Year 9 Music
Distance Learning
Quiz and Learn Booklet
Summer 2

Name:

Form:
Week 1 - How to write a song

- Learn about the building blocks of a song.
- Find out how songs by Elton John, Amy Winehouse and the Beach Boys are put together.
- Start to write your own song.

Songs

Songs have been written in many different forms over the course of music history.

Often a song can reflect the emotions of the writer or the character it was composed for.

Songs can also be about a particular time and place and have a historical or political context too.

These are a few of the key components of a song:

- **Melody** and **lyrics** which give the song a tune and story.
- **Chords** or accompanying notes that will play underneath.
- **Bass line** to drive the song forward.
- **Drum beat** to add rhythm.

Listen to these examples of lyrics

- Listen to the second verse of Elton John's Your Song. The vocals are supported by chords, piano, a bass line and strings. This was one of his first big hits and has been covered by Ellie Goulding and Lady Gaga.
- Listen to Tears Dry On Their Own by Amy Winehouse. Her lyrics are combined with chord progressions and melodies from Ain’t No Mountain High Enough. Recreating musical ideas from an existing song in this way is called interpolation.
- Listen to Good Vibrations by the Beach Boys. The song has six different sections and features some unusual production for its time. The instruments range from a string quartet to a harp and an electronic instrument called a theremin.

Where do you start?

Here are some questions to get you started writing a song:

- **What’s it about?** - Will it be personal to you or something completely different?
- **What are the lyrics?** - Will you write your own or borrow someone else’s? Where will you find some that you can use?
- **What’s the style?** - What’s the genre? Pop, rap, folk, opera, rock?
- **Who’s the singer?** - If it’s for you, then make sure it’s not too high or too low for you to sing. If it’s for someone else, play to their strengths or have a go at writing with them.
- **Do you need instruments?** - Will you have instruments playing live or a backing track produced on a computer?
Structure

Most songs will have a **chorus**, which is repeated several times with the same lyrics.

In between there are **verses** – there are usually new lyrics in each verse and they have a different melody to the chorus.

Some songs have a **bridge** – a section which is a bit different to the rest. It often appears before the final chorus.

Some songs have an instrumental section or solo. The solo could be the same on each performance or it could be improvised.

The structure of a song might look something like this.

Writing lyrics

Some musicians write lyrics first and use them to create the melody. Others come up with a tune first and then add words later.

If you're going to write your own lyrics keep them simple and think about rhymes and syllables.

Improvising your lyrics over the top of a repeated chord progression can help you start to find a melody you like. If you haven’t got any words yet, just make sounds with your voice instead of words, like ‘oohs’ and ‘aahs’. These are called **vocalisations** and you can later try to make lyrics out of those sounds.

You might want to find a repeated chord progression to play over and over again to get your ideas flowing.

If you are stuck, try using the famous four-chords sequence, on which many popular songs are based.

What makes a song successful?

One thing that makes a song successful is how memorable and catchy it is.

Catchy tunes tend to have short repeated melodies, such as **riffs**.

They can be played in the bass line or by other instruments in a group.
# Keywords

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lyrics</td>
<td>The words used in a song.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genre</td>
<td>A style or type of music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>The overall number of different sections in a song or a piece of music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melody</td>
<td>A sequence of notes that make a tune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instrumental</td>
<td>A section in a song where an instrument or several instruments are featured, usually without singing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outro</td>
<td>The end section of a song, often repeated and fading out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>A section of a song which is a bit different to the rest. It often appears before the final chorus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riff</td>
<td>A short repeated and catchy musical idea. This can be a melody, bass line or a chord progression.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Week 2 - Writing lyrics

- Learn about how lyrics are written for songs.
- Find out more about lyrics by Billie Eilish, The Noisettes and Dave.
- Follow steps to write your own lyrics for a melody.

Watch how Tara and Ben get started with writing lyrics for their song.

There are no rules when it comes to writing lyrics. Some lyrics rhyme and some don’t. Some tell a story, whereas others focus on a single emotion or message.

Some artists compose lyrics by taking inspiration from the world around them. Some will use famous pieces of literature, like poems, to inspire them.

Some people will write lyrics first and then make a melody to fit, whereas others will start with a melody and write words to match the tune.

Depending on the approach, here are two key tips for lyric writing:

- **Focus on one single idea** – try not to over complicate what you are trying to express.
- **Use repetition** – repeated words or phrases will help lyrics stick in the minds of your listeners.

**Listen to these examples of lyrics**

- Listen to You Should See Me in a Crown by Billie Eilish. The lyrics for this song were inspired by Moriarty in the BBC series Sherlock. Eilish has said that her songs are often inspired by ‘bad guy’ characters.
- Listen to Atticus by The Noisettes. Harper Lee’s book To Kill a Mockingbird provided the inspiration and the first line of the song. The title comes from one of the main characters.
- Listen to Black by Dave. His words on race and culture sparked debate when it was played on BBC Radio 1 shows. His album won a Brit award in 2020.

**Where to start**

**Choose a subject**

You can draw on your own personal experience, the experiences of others or something new. Anything that inspires you can be the source of lyrics - it could be a book you have read, or a film you have seen.
Capture your ideas

Inspiration can strike at any moment. Many musicians and writers carry a notebook with them or use a notes app on their phones in order to jot down ideas on the go.

You could also record yourself with a voice memos app, speaking or singing when you get ideas for lyrics.

Types of lyrics

Some lyrics tell a story - either real or imagined. Some focus on a single emotion, such as love or loss. Some lyrics challenge people to think - they might make a political point, or question how people think and behave.

Write a hook

A hook could be a line in a song that gets stuck in people's heads. It might be the title of the song, the first line or a line that is repeated in a chorus. It needs to be repeated in order to be remembered.

A couple of good examples are We Will Rock You by Queen, or Single Ladies (Put a Ring on it) by Beyoncé. Both of these songs contain repeated lyrics that make the song memorable.
Verses and choruses

Most pop songs are made up of verses and choruses.

Each verse will often have the same melody, but different lyrics each time.

The chorus will often have the same melody and words each time it is repeated.

The structure of a song might look something like this.

Have a go

Writing lyrics is a very personal thing, and different approaches work for different people. When starting to write lyrics, try these steps as starting points to inspire your own writing:

- Choose a subject and create a thought-cloud — a mind map of words, memories or images related to that subject. Try to create rhyming lines from the words on your thought-cloud.

- Find a story online or in a newspaper or magazine that interests you. Try to turn the story into a series of lyrics, with four lines for each verse. To keep it simple, remove the unnecessary details and try to capture the most important parts of the story.

Remember that writing lyrics is a skill that you can improve through regular practice. Set yourself some basic targets, like writing four lines a day for a week, to get yourself into the habit of writing.

Keywords

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>melody</td>
<td>A sequence of notes that form the tune in a piece of music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verse</td>
<td>A section of a song that contains the same melody, but different lyrics each time it is repeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chorus</td>
<td>A section of a song that contains the same melody and lyrics each time it is repeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hook</td>
<td>A memorable lyric in a song, usually repeated.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Week 3 – Melody Writing

- Learn about the different types of melodies in music.
- Find out how Ed Sheeran, Lewis Capaldi, Dizzee Rascal and Camila Cabello use melodies in their music.
- Write your own melody by following some simple steps.

A melody is the main tune in any piece of music and can be sung or played by any instrument. Melodies are often catchy and repeated. Very short melodic ideas that are repeated are sometimes called **riffs**.

Film and TV composers write melodies that become the themes for shows or films, for example the *James Bond* theme or the *Match of the Day* theme. Some melodies are known as **leitmotifs** and represent characters or themes within films. All of the superheroes in *The Avengers* films have their own melodies.

Melodies are a sequence of notes. They use different **pitches** and **rhythms**. They usually contain a balance of repetition and variety.

A simple melody will use only notes from the **key** that a piece is in. A key is a set of notes that work well together.

Listen to *I Don't Care* by Ed Sheeran and Justin Bieber. Can you work out the structure of the melody?

Melodies are often broken up into sections called **phrases**. Phrases are like sentences put together to form a verse or chorus. These phrases are repeated and modified.

In the song *I Don’t Care* by Ed Sheeran and Justin Bieber, all the notes of the melody fit into the key.

This melody has the phrase structure AABA.

- Let’s call the melody of the first line (“I’m at a party…”) Phrase A.
- The second line (“Wonderin’ if I…”) uses the same melody as the first line, so is a repeat of Phrase A.
- The third line (“Then you take my hand…”) uses a slightly different melody, so it is a different phrase – Phrase B.
- For the fourth line (“You know I love you…”), the melody is Phrase A again.
Structure of the melody for I Don't Care by Ed Sheeran and Justin Bieber.

This is a very common phrase structure for melodies. Other common structures include AAAB, AABB or ABAB.

Listen to these melodies

- Listen to the melody in Havana by Camila Cabello. The phrase structure is AAAB. In the chorus the same short melody is sung three times and the final line is slightly different. The melody repeats the catchy “oh na na” lyrics.
- Listen to Lewis Capaldi’s Someone You Loved. The first and second melodies are both repeated, which gives us a phrase structure of AABB. The chorus melody uses lots of repetition as well.
- Listen to Dance Wiv Me by Dizzee Rascal. The melody is very short and repeated many times, so it could be considered a riff. However it still has a phrase structure of AABA. Throughout the song, the melody is heard as a bass line, in the vocals and even on an acoustic guitar.

How to write a melody

On any instrument or using your voice, try to create a melody in the key of C major.

C Major Scale

C is the first note, or root note in C major. It is the most important note of the scale.

- Create your own Phrase A, starting and ending on a C. Make it four beats long.
- Next create your own Phrase B, which should be similar, but slightly different. This time, start on a G and end on a C. Again, it should be four beats long.
• Play Phrase A twice, then Phrase B, then Phrase A to finish. Your melody now has the phrase structure AABA. You could try playing or singing the phrases in a different order as you develop your melody.

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>melody</td>
<td>The main tune in any piece of music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riff</td>
<td>A short repeated melody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leitmotif</td>
<td>A melody used to represent a character or a theme, usually found in film music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitch</td>
<td>How high or low a note is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhythm</td>
<td>The pattern of sounds with different lengths in music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>A collection of notes that work well together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root note</td>
<td>The most important note in a chord or key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phrase</td>
<td>A section of a melody.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Week 4 – Bass Lines

- Explore different types of bass lines including walking bass and riffs.
- Listen to examples of bass lines from The 1975, Little Simz and Paolo Nutini.
- Start making your own bass lines.

A bass line has a low pitch and is the lowest part of the music. It creates rhythm, as well as harmony with the chords. This adds to the texture of the music.

Some of the instruments that play bass lines are:

- bass guitar
- double bass
- keyboard

Hip-hop and pop bass lines are often created using music software.

Different bass lines for different styles

Bass lines can sound different depending on the style. Here are some examples:

- Rock bass lines are usually very simple, and relate to the rhythm of the guitar part.
- Many pop songs will use bass riffs. This is a short catchy tune. They fit with the notes in the chord but other notes may be used to make it more memorable.
- Folk music, such as American country music or Irish folk, will often use the root note and fifth of a chord (with a chord of C major, this is C and G).
- In blues and jazz, a walking bass line is often used. These bass lines feature a note on every beat. It uses extra notes to create a smooth line in the bass part. These are called passing notes.

Listen to these examples of bass lines played by different artists

- Listen to this bass line from Give Yourself a Try by The 1975. It is simple but gives the song drive, backing the guitar part with root notes of the chord.
- Listen to this bass riff from Offence by Little Simz. This part of the song features drums, vocals and a bass riff, played on a synthesiser that makes a distorted bass sound.
- Listen to the walking bass line in Pencil Full of Lead by Paolo Nutini. There is a note on every beat.

Following the chords

The notes in a bass line usually match the chords of the song, and they will often use the root note of each chord. For example, these are the notes that make up some basic chords, with the root note in bold:

- C chord – C, E G
- G chord – G, B, D
- Am chord – A, C E
- F chord – F, A, C

**Give it a go**

Find a bass instrument and practise playing the root note along with the chord. Hold the root note for four beats, then move to the next root note when the chord changes.

When you have mastered that, try to create more complex bass lines. Start by playing the notes in the chord, then experiment with different rhythms. If you use notes that aren’t in the chord, use your ear to decide whether or not they fit with the chord above. If it helps, you can copy one of the styles mentioned earlier in the article.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bass line</td>
<td>The lowest line of a piece of music. It is usually played on a bass instrument, like the double bass or bass guitar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chord</td>
<td>A group of notes that sound together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitch</td>
<td>How high or low a note is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhythm</td>
<td>The pattern of the notes in a music piece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harmony</td>
<td>The combination of chords used in a piece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>texture</td>
<td>The layers of musical sound in a piece of music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riff</td>
<td>A short repeated melodic idea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walking bass line</td>
<td>A bass line with one note on every beat, and extra notes that are quite close together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passing notes</td>
<td>Extra notes used in a bass line to make it smooth.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Week 5 – How to Rap

- Find out about rap and its history, including hip-hop, MCs, sound systems and grime.
- Explore rap by artists like C Cane, Stormzy, Kate Tempest and Slowthai.
- Get ideas for making your own rap.

Rap is a popular form of music.

It can fit over many different types of music.

It usually takes the form of couplets, which are pairs of rhymed words.

Hip-hop is the style most associated with rap. There are many different styles popular in different parts of the world, for example grime and drill in the UK and Afro Trap in France.

In the 1970s and 80s, Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five were one of the biggest rap groups.

The history of rap

Rap, as it is known today, began in New York. When Jamaican sound system culture arrived there in the late 1970s, it had a history of MCs toasting - speaking over tracks played by the DJ - to entertain the crowd and keep them engaged. From this, a new style of music emerged, known as hip-hop.

Hip-hop gave the world some of the first popular rappers, along with beats made by DJs scratching and cutting together parts of records.

A whole culture was created around hip-hop, with graffiti art and B-boys dancing to the music.

Rappers combined rhymes with beats to make entertaining music for parties. These lyrics would often brag about being the best MC, and rap battles became a way for two MCs to decide who was the crowd’s favourite.

As rap progressed, rappers moved from simple rhymes to more complex lyrical patterns, including poetic techniques like internal rhyming or assonance. Rakim and Big Daddy Kane were some of the first artists to use this more lyrical style, which paved the way for global superstars like Tupac, Biggie Smalls, Nas and Jay-Z.

Rap broke through into the UK in the 1970s and 80s. The London Posse and the Cookie Crew were two successful early British rap groups.
The Cookie Crew were one of the first big British rap acts in the 1980s.

**Listen to these examples of rap music**

- Listen to Big for Your Boots by Stormzy. This is a Live Lounge version of his popular grime track.
- Listen to Lionmouth Door Knocker by Kate Tempest. She paints a picture of London by describing a housing estate in great detail.
- Listen to Doorman by Slowthai. In the UK, home grown styles like grime combine rap with higher tempos, new rhyme patterns and an energetic delivery.

**Get started in rap**

Choose a theme - it could be about anything, for example where you live, your family, school. Write down lots of words that you associate with your theme, they don't need to rhyme at first.

When you have the words, try to build some rhymes. Rap is often written with couplets that go at the very end of each line. Find some pairs of rhyming words that work well together as you’re writing, and aim to keep the lines all the same length.

Project self-confidence – often rappers will write about being the best at what they do.

Work on performing and writing lyrics that get the crowd excited.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rapping</td>
<td>Reciting words to a beat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCs</td>
<td>Masters of Ceremonies - another term for people who rap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couplet</td>
<td>A pair of rhyming words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internal rhyme / assonance</td>
<td>Matching the sounds of words within lines as well as at the ends of each line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grime</td>
<td>A type of rap from the UK with high energy, electronic sounds, and new flows and rhyme patterns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keyword</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>sound system</td>
<td>Large outdoor speaker systems which originated in Jamaica and were often run by a group of DJs and MCs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-boys</td>
<td>Breakdancers - this originated with people who danced to the DJs playing breaks in hip-hop music. (Breaks are the repeated drum breakdowns from existing tracks.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Week 6 – Fusion Music

- Find out what fusion music is and listen to artists Fela Kuti, Four Tet and Nubya Garcia.
- Explore famous examples of fusion genres such as afrobeat and jazz fusion.
- Start making your own fusion music.

Fusion music describes what happens when musical styles are combined together to make something new.

Fusion music usually combines two different styles.

Successful fusion music is often controversial as it tries to combine the traditional and the new, mixing things up.

When two styles of music are fused in this way, it can create a new scene of musicians, new record labels and events where musicians can meet up and exchange ideas.

Examples of fusion music

A fusion can be created between any two styles of music. In the video above, producer Max Wheeler describes working with grime artist Eyez to make a fusion between grime and opera. In the past, fusions such as afrobeat and jazz fusion have been breakthrough moments in music history.

Afrobeat

It started with Nigerian musician Fela Kuti, who grew up on styles of African music like highlife and songs and rhythms from Fante and Yoruba culture.

Kuti combined his music with the funk and jazz sounds he heard when he travelled to America as well as strong political messages encouraged by civil rights leaders like Malcolm X and the Black Panthers.

This new style - Afrobeat - didn’t sound like either the traditional African sounds that came before it or a copy of the sounds from the US. It was a powerful fusion that created something totally new.

Jazz fusion

This style was created when jazz was blended with rock music styles in the 1960s. Musicians started to play with rock and roll instruments like electric guitars and use rock rhythms.

One breakthrough moment was when the famous jazz trumpeter Miles Davis plugged his trumpet into effects pedals like a rock guitarist.

Many jazz traditionalists were not happy about his new sound and thought that he had ‘betrayed’ jazz.
Trumpet player Miles Davis (left) playing with saxophonist John Coltrane (right).

**Listen to fusion music by Fela Kuti, Four Tet and Nubya Garcia**

- Listen to No Agreement by Fela Kuti. He pioneered Afrobeat by fusing highlife with US funk. Can you hear the electric guitars, jazz keys and African rhythms in this clip?
- Listen to Morning Side by Four Tet. This is a fusion of western club music and traditional Indian music. Four Tet has produced a range of experimental electronic and fusion tracks.
- Listen to Hold by Nubya Garcia. There are elements of soul and even a hip-hop style groove in this jazz fusion track.

**Make your own fusion**

- On your own or with friends, think about what styles of music you all know and enjoy. How can they be fused?
- What kinds of music do you play between you? If there’s a rapper and a ukulele in the group, you could try combining them in a piece of music. Look for the most unusual combinations of sounds and play them together.
- Experiment and try mixing the traditional with the new - like how Four Tet combines traditional Indian music with club beats. What unusual combinations can you draw on from the types of music you already know?
- Try taking the drum beat from one style and the melody or chords from another. Do they work together? Does it create a new sound?

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>highlife</td>
<td>A style from Ghana featuring horns and guitars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afrobeat</td>
<td>The style created by Fela Kuti, fusing highlife with African rhythms. Don't confuse this with ‘Afrobeats’, a contemporary style with more electronic sounds and often rap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jazz fusion</td>
<td>A style combining rock and jazz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weekly Quizzes to test your knowledge:

Year 9 - Week 1 - How to write a song

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z3dqhyc/articles/zrx3vk7

1. What does genre mean?
   - Beats in a bar
   - Style of music
   - Type of instrument
   - Type of singing

2. What is an intro?
   - A type of beat
   - A type of chord
   - The end of a song
   - The start of a song

3. What is a bridge?
   - The part where the drums stop playing
   - The contrasting middle section of a song
   - A louder part of a song
   - A quieter part of a song
4. What is a riff?
- Part of a guitar
- A type of singing
- A short repeated, catchy musical idea
- The number of chords in the song

5. What is structure?
- The overall number of different sections in a song
- The overall number of beats in a bar
- The overall numbers of chords in a song
- The overall style of the song

6. What is the difference between verse 1 and verse 2 generally?
- Verse 2 has new lyrics and a melody
- Verse 2 has the same lyrics but a different melody
- Verse 2 has a different melody and different lyrics
- Verse 2 has the same melody but different lyrics

7. What are vocalisations?
- Mixed up lyrics
- Lyrics but no melody
- Vocal sounds instead of words
- Mixed up sounds
8. What is the hook of a song?
- The ending
- The beginning
- The chord sequence
- The part you remember and sing along with

9. What is the part of the song that keeps coming back unchanged?
- Verse
- Bridge
- Chorus
- Drum part

10. What does outro mean?
- Change the chords
- Singer sings loudly
- Ending of the song
- Change chords now
1. What is repetition?
   - A new section of the song
   - A contrasting section of a song
   - Words or phrases that occur more than once
   - Chord changes

2. What is the song by The Noisettes called?
   - Attack
   - A Tock
   - A Tick
   - Atticus

3. What book by Harper Lee inspired that song - To kill a mocking.....?
   - Cat
   - Dog
   - Fox
   - Bird
4. What do a lot of musicians carry around with them to capture ideas?

- Raincoat
- Umbrella
- Notebook
- Board rubber

5. What is the main feature of the hook?

- It get stuck in your head
- It gets stuck on the beat
- It gets stuck in the verse
- It gets stuck in the chorus

6. What are the features of a chorus?

- Same lyrics but different melody
- Same melody but different lyrics
- Different melody and lyrics
- Same melody and lyrics

7. What is the length of the average song?

- 6 minutes
- 3 minutes
- 5 Minutes
- 1 minute
8. What is a ballad?
   - A love song
   - A rock song
   - A heavy metal song
   - A classical song

9. How many beats in a bar do most songs have in them?
   - 3
   - 6
   - 8
   - 4

10. What does bpm mean for a song?
    - Beats per measure
    - Beats per minute
    - Beats per moment
    - Beats, parts, melody
1. What is a key?
- A set of beats in a song
- A set of melodies in a song
- A set of notes that work well together
- A set of chords in a song

2. What is a leitmotif?
- A bass-line that repeats
- A chord sequence that repeats
- A melody that represents the character in a film
- A beat that works well for the film

3. Spell the correct version of the word:
- Rhthem
- Rhythem
- Rhythm
- Rhythme

4. 'I don't care' is a song by:
- Ed Sheeran and Beyonce
- Ed Sheeran and Justin Bieber
- Ed Sheeran and Lewis Capaldi
- Ed Sheeran only
5. What is a phrase?
   ◯ A section of the chord sequence
   ◯ A section of the bass line
   ◯ A section of the chords and bass together
   ◯ A section of the melody

6. What is the 3rd note of the C major Scale?
   ◯ E
   ◯ F
   ◯ G
   ◯ D

7. What is the most important note of the C Major Scale?
   ◯ C
   ◯ F
   ◯ D
   ◯ G

8. What is a root note?
   ◯ The first note in a chord or key
   ◯ The last note in a chord or key
   ◯ The least important note in a chord or key
   ◯ The most important note in a chord or key

9. What is pitch?
   ◯ How low a note is
   ◯ How long a note is
   ◯ How short a note is
   ◯ How high or low a note is
10. What is a beat?

- A basic unit of time
- The metre
- The pulse
- All 3 of the above

**Year 9 - Week 4 - Bass Lines**

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z3dqhyc/articles/zdbk92p

1. What instrument plays the bass line in Rock n Roll?

- Bass Guitar
- Double Bass
- Piano
- Keyboard

2. What instrument plays the bass in a modern pop song?

- Bass Guitar
- Double Bass
- Keyboard
- Ukulele

3. What is a bass line with one note on every beat

- Steady
- Walking
- Running
- Uneven
4. What is a short repeated melodic idea
   - Riff
   - Ripp
   - Ritt
   - Rif

5. What is a passing note?
   - Next door note to improve it
   - Short note for variation
   - Long note for variation
   - Extra notes to make it smooth

6. What is texture?
   - Bass line beats
   - Chords
   - Melodic part
   - Layers of musical sound

7. How many chords are most pop songs based on?
   - 3
   - 4
   - 6
   - 8
8. What 3 notes make up a triad?

- 1,3 and 4
- 1, 2 and 4
- 1, 3 and 5
- 1,2 and 5

9. What is traditional music called from a country?

- Pop
- Rock
- Folk
- Progressive

10. How many notes are there in a major scale?

- 2
- 4
- 6
- 8
Year 9 - Week 5 - How to rap

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z3dqhyc/articles/zvtjwty

1. What is a couplet?
   - Pairs of sounds
   - Pairs of chords
   - Pairs of beats
   - Pairs of rhymed words

2. What country does Afro Trap come from?
   - Germany
   - Austria
   - France
   - UK

3. What country do Grime and Drill come from?
   - USA
   - UK
   - India
   - Canada
4. Where did rap start?
- Chicago
- New York
- London
- Washington DC

5. How many people take part in a rap battle usually?
- 4
- 2
- 3
- 5

6. What is assonance?
- Voice techniques
- Poetic techniques
- Chord techniques
- Mixing Techniques

7. Which band was one of the first big British Rap acts in the 1980's
- The Biscuit Crew
- The McVities Crew
- The Cookie Crew
- The Cool Crew
8. What does MC mean?
   - Mix of Coolness
   - Master of Coolness
   - Mix of Ceremonies
   - Master of Ceremonies

9. What type of rap is high energy with electronic sounds and new flows and rhyme patterns?
   - Ska
   - Grime
   - Drill
   - Gangsta

10. What are the large outdoor speakers called that originated in Jamaica and often run by a group of DJs?
    - Special System
    - Sound System
    - Sound Stage
    - Special System
1. What is fusion music?
   - When music is changed as it is performed
   - When music is combined together
   - When chords are combined with sounds
   - When melodies change with the beat

2. Where does the Afrobeat musician Fela Kuti come from?
   - UK
   - South Africa
   - USA
   - Nigeria

3. What style of music did Fela Kuti combine with his music?
   - Rock and Pop
   - Metal and Grunge
   - Funk and Jazz
   - Jazz and Pop
4. Jazz Fusion combines Jazz and ...?
  - Pop
  - Metal
  - Trance
  - Rock

5. The famous musician Miles Davis plays which instrument?
  - Violin
  - Bass Guitar
  - Trumpet
  - Banjo

6. What two styles of music did Nubya Garcia combine in his music?
  - Soul and Pop
  - Pop and Meta;
  - Hip Hop and Soul
  - Pop and Hip Hop

7. What style of music features horns and guitars and is from Ghana?
  - Trance
  - Lowlife
  - Highlife
  - Hip Hop
8. How many beats in a bar does Fusion Music have?
   - 2
   - 4
   - 6
   - 8

9. What decade of Rock Music was Jazz Fusion created from?
   - 1950s
   - 1960s
   - 1970s
   - 1980s

10. How can you change the sound of a guitar?
    - Strum it
    - Pluck it
    - Add effects pedals to it
    - All of the 3 above