

# 80s - Synth Pop

## Texture

- Homophonic
- Vocal and Accompaniment

## Harmony

- 4 Chord Structure
- Riff Based

## Instrumentation



## Context

- Sub-genre of **New Wave** made for the mainstream
- UK music scene - London **Nightclubs**
- Musicians adapted new electronic innovations for mainstream pop - **Synthesisers!**
- 1980s - Dancing, Money and **Materialistic**

## Rhythm

- Syncopation
- Simple 4/4 drum machine patterns
- Repetitive

## Melody

- Melody in vocals
- Synthesiser Riffs
- Conjunct
- Catchy

## Structure

- Verse/Chorus

## Technology

- First time synthesisers, drum machines and sequencers are used in mainstream

## Lyrics

Optimism

Love

Escapism

## Iconic Practitioners



Duran Duran



Wham!



Eurythmics



# World Music - African Drumming

## Texture

- Polyrhythms
- Polyphonic
- Canon
- Contrasting thick/  
thin textures

## Harmony

- No pitched notes
- 3 tones - Bass,  
Tone, Slap

## Instrumentation



## Context

- Drum circles used across West Africa as a form of **community** music
- Performed at **celebrations** -  
Weddings, Parties, Important Events
- Passed down through **oral tradition** -  
not written down!

## Rhythm

- Syncopation
- Ostinato
- Polyrhythms

## Melody

- Rhythmic patterns -  
no pitch
- Call and Response
- Imitation
- Group chants

## Structure

- Master drummer
- Ostinato

## Technology

- No use of technology

## Lyrics

Chants in native language



# 90s - Britpop

## Texture

- Homophonic
- Vocal and Accompaniment

## Harmony

- 4 chord structure
- Root note bass lines

## Instrumentation



## Context

- Came into mainstream in the mid-1990s
- Authentic British Rock Music - regional identity and accents important
- Music of and for the working class
- Battle of Britpop: Blur vs Oasis

## Rhythm

- 4/4 time signature
- Mid tempos
- Simple drum patterns

## Melody

- Melody in vocals - regional accents
- Simple, repetitive & catchy
- Guitar Solos
- Conjunct

## Structure

- Verse/Chorus

## Technology

- Use of distortion in electric guitar
- Little use of production - authentic and working class

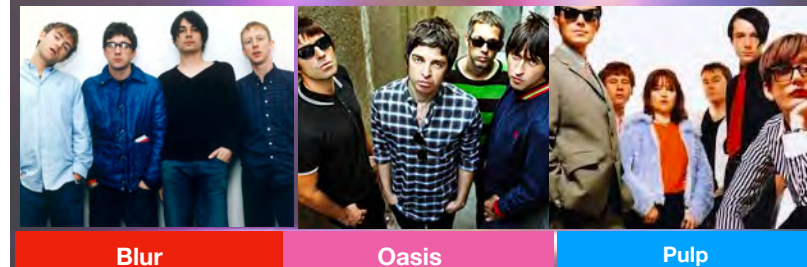
## Lyrics

Youth

Class

Britain

## Iconic Practitioners



Blur

Oasis

Pulp



# 1960's - British Invasion

## Texture

- Homophonic
- Vocal and Accompaniment

## Harmony

- Simple repetitive harmonic structure
- 4 Chord or 12 bar blues

## Instrumentation



## Rhythm

- 4/4 Rock Drum Patterns
- Simple rhythms
- Mid/Fast tempo

## Melody

- Catchy Hooks
- Simple
- Conjunct

## Structure

- Verse/Chorus

## Context

- Mid 1960's
- British bands and Artists take on America.
- Significant to the rise of the 'Counter Culture' movement.
- Mods and Rockers
- Inspired by Blues and Rock'n'Roll from the USA

## Technology

- Twangy/Ringing Guitars
- Little use of technology due to era.

## Lyrics

Love

Stories

Youth

## Iconic Practitioners



The Beatles



The Who



Dusty Springfield



# House

Musical Element	Description	Example Song
Melody	<p><b>Repetition:</b> House features short, looped melodic motifs that build over time. These are typically simple but catchy to maintain a danceable groove.</p> <p><b>Vocal Melodies:</b> When present, vocal melodies often involve soulful or gospel-inspired lines, with repeated hooks or chopped phrases to fit the rhythmic structure.</p> <p><b>Synth Leads:</b> Bright, punchy synth lines or stabs frequently act as melodic components, often arpeggiated or modulated over the beat.</p>	<p><i>"Music Sounds Better with You"</i> - <b>Stardust</b></p>
Harmony	<p><b>Chords:</b> House music incorporates lush, jazzy, or soulful chords, often using extended harmonies like 7ths, 9ths, or 11ths.</p> <p><b>Static Harmony:</b> Many tracks rely on a single harmonic loop or progression, repeated throughout, which creates a hypnotic effect.</p> <p><b>Modal Influences:</b> Minor modes or modal shifts are common, providing emotional depth while maintaining energy.</p>	<p><i>"Deep Burnt"</i> - <b>Pepe Bradock</b></p>
Tonality	<p><b>Key Choices:</b> Tracks often revolve around major or minor keys, with minor keys being more prevalent for creating moodier vibes.</p> <p><b>Pitch Effects:</b> Tonality is sometimes altered dynamically with pitch-bending or filter sweeps, adding variety.</p> <p><b>Sampled Tonality:</b> Samples from other genres (e.g., disco, funk, or soul) bring tonal elements that may shift the harmonic content mid-track.</p>	<p><i>"Grey Area"</i> - <b>CamelPhat &amp; ARTBAT</b></p>
Rhythm	<p><b>Four-on-the-Floor:</b> The defining rhythmic feature is the consistent <b>four-on-the-floor</b> kick drum pattern, with a steady bass drum hit on every beat.</p> <p><b>Hi-Hats:</b> Open hi-h drive and energy to the groove.</p> <p><b>Claps and Snares:</b> Syncopated claps and snares are layered on the 2nd and 4th beats for rhythmic punctuation.</p> <p><b>Swing and Groove:</b> Many house tracks incorporate rhythmic swing, giving the percussion a humanized and syncopated feel.</p> <p><b>Build-Ups:</b> Crescendos or filtered drum patterns lead to drops, heightening energy for the dancefloor.</p>	<p><i>"Jack Your Body"</i> - Steve "Silk" <b>Hurley</b></p>
Structure	<p><b>Extended Form:</b> Tracks typically range from 5 to 10 minutes, designed for mixing in DJ sets.</p> <p><b>Intro/Outro:</b> Long intros and outros allow DJs to blend tracks seamlessly, often with sparse instrumentation and percussive loops.</p> <p><b>Breakdowns:</b> Sections with reduced instrumentation (e.g., no kick drum) create tension before the beat drops back in.</p> <p><b>Build and Release:</b> The structure relies on gradual layering of elements to build energy, leading to climaxes and breakdowns.</p>	<p><i>"Right Here, Right Now"</i> - <b>Fatboy Slim</b></p>
Instrumentation	<p><b>Drum Machines:</b> TR-808, TR-909, or digital samples are foundational for creating the signature house drum sounds.</p> <p><b>Synths:</b> Analog or virtual synthesizers like the Roland TB-303, Juno-106, or modern soft synths generate basslines, pads, and leads.</p> <p><b>Bass:</b> A prominent, groovy bassline drives the energy, often simple and repetitive for hypnotic effect.</p> <p><b>Vocal Samples:</b> Chopped, pitched, or looped vocal lines are common, often taken from disco, soul, or R&amp;B tracks.</p> <p><b>Effects:</b> Sound effects like risers, white noise, and vocal chops add texture and energy transitions.</p>	<p><i>"Strings of Life"</i> - <b>Rhythim Is Rhythim</b></p>
Texture	<p><b>Layering:</b> House music builds texture progressively, layering elements like drums, bass, and synths one by one to create depth and complexity.</p> <p><b>Dynamic Texture:</b> Tracks alternate, especially during breakdowns and drops.</p> <p><b>Minimalism:</b> Some subgenres like minimal or tech house keep textures sparse, relying on subtle rhythmic and tonal changes.</p>	<p><i>"Inspector Norse"</i> - <b>Todd Terje</b></p>
Timbre	<p><b>Warm and Analog:</b> Many house tracks feature warm, rounded timbres, due to analog synths &amp; vintage drum machines.</p> <p><b>Bright and Crisp:</b> High-frequency sounds like hi-hats and claps are crisp and sharp to cut through the mix.</p> <p><b>Filtered Sounds:</b> Sweeping filter effects (low-pass, high-pass) dynamically alter timbres, often creating tension or a sense of motion</p>	<p><i>"Acid Tracks"</i> by <b>Phuture</b></p>
Production	<p><b>Loop-Based Production:</b> Tracks are often built using loops for drums, basslines, and melodies, ensuring consistency in rhythm and groove.</p> <p><b>EQ and Compression:</b> Heavy use of sidechain compression creates the "pumping" effect, where instruments duck in volume under the kick drum.</p> <p><b>Automation:</b> Filter sweeps, volume fades, and panning automation are common for building dynamic interest.</p> <p><b>Sampling:</b> Samples from older genres like disco and funk are frequently manipulated to add nostalgia and groove.</p> <p><b>Reverb and Delay:</b> These effects are used subtly to add spatial depth or prominently during breakdowns for dramatic effects.</p> <p><b>Mastering:</b> Tracks are mastered with a focus on clarity, punch, and loudness, optimized for club systems.</p>	<p><i>"One More Time"</i> by <b>Daft Punk</b></p>

# Indie

Musical Element	Description	Example Song
Melody	<p><b>Catchy but Often Laid-Back:</b> Indie melodies can be both memorable and accessible but are often more relaxed or nonchalant compared to mainstream pop. The melodies are sometimes simple but are crafted to evoke emotional depth.</p> <p><b>Sparseness:</b> Melodies can be minimalistic or sparse, allowing room for atmosphere or other musical elements.</p> <p><b>Vocal Stylizations:</b> Vocals are often delivered in an intimate, unpolished way, sometimes with quirky phrasing or unique vocal techniques.</p>	<p><i>"Take Me Out"</i> by <b>Franz Ferdinand</b></p>
Harmony	<p><b>Experimentation with Chord Progressions:</b> Many indie artists experiment with unusual chord progressions and tonal shifts, especially in alternative or indie rock genres.</p> <p><b>Avoidance of Overly Harmonized Layers:</b> Rather than using lush harmonies, indie music often favors more space between chords, allowing the music to breathe.</p>	<p><i>"We Are Young"</i> by <b>fun.</b></p>
Tonality	<p><b>Major and Minor Keys:</b> Indie music fluctuates between major keys (for uplifting, introspective moments) and minor keys (for more melancholic, introspective tones).</p> <p><b>Modal Tonality:</b> Indie music, especially in folk or experimental sub-genres, may use modal scales (like Dorian or Mixolydian) to add color or a slightly offbeat character to the tonality.</p> <p><b>Atonal or Ambiguous:</b> Some indie subgenres (like post-punk or experimental indie) may use ambiguous or atonal tonality, creating a sense of dissonance or discomfort.</p>	<p><i>"The Less I Know The Better"</i> by <b>Tame Impala</b></p>
Rhythm	<p><b>Varied Tempos:</b> Indie music doesn't always follow the standard pop beat; it embraces slower tempos in some cases (indie folk, indie rock ballads) and upbeat tempos in others (indie pop, indie dance).</p> <p><b>Syncopation and Polyrhythms:</b> Syncopated rhythms (offbeat accents) and subtle polyrhythms are common in indie genres, contributing to a laid-back or groovy feel.</p> <p><b>Loosely Structured:</b> Rhythms can be loose, with some tracks featuring live-sounding drums or irregular time signatures that feel free-flowing.</p>	<p><i>"Dog Days Are Over"</i> by <b>Florence + The Machine</b></p>
Structure	<p><b>Non-Traditional Song Forms:</b> While indie music sometimes uses the traditional verse-chorus form, it often experiments with unconventional structures, avoiding predictable pop formulas.</p> <p><b>Longer, Evolving Tracks:</b> In genres like indie folk or indie rock, songs may evolve more gradually over time, building emotionally or dynamically before reaching a climax.</p>	<p><i>"Pumped Up Kicks"</i> by <b>Foster The People</b></p>
Instrumentation	<p><b>Diverse and DIY Influences:</b> Indie music embraces a wide range of instruments, from guitars (electric and acoustic) to synthesizers, drum machines, and unconventional instruments (e.g., banjos, xylophones, or toy pianos).</p> <p><b>Layered and Textural:</b> Indie songs may have multiple layers of instrumentation, but the arrangement is often sparse, giving room for individual sounds to stand out.</p> <p><b>Live Instruments and Sampling:</b> While many indie artists embrace live performances, there is also a growing trend of digital sampling, using both vintage analog sounds and digital effects.</p>	<p><i>"Rebellion (Lies)"</i> by <b>Arcade Fire</b></p>
Texture	<p><b>Sparse to Lush:</b> Indie music often features both minimal and dense textures. Some songs may start with a simple acoustic guitar and vocals, while others build up layers of electric guitar, drums, and synths to create a fuller sound.</p> <p><b>Ambient and Atmospheric:</b> Indie music frequently includes an ambient texture, especially in electronic-infused genres like indie-electronica, where soundscapes are often blurred between musical elements and environmental noise.</p> <p><b>Dynamic Variations:</b> Textural changes are often used to shift the emotional tone of a song, from sparse, introspective sections to fuller, more intense moments.</p>	<p><i>"Something Good Can Work"</i> by <b>Two Door Cinema Club</b></p>
Timbre	<p><b>Warm and Raw:</b> Indie music often avoids the highly polished production of mainstream music, favoring a warmer, raw sound. Vocals may be more intimate, and instrumentation might sound slightly imperfect or unrefined.</p> <p>of both electronic (synthesizers, drum machines) and organic (guitar, bass, acoustic instruments) timbres, creating a balance between modern and classic.</p> <p><b>Lo-Fi Aesthetic:</b> Some indie subgenres embrace a lo-fi (low fidelity) sound, with fuzz, distortion, and tape hiss, contributing to a nostalgic or DIY vibe.</p>	<p><i>"The Less I Know the Better"</i> by <b>Tame Impala</b></p>
Production	<p><b>DIY or Indie Production Styles:</b> Many indie musicians produce their music themselves or with small, independent labels, resulting in a more intimate and less polished sound.</p> <p><b>Use of Effects and Filters:</b> Indie music frequently employs reverb, delay, chorus, and distortion to create atmospheric effects and textures.</p> <p><b>Experimental Sound Design:</b> Indie music often embraces unconventional production techniques, from creative use of studio space to manipulating sounds in post-production, creating a more experimental or avant-garde sound.</p> <p><b>Emphasis on Authenticity:</b> The production often focuses on authenticity and emotional impact rather than commercial appeal. This might result in less "perfect" performances or mixes, enhancing the genuine, human feel of the music.</p>	<p><i>"Young Folks"</i> by <b>Peter Dinklage Bjorn and John</b></p>

# Soul

Musical Element	Description	Example Song
Melody	<p><b>Vocal-Centric:</b> Melodies in soul music are highly expressive and emotionally charged, often featuring melismas, slides, and ornamentation. They showcase the vocalist's range, power, and emotive ability.</p> <p><b>Call-and-Response:</b> Melodies often incorporate call-and-response patterns, reflecting gospel influences.</p> <p><b>Memorable Hooks:</b> Soul music emphasizes catchy, memorable vocal hooks that stick with the listener.</p>	"A Change Is Gonna Come" - <b>Sam Cooke</b>
Harmony	<p><b>Complex Chords:</b> Soul frequently uses extended and altered chords, including 7ths, 9ths, and 13ths, rooted in jazz and gospel traditions.</p> <p><b>Rich Modulations:</b> Songs may feature key changes or modulations to enhance emotional impact.</p> <p><b>Layered Vocal Harmonies:</b> Background vocalists often add lush harmonic textures, supporting the lead melody.</p>	"Let's Stay Together" - <b>Al Green</b>
Tonality	<p><b>Major and Minor Keys:</b> Soul music balances the emotional, often transitioning between them to reflect different moods.</p> <p><b>Bluesy Inflections:</b> Blue notes (flattened 3rds, 5ths, and 7ths) add a soulful, expressive quality.</p> <p><b>Modal Shifts:</b> Borrowing from gospel and jazz, soul occasionally uses modal shifts for heightened emotional expression.</p>	"Ain't No Mountain High Enough" - <b>Marvin Gaye &amp; Tammi Terrell</b>
Rhythm	<p><b>Syncopation:</b> Rhythms in soul music are often syncopated, emphasizing off-beats and adding groove and drive to the song.</p> <p><b>Backbeat:</b> A strong emphasis on the 2nd and 4th beats (backbeat) is a hallmark of the genre, often played on snare drums.</p> <p><b>Groovy Basslines:</b> Basslines provide rhythmic propulsion, often interlocking with the drums to create a tight groove.</p>	"Respect" - <b>Aretha Franklin</b>
Structure	<p><b>Verse-Chorus Form:</b> Most soul songs follow a verse-chorus form, with a bridge or instrumental break for variety.</p> <p><b>Dynamic Builds:</b> The intensity of performances often builds progressively, culminating in climactic final choruses or vocal ad-libs.</p> <p><b>Repetition for Emphasis:</b> Key phrases or sections may repeat, reflecting the emotional weight and gospel roots.</p>	"What's Going On" - <b>Marvin Gaye</b>
Instrumentation	<p><b>Vocals:</b> The lead vocal is the centerpiece, often supported by dynamic background harmonies.</p> <p><b>Rhythm Section:</b> Drums, bass guitar, and rhythm guitar form the backbone, creating groove and momentum.</p> <p><b>Horns:</b> Brass sections (trumpets, saxophones, trombones) add punch and energy, often accenting key moments. or more orchestrated tracks.</p> <p><b>Keyboards:</b> Instruments like electric pianos (Rhodes, Wurlitzer) and organs (Hammond B3) add warmth and richness.</p>	"Soul Man" - <b>Sam &amp; Dave</b>
Texture	<p><b>Dense Layers:</b> Soul music layers instruments and vocals to create a rich, full sound.</p> <p><b>Dynamic Contrast:</b> Sparse verses allow the vocals to shine, while fuller textures in choruses provide emotional payoff.</p> <p><b>Interplay:</b> Instruments and vocals often engage in conversational interplay, creating dynamic textures.</p>	"Sitting on the Dock of the Bay" - <b>Otis Redding</b>
Timbre	<p><b>Warm and Gritty:</b> Soul music is known for its warm, gritty timbre, particularly in vocal performances, where singers often push their voices to the edge of emotional expression.</p> <p><b>Bright and Brassy:</b> Horns contribute a bright, celebratory timbre, while strings and keyboards add smoothness.</p> <p><b>Raw Emotion:</b> The rawness in delivery—whether through raspy vocals or dynamically played instruments—enhances the emotional depth.</p>	"Try a Little Tenderness" - <b>Otis Redding</b>
Production	<p><b>Live Feel:</b> Early soul recordings emphasize a "live" sound, with minimal overdubbing to retain the energy of live performance.</p> <p><b>Analog Warmth:</b> Recordings are often warm and slightly saturated due to analog tape machines.</p> <p><b>Reverb and Echo:</b> Subtle use of reverb enhances the space, especially on vocals and horns.</p> <p><b>Balanced Mix:</b> Instruments are mixed to give prominence to vocals while maintaining a cohesive ensemble sound.</p>	"I Heard It Through the Grapevine" - <b>Gladys Knight &amp; the Pips</b>

# Horror Film Music

Musical Element	Description	Example Song
Melody	<p><b>Atonal and Fragmented:</b> Melodies in horror music are often disjointed or atonal, rejecting traditional harmony and melody to create discomfort.</p> <p><b>Repetition and Ostinato:</b> Repeated motifs (ostinatos) build tension, with slight variations to maintain unpredictability.</p> <p><b>Chromaticism:</b> The use of chromatic (half-step) movement adds a sense of instability and suspense.</p>	<p>"<i>Tubular Bells</i>" (The Exorcist) by <b>Mike Oldfield</b></p>
Harmony	<p><b>Dissonance:</b> Clashing intervals (e.g., tritones, minor 2nds, and major 7ths) are common, creating a sense of unease and tension.</p> <p><b>Nontraditional Progressions:</b> Harmonic movement may feel unresolved or unnatural, avoiding the comfort of standard resolutions.</p> <p><b>Cluster Chords:</b> Groups of adjacent notes are played simultaneously to produce a harsh, dense sound.</p>	<p>"<i>The Shining Main Title</i>" by <b>Wendy Carlos</b></p>
Tonality	<p><b>Atonality:</b> Many horror scores abandon traditional tonality altogether, opting for freeform or experimental approaches.</p> <p><b>Minor Keys:</b> When tonal, horror music often relies on minor scales or modes like Phrygian or Locrian, which sound darker or more unstable.</p> <p><b>Tonal Ambiguity:</b> Shifting between major and minor keys or tonal centers creates unease.</p>	<p>"<i>Halloween Theme</i>" by <b>John Carpenter</b></p>
Rhythm	<p><b>Unpredictable Pacing:</b> Irregular rhythms, abrupt tempo changes, and syncopation create a sense of instability.</p> <p><b>Pulsing Ostinatos:</b> Persistent, driving rhythms can mimic a heartbeat, building suspense.</p> <p><b>Sudden Silence or Jumps:</b> Silence or sudden rhythmic shifts heighten shock value.</p>	<p>"<i>Psycho Shower Scene</i>" by <b>Bernard Herrmann</b></p>
Structure	<p><b>Nonlinear Progressions:</b> Unlike traditional music, horror film scores often lack predictable verse-chorus structures, mirroring the chaotic nature of fear.</p> <p><b>Build-and-Release:</b> Sections of rising tension, often achieved through crescendos or accelerations, lead to abrupt climaxes.</p> <p><b>Abrupt Endings:</b> Tracks may stop suddenly, leaving listeners unsettled.</p>	<p>"<i>Alien Main Title</i>" by <b>Jerry Goldsmith</b></p>
Instrumentation	<p><b>Orchestral:</b> Strings, brass, and woodwinds are often used, with unconventional playing techniques (e.g., tremolo, glissando, sul ponticello).</p> <p><b>Percussion:</b> Unusual percussion sounds, including metallic clangs, gongs, or bass drums, emphasize unease.</p> <p><b>Electronic instruments:</b> used for unnatural, otherworldly sounds.</p> <p><b>Extended Techniques:</b> Instrumentalists may scrape strings, blow into brass without notes, or strike the body of their instruments to create unsettling textures.</p>	<p>"<i>Jaws Theme</i>" by <b>John Williams</b></p>
Texture	<p><b>Sparse to Dense:</b> Alternates between sparse textures (single notes or instruments) and overwhelming clusters to shock the listener.</p> <p><b>Layering:</b> Gradual layering of instruments and sounds increases intensity.</p> <p><b>Polyphony:</b> Multiple independent lines can create chaos and confusion.</p>	<p>"<i>The Thing</i>" by <b>Ennio Morricone</b></p>
Timbre	<p><b>Harsh and Piercing:</b> High-pitched string screeches, brass stabs, or electronic whines create discomfort.</p> <p><b>Low and Guttural:</b> Deep, resonant sounds from double basses, low brass, or synthesized drones evoke primal fear.</p> <p><b>Unnatural Sounds:</b> Manipulated recordings (e.g., distorted voices, reversed audio) make the listener uneasy.</p>	<p>"<i>Suspiria</i>" by <b>Goblin</b></p>
Production	<p><b>Dynamic Contrast:</b> Horror music exploits sudden shifts from quiet to loud, amplifying jump scares.</p> <p><b>Reverb and Echo:</b> Creates a sense of space and distance, emphasizing isolation or vastness.</p> <p><b>Distortion and Effects:</b> Electronic processing (e.g., pitch-shifting, granular synthesis) creates unnatural textures.</p> <p><b>Layering Foley with Music:</b> Ambient sounds (e.g., creaks, heartbeats) are blended with musical elements.</p>	<p>"<i>Insidious Theme</i>" by <b>Joseph Bishara</b></p>

# 1. Clocks - Coldplay

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://youtu.be/d020hcWA_Wg?feature=shared">https://youtu.be/d020hcWA_Wg?feature=shared</a>
Melody	<b>Main Vocal Melody:</b> Simple yet powerful, but it builds in intensity and emotional depth as the song progresses. Chris Martin's voice carries the melody with a sense of urgency and longing, which complements the song's lyrical themes of time and existential reflection. It revolves around a repetitive piano riff from the introduction that serves as the main hook of the song.
Harmony	<b>Chord Progressions:</b> Built around a simple progression (I-V-ii), which contributes to the hypnotic feel of the track. The combination of major and minor chords helps to create a sense of tension and release - they help create an emotional impact, especially as the song moves from the verses to the more soaring, anthemic choruses. <b>Vocal Harmonies:</b> Layered backing vocals are used effectively especially in the 2nd verse, chorus and bridge.
Tonality	<b>Key:</b> Eb major - bright, open sound. The repetitive riff and the introspective lyrics provide a contrast to this brightness, adding a layer of melancholy and urgency. <b>Modal Influences:</b> Intro arpeggio is based on Mixolydian mode in E flat. <b>Modulations:</b> During the bridge the key modulates to D flat major.
Rhythm	<b>Tempo:</b> 131 BPM <b>Percussive Groove:</b> Driving, steady rhythm that enhances the sense of momentum. The piano riff is syncopated (off beat), and the drums and bass keep a consistent pulse throughout, giving the song a sense of forward motion. The rhythm creates an underlying tension, which is released during the more expansive choruses. <b>Time Signature:</b> 4/4
Structure	<b>Verse-chorus structure:</b> Intro, Verse 1, Chorus, Verse 2, Chorus, Bridge, Instrumental, Final Chorus, Outro Recurring piano riff anchors the song & gives it a cyclical feel. Instrumental break in the middle, allows the song to build back into the final chorus, adding to its emotional arc.
Instrumentation	Piano, drums, bass guitar, electric guitar, vocals, backing vocals. <b>Melody:</b> Piano & vocals <b>Rhythm section:</b> The drums provide a driving rhythm, while the bass adds depth and groove. The electric guitar enters in the background, filling out the texture and adding to the song's overall dynamic range. <b>Electronic sounds:</b> Subtle use of synthesizers that enhance the atmospheric quality of the track.
Texture	<b>Dynamic Layers:</b> The song employs fairly thin layers during the verses but builds, especially as it progresses to the chorus and bridge. The song begins with just the piano, but as the verse and chorus unfold, more layers are added: drums, bass, guitar, and synthesizers. The texture builds in complexity, with the layers interacting to create a rich, full sound that feels expansive and creates a balance between clarity and fullness. <b>Vocal Prominence:</b> Chris Martin's voice remains the focal point, with instrumental layers designed to support him and the piano riff. <b>Texture:</b> Dominated by a homophonic texture throughout the song except intro and beginning of instrumental where it is monophonic.
Timbre	<b>Vocals:</b> Martin's voice has a warm, emotive quality that adds vulnerability, while the use of subtle effects on the vocals (such as reverb) adds to the atmospheric feel. <b>Instruments:</b> Bright, clean sound of the piano, the punchy and somewhat dry drums, and Chris Martin's distinctive voice. The piano's sharp attack and resonance are a key feature of the timbre, as is the ethereal quality of the synth pads that appear throughout the song. <b>Contrast:</b> The verses feel more stripped down compared to the dense chorus, enhancing the emotional impact.
Production	The song uses a mix of organic (acoustic piano, drums, and bass) and electronic sounds (synths and processed effects). <b>Mixing effects:</b> The piano is upfront in the mix, but it's often treated with reverb and delay, giving it a spacious, ethereal feel. The rhythm section is tight and punchy, and the overall mix balances the individual elements well, creating a sense of space and clarity while still maintaining a dense, layered sound. The production emphasizes the song's thematic focus on time, with the recurring piano riff acting almost like a ticking clock.

## 2. Last Time - Becky Hill

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://youtu.be/FX-ZYNIC8fg?feature=shared">https://youtu.be/FX-ZYNIC8fg?feature=shared</a>
Melody	<b>Main Vocal Melody:</b> The melody is catchy and emotionally charged, mainly revolving around Becky Hill's vocal lines. Her vocal delivery is powerful and soaring, emphasizing the emotional intensity of the lyrics. The melody often moves between higher and lower registers, creating a sense of dynamic contrast.
Harmony	<b>Chord Progressions:</b> Common pop chord progression (VI-I-III-IV) - used to create a sense of longing and anticipation. <b>Vocal Harmonies:</b> Layered background vocals in the chorus that add depth and texture - elevates the melody like. Usually a 3rd or 5th above the original. Some call & response between main & backing vocals in the chorus, emphasises certain phrases for emotional tension. Doubling of vocals is used to add more power & intensity.
Tonality	<b>Key:</b> G minor - The use of a minor key helps underline the sense of longing and emotional struggle present in the lyrics. <b>Modulation/Key Changes (if any):</b> Though the song stays predominantly in the minor key, there are subtle shifts in harmony and chord progressions, especially in the pre-chorus and chorus. These changes create a sense of emotional lift, providing contrast between the darker verses and more intense, cathartic choruses. This kind of harmonic shift can create the impression of moving toward resolution, even if the lyrical content is still filled with unresolved emotional tension. <b>Chorus Focus:</b> In the choruses, there's often a lifting of the tonality or a shift in emphasis, perhaps via chord progressions that move toward a more open or brighter feel. This change creates a sense of release and emotional peak, even though the overall tonality remains rooted in a minor key.
Rhythm	<b>Percussive Groove:</b> Upbeat & danceable, with a strong four-on-the-floor dance beat making it a track that works well in club or dance settings - keeps the energy consistent. <b>Time signature:</b> 4/4 <b>Tempo:</b> 124 BPM - moderate to fast, with a syncopated feel in the verses.
Structure	Conventional pop structure of <b>verse-chorus-verse-chorus-bridge-chorus</b> , allowing for dynamic build-ups and emotional release. The Verses serve as an introduction to the emotional depth of the song and choruses hit with more intensity.
Instrumentation	Synthesizer, bass, drums, vocals, keyboard & electronic effects. <b>Synthesizers:</b> To create atmospheric, electronic sound - used for both melodic elements and to provide background textures throughout the song. The synths give the track its modern pop feel, especially with wide pads in the background and driving lead lines. <b>Drums and Percussion:</b> Largely electronic, with programmed beats and a steady, danceable rhythm. You can hear punchy kick drums, crisp snares, and hi-hats, which add to the song's rhythmic push, especially in the chorus and build-up sections. <b>Bass:</b> A deep, electronic bass line anchors the track and adds weight to the rhythm section - provides a solid foundation that gives the song its groove. <b>Vocals:</b> Becky Hill's powerful lead vocals are the centerpiece of the track, with some harmonies and layered backing vocals providing extra texture. <b>Electronic Elements:</b> There are various electronic flourishes, such as risers and sweeps, to build tension and anticipation, especially before the choruses or post-chorus. <b>Keys:</b> A subtle keyboard sound is used in certain sections, especially during the verses. This adds an organic touch & helps accentuate the emotional delivery of the lyrics.
Texture	<b>Dynamic Layers:</b> The verses are more sparse, allowing for the emotional delivery of the lyrics, while the choruses are more layered, with background vocals and instrumental swells adding depth and fullness. There's a noticeable increase in density in the bridge and final chorus, enhancing the climax of the song. <b>Texture:</b> Primarily homophonic, with the focus on Becky Hill's lead vocals and a supportive instrumental backdrop.
Timbre	<b>Vocals:</b> Becky Hill's voice has a distinctive, raw quality with a lot of power, which complements the emotive nature of the song. <b>Instruments:</b> The timbre of the synths provides a clean, polished sound that contrasts with her more organic and gritty vocal texture. <b>Contrast:</b> The overall timbre creates a balance between human emotion and the digital, polished elements of modern pop music.
Production	<b>Mixing:</b> Heavy emphasis on electronic sounds and well-crafted mixing using reverb on vocals gives them a sense of space, while the layering of synths and drums creates a full and energetic sound. The production also incorporates dynamic shifts—like the subtle build-ups before the choruses—which help accentuate the emotional highs and lows of the song. <b>Mastering:</b> The final track is mastered to maintain high energy, suitable for radio and dancefloor environments. The vocal processing includes reverb and subtle delays, which help them sit nicely within the lush, atmospheric production. The track also uses various electronic effects like reverb, delay, and filters to shape the sound and add depth. These effects are particularly present in transitions between sections or during build-ups, helping to create space and texture in the music.

### 3. Million Years Ago - Adele

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Db9ciJPlaEU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Db9ciJPlaEU</a>
Melody	The <b>melody</b> in "Million Years Ago" is slow, expressive, and emotionally rich. It moves in a way that emphasizes Adele's powerful vocal phrasing, with lots of room for her voice to take center stage. The melody often rises and falls gently, with Adele using her natural range to bring out the sadness and longing in the lyrics. The phrasing is somewhat conversational, giving it a very personal and intimate feel.
Harmony	The <b>harmony</b> in this track is quite simple and traditional, which allows the focus to remain on Adele's vocals and the lyrics. The chord progressions are based on basic triads, and the harmonic movement is relatively steady, with subtle shifts that reflect the emotional changes in the lyrics. The simplicity of the harmony complements the reflective and nostalgic tone of the song, keeping it from feeling overly complex or busy.
Tonality	The song is in the key of <b>F major</b> , which has a warm, reflective quality that fits well with the theme of looking back on the past with longing and regret. While F major is typically a bright key, the slower tempo and the arrangement bring out its more introspective qualities. The tonality gives a sense of stability but also an underlying sadness, supporting the emotional weight of the lyrics.
Rhythm	The rhythm is <b>slow</b> and <b>gentle</b> , matching the ballad's reflective mood. The use of a <b>4/4 time signature</b> is standard, but the rhythm feels free-flowing due to the slower tempo. There are subtle changes in pacing throughout the track, with Adele sometimes stretching out her phrasing or holding notes longer to emphasize the emotional depth of her delivery. The rhythm section is 5. <b>Structure:</b>
Structure	The <b>structure</b> of "Million Years Ago" is fairly straightforward, following a <b>verse-chorus-verse</b> form with a bridge. The verses introduce the reflective, emotional narrative, while the chorus acts as an emotional release. The song doesn't have any major surprises in terms of structure, which keeps the focus on the lyrical content and vocal performance. The bridge adds a brief moment of tension, increasing the song's emotional impact before the final return to the chorus.
Instrumentation	The <b>instrumentation</b> in "Million Years Ago" is quite minimal, which creates a very intimate atmosphere. The song primarily features: <b>Piano:</b> The piano provides the harmonic foundation throughout the song. It's played simply and gently, allowing the melody and vocals to be the focus. <b>Strings:</b> Subtle string arrangements (possibly a quartet or similar) are used to add emotional depth and richness, especially in the latter part of the song. <b>Light Percussion:</b> There is a soft snare drum and brushed cymbals, but the percussion is used very sparingly to maintain the song's gentle, introspective vibe. <b>Bass:</b> A soft, low bass line anchors the track without dominating it, giving it just enough weight.
Texture	The <b>texture</b> of the song is primarily <b>homophonic</b> , with Adele's voice accompanied by the piano and light strings. The instrumental arrangement is sparse, which creates a sense of space and intimacy. The minimal texture allows Adele's voice to stand out and conveys the vulnerability and emotional weight of the lyrics. In certain sections, the texture becomes <b>slightly more layered</b> as strings are added or the dynamics swell, adding more emotional depth, but it never becomes overwhelming.
Timbre	<b>Adele's vocal timbre</b> is the central feature of this song. Her voice is rich, full, and soulful, with a lot of warmth and resonance. The timbre of her voice conveys a sense of weariness, longing, and reflection. She uses dynamic variation and subtle vocal techniques like <b>vibrato</b> and <b>controlled falsetto</b> to express the song's emotional complexity. The piano and strings also have a soft, rounded timbre, contributing to the overall intimacy of the track. There's a lot of warmth in the sound, but it's never too lush or overdone, maintaining the simplicity and emotional clarity of the song.
Production	Restrained, allowing the emotional weight of the song to shine through without distractions. The mixing is clean, with Adele's vocals front and center. There's a natural, organic feel to the recording, giving it a live or raw quality, as though Adele is singing in an intimate, personal setting. The use of reverb and subtle delays adds depth to the vocals and instrumental elements, giving the song a sense of space. The production is polished but not overly processed, which helps retain the vulnerability and authenticity of the performance. The gradual building of the string section toward the end of the song, as well as the careful dynamics, creates a sense of catharsis and emotional release, drawing the listener in and pulling them through the song's narrative journey.

# 4. One Last Time - Ariana Grande

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3RfeSrrbxPI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3RfeSrrbxPI</a>
Melody	<p><b>Main Vocal Melody:</b> The melody is highly memorable and lyrical, characterized by Ariana Grande's emotive delivery and smooth vocal runs. It incorporates small, stepwise intervals and focuses on repeated motifs, making it easy to follow and catchy.</p> <p><b>Pre-Chorus:</b> Features a slight build-up in melodic intensity, moving higher in pitch, creating anticipation for the chorus.</p> <p><b>Chorus:</b> Uses a wider melodic range, emphasizing emotional peaks and resolutions.</p>
Harmony	<p><b>Chord Progressions:</b> The harmony relies on common pop (I-V-vi-IV or variations of these), creating a sense of familiarity and emotional resonance.</p> <p><b>Vocal Harmonies:</b> Layered backing vocals are used effectively to complement Ariana's lead vocals, especially in the chorus and the bridge, adding richness.</p>
Tonality	<p><b>Key:</b> The song is in the key of A flat major, providing a bright and uplifting tonal center.</p> <p><b>Modulations:</b> No significant key changes occur, which keeps the song cohesive and grounded.</p>
Rhythm	<p><b>Percussive Groove:</b> The rhythm has a syncopated yet steady pulse, characteristic of electronic dance music (EDM) influences.</p> <p><b>Vocal Phrasing:</b> Ariana's vocal delivery is rhythmically fluid, contrasting with the consistent beat, creating dynamic interplay.</p> <p><b>Time signature:</b> It has high energy and is very danceable with a time signature of 4/4.</p> <p><b>Tempo:</b> Moderately fast at around 125 BPM, aligning with the EDM/pop dance style, maintaining energy throughout the song.</p>
Structure	<p>Intro, Verse 1, Pre-Chorus, Chorus, Verse 2, Pre-Chorus, Chorus, Bridge, Final Chorus, Outro</p> <p>The repetition of the pre-chorus and chorus reinforces the hook, ensuring the song's catchiness.</p>
Instrumentation	<p><b>Electronic Elements:</b> Synth pads, arpeggiated synths, and electronic drum kits dominate the instrumentation.</p> <p><b>Percussion:</b> The beat features kick, snare, and hi-hats in a typical EDM-pop arrangement.</p> <p><b>Bass:</b> A deep, pulsating electronic bassline supports the harmony and rhythm.</p> <p><b>Other Elements:</b> Atmospheric effects, like reverb-laden claps and subtle risers, are used to build transitions.</p>
Texture	<p><b>Dynamic Layers:</b> The song employs a thin texture during verses (light synths and vocals) and builds to a dense, multi-layered texture in the chorus (vocal stacks, full synths, percussion).</p> <p><b>Vocal Prominence:</b> Ariana's voice remains the focal point, with instrumental layers designed to support her rather than overshadow her.</p> <p><b>Texture:</b> Dominated by a homophonic texture throughout the song</p>
Timbre	<p><b>Vocals:</b> Warm, breathy, and highly polished with light use of pitch correction and effects like reverb and delay to create an ethereal quality.</p> <p><b>Instruments:</b> A clean and bright sound palette dominated by synthesized textures.</p> <p><b>Contrast:</b> The verses feel slightly stripped down compared to the dense chorus, enhancing the emotional impact.</p>
Production	<p><b>Mixing:</b> The mix is clean, with a clear separation of frequencies. Vocals are front and center, with wide stereo imagings and percussion.</p> <p><b>Effects:</b> Reverb and delay are used to add spaciousness to the track. Sidechain compression on the synths creates the characteristic "pumping" effect common in EDM.</p> <p><b>Mastering:</b> The final track is mastered to maintain high energy and brightness, suitable for radio and dancefloor environments.</p>

## 5. *One Last Time* - from the musical 'Hamilton' by Lin-Manuel Miranda

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CPgDZBADR3Y">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CPgDZBADR3Y</a>
Melody	The melody of "One Last Time" alternates between conversational recitative-like sections and soaring, emotional phrases. George Washington's vocal lines (often sung in a more rhythmic, speech-like manner) contrast with the singing of Hamilton and, later, the gospel-inspired soloist. The chorus's melody, particularly on the line "One last time," is powerful and uplifting, emphasizing emotional resolution and finality.
Harmony	The harmonies are relatively simple but effective, rooted in diatonic chords with occasional chromatic passing tones for dramatic emphasis. The interplay between Hamilton and Washington's voices creates harmonic tension and release, especially as their dialogue becomes more emotional. The gospel-influenced harmonies in the climax evoke a spiritual and solemn tone.
Tonality	The song is in a major key, giving it a hopeful and uplifting feel despite its bittersweet subject matter. Tonal shifts are used sparingly but effectively, highlighting moments of emotional weight or introspection.
Rhythm	Rhythm plays a significant role, with syncopated vocal delivery characteristic of hip-hop influences in the verses. The rhythmic groove is steady, driving the song forward, but it becomes more expansive and sustained during the gospel-inspired sections. The rhythmic interplay between the orchestra and the vocals keeps the song dynamic.
Structure	The structure follows a typical Broadway storytelling format: <b>Introduction:</b> Washington sets the stage. <b>Development:</b> Dialogue between Hamilton and Washington builds tension and emotion. <b>Climax:</b> The gospel soloist joins, representing Washington's farewell. <b>Resolution:</b> The music resolves with an emotional and reflective tone. This structure mirrors the emotional arc of the narrative.
Instrumentation	The instrumentation blends traditional Broadway orchestration (strings, piano) with contemporary elements like a steady drumbeat and synthesizers. Strings add warmth and poignancy, while brass highlights moments of triumph and intensity. The use of gospel-style organ and choir enhances the spiritual atmosphere.
Texture	The texture is initially sparse, focusing on the dialogue between Washington and Hamilton. As the song progresses, more layers are added, culminating in a rich, full sound during the gospel section. The layering of vocal parts, particularly the choir, creates a powerful and immersive effect.
Timbre	The timbre of Washington's voice is authoritative and grounded, contrasting with Hamilton's more urgent and emotional tone. The gospel soloist brings a bright, soulful timbre, symbolizing reverence and closure. The strings and organ provide a warm, resonant backdrop.
Production	The production emphasizes clarity, ensuring the lyrics and storytelling are at the forefront. Subtle reverb and dynamic control on the vocals highlight the emotional weight of the piece. The mix elements, reflecting <i>Hamilton's</i> overall aesthetic of blending old and new.

## 6. *Summertime* - Ella Fitzgerald

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VZRgiuAXRAs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VZRgiuAXRAs</a>
Melody	<p><b>Vocal Line:</b> The melody is the centerpiece of the song, slow and expressive, drawing heavily from the blues and jazz traditions. It employs long, sustained notes and glides (portamento), which give it a languid, dreamy quality.</p> <p><b>Phrasing:</b> The phrasing is fluid and natural, almost conversational, reflecting the lullaby-like lyrics.</p> <p><b>Melodic Range:</b> The melody primarily stays within a modest range but uses subtle variations and embellishments, showcasing Ella's control and improvisational ability.</p>
Harmony	<p><b>Chord Progressions:</b> Based on a minor-key jazz standard progression, often in A minor. The harmony features ii-V-I progressions, with rich, extended chords (e.g., minor 7ths, 9ths, and 13ths).</p> <p><b>Orchestral Harmonies:</b> The strings and brass instruments provide lush, supportive harmonies that enhance the vocal line's emotional depth.</p> <p><b>Subtle Dissonances:</b> Added tensions resolve smoothly, contributing to the song's sophisticated jazz feel.</p>
Tonality	<p><b>Key:</b> The song is typically performed in a minor key, often A minor or C minor, contributing to its haunting and melancholic tone.</p> <p><b>Modal Influences:</b> The melody and harmony include modal inflections, particularly the Dorian and Aeolian modes, which add a bluesy and jazzy character.</p>
Rhythm	<p><b>Tempo:</b> Slow, around 74–80 BPM, reinforcing the lullaby quality of the song.</p> <p><b>Swing Feel:</b> The rhythm has a light swing characteristic of jazz, creating a gentle, flowing groove.</p> <p><b>Orchestral Rhythms:</b> The instrumentation supports the rhythm subtly, with brushed drums and plucked bass providing a gentle pulse</p> <p><b>Time signature</b> - A slow 4/4 time signature</p>
Structure	<p><b>Form:</b> The song follows an AABA structure, a standard in jazz.</p> <p><b>A Sections:</b> Introduce and repeat the main theme, focusing on the evocative melody.</p> <p><b>B Section (Bridge):</b> Provides contrast, often moving from the tonic before resolving back.</p> <p><b>Outro:</b> Often a repetition or variation of the main theme, gradually fading or resolving softly.</p>
Instrumentation	<p><b>Vocals:</b> Ella's voice is the focal point, with impeccable clarity and emotional depth.</p> <p><b>Orchestration:</b> Includes strings, woodwinds, brass, and a rhythm section (bass, piano, and drums).</p> <p><b>Bass:</b> A walking bassline underpins the harmony, maintaining the swing feel.</p> <p><b>Drums:</b> Played with brushes, offering a soft and understated rhythmic foundation.</p> <p><b>Piano:</b> Provides harmonic support and occasional embellishments.</p>
Texture	<p><b>Homophonic texture:</b> with Ella's voice as the lead melody supported by the orchestra.</p> <p><b>Layering:</b> The orchestral arrangement builds subtly, starting sparsely and adding layers as the song progresses, creating dynamic interest.</p> <p><b>Balance:</b> The texture is carefully balanced, ensuring the vocals remain prominent while the instrumentation enhances rather than competes.</p>
Timbre	<p><b>Vocals:</b> Warm, rich, and smooth, with a slight vibrato adding expressiveness. Ella's tone conveys both strength and tenderness.</p> <p><b>Strings:</b> Lush and flowing, enhancing the dreamy quality of the song.</p> <p><b>Brass:</b> Soft and muted, adding depth and warmth without overpowering.</p> <p><b>Overall:</b> The timbre is warm and velvety, perfectly suited to the relaxed yet emotionally poignant mood of the piece.</p>
Production	<p><b>Recording Quality:</b> Given its time (mid-20th century), the production emphasizes natural acoustics and live performance. The warmth of analog recording techniques adds to the intimacy of the track.</p> <p><b>Reverb:</b> A natural reverb or room sound is evident, adding spaciousness and a timeless quality.</p> <p><b>Mixing:</b> The mix places Ella's voice front and center, with the orchestra subtly filling the background, creating a cohesive and immersive sound.</p>

# 7. Tick Tock - Lemar

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Vt-BFJ_QLU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Vt-BFJ_QLU</a>
Melody	Lemar delivers a smooth and soulful vocal line, characterized by expressive phrasing and subtle melismatic embellishments. The melody is catchy, with a memorable hook that aligns with contemporary R&B sensibilities.
Harmony	The song features a harmonic progression typical chords and smooth voice leading to create a lush harmonic landscape.
Tonality	The track is set in a major key, contributing to its upbeat and engaging mood.
Rhythm	The rhythm section lays down a steady, mid-tempo groove that supports the vocal delivery. Syncopated rhythms in the percussion and bass lines add a sense of movement and energy
Structure	The song follows a conventional pop/R&B structure: Intro, Verse 1, Chorus, Verse 2, Chorus, Bridge, Chorus, Outro, maintaining listener interest throughout.
Instrumentation	<b>Vocals:</b> Lead vocals by Lemar, accompanied by background harmonies that enhance the melodic lines. <b>Keyboards:</b> Electric piano and synthesizers provide harmonic support and textural depth. <b>Bass:</b> A prominent bass line underpins the harmonic structure and reinforces the groove. <b>Drums and Percussion:</b> Electronic drum sounds and percussion elements drive the rhythm and add dynamic interest
Texture	<b>Layering:</b> The arrangement features a layered texture, with multiple instrumental and vocal lines interweaving to create a rich sonic tapestry. <b>Density:</b> The texture varies throughout the song, with sparser arrangements in the verses that build to fuller, more intense sections in the choruses
Timbre	<b>Vocals:</b> Lemar's vocal timbre is warm and expressive, conveying emotion effectively. <b>Instruments:</b> The use of electric piano and synthesizers adds a smooth, polished quality to the sound, while the bass and percussion provide a solid, grounded foundation.
Production	<b>Mixing:</b> The production emphasizes clarity and balance, with each element occupying its own space in the mix. <b>Effects:</b> Moderate use of reverb and delay effects adds depth and space to the vocals and instruments.

# 8. Time Is Running Out - Muse

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URYhXY5R0rQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URYhXY5R0rQ</a>
Melody	<p><b>Vocal Melody:</b> The melody is dynamic, alternating between a subdued, conversational tone in the verses and a soaring, emotive delivery in the chorus. Matthew Bellamy's vocal lines often incorporate sliding notes and falsetto, giving the song an urgent, pleading quality.</p> <p><b>Bassline Melody:</b> The song's signature riff is carried by the bass, functioning almost as a secondary melody, providing a hypnotic and driving force throughout the track.</p> <p><b>Instrumental Hooks:</b> Guitar riffs in the chorus add melodic embellishments, reinforcing the vocal line and adding intensity.</p>
Harmony	<p><b>Chord Progressions:</b> The harmony is centered around minor tonalities, reflecting tension and urgency. The progression often cycles through descending patterns, creating a sense of unease.</p> <p><b>Modal Influences:</b> Muse frequently blends diatonic harmony, contributing to the dramatic and slightly theatrical mood.</p> <p><b>Dissonance:</b> Subtle harmonic clashes are created by overlapping layers of guitar and vocals, enhancing the song's tension.</p>
Tonality	<p><b>Key:</b> The song is in E minor, a tonality that contributes to its dark, foreboding atmosphere.</p> <p><b>Shifts:</b> Though primarily minor, the song employs chromaticism and modal shifts to heighten drama and unpredictability.</p>
Rhythm	<p><b>Groove:</b> The rhythm is a driving 4/4 beat, with a syncopated bassline anchoring the groove. The rhythmic interplay between bass, drums, and vocals gives the song a danceable, yet intense, quality.</p> <p><b>Drums:</b> The drum part is tight and minimalist in the verses, with snare hits emphasizing the off-beats. It becomes more explosive during the chorus, adding energy.</p> <p><b>Tempo:</b> Moderately fast at around 120 BPM, maintaining a sense of urgency without feeling rushed.</p> <p><b>Time signature:</b> The song is all in 4/4</p>
Structure	<p><b>Verse, chorus form:</b> Intro, Verse 1, Pre-Chorus, Chorus, Verse 2, Pre-Chorus, Chorus, Bridge, Final Chorus</p> <p>The song's repetitive structure reinforces its hypnotic qualities, while the contrasting intensity between sections ensures dynamic variation.</p>
Instrumentation	<p><b>Vocals:</b> Matthew Bellamy's expressive vocals are central, ranging from whispered tones to powerful, soaring falsetto.</p> <p><b>Bass:</b> The bass carries the main riff, distorted and prominent, functioning as both rhythmic and melodic foundation.</p> <p><b>Guitar:</b> Uses a mix of palm-muted rhythms, distorted power chords, and sustained notes, adding depth and texture.</p> <p><b>Drums:</b> A straightforward but effective part that supports the groove and dynamics.</p> <p><b>Synths/Effects:</b> Subtle electronic elements add atmosphere, particularly during transitions.</p>
Texture	<p><b>Texture:</b> The song is dominated by a homophonic texture</p> <p><b>Layering:</b> The song alternates between sparse textures in the verses (bass, drums, and vocals) and dense, full-band textures in the chorus and bridge.</p> <p><b>Dynamic Contrast:</b> Muse excels at creating tension by juxtaposing quieter sections with explosive climaxes.</p> <p><b>Polished Yet Raw:</b> The layering of instruments creates a polished sound while retaining an organic rock energy.</p>
Timbre	<p><b>Vocals:</b> Bellamy's voice is clear and emotive, with a slight reverb to impact. His falsetto adds a haunting quality.</p> <p><b>Bass:</b> The distorted bass tone is gritty and aggressive, cutting through the mix.</p> <p><b>Guitar:</b> A mix of clean and heavily distorted tones is used, providing contrast between sections.</p> <p><b>Drums:</b> Tight and punchy, with a dry, unprocessed sound that keeps the rhythm grounded.</p> <p><b>Overall:</b> The timbre is dark, with a balance of raw rock elements and polished production.</p>
Production	<p><b>Mixing:</b> The bass is unusually prominent in the mix, driving the song and setting it apart from traditional rock arrangements. Vocals are clear and upfront, with subtle effects.</p> <p><b>Effects:</b> Delay and reverb are applied sparingly to create depth without overwhelming the raw energy of the instruments.</p> <p><b>Compression:</b> The track is heavily compressed, giving it a punchy, modern sound that suits its alternative rock style.</p> <p><b>Mastering:</b> The song is mastered to emphasize its dynamics, ensuring the loud sections feel explosive while quieter parts retain clarity.</p>

# 9. Time of the Season - The Zombies

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBxK3CcOQD8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBxK3CcOQD8</a>
Melody	<p><b>Vocal Melody:</b> The melody is smooth, sensual, and highly distinctive. It's delivered in a relaxed, almost conversational style during the verses, contrasting with the more melodic refrain of "It's the time of the season." Colin Blunstone's vocal phrasing and breathy delivery contribute to the hypnotic feel.</p> <p><b>Call-and-Response:</b> The interplay between the lead vocal and backing vocals ("What's your name? Who's your daddy?") creates a conversational dynamic.</p> <p><b>Keyboard Solo Melody:</b> Rod Argent's iconic keyboard solo introduces a jazzy, improvisatory element, adding melodic variety.</p>
Harmony	<p><b>Chord Progressions:</b> The song is harmonically simple, built around a repeating ii-V-I progression in E minor. This jazz-inspired sequence gives it a cool, laid-back feel.</p> <p><b>Modal Hints:</b> The harmony incorporates minor and Dorian mode elements, giving the track a soulful and bluesy vibe.</p> <p><b>Vocal Harmonies:</b> Sparse but effective, primarily used in the refrain to add depth and richness to the melody.</p>
Tonality	<p><b>Key:</b> The song is in E minor, emphasizing its cool and introspective atmosphere.</p> <p><b>Modal Nuances:</b> The use of the Dorian mode (with a raised sixth degree) adds a subtle brightness to the minor tonality, balancing melancholy with hopefulness.</p>
Rhythm	<p><b>Groove:</b> The rhythm has a smooth, unhurried groove that gives the song its hypnotic quality.</p> <p><b>Drums:</b> The drum pattern is simple yet effective, with a syncopated hi-hat pattern and rimshot accents that enhance the laid-back vibe.</p> <p><b>Tempo:</b> Moderately slow at around 88 BPM, reinforcing the relaxed, dreamy feel.</p> <p><b>Bassline Rhythm:</b> The bassline, played in a syncopated style, adds movement and interest while maintaining the groove.</p> <p><b>Time signature:</b> It keeps a steady 4/4 rhythm throughout the song</p>
Structure	<p><b>Verse, Chorus form:</b> Intro (Keyboard riff), Verse 1, Chorus 1, Verse 2, Chorus 2, Keyboard Solo, Outro</p> <p>The structure is straightforward, with the repetition of the verse-chorus sections interspersed with the keyboard solo providing variation.</p>
Instrumentation	<p><b>Vocals:</b> Colin Blunstone's lead vocals are the focal point, with soft backing harmonies accentuating key phrases.</p> <p><b>Bass:</b> The bassline is prominent and melodic, adding a rhythmic counterpoint to the vocals.</p> <p><b>Keyboard:</b> Rod Argent's organ provides the track's signature riff and solo, giving the song a jazzy, psychedelic edge.</p> <p><b>Drums:</b> A light and syncopated drum pattern, featuring rimshots and hi-hat work, supports the groove without dominating.</p> <p><b>Percussion:</b> Subtle hand claps and tambourine accents add texture and rhythmic interest.</p>
Texture	<p><b>Texture:</b> A homophonic texture dominates the song</p> <p><b>Verses:</b> The texture is sparse, with vocals, bass, and light drums creating an intimate, stripped-back feel.</p> <p><b>Choruses:</b> The texture thickens slightly, with vocal harmonies and fuller organ chords.</p> <p><b>Keyboard Solo:</b> The texture becomes more layered, with the organ taking center stage and the rhythm section driving the groove.</p> <p><b>Dynamic Contrast:</b> The alternation between sparse verses and richer choruses adds variety and keeps the listener engaged.</p>
Timbre	<p><b>Vocals:</b> Warm, breathy, and intimate, with minimal effects to retain their natural quality.</p> <p><b>Organ:</b> Bright and slightly reedy, with- <b>Bass:</b> Smooth and rounded, providing a foundational groove.</p> <p><b>Drums:</b> Crisp and light, with an organic, unprocessed tone.</p> <p><b>Overall:</b> The timbre is warm, organic, and cohesive, with each instrument contributing to the mellow, hypnotic vibe.</p>
Production	<p><b>Mixing:</b> The mix is balanced, with the bass and vocals upfront, while the organ and drums sit slightly back to create a spacious feel.</p> <p><b>Reverb:</b> Subtle use of reverb adds depth, particularly on the vocals and organ, enhancing the dreamy atmosphere.</p> <p><b>Panning:</b> The stereo mix uses moderate panning, giving space to each instrument and allowing the parts to breathe.</p> <p><b>Vintage Quality:</b> The production reflects 1960s recording techniques, with warm analog tones and a live, intimate sound.</p>

# 10. *Winter* - 'The Four Seasons' by Vivaldi

Element	Description
YouTube Link	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TZCfydWF48c">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TZCfydWF48c</a>
Melody	<p><b>Violin Virtuosity:</b> The solo violin plays intricate and dynamic melodies, often depicting the biting cold and sharp winds of winter. The passages alternate between rapid, virtuosic runs and lyrical, expressive phrases.</p> <p><b>Motivic Development:</b> Short, repeated motifs mimic natural phenomena like shivering and gusts of wind.</p> <p><b>Contrast:</b> Melodies in the slower Largo movement are more flowing and serene, evoking the stillness of a snowy landscape.</p>
Harmony	<p><b>Baroque Functional Harmony:</b> The piece uses standard Baroque harmonic progressions, with frequent movement through tonic, dominant, and relative minor chords.</p> <p><b>Dramatic Modulations:</b> Shifts between minor and major keys heighten the emotional contrast between sections.</p> <p><b>Suspensions and Resolutions:</b> These create tension, especially in the first and third movements, mimicking the weather.</p>
Tonality	<p><b>Key Center:</b> The piece is primarily in <b>F minor</b>, a key associated with melancholy and tension in Baroque music.</p> <p><b>Modal Shifts:</b> The Largo movement is in <b>E-flat major</b>, offering a respite from the stormy outer movements and evoking warmth amidst the cold.</p>
Rhythm	<p><b>Time signature:</b> The song stays in a 4/4 time signature throughout</p> <p><b>Allegro Movements:</b> Rapid, driving rhythms in the first and third movements reflect the energy and unpredictability of winter storms. Syncopation and tremolo effects in the strings simulate trembling and gusts of wind.</p> <p><b>Largo Movement:</b> The rhythm is slow and steady, resembling a gentle snowfall or the quietude of a winter night.</p> <p><b>Dynamic Contrast:</b> Sudden changes in tempo and rhythm emphasize the volatile nature of winter.</p>
Structure	<p><b>Concerto Form:</b> The piece follows the structure of a three-movement concerto:</p> <p><b>I. Allegro non molto:</b> Stormy and dramatic, depicting icy winds and trembling.</p> <p><b>II. Largo:</b> Calm and lyrical, evoking a cozy scene by the fire.</p> <p><b>III. Allegro:</b> Energetic and lively, mimicking skidding on ice and winter's final throes.</p> <p><b>Ritornello Form:</b> In the fast alternate with contrasting episodes, typical of Baroque concertos.</p>
Instrumentation	<p><b>Solo Violin:</b> The centerpiece, performing virtuosic runs, arpeggios, and tremolos that depict winter's elements.</p> <p><b>String Orchestra:</b> Provides harmonic and rhythmic support, with violins, violas, and cellos contributing to the rich texture.</p> <p><b>Continuo:</b> Typically a harpsichord and cello, the continuo anchors the harmony and adds rhythmic drive.</p>
Texture	<p><b>Polyphonic texture:</b> This music focuses on polyphonic texture with the violin.</p> <p><b>Contrapuntal Passages:</b> The interplay between the solo violin and the orchestra creates rich polyphonic textures.</p> <p><b>Homophonic Sections:</b> In the Largo, the melody is accompanied by simple, sustained chords, creating a serene texture.</p> <p><b>Tension and Release:</b> The texture alternates between dense, dramatic passages and lighter, more transparent moments, mimicking winter's contrasts.</p>
Timbre	<p><b>Solo Violin:</b> Bright, piercing, and expressive, capturing the chill and dynamism of winter. Techniques like tremolo and rapid bowing mimic the physical sensations of cold.</p> <p><b>Strings:</b> Warm and resonant, contrasting with the sharpness of the solo violin. Pizzicato passages add a crisp, percussive quality.</p> <p><b>Continuo:</b> Provides a rich, grounding timbre that balances the brighter tones of the violins.</p>
Production	<p><b>Baroque Instruments:</b> Traditionally performed on gut-stringed violins and period instruments, creating a warmer, softer sound compared to modern instruments.</p> <p><b>Dynamic Range:</b> Baroque performance emphasizes dramatic shifts in dynamics, with terraced dynamics (abrupt changes rather than gradual crescendos/decrescendos).</p> <p><b>Ornamentation:</b> The soloist often adds improvisatory embellishments, enhancing expressiveness.</p> <p><b>Acoustics:</b> Performances typically take advantage of natural reverb in concert halls or churches, adding a sense of space and grandeur.</p>

# 90s/00s - EDM

## Texture

- Homophonic
- Melody and accompaniment
- Builds and Drops

## Harmony

- Simple repetitive harmonic structure
- Heavy use of bass
- Use of Arpeggiators

## Instrumentation



## Context

- Came into mainstream popularity in the 1990s-2000s
- Influenced by dub, hip-hop, synth pop & disco.
- Covers a broad range of electronic genres including house, trance, techno, DnB and dubstep.
- Generally found in clubs, music festivals and raves

## Rhythm

- Drum Machine loops - four to the floor
- 140 bpm - fast tempo
- Doubling note values - drops
- Heavy focus on drums

## Melody

- Repetitive synth riff
- Synths are usually used instead of vocals

## Structure

- ABCD
- Can use pop structures
- Based on building 'hype'
- DJ's creating seamless transition between tracks

## Technology

- Use of drum machines, synthesisers and DAW
- Very little use of 'traditional instruments' - only as samples

## Lyrics

Infrequent use of vocals/lyrics

When used love, partying, going out.

## Iconic Practitioners



Skrillex



David Guetta



Avicii



# 90s/00s - EDM

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# Film Music

## Mickey Mousing

Melodies or rhythms reflecting what is going on on screen - literally.

## Diegetic

Music that is part of the scene and therefore heard by the characters.

## Non-Diegetic

Music that is not heard by the characters on screen as part of the scene.

## LeitMotif

A reoccurring musical idea that represents a specific character, idea or place

## Thematic Development

Changes to leitmotifs or themes that develop with a character or idea to reflect changes in mood.

## Foley Sound

The reproduction of sounds that are added to a scene post-filming.

## Context

- Used to **establish atmosphere** and **create mood** during scenes
- Can **hint** at what is about to happen
- Creating **impressions** about a character or scene

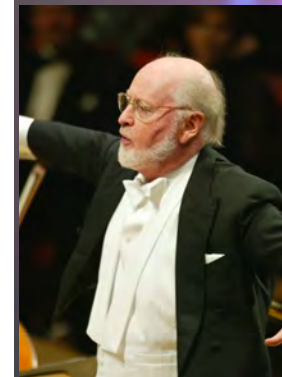
## Technology

- Composed in a variety of ways but DAW can be used to create or manipulate sounds/pieces.

## Lyrics

Infrequent use - but when used relate to mood of scene

## Iconic Practitioners



John Williams



Hanz Zimmer



Danny Elfman



# 90s - Grunge

## Texture

- Homophonic
- Vocal and Accompaniment
- Canon

## Harmony

- 4 chord structure
- Dissonant
- Root note bass lines

## Instrumentation



## Context

- Influenced by Punk and Heavy Metal
- Early grunge scene based in Seattle, USA
- Commercial success in 1990s
- Grunge had a big impact on fashion as a cult status
- Gritty, dirty and authentic.

## Rhythm

- 4/4 time signature
- Slow tempos
- Small drum kits

## Melody

- Melody in vocals - sometimes shouted
- Riffs
- Guitar Solos

## Structure

- Verse/Chorus

## Technology

- Use of guitar distortion - Boss-DS2

## Lyrics

Dark

Angst

Politics

## Iconic Practitioners



Nirvana

Pearl Jam

The Cranberries



# 60s/70s - Reggae

## Texture

- Homophonic
- Vocal and Accompaniment

## Harmony

- 4 chord structure
- Gospel Influenced Vocal Harmonies

## Instrumentation



## Context

- Mainstream popularity in the 60s/70s
- Strong roots in **Jamaica** and **Rastafarian** culture.
- Made to be played in a **live** setting
- Used at for community gatherings and to influence **political** change

## Rhythm

- Syncopation
- One Drop Drum Beat
- Skanking
- Slow-Mid Tempo

## Melody

- Melody in Vocals
- Jamaican Accent
- Riffs in instrumental parts

## Structure

- Verse/Chorus

## Technology

- Use of electric guitar
- Little use of technology - Synths not widely used in music yet!

## Lyrics

Rasta

Love

Politics

## Iconic Practitioners



Bob Marley



Desmond Dekker



Toots and the Maytals



# 50s - Rock'n'Roll

## Texture

- Homophonic
- Vocal and Accompaniment
- Stop Choruses

## Harmony

- 12 Bar Blues
- Major Key
- Rhythm guitar adds 6th & 7ths

## Instrumentation



## Context

- Started in 1950s America
- Influenced by blues, jazz and gospel.
- Music of the birth of the teenager
- By the youth, for the youth

## Rhythm

- Improvised solos
- Walking bass lines
- 140 bpm
- Back beat
- Shuffle Rhythms

## Melody

- Improvisation
- Blues scale
- Blue notes
- Solos
- Vocals Riffing

## Structure

- Based around 12 bar blues

## Technology

Audiences could listen to rock 'n' roll music on the radio and increasingly watch them on television. Mass production of 45 rpm vinyl records, or singles, meant that music could be bought cheaply and easily.

## Lyrics

Youth

School

Cars

## Iconic Practitioners



Bill Haley



Elvis



Chuck Berry



# 20s - The Blues

## Texture

- Homophonic
- Vocal and Accompaniment

## Harmony

- 12 Bar Blues
- Gospel Influenced Vocal Harmonies
- 7th Chords

## Instrumentation



## Context

- Originated in the 1920s in the deep south of America by African Americans
- Roots in Gospel music and work songs sung by slaves.
- Passed down through oral tradition
- Whole genre based around 'blue' emotions.

## Rhythm

- Swung rhythms
- Improvised solos
- Walking bass lines
- Call and Response

## Melody

- Improvisation
- Blues scale
- Blue notes
- Solos
- Vocals Riffing

## Structure

- AAB rhyming pattern
- Based around 12 bar blues

## Technology

- Use of clean electric guitar sound

## Lyrics

Hardship

Heartbreak

Life

## Iconic Practitioners



BB King



Bessie Smith



Muddy Waters





**KEYWORDS**

**GENRE**

A TYPE OR CATEGORY OF MUSIC, LIKE ROCK, POP, OR JAZZ.

**POP PUNK**

A STYLE OF MUSIC THAT MIXES CATCHY POP SONGS WITH FAST PUNK ROCK.

**AFRICAN DRUMMING**

TRADITIONAL DRUMMING FROM AFRICA THAT USES DIFFERENT DRUMS TO MAKE COMPLEX RHYTHMS

**FILM MUSIC**

MUSIC WRITTEN FOR MOVIES TO HELP TELL THE STORY AND CREATE MOOD AND EMOTION.

**MINIMALISM**

A STYLE OF MUSIC THAT USES VERY SIMPLE AND REPEATED IDEAS TO CREATE A CALM AND HYPNOTIC EFFECT.

**ROLLING QUAVERS**

A SERIES OF EIGHTH NOTES PLAYED SMOOTHLY AND CONTINUOUSLY, CREATING A FEELING OF MOVEMENT.

**POLYRHYTHMS**

PLAYING TWO OR MORE DIFFERENT RHYTHMS AT THE SAME TIME.

**MICKEY MOUSING**

WHEN MUSIC IN A FILM MATCHES THE ACTIONS ON SCREEN

**OSTINATO**

A SHORT MUSICAL PATTERN THAT REPEATS OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

**LEITMOTIF**

A MUSICAL THEME ASSOCIATED WITH A CHARACTER OR IDEA

**KEY SKILLS**

- PLAYING AS AN ENSEMBLE
- COMPOSITION FOR FILM
- ORIGINAL SONG COMPOSITION
- CLICK & REALTIME INPUT INTO A DAW
- ANALYSIS OF EXISTING PIECES

**PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE**

**TASK 1**

- A 20 SECOND DEMONSTRATION OF MINIMALISM, POP PUNK, FILM MUSIC & AFRICAN DRUMMING
- AN EXPLANATION OF THE MUSICAL FEATURES OF EACH GENRE

**TASK 2**

- AT LEAST THREE 30-60-SECOND EXAMPLES OF MUSIC PRODUCTS.
- A SUPPORTING COMMENTARY EXPLAINING HOW YOUR PRODUCT FITS THE STYLISTIC FEATURES OF IT'S GENRE

**KEY KNOWLEDGE**

**POP PUNK**

POP PUNK FEATURES SIMPLE CHORD PROGRESSIONS, OFTEN USING POWER CHORDS, WITH FAST TEMPOS AND UPBEAT RHYTHMS. IT TYPICALLY INCLUDES CATCHY MELODIES, ENERGETIC DRUM PATTERNS WITH A STEADY BEAT, AND STRONG BASS LINES. THE SONGS USUALLY FOLLOW A VERSE-CHORUS STRUCTURE, AND THE VOCALS ARE CLEAR AND DIRECT.

**ICONIC PRACTITIONERS: GREEN DAY & BLINK-182**



**MINIMALISM**

MINIMALISM IN MUSIC FOCUSES ON SIMPLICITY AND REPETITION. IT OFTEN USES LIMITED MUSICAL MATERIALS, LIKE A FEW NOTES OR CHORDS, WHICH ARE REPEATED AND GRADUALLY CHANGED OVER TIME. THE RHYTHMS ARE STEADY AND CAN BE HYPNOTIC, WITH A LOT OF USE OF SILENCE AND SPACE BETWEEN NOTES

**ICONIC PRACTITIONERS: PHILLIP GLASS & STEVE REICH**



**AFRICAN DRUMMING**

AFRICAN DRUMMING FEATURES COMPLEX RHYTHMS AND POLYRHYTHMS, WHERE MULTIPLE RHYTHMS ARE PLAYED SIMULTANEOUSLY. IT USES A VARIETY OF DRUMS, SUCH AS DJEMBES AND TALKING DRUMS, ALONG WITH OTHER PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS LIKE BELLS AND SHAKERS. THE MUSIC OFTEN INVOLVES CALL-AND-RESPONSE PATTERNS AND IS DEEPLY CONNECTED TO DANCE AND COMMUNITY EVENTS.



**FILM MUSIC**

FILM MUSIC USES ORCHESTRAL ARRANGEMENTS AND ELECTRONIC ELEMENTS TO ENHANCE STORYTELLING IN MOVIES. COMPOSERS CREATE THEMES AND MOTIFS TO REPRESENT CHARACTERS AND EMOTIONS, USING DYNAMICS AND PACING TO MATCH THE ACTION ON SCREEN. IT ADDS DEPTH AND EMOTION, GUIDING THE AUDIENCE THROUGH THE FILM'S NARRATIVE.

**ICONIC PRACTITIONERS: HANS ZIMMER & JOHN WILLIAMS**





## KEYWORDS

### PRACTICE

TO PLAY A PART REPEATEDLY UNTIL IT IS PERFECT

### RHYTHM

ABILITY TO KEEP A STEADY BEAT AND PLAY OR SING IN TIME WITH OTHERS.

### DYNAMICS

CONTROLLING THE VOLUME AND INTENSITY OF MUSIC

### EXPRESSION

CONVEYING EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS THROUGH MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

### ARTICULATION

: CLEAR AND PRECISE PLAYING OF NOTES AND PHRASES

### REHEARSAL ETIQUETTE

SHOWING RESPECT AND FOCUS DURING REHEARSALS

### SIGHT READING

READING AND PERFORMING MUSIC FROM SHEET MUSIC FOR THE FIRST TIME.

### TARGET SETTING

SETTING SPECIFIC GOALS FOR MUSICAL IMPROVEMENT

### SCALES

SETS OF NOTES WITHIN A KEY THAT ARE PRACTICED TO IMPROVE TECHNIQUE

### FEEDBACK

RECEIVING AND GIVING CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM TO IMPROVE MUSICAL SKILLS.

## KEY SKILLS

- MASTERING INSTRUMENTAL OR VOCAL TECHNIQUE
- MUSICAL INTERPRETATION
- PREPARATION AND REHEARSAL
- REFLECTION AND TARGET SETTING

## KEY KNOWLEDGE

- PERFORMANCE SKILLS: EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT TECHNIQUES, POSTURE, AND EXPRESSIVE PLAYING.
- THEORY: CONSTRUCTION OF CHORDS & SCALES, KEYS, STYLISTIC FEATURES
- LISTENING SKILLS: ANALYZING PERFORMANCES, IDENTIFYING MUSICAL ELEMENTS, AND UNDERSTANDING CONTEXT.
- PRACTICAL APPLICATION: PREPARING AND PERFORMING PIECES, REHEARSAL STRATEGIES, AND ADAPTABILITY IN ENSEMBLES.
- PROFESSIONALISM: PUNCTUALITY, TEAMWORK, INSTRUMENT MAINTENANCE, AND RESPECT.

## PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE

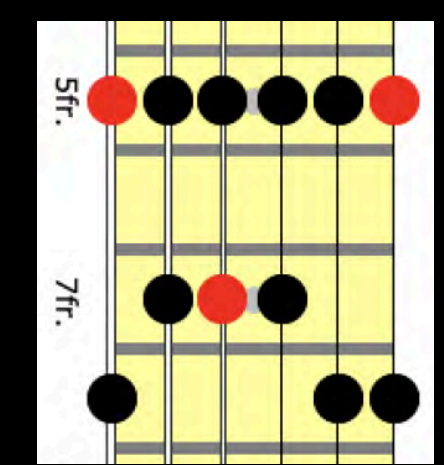
### A BOOKLET CONTAINING

- EVIDENCE OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
- EVIDENCE OF THE APPLICATION OF MUSICAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT SUCH AS RECORDINGS OF PRACTICE SESSIONS
- EVIDENCE OF THE PROFESSIONAL SKILLS

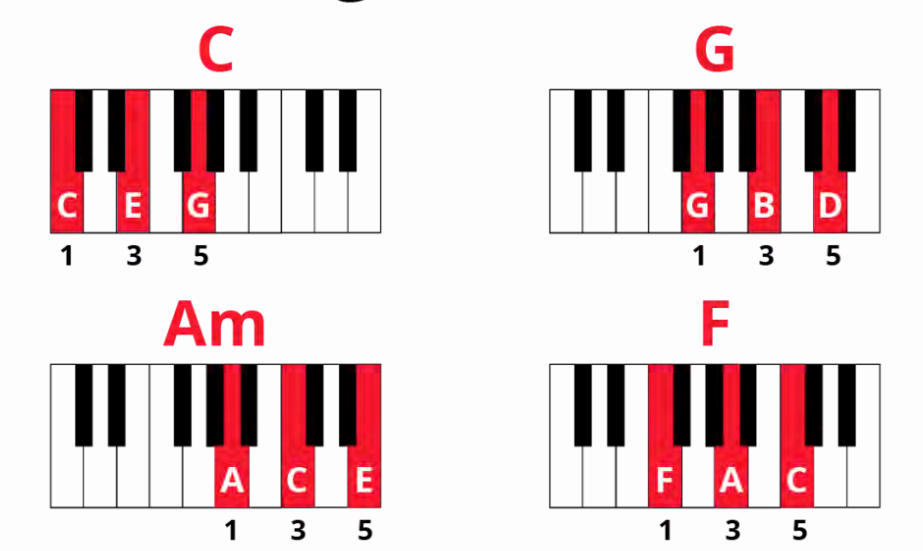
### PRACTICAL EVIDENCE

- 2 x 2-4 MINUTE MUSICAL PRODUCTS

## Am Pentatonic Scale



## The Big Four Chords





**KEYWORDS**

**MUSIC BRIEF**

DEFINITION AND COMPONENTS OF A MUSIC BRIEF

**RHYTHM**

ABILITY TO KEEP A STEADY BEAT AND PLAY OR SING IN TIME WITH OTHERS.

**TARGET AUDIENCE**

IDENTIFYING AND UNDERSTANDING THE INTENDED LISTENERS.

**FEEDBACK**

RECEIVING AND USING CRITICISM CONSTRUCTIVELY

**CREATIVE INTENTIONS**

PURPOSES AND GOALS OF THE MUSICAL PROJECT.

**STYLISTIC FEATURES**

ELEMENTS THAT DEFINE AND CHARACTERIZE MUSICAL STYLES.

**TEXTURE**

UNDERSTANDING HOW THE LAYERS IN A PIECE OF MUSIC WORK TOGETHER

**INSTRUMENTATION**

UNDERSTANDING OF THE SELECTION AND USE OF INSTRUMENTS

**RHYTHM**

UNDERSTANDING OF NOTE LENGTH AND TIMING

**FEEDBACK**

RECEIVING AND GIVING CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM TO IMPROVE MUSICAL SKILLS.

**KEY SKILLS**

- UNDERSTANDING MUSIC BRIEFS
- MUSICAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT
- RESEARCH AND PLANNING
- TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY
- REFLECTION AND COMMUNICATION

**KEY KNOWLEDGE**

- PERFORMANCE SKILLS: EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT TECHNIQUES, POSTURE, AND EXPRESSIVE PLAYING.
- THEORY: CONSTRUCTION OF CHORDS & SCALES, KEYS
- STYLISTIC FEATURES
- LISTENING SKILLS: ANALYZING PERFORMANCES, IDENTIFYING MUSICAL ELEMENTS, AND UNDERSTANDING CONTEXT.
- PRACTICAL APPLICATION: PREPARING AND PERFORMING PIECES, REHEARSAL STRATEGIES, AND ADAPTABILITY IN ENSEMBLES.
- PROFESSIONALISM: PUNCTUALITY, TEAMWORK, INSTRUMENT MAINTENANCE, AND RESPECT.

**EXAM**

**ACTIVITY 1**

IDENTIFYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BRIEF  
 IDENTIFYING THE STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE SONG YOU HAVE CHOSEN  
 EXPLAINING HOW TO CHANGE THE STYLISTIC FEATURES TO FIT THE NEW GENRE

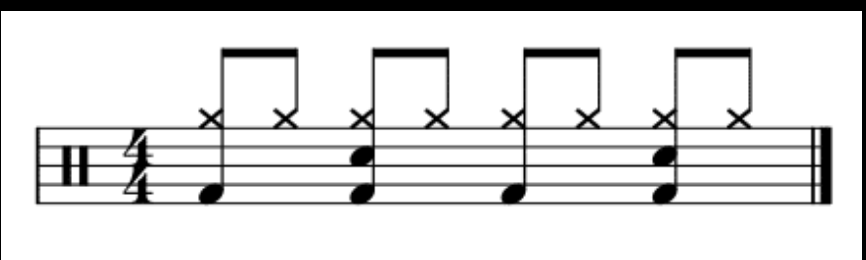
**ACTIVITY 2**

CREATE A MUSICAL PRODUCT CHANGING THE GENRE OF AN EXISTING SONG

**ACTIVITY 3**

REFLECTING ON YOUR WORK AND IDENTIFYING HOW IT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BRIEF

**Four to the Floor Drum Pattern**



**CHORD SYMBOLS**