

Chords in C Major *

THE COMPOSER

A COMPOSER IS SOMEONE WHO CREATES ORIGINAL MUSIC, CRAFTING MELODIES, HARMONIES, AND RHYTHMS TO CONVEY EMOTION OR TELL A STORY. THEY MAY WRITE FOR VARIOUS MEDIUMS, SUCH AS ORCHESTRAS, FILMS, VIDEO GAMES, OR SONGS, USING THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF MUSICAL THEORY AND INSTRUMENTATION. COMPOSERS OFTEN WORK INDEPENDENTLY OR COLLABORATE WITH PERFORMERS TO BRING THEIR MUSICAL IDEAS TO LIFE.

THE 4 CHORD SEQUENCE

THE 4-CHORD SEQUENCE IS A SIMPLE PATTERN OF FOUR CHORDS THAT REPEAT IN A SONG. IT'S VERY COMMON IN POP MUSIC AND GIVES THE SONG ITS STRUCTURE. A POPULAR EXAMPLE IS THE CHORDS C, G, AM, AND F, WHICH SOUND GOOD TOGETHER AND ARE EASY TO PLAY. MANY FAMOUS SONGS USE THIS SEQUENCE BECAUSE IT CREATES A PLEASING AND FAMILIAR SOUND. YOU CAN EVEN WRITE YOUR OWN SONGS BY EXPERIMENTING WITH THESE FOUR CHORDS!

C Major
C E G

G Major
G B D

D Minor
D F A

A Minor
A C E

E Minor
E G B

B Diminished
B D F

F Major
F A C

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KEYWORDS

BROKEN CHORD NOTES OF A CHORD THAT ARE PLAYED SEPARATELY	CHORD 3 OR MORE NOTES PLAYED AT THE SAME TIME
CHORD PROGRESSION A SEQUENCE OF CHORDS	COMPOSER A PERSON WHO MAKES MUSIC
COMPOSITION TO CREATE A NEW PIECE OF MUSIC	INSTRUMENTATION INSTRUMENTS USED
MAJOR HAPPY SOUNDING	MINOR SAD SOUNDING
ROOT NOTE THE FIRST NOTE OF A CHORD	TRIAD 3 NOTES STACKED ON TOP OF EACH OTHER

CHORDS AND CHORD PROGRESSIONS

CHORDS ARE GROUPS OF NOTES PLAYED TOGETHER, LIKE A TEAM OF SOUNDS. THEY CAN BE MAJOR (HAPPY), MINOR (SAD), OR MORE COMPLEX LIKE DIMINISHED OR AUGMENTED. A CHORD PROGRESSION IS A SEQUENCE OF CHORDS, LIKE A STORY IN MUSIC. COMMON PROGRESSIONS INCLUDE THE I-IV-V-I IN MANY POP SONGS.

BAND LAB SHORTCUTS

- SPACEBAR: PLAY/PAUSE
- CTRL + Z (CMD + Z ON MAC): UNDO
- CTRL + SHIFT + Z (CMD + SHIFT + Z): REDO
- CTRL + S (CMD + S): SAVE
- CTRL + C (CMD + C): COPY
- CTRL + V (CMD + V): PASTE
- CTRL + X (CMD + X): CUT
- CTRL + D: DUPLICATE
- DELETE: REMOVE A TRACK OR REGION
- ARROW KEYS: MOVE THROUGH TRACKS AND REGIONS
- CTRL + T (CMD + T): ADD A NEW TRACK
- SHIFT + DRAG: SNAP TO GRID

RHYTHM

RHYTHM IS THE PATTERN OF BEATS IN MUSIC. NOTE VALUES SHOW HOW LONG TO HOLD A NOTE: A SEMIBREVE LASTS FOUR BEATS, A MINIM TWO, A CROTCHET ONE, AND SO ON. TOGETHER, THEY MAKE MUSIC FLOW!

DEGREES OF THE SCALE

THE DEGREES OF THE SCALE ARE THE STEPS IN A MUSICAL SCALE, NUMBERED 1 TO 7. EACH STEP HAS A SPECIAL JOB. FOR EXAMPLE, THE 1ST STEP (TONIC) IS THE "HOME" NOTE, AND THE 5TH STEP (DOMINANT) CREATES TENSION. THESE STEPS HELP BUILD MELODIES AND HARMONIES IN MUSIC!

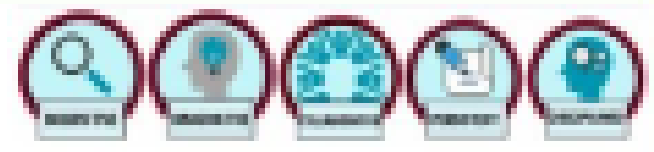
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

CREATE A COVER OF FADED USING A DAW

Tech Project	1	2	3	4
Virtual Band	I can record live MIDI keyboard notes into a DAW	I can use the piano roll to add/remove and make pitch/time adjustments to notes	My song contains at least 3 tracks which contain accurately pitched MIDI notes that I have inputted myself. Most notes are in time	My song contains all 5 tracks which contain accurately pitched MIDI notes that I have inputted myself. Most notes are in time

HOW TO WRITE A FOUR CHORD SONG

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=NZATD95LSTI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NZATD95LSTI)

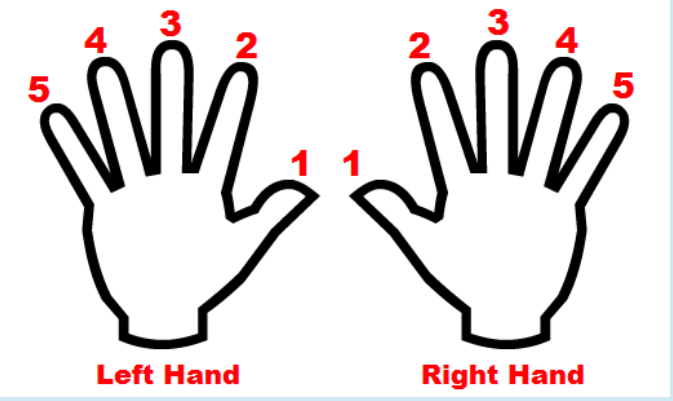


PIANO SKILLS

IN THIS TOPIC YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO PLAY SOMEONE YOU LOVED - LEWIS CAPALDI ON THE PIANO. YOU WILL COMBINED PRACTICAL PIANO PLAYING SKILLS WITH NOTE IDENTIFICATION ON THE STAVE AND PIANO IN ORDER TO ALLOW YOU TO ACHIEVE THIS.

STAVE NOTATION

STAVE NOTATION IS HOW WE WRITE MUSIC SO IT CAN BE READ AND PLAYED. A STAVE HAS FIVE HORIZONTAL LINES AND FOUR SPACES, AND EACH REPRESENTS A DIFFERENT PITCH. NOTES ARE PLACED ON THE LINES OR SPACES TO SHOW HOW HIGH OR LOW THEY SOUND. THE TREBLE CLEF IS USED FOR HIGHER NOTES, LIKE THOSE PLAYED ON A VIOLIN OR SUNG BY A SOPRANO, WHILE THE BASS CLEF IS FOR LOWER NOTES, LIKE THOSE ON A BASS GUITAR OR TUBA. NOTES HAVE DIFFERENT SHAPES TO SHOW THEIR DURATION, LIKE CROTCHETS (1 BEAT) OR MINIMS (2 BEATS). IT'S LIKE A MUSICAL MAP!



Notes on the lines

G B D F A

Notes in the spaces

A C E G

Notes on the lines

E G B D F

Notes in the spaces

F A C E

KEYWORDS

- BASS CLEF**
THE LOWER LEFT HAND CLEF
- KEYBOARD**
AN ELECTRIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WITH BLACK AND WHITE KEYS.
- MINIM**
A NOTE WORTH 2 BEATS
- OCTAVE**
THE DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO MUSICAL NOTES THAT ARE 8 NOTES APART
- PIANO**
AN ACOUSTIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WITH BLACK AND WHITE KEYS.
- SCORE**
A TERM FOR MUSICAL NOTATION
- SEMIBREVE**
A NOTE WORTH 4 BEATS
- STAVE**
THE LINES AND SPACES INDICATING PITCH
- TIME SIGNATURE**
SHOWS US HOW MANY BEATS ARE IN A BAR
- TREBLE CLEF**
THE HIGHER RIGHT HAND CLEF

C Major

G Major

A Minor

F Major

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PIANO AND KEYBOARD

A PIANO AND A KEYBOARD LOOK SIMILAR, BUT THEY'RE DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS. A PIANO IS ACOUSTIC, MEANING IT MAKES SOUND NATURALLY WHEN HAMMERS HIT STRINGS INSIDE. IT HAS 88 KEYS AND WEIGHTED KEYS, WHICH MEANS THEY FEEL HEAVIER TO PRESS, GIVING MORE CONTROL OVER HOW SOFT OR LOUD YOU PLAY.

A KEYBOARD IS ELECTRONIC AND MAKES SOUND USING SPEAKERS. IT OFTEN HAS FEWER KEYS (61 OR 76) AND DOESN'T ALWAYS HAVE WEIGHTED KEYS, MAKING IT EASIER TO PRESS. KEYBOARDS CAN PLAY LOTS OF DIFFERENT SOUNDS, LIKE DRUMS OR VIOLINS, AND ARE SMALLER AND EASIER TO CARRY THAN A PIANO.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA