ending of a piece. In popular music, this is called an **outro**.

## Rondo Form

A piece with many sections. It starts with a main theme or statement in Section A, followed by a new section, then a repeat of Section A, then a new section, repeat of Section A, and so on.

A B A C A D A etc



## Theme and Variations

The main theme is usually a distinctive melody, which is then changed in the next sections. Theme and Variations is different to Rondo Form because Section A need not return.

## A AI A2 A3 A4 etc

For example, Mozart wrote a famous piece based on the tune we know as "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star". He started with a simple version and then added lots of different versions, some with different rhythms or speeds, or with the theme played lower or higher, or with the theme changed slightly.

## Through composed

The piece does not repeat any previous material. Many examples of this form can be found in Schubert's lieder, where the words of a poem are set to music, and each line is different.

## Strophic

There are several verses, each with different words but the same basic musical accompaniment. Hymns and blues pieces follow strophic form. "Advance Australia Fair" is strophic because the tune is the same for every verse.



# Structure in Popular Music

Nearly every pop song has this structure:

Intro

Verse I

Chorus

Verse 2

Chorus

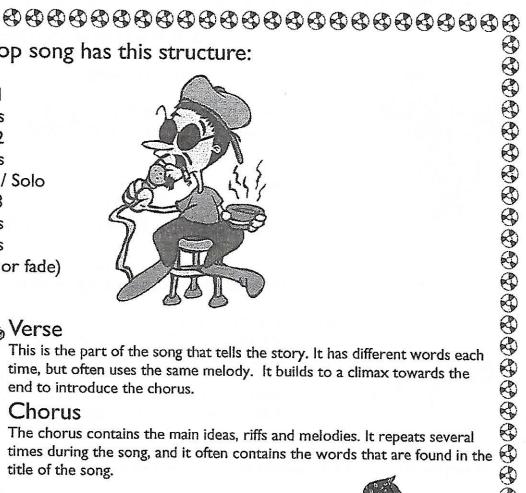
Bridge / Solo

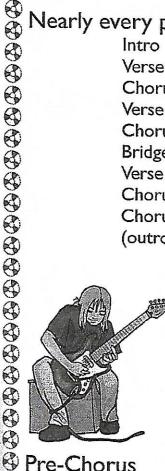
Verse 3

Chorus

Chorus

(outro or fade)





title of the song.

## Pre-Chorus

Some songs have a chorus split into two sections. Even though the Pre-Chorus always appears with the Chorus, it is completely different in melody and harmony to the main part of the chorus.



In melody and harmony to the main part of the chorus.

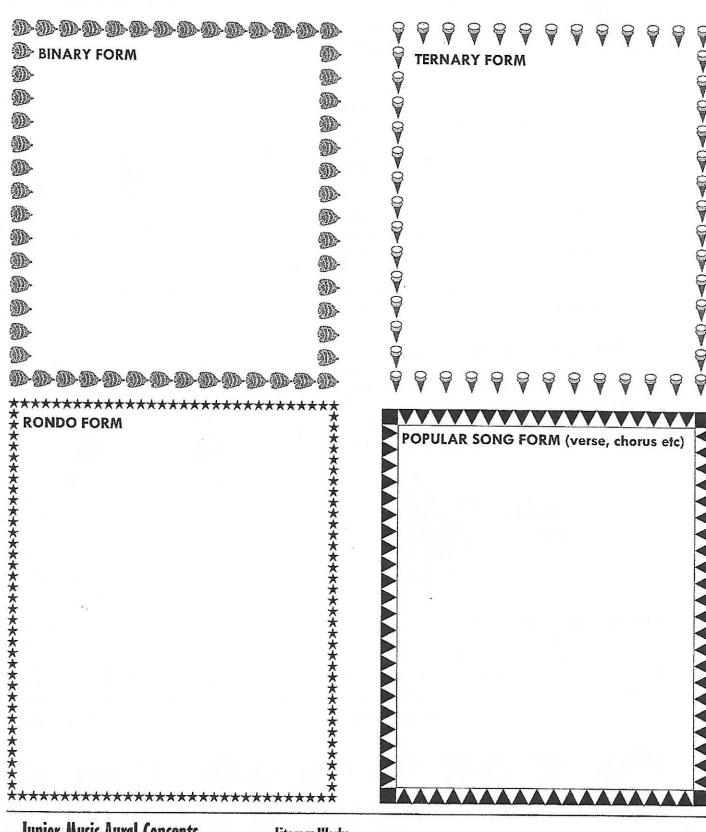
Bridge
A contrasting section, similar to a verse that has new melodic material, new words (if sung) and often new chords.

Solo
If the bridge is not sung, then it is likely to have an instrumental solo.
Sometimes the electric guitar, keyboard or saxophone will take over, playing new melodic material. Often, the solo instrument will improvise.

Outro
Some songs have a coda, or concluding section of 4-8 bars. Many songs simply repeat the chorus several times and fade out.

## Drawing structure

To help you remember and understand words to describe structure, create your own drawings, pictures, or diagrams for each structure. You might like to draw blocks, line diagrams or graphs, and use colours to show the different sections.



How to answer questions about Structure

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	ons and sample answer a a piece you haven't		TURE of a musical	excerpt. When
QUESTIONS	Circle	the correct answ in the space		e notes
I. How many sections are there in the piece?				
2. How many bars are there in each section?	Section: No. of bars:	Section: No. of bars:	Section: No. of bars:	Section: No. of bars:
Count the bars.	V.			
3. Work out the structure of the piece by using letters (A, B, C, etc) and words: intro, verse, chorus, etc.				J
4.What is the form? (Binary, Ternary, Rondo,	binary	ternary	rondo	theme and variations
Theme and Variations, strophic; popular song)	strophic	popular song	12 bar blues	other
Put these answers in been started for you.  The structure of the structure	to full sentences o	on the lines provide		
* *******	****	*****	*****	

# Structure of Rock or Popular Music

Another term for structure is What does it refer to? Types include:
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Form	Story	Bars	Count	Bridge	Rhythm	Tempo	Melody	Key	Beat
Chorus	Solo	Structure	Guitars	Verse	Bass	Vocals	Drum kit	Rock	Outro

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b) Count the number of bars the bridge goes for. 4) Map the structure or form of the song; Listen to "Simple Creed" by Live.