Stage 4 Music Learning-from-home booklet Week 9 of Term 3, 2021

Stage 4 Music – Learning-from-home instructions – Week 9, Term 3.

- 1. Complete each and every literacy sheet.
- 2. Read all of the information.
- 3. Follow all instructions.
- 4. These definitions may help you along the way:

Word	Definition/Meaning
Dynamics	The volume of sound
Expressive techniques	How an instrument is played eg. Strum, pluck, flutter tonguing, etc.
Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Duration	How long a sound lasts
Tone Colour	The quality of the sound eg. Dark, sinister, bright, cheerful, etc
Structure	The sections of the music eg. Verse, chorus, section A, B, C etc. Types include binary, rondo, etc.
chordophone	Any instrument that uses a vibrating string to produce sound.
membranophone	Drums. Any instrument with a skin or membrane.
idiophone	Any other percussion instrument that is not a drum eg. Shaker, bells, etc.
aerophone	Any instrument that uses wind or air to produce sound.
electrophone	Any instrument that needs electricity to produce a sound eg. Theremin, keyboard, etc.
adjective	A describing word eg. Wood, nylon, rich, etc.

4. Write down the definitions of this list of words on the Dictionary Page/s in this booklet:

conjunction	doink	saying verb	slurp	chord	modulation
action verb	falsetto	relating verb	drop	scale	
sensing verb	yodelling	bend	harmony	ostinato	

5. Complete the 2 listening tasks using your knowledge of the concepts we have learnt so far.

Dictionary

Term/Word	Meaning

Dictionary

Term/Word	Meaning

Strings and pitch

Conjunctions can be used to compare things or ideas.

as as compares two things, saying one is the same as the other or has the same qualities as the other as cold as ice as hungry as a lion	than compares two things, using comparing adjectives and saying one has different qualities from the other my sister is older than your sister today is much colder than yesterday
 That violin is old the hills. I can't play well you can. The harp sounded delicate sparkling jewellery. The drawing of the ancient lyre was detailed a photograph. The steel strings under my fingers felt sharp knives. 	 These days, the harp is more popular the lyre. She can play more complicated guitar pieces I can. The concert was even better we hoped. A double bass is much bigger a violin. This instrument is older you!
"than" or "as" on the lines provided 1. A short string gives a higher pitch 2. Imagine two strings long each of 3. If one is stretched tightly, it sounds higher 4. A thick string has a lower pitch 5. A player presses the string firmly 6. Pressing the string creates the same pitch 7. Similarly, a large chordophone instrument so	a long one. ther. the loose string. a thin one. possible. a shorter string. ounds deeper in pitch a small instrument. ator, has a better tone one without it. crophone in projecting the sound.
Label one string "higher" and one string "lower Diagram 1 Diagram 2	r" to indicate the pitch of each string in these diagram Diagram 3 Diagram 4
Diagram 1	

Country music history

VERBS

ACTION verbs express an action in the physical world. eg. danced, ran, jump, eat SENSING verbs describe emotions, thoughts, perceptions. eg. dislikes, thought, hoped, loves. SAYING verbs describe different ways of speaking. eg. said, yells, talked, whispers. RELATING verbs describe what is, what is true, what exists. These verbs link pieces of information in a sentence. eg. be, have, is, are, were, was, seems, mean, becomes.

1. There was a part of the second of the sec	verb is an action, sensing, saying or relating verb. piano on one of the ships in the First Fleet. liked portable instruments, such as the fiddle and mouth osed songs about daily life in Australia. atilda", stated Tony. and 1890s, writers such as Banjo Patterson and Henry a tradition of bush ballads.	
Think up a ve	rb to complete these sentences.	ji ,
I. Radio	in Australia in 1923.	3 98
2. This	an important development, because music could be	
around the countr		1 Dates
4 600 0	3. The gramophone, a wind-up record player,	7- Jan
	popular by the early 1930s.	į.
# # # 1	 4. In the 1930s, American and Australian country music could and on gramophone discs. 	be on radio
	5. The first Australian country music star Tex Morto "Father of Country Music."	n, as the
, 0	6 Tex American songs but importantly Australia	songs too

Underline the verb and circle the subject of each sentence. Add capital letters for all proper nouns and the names of songs. Add commas to separate lists of nouns.

1. The first australian country girl to record solo was shirley thoms.

Circle the verbs in these sentences. Write on the line

- 2. Other famous country singers in the 1930s and 1940s were buddy williams slim dusty reg lindsay and smoky dawson.
 - 3. slim dusty's most famous song was "the pub with no beer", released in 1957.
 - 4. This song became australia's first international number
 - 5. Another very popular song was "I've been everywhere" by geoff mack.
 - 6. This song is still popular and was used on a ty ad for





Australian Music

Vocal effects



Country singers use a variety of vocal effects and techniques to make their performances interesting and colourful. The melodies are usually simple, so there is scope for the performer to use vocal techniques to provide interest and individuality to the song.

They may change the pitch of a note by using one of these: **bend** changing the pitch of a note by sliding around the correct pitch **slurp** starting the pitch lower than it should be and sliding up to the correct pitch

drop sliding down away from the correct pitch **doink** sliding upwards in pitch at the end of a note

You may hear vocal effects such as screaming, laughing, shouting, clicking, gulping, yelping, breathing, whispering.

Falsetto is a method of singing used by males, to obtain notes higher than their normal range. They sing in the upper register of the voice.

Yodelling is a technique used by country singers, who rapidly alternate between low and high notes.

Word painting. Singers may reinforce the words of a song by matching the meaning of the word with the performing technique. For example, if the word is "tremble" the vocalist will shake the sound; on the word "happy" might be sung like a laugh.

You try! Use word painting to compose or improvise a short melody to fit these words:

- I. I trudged slowly back, on the path to the shack.
- 2. The kangaroo jumped and hopped and bounced.

3. I went down, deep down, underground, lower than I'd ever been before,

Listen to a song and circle the correct answer depending on what you hear.

I. Who or what is creating the melody?	singer only (male / female)	singer and guitar	lead singer and other singers	other
2. Draw a picture of the melodic contour.				
3. What vocal techniques are used? Describe how they are used	Word painting? give examples	Changing pitch: bend slurp drop doink	Sounds: breath sigh cry or shout other	Falsetto or yodelling?

The guitar and slide

Label these parts of the guitar:

sound hole

frets

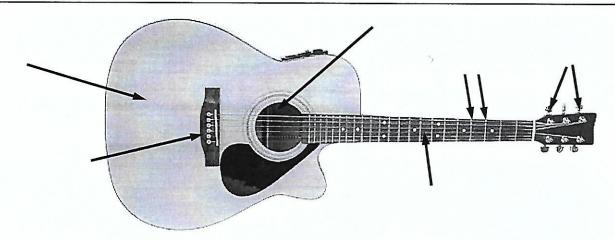
neck

bridge

body

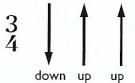
tuning pegs

fingerboard



Circle the adjectives in this passage. (Hint: there are 13)

The guitar is a popular instrument, especially in country music. The body and neck of an acoustic guitar are made of wood. There are six nylon or steel strings. In country music, guitars with steel strings provide a rich, twanging sound. The strings can be plucked, to create a beautiful melody, or strummed, to create rhythmic chords. Fingers on one hand press the strings onto the fingerboard, which shortens the strings, creating a higher pitch.



When a performer strums using this pattern, it is a waltz rhythm which is common in country music.



4 1 1 1

If the performer strums using this pattern, the time signature may be 4/4, 4 beats in a bar.

Circle the verbs and verb groups in this passage. SLIDE

Another sound you can hear in country guitar playing, is the SLIDE. The performer slides a piece of metal or glass along the fret, to change the pitch smoothly, like a glissando. The first slides used were necks of glass bottles, so sometimes slides are called "bottlenecks".



Guitar & bass harmony

Harmony is the aspect of pitch that deals with scales, keys, chords, major, minor etc. Another word for this is tonality. A scale is a series of pitches, based on a main or "home" pitch. The key refers to the "home" pitch and scale of a piece. A chord is when two or more pitches are played at the same time.

Fix the spelling and punctuation in these paragraphs by marking corrections in red.

the gitar is a very importent instramment for harmeny. It can play melodys as well, but it is best known for playing cords. the gutarist strums the instrument's strings and the base playa picks out won note from the chord. Useyally the bass plays the lowerst noat of the chord.

the regyala way of riting music in western tradishen is called Standard Notation. notation means writing, most guitar and bass players use Guitar Tab, which is diffrent from standed notation. their are six lions, one for each string of a guitar. In base tab there are 4 lines, one for eech string. The numbers written on the tab indicate what fret to press. they're is yet anuther way to reed guitar music - from a cord chart. The frets are shown liyk a grid.

More useful harmony words and meanings.

OSTINATO is a repeated pattern of chords.

BLUES SCALE is based on a regular scale, but its 3rd, 5th and 7th notes are flattened.

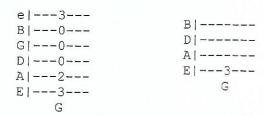
12 BAR BLUES is a chord pattern that is very common in popular music. Usually there is one chord per bar, so there are 12 bars. The format is:

KEY CHANGE is when the home key of the piece changes from one scale to another, for example, from C major to F major. A key change affects a long section of music, such as a verse and chorus. Another word for key change is MODULATION.

Here is G chord written both ways!

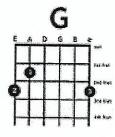


Standard Notation



Bass Tab

Guitar Tab



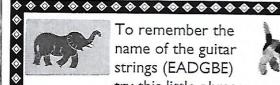
Chord chart



How G chord looks on a real guitar



How G looks on a real bass



To remember the name of the guitar strings (EADGBE)

try this little phrase: <u> E</u>lephants <u>A</u>nd <u>D</u>ogs <u>G</u>row Big Ears !

Chance a conc. It a	an ha any stal-	0. 114.246	ing task	and outing united
		e, performed by any artis		
		ns highly offensive langu me as if we were in the c		appropriate themes. This activity is for school
As you listen to you	ır song, answe	r the following questions	s as best you o	can.
L. Outline the struc	cture (sections	eg. verse, chorus, etc.) o	f the song.	Ÿ
2. What is the time	signature? In o	other words, how many	beats are in e	ach bar?
3. A 'hook' is a repe	eated word or p	phrase in a piece of popu	ular music. Wh	hat is the 'hook' of this song?
. Complete the fol		Describe its tone co descriptive or 'mood Haunting, shrill, dee	d' words eg.	What family of instruments does it belong to? Eg. Strings, woodwind, brass, percussion, etc.
	MODEL STATE OF THE			
			14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	oo (speed of th	e beat) of the song? Cold	our in your an	swer.
. What is the temp	andante		at an easy w	valking pace
. What is the temp	allegro		fast	O PWG
. What is the temp			at a modera	nte pace
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			.p, c.c.	150 150 T
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an	llogro		at an easy w	vaiking pace
all	noderato		at a modern	ata naca
Vi	ivace (propou	inced 'viv-arch-av')	livoly	ate pace
VI	ivace (pronou	inced viv-arch-ay)	lively	