

## Samba

### Lesson 1: The History of Samba

[BRASIL | From Samba to Bossa Nova | Documental BBC 2007 - YouTube](#)

### Lesson 2: The History of Samba

[History of Samba and its African roots - YouTube](#)

Samba music, originating in the vibrant streets of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has a rich history that reflects the diverse influences and social contexts of the country. Samba's roots can be traced back to the African diaspora during the era of slavery, as African slaves brought their musical traditions, rhythms, and dance forms to Brazil. In the urban areas of Rio de Janeiro, samba found fertile ground for its development, becoming a means of expression for marginalized communities, particularly Afro-Brazilians. It became intricately linked to Brazil's Carnival celebrations and gained popularity through the rise of radio and recording technology. Today, samba stands as a vibrant symbol of Brazil's cultural heritage, celebrated both within the country and around the world.

#### Comprehension Questions:

**1. Where did samba music originate?**

- a) Rio de Janeiro
- b) Salvador
- c) São Paulo
- d) Brasília

**2. What were the roots of samba music?**

- a) European folk music
- b) Indigenous Brazilian music
- c) African musical traditions
- d) Caribbean calypso music

**3. During which historical period did samba music develop?**

- a) Colonial era
- b) Industrial revolution
- c) Era of slavery
- d) World War II

**4. How did samba become popular outside of Rio de Janeiro?**

- a) Through the influence of European composers
- b) Through the spread of the radio and recording technology
- c) Through the support of the Brazilian government

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d) Through the efforts of religious institutions

### 5. What is the role of samba schools in the development of samba music?

a) They organize football matches with samba music as the soundtrack.

b) They perform samba music in churches and religious ceremonies.

c) They compete in elaborate parades during Carnival, showcasing samba skills.

d) They provide music lessons to underprivileged children in Brazil.

### 6. How does samba music reflect Brazil's cultural heritage?

a) It represents the influence of Chinese music on Brazilian traditions.

b) It celebrates the diversity and unity of the Brazilian people.

c) It reflects the popularity of Brazilian soap operas worldwide.

d) It showcases the influence of Russian composers on Brazilian music.

### 7. What are some modern sub-genres of samba?

a) Tango and flamenco

b) Reggae and hip-hop

c) Bossa nova and samba-rock

d) Salsa and merengue

### 8. How has samba music gained international recognition?

a) Through the spread of Brazilian cuisine

b) Through the success of Brazilian fashion designers

c) Through the popularity of Brazilian soccer players

d) Through its lively beats and passionate performances

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### Answer Key:

1. a) Rio de Janeiro
2. c) African musical traditions
3. c) Era of slavery
4. b) Through the spread of the radio and recording technology
5. c) They compete in elaborate parades during Carnival, showcasing samba skills.
6. b) It celebrates the diversity and unity of the Brazilian people.
7. c) Bossa nova and samba-rock
8. d) Through its lively beats and passionate performances

## Lesson 3: Samba instruments

### [Samba Instruments - YouTube](#)

Samba music, known for its infectious rhythms and lively beats, relies on a variety of instruments to create its distinctive sound. These instruments, with their unique characteristics and roles, contribute to the energetic and vibrant nature of samba music. Let's explore some of the key instruments used in samba and their roles in creating the rhythmic foundation of this popular Brazilian music.

The surdo is a large bass drum that forms the backbone of the samba rhythm. Played with mallets, it produces deep and resonant tones, providing the foundational beats for the other instruments to build upon. The surdo is responsible for keeping the steady pulse and creating a sense of groove in samba music.

Another essential instrument in samba is the tamborim. It is a small drum, similar to a frame drum, played with a stick or bare hands. The tamborim produces sharp and crisp tones and is known for its intricate rhythmic patterns. It adds a layer of complexity and texture to the samba rhythm, enhancing the overall sound.

The pandeiro is a versatile instrument that resembles a tambourine. It has a drumhead and small metal jingles around its rim. The pandeiro is played by striking or shaking it, creating a wide range of sounds and rhythms. It adds a dynamic and percussive element to samba music, allowing for improvisation and expressive playing.

The agogô is a set of metal bells or cowbells that produce high-pitched and metallic sounds. It is played by striking the bells with a metal stick or by shaking them. The agogô provides syncopated accents and rhythmic patterns, adding a distinctive flavor to samba music.

The reco-reco is a notched tube scraper instrument made of bamboo or metal. By running a stick along the notches, it creates a scraping sound that adds a percussive texture to the samba rhythm. The reco-reco provides a playful and rhythmic element, enhancing the overall groove of samba music.

### Comprehension Questions:

#### 1. What is the role of the surdo in samba music?

- a) It provides the melodic lines.
- b) It plays intricate rhythmic patterns.
- c) It keeps the steady pulse and creates the foundation.
- d) It adds a percussive texture and accents.

#### 2. How is the tamborim different from the surdo?

- a) It produces higher-pitched tones.
- b) It is a large bass drum.
- c) It plays intricate melodic lines.
- d) It is played with mallets.

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### 3. What is the function of the pandeiro in samba music?

- a) It creates deep and resonant tones.
- b) It adds a layer of complexity and texture.
- c) It produces high-pitched metallic sounds.
- d) It plays syncopated accents and rhythmic patterns.

### 4. How is the agogô played?

- a) By striking or shaking it.
- b) By running a stick along notches.
- c) By playing with mallets.
- d) By using a metal scraper.

### 5. What does the reco-reco add to samba music?

- a) Deep and resonant tones.
- b) High-pitched metallic sounds.
- c) Scraping and percussive texture.
- d) Syncopated accents and rhythmic patterns.

### 6. Why are these instruments important in samba music?

- a) They provide melodic lines.
- b) They create complex harmonies.
- c) They enhance the overall groove and rhythm.
- d) They add soft and soothing background sounds.

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### Answer Key:

1. c) It keeps the steady pulse and creates the foundation.
2. a) It produces higher-pitched tones.
3. b) It adds a layer of complexity and texture.
4. a) By striking or shaking it.
5. c) Scraping and percussive texture.
6. c) They enhance the overall groove and rhythm.

## Lesson 4: Samba Quiz

[History of Samba and its African roots - YouTube](#)

[Samba Instruments - YouTube](#)

**1. Which country is Samba music originally from?**

- a) Brazil
- b) Cuba
- c) Mexico
- d) Argentina

**2. Samba music is known for its energetic and rhythmic style. What is the primary instrument used to maintain the rhythm in Samba?**

- a) Trumpet
- b) Guitar
- c) Tambourine
- d) Surdo

**3. Which of the following is NOT a traditional Samba instrument?**

- a) Cavaquinho
- b) Agogô
- c) Berimbau
- d) Djembe

**4. Which instrument is responsible for playing the syncopated rhythms and improvisations in Samba?**

- a) Pandeiro
- b) Cuíca
- c) Timba
- d) Repinique

**5. What is the main percussion instrument used to create the driving beat in Samba?**

- a) Xylophone
- b) Maracas
- c) Surdo
- d) Banjo

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**6. Which instrument is commonly used to play the melody in Samba music?**

- a) Flute
- b) Violin
- c) Saxophone
- d) Cavaquinho

**7. Which Samba instrument is a type of shaker made from dried seeds or beans enclosed in a small container?**

- a) Tamborim
- b) Agogô
- c) Reco-reco
- d) Ganza

**8. What instrument is played by striking metal rods together to create a high-pitched sound in Samba?**

- a) Berimbau
- b) Repinique
- c) Chocalho
- d) Cuíca

**9. What instrument is commonly used to play the fast and intricate rhythms in Samba music?**

- a) Tamborim
- b) Pandeiro
- c) Surdo
- d) Repinique

**10. Which instrument is responsible for providing a deep and resonant bass sound in Samba?**

- a) Tamborim
- b) Cuíca
- c) Timba
- d) Surdo

**11. What is the traditional Brazilian string instrument often used in Samba music?**

- a) Violin
- b) Cello
- c) Guitar
- d) Viola



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**12. Which instrument is a type of rattle with a handle that is used to create a shaking sound in Samba?**

- a) Ganza
- b) Agogô
- c) Cuíca
- d) Pandeirola

**13. What instrument is a small hand drum with jingles attached to its frame?**

- a) Surdo
- b) Repinique
- c) Caixa
- d) Pandeiro

**14. Which instrument is a single-headed drum played with a stick and used to play intricate rhythms in Samba?**

- a) Caixa
- b) Repinique
- c) Pandeiro
- d) Tamborim

**15. What instrument is a high-pitched drum with a distinctive sound created by rubbing a stick inside it?**

- a) Berimbau
- b) Tamborim
- c) Repinique
- d) Cuíca

**16. Which instrument is a type of gourd that is played with a stick to create a buzzing sound in Samba?**

- a) Cuíca
- b) Berimbau
- c) Tamborim
- d) Repinique

**17. Which Samba instrument is a type of whistle made from metal or wood?**

- a) Agogô
- b) Pandeiro
- c) Chocalho
- d) Apito

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**18. What instrument is a small handheld drum with jingles around its frame, similar to a tambourine?**

- a) Pandeiro
- b) Cuíca
- c) Timba
- d) Surdo

**19. Which Samba instrument is a small, handheld drum with a snare-like sound?**

- a) Caixa
- b) Tamborim
- c) Repinique
- d) Surdo

**20. Which instrument is a metal bell played with a stick to create a high-pitched ringing sound in Samba?**

- a) Tamborim
- b) Pandeiro
- c) Agogô
- d) Berimbau

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### Answer:

1. a) Brazil
2. d) Surdo
3. d) Djembe
4. a) Pandeiro
5. c) Surdo
6. d) Cavaquinho
7. d) Ganza
8. c) Chocalho
9. b) Pandeiro
10. d) Surdo
11. c) Guitar
12. a) Ganza
13. d) Pandeiro
14. b) Repinique
15. d) Cuíca
16. a) Cuíca
17. d) Apito
18. a) Pandeiro
19. a) Caixa
20. c) Agogô

## Lesson 5: Rhythmic Value- Retrieval

[Learn Rhythm Song - YouTube](#)

**Read the following passage about rhythmic values in music and answer the questions below.**

### Rhythmic Values

In music, rhythmic values represent the duration or length of notes and rests. Understanding rhythmic values is crucial for reading and playing music accurately. Here are some common rhythmic values:

1. Whole Note (Semibreve): A whole note is the longest note value. It is represented by an open circle and lasts for four beats in 4/4 time.
2. Half Note (Minim): A half note is half the duration of a whole note. It is represented by an open circle with a stem and lasts for two beats in 4/4 time.
3. Quarter Note (Crotchet): A quarter note is half the duration of a half note. It is represented by a filled-in circle with a stem and lasts for one beat in 4/4 time.
4. Eighth Note (Quaver): An eighth note is half the duration of a quarter note. It is represented by a filled-in circle with a stem and a flag. Two eighth notes equal one beat in 4/4 time.
5. Sixteenth Note (Semiquaver): A sixteenth note is half the duration of an eighth note. It is represented by a filled-in circle with a stem and two flags. Four sixteenth notes equal one beat in 4/4 time.
6. Rests: Rests represent periods of silence in music. The durations of rests correspond to the rhythmic values of notes. For example, a whole rest lasts for four beats, a half rest lasts for two beats, and so on.

**Now answer the following questions:**

1. What do rhythmic values represent in music?
2. How is a whole note represented?
3. How many beats does a half note last for in 4/4 time?
4. Describe the visual representation of a quarter note.
5. How many eighth notes equal one beat in 4/4 time?
6. What do rests represent in music?

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

Answers:

1. Rhythmic values represent the duration or length of notes and rests in music.
2. A whole note is represented by an open circle.
3. A half note lasts for two beats in 4/4 time.
4. A quarter note is represented by a filled-in circle with a stem.
5. Two eighth notes equal one beat in 4/4 time.
6. Rests represent periods of silence in music and correspond to the rhythmic values of notes.

## Lesson 6: Elements of Music-Retrieval

[Learn Musical Elements Song - YouTube](#)

**Read the following passage about the elements of music and answer the questions below.**

### The Elements of Music

Music is made up of several elements that work together to create a piece of music. Understanding these elements can help you appreciate and analyze music better. Here are the main elements of music:

1. **Melody:** Melody is the main musical line or tune that you can sing or hum. It is a sequence of musical notes that create a memorable and distinctive sound.
2. **Harmony:** Harmony is the combination of different musical notes played or sung at the same time. It provides depth and richness to the melody. Harmonies can be consonant (pleasant-sounding) or dissonant (tense or unstable-sounding).
3. **Rhythm:** Rhythm is the pattern of sounds and silences in music. It is created by the arrangement of different note durations, such as long and short notes, and the way they are grouped together.
4. **Tempo:** Tempo refers to the speed or pace of the music. It can be fast, slow, or somewhere in between. The tempo helps set the mood and energy of a piece of music.
5. **Dynamics:** Dynamics refers to the volume or intensity of the music. It ranges from soft (piano) to loud (forte). Dynamics can create contrast and convey emotions within a composition.
6. **Timbre:** Timbre, also known as tone color, refers to the quality or character of a sound. It helps distinguish between different instruments or voices. For example, a guitar and a piano playing the same note will sound different due to their unique timbres.

**Now answer the following questions:**

1. What is melody in music?
2. How does harmony enhance a melody?
3. What creates the pattern of sounds and silences in music?
4. What does tempo refer to in music?
5. How does dynamics contribute to a piece of music?
6. What is timbre, and how does it help distinguish between different sounds?

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### Answers:

1. Melody in music is the main musical line or tune that you can sing or hum.
2. Harmony enhances a melody by providing depth and richness through the combination of different musical notes played or sung at the same time.
3. The pattern of sounds and silences in music creates the rhythm.
4. Tempo in music refers to the speed or pace of the music.
5. Dynamics contribute to a piece of music by varying the volume or intensity, creating contrast and conveying emotions.
6. Timbre, also known as tone colour, refers to the quality or character of a sound. It helps distinguish between different instruments or voices by giving them unique sonic characteristics.

## Lesson 7: Polyrhythms

[https://youtu.be/idlXh\\_udWug](https://youtu.be/idlXh_udWug)

Polyrhythms are a defining feature of Samba music. They add complexity, depth, and an irresistible groove to the music. In Samba, different rhythms are layered on top of each other, creating a rich and intricate sound. These polyrhythms involve multiple instruments playing contrasting rhythms simultaneously, resulting in a vibrant and energetic musical experience.

Polyrhythms in Samba are achieved through the skilled coordination of various percussion instruments. Each instrument has its unique rhythm and contributes to the overall texture and complexity of the music. The surdo, tamborim, agogô, and cuíca are just a few of the instruments that create the intricate web of rhythms in Samba.

When playing Samba, each musician focuses on their specific rhythm while listening to the other instruments to stay in sync. This requires a high level of concentration, coordination, and a deep understanding of the rhythmic structure of the music. The result is a mesmerizing tapestry of interwoven rhythms that propel the music forward and inspire dancers to move to its infectious beat.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What are polyrhythms in Samba music? a) Slow and melodic melodies b) Lively and rhythmic beats c) Harmonies played simultaneously d) Multiple contrasting rhythms played together
2. What do polyrhythms add to Samba music? a) Complexity and depth b) Soft and soothing tones c) Solo improvisations d) Repetitive patterns
3. How are polyrhythms achieved in Samba music? a) By layering different melodies b) By playing instruments at different tempos c) By combining harmonies d) By layering contrasting rhythms
4. What instruments are commonly involved in creating polyrhythms in Samba music? a) Guitars and keyboards b) Brass and woodwind instruments c) Percussion instruments such as surdo, tamborim, agogô, and cuíca d) String instruments like violins and cellos
5. How do musicians maintain synchronization while playing polyrhythms in Samba? a) By focusing only on their own rhythm b) By ignoring the other instruments c) By playing as fast as possible d) By listening to other instruments and staying in sync
6. What skills are required to play polyrhythms in Samba music? a) Concentration and coordination b) Singing and dancing c) Reading sheet music d) Memorization of melodies



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7. How does the use of polyrhythms impact Samba dancers? a) It makes them dance slower and more gracefully b) It encourages them to perform acrobatic moves c) It inspires them to move to the beat of the music d) It discourages them from dancing
8. What does polyrhythmic music sound like? a) Simple and repetitive b) Slow and monotonous c) Energetic and complex d) Soft and melodic

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### Answer Key:

1. d) Multiple contrasting rhythms played together
2. a) Complexity and depth
3. d) By layering contrasting rhythms
4. c) Percussion instruments such as surdo, tamborim, agogô, and cuíca
5. d) By listening to other instruments and staying in sync
6. a) Concentration and coordination
7. c) It inspires them to move to the beat of the music
8. c) Energetic and complex

## Lesson 8: Improvisation

<https://youtu.be/ssZ6RNwyT3c>

[https://youtu.be/L\\_G97WiWqHs](https://youtu.be/L_G97WiWqHs)

Improvisation is an essential element of Samba music that adds spontaneity, creativity, and personal expression to the performance. In Samba, musicians have the freedom to improvise within the established rhythmic and melodic structures, allowing for unique and exciting musical moments.

In Samba, improvisation can occur through instrumental solos, vocal embellishments, or rhythmic variations. Musicians, especially those playing melody instruments like the cavaquinho or pandeiro, can take turns showcasing their skills and adding their personal touch to the music. They may introduce new melodies, ornament existing melodies, or play with rhythm and timing to create unexpected musical surprises.

Improvisation in Samba requires a deep understanding of the genre's rhythmic and melodic patterns. Musicians must be able to listen and respond to the music being played around them, adapting their improvisations to fit seamlessly into the overall sound. It requires a combination of technical skill, creativity, and a strong sense of musicality.

Through improvisation, Samba musicians can interact and engage with one another, building musical conversations and pushing the boundaries of the music. It allows for unique interpretations and keeps the music fresh and exciting, even after repeated performances. Improvisation is a dynamic and integral part of the Samba experience, captivating both musicians and audiences alike.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is improvisation in Samba music? a) Following a strict set of rules while performing b) Preparing and rehearsing the music in advance c) Spontaneous creation and personal expression during performance d) Sticking strictly to the established melody and rhythm?
2. What does improvisation add to the Samba performance? a) Predictability and consistency b) Technical precision and accuracy c) Spontaneity and creativity d) Uniformity and conformity?
3. How can musicians improvise in Samba music? a) By playing the exact same melody and rhythm repeatedly b) By introducing new melodies and variations c) By following a strict script of musical ideas d) By avoiding any changes to the established structure?
4. What instruments can be involved in improvisation in Samba? a) Percussion instruments only b) Wind instruments only c) Melody instruments and vocals d) String instruments and keyboards?
5. What skills are required for improvisation in Samba music? a) Technical skill, creativity, and musicality b) Reading sheet music and following instructions c) Strict adherence to the established melodies and rhythms d) Vocal training and physical coordination?

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6. How does improvisation contribute to the interaction between Samba musicians? a) It encourages competition and individualism b) It limits communication and collaboration c) It facilitates musical conversations and engagement d) It eliminates the need for coordination and synchronization?
7. Why is improvisation considered an integral part of the Samba experience? a) It allows musicians to take breaks during performances b) It ensures a standardized and uniform performance every time c) It adds variety and freshness to the music d) It prevents musicians from showcasing their individual talents?
8. What qualities does improvisation in Samba music showcase? a) Spontaneity, creativity, and personal expression b) Rigidity, conformity, and repetition c) Predictability, control, and adherence to tradition d) Simplicity, uniformity, and precision

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### Answer Key:

1. c) Spontaneous creation and personal expression during performance
2. c) Spontaneity and creativity
3. b) By introducing new melodies and variations
4. c) Melody instruments and vocals
5. a) Technical skill, creativity, and musicality
6. c) It facilitates musical conversations and engagement
7. c) It adds variety and freshness to the music
8. a) Spontaneity, creativity, and personal expression

## The Blues

### Lesson 1: [What is the blues? - BBC Bitesize](#)

The blues is a genre of music that originated in the United States in the late 19th century. It was born out of the experiences and emotions of African Americans, particularly those living in the Mississippi Delta region. The blues often expressed feelings of sadness, sorrow, and longing for a better life. It became a powerful form of self-expression and a way for musicians to tell their stories.

Early blues musicians played simple instruments like guitars and harmonicas, using them to create soulful melodies and heartfelt lyrics. They would often perform in small juke joints or on street corners, sharing their music with anyone who would listen. Many of the early blues songs were based on a 12-bar blues structure, which became a fundamental pattern in the genre.

In the 1920s, the blues started gaining popularity outside of its traditional African American community. Recordings of blues music became widely available, thanks to the invention of the phonograph. This led to the discovery and recognition of blues artists such as Bessie Smith and Robert Johnson, who became influential figures in the blues genre.

The blues had a significant impact on the development of other genres like jazz and rock and roll. Its raw emotions and distinctive musical elements continue to inspire musicians and audiences worldwide, making it a vital part of music history.

### Questions:

#### Where did the blues originate?

- a) New York City
- b) Chicago
- c) Mississippi Delta region
- d) Los Angeles

#### What emotions did the blues often express?

- a) Happiness and joy
- b) Sadness and sorrow
- c) Anger and frustration
- d) Excitement and enthusiasm

#### What were some of the instruments early blues musicians played?

- a) Piano and saxophone
- b) Guitar and harmonica
- c) Drums and trumpet
- d) Banjo and clarinet

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**What was a common performance venue for early blues musicians?**

- a) Concert halls
- b) Stadiums
- c) Juke joints and street corners
- d) Opera houses

**How did the invention of the phonograph impact the blues?**

- a) It allowed for the widespread availability of blues music recordings.
- b) It led to the migration of blues musicians to larger cities.
- c) It caused a decline in the popularity of blues music.
- d) It introduced new instruments to the blues genre.

**Which blues artists gained recognition in the 1920s due to the availability of recordings?**

- a) B.B. King and Etta James
- b) Muddy Waters and John Lee Hooker
- c) Robert Johnson and Bessie Smith
- d) Howlin' Wolf and Son House

**How did the blues influence other genres of music?**

- a) It had no influence on other genres.
- b) It influenced the development of jazz and rock and roll.
- c) It led to the creation of classical music.
- d) It inspired the rise of country music.

**What is the significance of the blues in music history?**

- a) It is a forgotten genre with no lasting impact.
- b) It continues to inspire musicians and audiences worldwide.
- c) It had a brief moment of popularity and then disappeared.
- d) It only appealed to a niche audience.

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The answers are as follows:

1. c) Mississippi Delta region
2. b) Sadness and sorrow
3. b) Guitar and harmonica
4. c) Juke joints and street corners
5. a) It allowed for the widespread availability of blues music recordings.
6. c) Robert Johnson and Bessie Smith
7. b) It influenced the development of jazz and rock and roll.
8. b) It continues to inspire musicians and audiences worldwide.



## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Lesson 2: [Beginner Bass Lesson #1 \(Your Very First Lesson\) - YouTube](#)

The bass guitar is an essential instrument in many genres of music, including rock, funk, jazz, and reggae. It provides the foundation of the musical composition by creating a rhythmic and harmonic backbone.

Unlike the regular guitar, the bass guitar has fewer strings and a longer neck. It typically has four strings, although there are models with five or six strings as well. The strings on a bass guitar are thicker and produce lower-pitched notes compared to the regular guitar.

The primary role of the bass guitar is to play the bassline. The bassline is a sequence of notes that outlines the chord progression and adds depth and groove to the music. It often follows the rhythm of the drums and interacts with other instruments in the band.

To play the bass guitar, you use your fingers or a pick to pluck or strum the strings. The most common technique is called "fingerstyle," where you use your fingertips or thumb to pluck the strings individually. This allows for more control and versatility in creating different tones and rhythms.

As a beginner, it's important to focus on developing a strong sense of timing and rhythm. The bass guitar works closely with the drummer to establish the beat and maintain the groove of the music. Learning to lock in with the drummer and stay in sync with the band is essential for playing bass effectively.

#### Questions:

**In which music genres is the bass guitar commonly used?**

- a) Classical and opera
- b) Hip-hop and electronic music
- c) Rock, funk, jazz, and reggae
- d) Country and folk

**How does the number of strings on a bass guitar differ from a regular guitar?**

- a) The bass guitar has more strings.
- b) The bass guitar has fewer strings.
- c) The bass guitar has the same number of strings.
- d) The number of strings depends on the player's preference.

**What is the primary role of the bass guitar in a band?**

- a) Playing lead melodies
- b) Adding percussive effects
- c) Creating harmony and chords
- d) Providing rhythmic and harmonic foundation

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### How does the bassline contribute to the music?

- a) It adds depth and groove to the music.
- b) It provides vocal melodies.
- c) It creates high-pitched notes.
- d) It plays fast solos.

### What are the common techniques for playing the bass guitar?

- a) Strumming and tapping
- b) Slapping and popping
- c) Hammer-ons and pull-offs
- d) Plucking with fingers or using a pick

### What is the importance of timing and rhythm for a bass guitarist?

- a) It is not important for a bass guitarist.
- b) It helps in playing complex melodies.
- c) It establishes the beat and maintains the groove.
- d) It determines the volume of the bass guitar.

### Who does the bass guitar work closely with to establish the beat?

- a) Lead guitarist
- b) Vocalist
- c) Drummer
- d) Keyboardist

### What should a beginner bass guitarist focus on developing?

- a) Speed and dexterity
- b) Stage presence and showmanship
- c) Tone and sound effects
- d) Sense of timing and rhythm

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

The answers are as follows:

1. Rock, funk, jazz, and reggae
2. The bass guitar has fewer strings.
3. Providing rhythmic and harmonic foundation
4. It adds depth and groove to the music.
5. Plucking with fingers or using a pick
6. It establishes the beat and maintains the groove.
7. Drummer
8. Sense of timing and rhythm

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Lesson 3: [Learn Your Bass Fretboard Notes \(Easy Starter Method\) - YouTube](#)

The bass guitar is a vital instrument in modern music, providing the low-end foundation that drives the rhythm and groove of a song. It is a stringed instrument that is played by plucking or picking the strings with the fingers or a pick. One of the key components of a bass guitar is the fretboard.

The fretboard is the long, flat, and usually wooden part of the bass guitar that contains the frets. The frets are the metal strips embedded into the fretboard at specific intervals. They divide the neck of the bass guitar into different pitches, allowing the player to produce different notes by pressing the strings down against the frets.

The bass guitar typically has four strings, although some bass guitars can have five or even six strings. The strings are usually tuned to the notes E, A, D, and G, starting from the thickest string (lowest pitch) to the thinnest string (highest pitch). The player can change the pitch of the notes by pressing the strings against different frets on the fretboard.

#### Questions:

1. What is the role of the bass guitar in modern music?
2. How is the bass guitar played?
3. What is the fretboard, and what does it contain?
4. What is the purpose of the frets on the bass guitar?
5. How many strings does a typical bass guitar have, and what are their tuning?
6. How can the player change the pitch of the notes on the bass guitar?

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Lesson 4: [Bass lines - KS3 Music - BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize](#)

Bass guitar lines and riffs are an essential part of creating a strong foundation and groove in music. They add depth and complexity to a song, and bass players often collaborate closely with drummers to form a tight rhythm section. Let's explore bass guitar lines and riffs in more detail.

#### **Bass Guitar Lines:**

Bass guitar lines are melodic patterns played by the bassist to outline the harmony of a song. They provide the rhythmic and harmonic support, anchoring the song's chord progression. Bass lines can be simple or complex, depending on the style of music and the bassist's skill level. They often complement the melody and interact with the drums to create a cohesive and tight rhythm section.

#### **Bass Guitar Riffs:**

Bass guitar riffs are short, catchy musical phrases or patterns that serve as a recognizable and memorable part of a song. They are often repeated throughout the song and can be the signature element of a bass line. Riffs can be played using single notes or a combination of notes and are typically syncopated and groove oriented. They add a unique character to a song and can be a highlight of the bass guitar's role in the music.

#### **Questions:**

What is the role of bass guitar lines in a song?

How do bass guitar lines interact with the drums?

How would you describe bass guitar riffs?

What is the purpose of bass guitar riffs in a song?

Can you give an example of a famous bass guitar riff?

How do bass guitar riffs contribute to the overall groove of a song?

**Lesson 5:** [Guitar Geography For Beginners - YouTube](#)

The guitar is a versatile and popular instrument that is played in various genres of music around the world. It consists of several key components that contribute to its unique sound and playability. Let's explore the basic geography of the guitar.

**Headstock:**

The headstock is located at the top of the guitar and holds the tuning pegs or machine heads. The strings are attached to the tuning pegs, allowing players to adjust the pitch of each string by tightening or loosening them.

**Neck:**

The neck is a long, slender part of the guitar that connects the headstock to the body. It is usually made of wood and is where players place their fingers to press down on the strings and create different notes. The neck typically contains frets, which are metal strips embedded into the wood at specific intervals.

**Fretboard:**

The fretboard, also known as the fingerboard, is the front surface of the neck where the player presses down on the strings. It usually has a smooth texture and contains the frets, which divide the neck into different segments, allowing for precise note placement.

**Body:**

The body of the guitar is the large, curvy part located below the neck. It houses the sound hole or soundboard (on acoustic guitars) or pickups (on electric guitars), which amplify the vibrations of the strings to produce sound. The body also provides support and stability to the guitar.

**Questions:**

1. What is the headstock of the guitar and what is its purpose?
2. Where do players place their fingers to create different notes on the guitar?
3. What are frets and what is their role on the guitar?
4. What is the function of the fretboard on the guitar?
5. What is the purpose of the body of the guitar?
6. Name one component of the guitar that amplifies the vibrations of the strings to produce sound.

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Answers:

1. The headstock is the top part of the guitar that holds the tuning pegs or machine heads. Its purpose is to adjust the pitch of the strings.
2. Players place their fingers on the neck of the guitar to create different notes.
3. Frets are metal strips embedded into the neck of the guitar at specific intervals. They divide the neck into different segments, allowing for precise note placement.
4. The fretboard, also known as the fingerboard, is the front surface of the neck where the player presses down on the strings. Its purpose is to support the strings and provide a surface for playing different notes.
5. The body of the guitar provides support and stability to the instrument.
6. The sound hole or soundboard (on acoustic guitars) or pickups (on electric guitars) amplifies the vibrations of the strings to produce sound.

**Lesson 6:** [What makes a good guitar riff? - BBC Bitesize](#)

The guitar is a versatile and popular instrument known for its ability to create catchy and memorable musical riffs. Riffs are short, repeating melodic phrases that form a central theme in many songs. Let's explore what makes a good riff on the guitar.

**Melody and Catchiness:**

A good guitar riff is often characterized by a strong melodic quality that grabs the listener's attention. It should be memorable and instantly recognizable, making it easy for people to hum or sing along. Catchiness is an essential aspect of a great guitar riff.

**Rhythm and Groove:**

Riffs should have a compelling rhythmic quality that makes people want to move and tap their feet. They often have a driving, infectious groove that creates a sense of energy and momentum in the music. The rhythm and groove of a riff are crucial in making it stand out.

**Distinctiveness and Originality:**

A good guitar riff should have a unique and distinct sound. It should stand out from other riffs and be instantly identifiable. Originality is key in creating a memorable and impactful guitar riff.

**Technicality and Playability:**

While not always necessary, a good guitar riff can showcase technical skills and impressiveness. It may involve complex fingerings, fast picking or strumming, or unique techniques. However, it's important to balance technicality with musicality to ensure the riff remains accessible and enjoyable.

**Questions:**

1. What is a guitar riff?
2. What are two important qualities of a good guitar riff?
3. How does rhythm and groove contribute to a good guitar riff?
4. Why is distinctiveness and originality important in a guitar riff?
5. How does technicality and playability play a role in a guitar riff?



## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Answers:

1. A guitar riff is a short, repeating melodic phrase that forms a central theme in a song.
2. Two important qualities of a good guitar riff are melody and catchiness, and rhythm and groove.
3. Rhythm and groove contribute to a good guitar riff by creating a sense of energy and making people want to move.
4. Distinctiveness and originality are important in a guitar riff because they make it stand out and easily recognizable.
5. Technicality and playability can add impressiveness to a guitar riff but should be balanced with musicality to ensure it remains enjoyable.

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Lesson 7: [How To Play Drums - Your Very First Drum Lesson - YouTube](#)

Drums are a fundamental component of any band or musical ensemble. They provide rhythm, groove, and dynamics to music. The drum kit, also known as a drum set, is a collection of drums and cymbals arranged in a specific manner. Let's explore the basic geography of the drum kit.

#### **Bass Drum:**

The bass drum, also called the kick drum, is the largest drum in the drum kit. It is played with a foot pedal and produces a deep, booming sound. The bass drum provides the heartbeat and foundation of the rhythm.

#### **Snare Drum:**

The snare drum is a versatile and central component of the drum kit. It has a distinct sound created by metal wires (snares) stretched across the bottom drumhead. The snare drum produces a sharp and cracking sound and is often used for backbeats and accents.

#### **Tom-Toms:**

Tom-toms, or simply toms, are cylindrical drums of various sizes and depths. They are mounted on stands or attached to the bass drum and produce different pitches. Toms are used for fills, rolls, and adding depth to drum patterns.

#### **Hi-Hat:**

The hi-hat consists of two cymbals placed on a stand and controlled by a foot pedal. When the foot pedal is pressed, the cymbals clash together, producing a tight and crisp sound. The hi-hat is used for various rhythmic patterns and can be played in a closed or open position.

#### **Crash Cymbal:**

The crash cymbal is a large, thin, and usually round cymbal that produces a loud and explosive sound. It is struck with a drumstick, and its sound is often used to accentuate certain parts of a song or create dramatic moments.

#### **Questions:**

1. What is the bass drum, and what role does it play in the drum kit?
2. What is the purpose of the snare drum in the drum kit?
3. What are toms, and how are they used in drumming?
4. Describe the hi-hat and its function in the drum kit.
5. What is the crash cymbal, and when is it commonly used?

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Answers:

1. The bass drum, also known as the kick drum, is the largest drum in the drum kit. It provides the foundation and heartbeat of the rhythm.
2. The snare drum is a central component of the drum kit. It produces a sharp and cracking sound and is often used for backbeats and accents.
3. Toms are cylindrical drums of various sizes and depths. They are used for fills, rolls, and adding depth to drum patterns.
4. The hi-hat consists of two cymbals controlled by a foot pedal. It is used for various rhythmic patterns and can be played in a closed or open position.
5. The crash cymbal is a large, thin cymbal that produces a loud and explosive sound. It is commonly used to accentuate certain parts of a song or create dramatic moments.

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Lesson 8: [Percussion - KS3 Music - BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize](#)

The drums are a fundamental component of the rhythm section in music. They provide the driving beat and foundation for the rest of the band. Let's explore the basic geography of the drum kit.

#### **Bass Drum:**

The bass drum, also known as the kick drum, is the largest drum in the kit. It is usually played with a foot pedal and produces a low, booming sound. The bass drum provides the pulse and emphasizes the downbeats in the music.

#### **Snare Drum:**

The snare drum is positioned between the drummer's legs and is played with sticks or brushes. It has a distinct, crisp sound due to the snare wires or snares stretched across the bottom head. The snare drum is versatile and is used for various rhythmic patterns and accents.

#### **Tom-Toms:**

Tom-toms are cylindrical drums of varying sizes. They are usually positioned above the bass drum and are played with sticks. The tom-toms provide melodic and rhythmic variation, and drummers often play fills and rolls on them.

#### **Hi-Hat:**

The hi-hat is a pair of cymbals mounted on a stand. It consists of two cymbals that can be opened and closed by a foot pedal. The hi-hat is played with sticks or by using the foot pedal to create a rhythmic "chick" sound or a sustained shimmering sound.

#### **Cymbals:**

Drum kits often include various cymbals, such as crash cymbals and ride cymbals. Crash cymbals produce a loud, explosive sound and are used for accents and crashes. Ride cymbals have a more sustained sound and are used for steady rhythmic patterns.

#### **Questions:**

1. What is the purpose of the bass drum in the drum kit?
2. How is the snare drum played, and what gives it its distinct sound?
3. Where are the tom-toms positioned in the drum kit?
4. How is the hi-hat played, and what sound can it create?
5. Name two types of cymbals commonly found in a drum kit.

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Answers:

1. The bass drum provides the pulse and emphasizes the downbeats in the music.
2. The snare drum is played with sticks or brushes, and its distinct sound comes from the snare wires or snares stretched across the bottom head.
3. Tom-toms are usually positioned above the bass drum.
4. The hi-hat is played with sticks or using the foot pedal. It can create a rhythmic "chick" sound or a sustained shimmering sound.
5. Two types of cymbals commonly found in a drum kit are crash cymbals and ride cymbals.

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Lesson 9: [Improvisation - with instruments - KS3 Music - BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize](#)

The blues is a genre of music that originated in African-American communities in the United States. It is characterized by its distinct chord progressions, lyrical themes, and expressive performances. One of the defining elements of the blues is improvisation, which allows musicians to add their personal touch and creativity to the music.

#### **The Blues:**

The blues is often associated with feelings of sadness, longing, and melancholy. It typically follows a 12-bar chord progression, consisting of three chords: the I, IV, and V chords. The lyrics often reflect personal struggles, heartbreak, and the hardships of life. Blues music has had a significant influence on various genres, including rock, jazz, and R&B.

#### **Improvisation in the Blues:**

Improvisation is a crucial aspect of blues music. It involves creating and playing music in the moment, spontaneously and without pre-planned arrangements. In the blues, musicians often take turns improvising solos, adding their unique melodies, rhythms, and expressions. Improvisation allows musicians to showcase their skills, emotions, and musical personality.

#### **Questions:**

1. How would you describe the emotional themes commonly found in the blues?
2. What is the typical chord progression in the blues?
3. What are some genres influenced by the blues?
4. What is improvisation, and why is it important in the blues?
5. How do musicians showcase their skills and musical personality through improvisation in the blues?

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Answers:

1. The blues commonly explores feelings of sadness, longing, and melancholy.
2. The typical chord progression in the blues follows a 12-bar structure, consisting of the I, IV, and V chords.
3. The blues has influenced genres such as rock, jazz, and R&B.
4. Improvisation is the act of creating and playing music in the moment, without pre-planned arrangements. It is important in the blues as it allows musicians to add their personal touch and creativity to the music.
5. Musicians showcase their skills and musical personality in the blues through improvisation by creating unique melodies, rhythms, and expressions in their solos.

**Lesson 10:** [Playing together - KS3 Music - BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize](#)

Playing together as a band is an exciting and collaborative experience. It requires teamwork, communication, and a set of specific skills to create a cohesive musical performance. Let's explore the importance of playing together as a band and the skills needed.

**Teamwork and Communication:**

Playing together as a band involves working as a team. Each band member must listen to and support one another, maintaining a sense of unity and cooperation. Communication is key to ensuring that everyone is on the same page musically, coordinating transitions, and making musical decisions together.

**Timing and Rhythm:**

Good timing and a solid sense of rhythm are crucial for playing together as a band. All band members must have a strong internal sense of timing and be able to lock in with each other. This ensures that the music flows smoothly and that the band maintains a steady groove.

**Active Listening:**

Active listening is an essential skill for playing together as a band. Each band member needs to attentively listen to what others are playing and respond accordingly. This allows for musical interactions, dynamics, and adjustments in real-time during performances.

**Musical Awareness:**

Band members should have a good understanding of musical concepts and structures. This includes knowledge of chords, scales, song structures, and dynamics. Having a strong musical awareness helps with improvisation, arranging parts, and contributing to the overall musicality of the band's performance.

**Questions:**

1. What are two important aspects of playing together as a band?
2. Why is communication important in a band?
3. Why is timing and rhythm crucial for playing together as a band?
4. What is active listening, and why is it important in a band setting?
5. Why is it important for band members to have a good musical awareness?



## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Answers:

1. Two important aspects of playing together as a band are teamwork and communication.
2. Communication is important in a band to ensure that everyone is on the same page musically, coordinate transitions, and make musical decisions together.
3. Timing and rhythm are crucial for playing together as a band because they help maintain a steady groove and ensure the music flows smoothly.
4. Active listening is the attentive listening to what others are playing and responding accordingly. It is important in a band setting for musical interactions, dynamics, and real-time adjustments during performances.
5. It is important for band members to have a good musical awareness because it helps with improvisation, arranging parts, and contributing to the overall musicality of the band's performance.

## Lesson 11: The Blues

**Instructions:** Choose the correct answer by circling the corresponding letter.

**The blues is a genre of music that originated in:**

- a) Africa
- b) Europe
- c) Australia
- d) South America

**Which musical instrument is commonly associated with blues music?**

- a) Piano
- b) Violin
- c) Flute
- d) Guitar

**The blues is often characterized by its:**

- a) Fast tempo
- b) Complex harmonies
- c) Happy lyrics
- d) Expressive vocals

**A typical blues song often follows a:**

- a) 4-bar structure
- b) 8-bar structure
- c) 12-bar structure
- d) 16-bar structure

**Which of the following is a famous blues musician?**

- a) Michael Jackson
- b) Taylor Swift
- c) B.B. King

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

d) Ed Sheeran

**The lyrics in blues songs often express:**

- a) Joy and celebration
- b) Love and romance
- c) Personal struggles and hardships
- d) Political and social commentary

**The use of "call and response" is a characteristic feature of the blues, where:**

- a) A solo instrument plays the melody while others accompany
- b) Two singers harmonize with each other
- c) A lead phrase is followed by a response phrase
- d) The tempo changes throughout the song

**Blues music has had a significant influence on which genre of music?**

- a) Classical
- b) Hip-hop
- c) Reggae
- d) Jazz

**Which region of the United States is known for its blues heritage?**

- a) New York
- b) California
- c) Tennessee
- d) Mississippi

**Blues music is often associated with feelings of:**

- a) Happiness and excitement
- b) Sadness and melancholy
- c) Anger and aggression
- d) Indifference and apathy

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Answer Key:

a) Africa

d) Guitar

d) Expressive vocals

c) 12-bar structure

c) B.B. King

c) Personal struggles and hardships

c) A lead phrase is followed by a response phrase

d) Jazz

d) Mississippi

b) Sadness and melancholy

## Lesson 12: The Blues

Instructions: Choose the correct answer by selecting the corresponding letter.

**Which of the following is considered the birthplace of the blues?**

- a) Memphis
- b) Nashville
- c) New Orleans
- d) Chicago

**What is the typical structure of a blues song?**

- a) Verse-Chorus-Verse
- b) A-B-A-C
- c) Intro-Verse-Bridge-Chorus
- d) Chorus-Verse-Chorus

**Who is known as the "King of the Blues"?**

- a) B.B. King
- b) Muddy Waters
- c) Robert Johnson
- d) John Lee Hooker

**What is the standard form of the blues scale?**

- a) Major pentatonic scale
- b) Minor pentatonic scale
- c) Ionian scale
- d) Harmonic minor scale

**What instrument is traditionally associated with playing the melody in blues music?**

- a) Electric guitar
- b) Harmonica
- c) Piano
- d) Saxophone

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

**What is the characteristic rhythmic pattern often heard in blues music?**

- a) Shuffle rhythm
- b) Polyrhythm
- c) Syncopation
- d) 4/4 time signature

**Which of the following is a famous blues musician who played the slide guitar?**

- a) Eric Clapton
- b) Stevie Ray Vaughan
- c) Duane Allman
- d) Robert Johnson

**What is the significance of the "blue notes" in blues music?**

- a) They are sad or melancholic tones.
- b) They are played on a blue-colored instrument.
- c) They represent the feeling of love and joy.
- d) They are notes played using a specific technique.

**Who popularized electric blues guitar playing in the 1950s?**

- a) T-Bone Walker
- b) Chuck Berry
- c) Jimi Hendrix
- d) Buddy Guy

**What is the term used to describe the improvisational vocal style often heard in blues music?**

- a) Scat singing
- b) Falsetto
- c) Yodeling
- d) Vibrato

## Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers

### Answers

Answer: c) New Orleans

Answer: b) A-B-A-C

Answer: a) B.B. King

Answer: b) Minor pentatonic scale

Answer: b) Harmonica

Answer: a) Shuffle rhythm

Answer: d) Robert Johnson

Answer: a) They are sad or melancholic tones.

Answer: a) T-Bone Walker

Answer: a) Scat singing

# Film Music

## Lesson 1: Introduction to Film Themes

### Theme: "The Imperial March" from "Star Wars"

Use [YouTube](#) to listen to the above song and answer the questions below.

1. Describe the mood or atmosphere created by the music.
2. Identify the main melody heard in the theme.
3. Discuss the instrumentation used in the music.
4. How does the music reflect the character of Darth Vader?
5. Analyse the use of dynamics in the music.
6. Identify any recurring motifs or musical themes.
7. Discuss the rhythm and tempo of the music.
8. How does the music contribute to the sense of villainy or menace?
9. Identify any key changes or shifts in the music.
10. What emotions does the music evoke in the listener?



## Lesson 2: Character Themes

### Theme: "Hedwig's Theme" from "Harry Potter"

Use [YouTube](#) to listen to the above song and answer the questions below.

1. Identify the main musical theme heard in the music.
2. Discuss how the theme represents the character of Harry Potter.
3. Analyse the orchestration of the music.
4. How does the music evolve throughout the theme?
5. Identify any variations of the theme heard in different contexts.
6. Describe the mood or feeling conveyed by the music.
7. Discuss the use of dynamics in the music.
8. How does the music contribute to the sense of wonder or magic?
9. Identify any other motifs or themes heard in the music.
10. How does the music enhance the listener's connection to the character?

### Lesson 3: Emotional Impact of Film Music

#### Theme: "My Heart Will Go On" from "Titanic"

Use [YouTube](#) to listen to the above song and answer the questions below.

1. Describe the emotional tone of the music.
2. Identify any musical techniques used to convey sadness or longing.
3. Discuss the role of the vocals in the music.
4. How does the music interact with the themes of the movie?
5. Analyze the use of instrumentation in the music.
6. Describe the pacing of the music in relation to the movie.
7. Discuss any melodic motifs or themes present in the music.
8. How does the music build tension or drama?
9. Identify any key changes or shifts in the music.
10. What impact does the music have on the listener's emotions?

## Lesson 4: Action and Adventure Themes

### Theme: "The Raiders March" from "Indiana Jones"

Use [YouTube](#) to listen to the above song and answer the questions below.

1. Analyse the use of music to build excitement and adventure.
2. Identify any rhythmic elements in the music.
3. Discuss the role of brass instruments in the theme.
4. How does the music enhance the sense of danger or thrills?
5. Describe the relationship between the music and the action on screen.
6. Identify any motifs or themes heard in the music.
7. Discuss the use of tempo changes in the music.
8. How does the music contribute to the overall atmosphere of the movie?
9. Analyse the dynamics of the music.
10. What techniques does the composer use to create a sense of adventure?

## Lesson 5: Fantasy and Magic Themes

### Theme: "The Fellowship of the Ring" from "The Lord of the Rings"

1. Describe the fantastical elements conveyed by the music.
2. Identify any motifs or themes associated with specific characters or places.
3. Discuss the role of the choir in the music.
4. How does the music evoke a sense of epicness or grandeur?
5. Analyse the use of instrumentation in the music.
6. Describe the pacing of the music in relation to the movie.
7. Discuss any melodic variations or developments in the theme.
8. How does the music contribute to the viewer's immersion in the fantasy world?
9. Identify any key changes or shifts in the music.
10. What emotions does the music evoke in the listener?

## Lesson 6: Science Fiction Themes

### Theme: "Main Theme" from "Jurassic Park"

Use [YouTube](#) to listen to the above song and answer the questions below.

1. Analyse the use of music to convey wonder and awe.
2. Identify any motifs or themes associated with the movie's themes.
3. Discuss the role of strings and woodwinds in the music.
4. How does the music enhance the sense of discovery or exploration?
5. Describe the relationship between the music and the visuals on screen.
6. Identify any rhythmic patterns or ostinatos in the music.
7. Discuss the use of dynamics in the music.
8. How does the music contribute to the overall atmosphere of the movie?
9. Analyse any thematic variations or developments in the music.
10. What impact does the music have on the viewer's experience of the film?

## Song Writing

You should listen to the music suggested for each lesson on [YouTube](#) to complete this comprehension task. You can use YouTube and google to search for videos or articles that discuss the song writing process and help you answer the questions. This is predominantly a research-based unit and you should use research skills to answer the questions.

### Lesson 1: Bob Dylan - "Blowin' in the Wind"

1. What theme does "Blowin' in the Wind" address?
2. How does Bob Dylan's use of metaphor contribute to the song's impact?
3. Describe the song's simple yet powerful melody.
4. How did Bob Dylan's experiences influence the creation of this song?
5. Discuss the role of "Blowin' in the Wind" in the civil rights movement.
6. Analyse the instrumentation used in the song.
7. How does the song's structure contribute to its message?
8. Explain the significance of the song's title.
9. Compare "Blowin' in the Wind" to other protest songs of its time.
10. How has the song's meaning evolved over time?

## Lesson 2: Leonard Cohen - "Suzanne"

1. What is the central theme of "Suzanne"?
2. How does Leonard Cohen use imagery to paint a vivid picture in the song?
3. Discuss the song's unique chord progression.
4. What inspired Leonard Cohen to write "Suzanne"?
5. Analyse the relationship between the narrator and Suzanne.
6. How does the song's structure enhance its storytelling?
7. Describe Leonard Cohen's vocal delivery in the song.
8. What role does symbolism play in "Suzanne"?
9. Compare the studio version of the song to live performances.
10. How has "Suzanne" influenced other songwriters?

## Lesson 3: Paul McCartney - "Yesterday" (The Beatles)

1. What emotions does "Yesterday" evoke in listeners?
2. Discuss the song's iconic melody.
3. How did Paul McCartney come up with the lyrics for "Yesterday"?
4. Analyse the song's simple yet effective chord progression.
5. Describe the instrumentation used in the song.
6. What impact did "Yesterday" have on The Beatles' career?
7. Explain the significance of the song's title.
8. Compare "Yesterday" to other Beatles' ballads.
9. How has the song been interpreted differently over time?
10. Discuss Paul McCartney's song writing process for "Yesterday".



## Lesson 4: Joni Mitchell - "Both Sides, Now"

1. What is the overarching theme of "Both Sides, Now"?
2. How does Joni Mitchell use metaphor to convey her message?
3. Describe the song's evolution from its original version to later recordings.
4. What inspired Joni Mitchell to write "Both Sides, Now"?
5. Analyse the song's intricate guitar arrangement.
6. Discuss the impact of the song's changing perspectives.
7. How does Joni Mitchell's vocal delivery enhance the song's emotional depth?
8. Explain the significance of the song's title.
9. Compare Joni Mitchell's version to other covers of "Both Sides, Now".
10. How has the song resonated with audiences over time?

## Lesson 5: Stevie Wonder - "Superstition"

1. What is the central theme of "Superstition"?
2. How does Stevie Wonder incorporate funk elements into the song?
3. Describe the song's innovative use of synthesizers.
4. What inspired Stevie Wonder to write "Superstition"?
5. Analyse the song's distinctive drum groove.
6. Discuss the role of superstition in the lyrics and music.
7. How does Stevie Wonder's vocal performance contribute to the song's energy?
8. Explain the significance of the song's title.
9. Compare "Superstition" to other funk/soul hits of the era.
10. How has the song influenced modern music?

## Lesson 6: Dolly Parton - "Jolene"

1. What is the narrative of "Jolene"?
2. How does Dolly Parton use storytelling to convey emotion in the song?
3. Describe the song's simple yet effective chord progression.
4. What inspired Dolly Parton to write "Jolene"?
5. Analyse the song's vocal harmonies.
6. Discuss the impact of "Jolene" on Dolly Parton's career.
7. How does the song's structure contribute to its storytelling?
8. Explain the significance of the character "Jolene" in the song.
9. Compare "Jolene" to other country ballads.
10. How has "Jolene" been interpreted by different artists?

## Lesson 7: John Lennon - "Imagine"

1. What is the message of "Imagine"?
2. How does John Lennon use simplicity to convey complex ideas in the song?
3. Describe the song's minimalist arrangement.
4. What inspired John Lennon to write "Imagine"?
5. Analyse the song's universal appeal and enduring popularity.
6. Discuss the impact of "Imagine" on popular culture and politics.
7. How does the song's structure enhance its message?
8. Explain the significance of the song's title.
9. Compare "Imagine" to other peace anthems.
10. How has "Imagine" been interpreted and reimagined by different artists?

## Lesson 8: Bruce Springsteen - "Born to Run"

1. What themes are explored in "Born to Run"?
2. How does Bruce Springsteen capture the spirit of youth and rebellion in the song?
3. Describe the song's dynamic shifts in tempo and intensity.
4. What inspired Bruce Springsteen to write "Born to Run"?
5. Analyse the song's driving rhythm and energetic instrumentation.
6. Discuss the song's narrative and characters.
7. How does the song's structure reflect its themes?
8. Explain the significance of the song's title.
9. Compare "Born to Run" to other rock anthems.
10. How has the song impacted Bruce Springsteen's career?

## Lesson 9: Prince - "Purple Rain"

1. What emotions does "Purple Rain" evoke in listeners?
2. How does Prince blend elements of rock, pop, and soul in the song?
3. Describe the song's epic guitar solo and musical arrangement.
4. What inspired Prince to write "Purple Rain"?
5. Analyse the song's use of imagery and metaphor.
6. Discuss the impact of "Purple Rain" on Prince's career and legacy.
7. How does the song's structure contribute to its emotional intensity?
8. Explain the significance of the song's title.
9. Compare "Purple Rain" to other power ballads.
10. How has "Purple Rain" been interpreted by fans and critics?

## Lesson 10: David Bowie - "Space Oddity"

1. What is the narrative of "Space Oddity"?
2. How does David Bowie use imagery and symbolism to convey the story?
3. Describe the song's atmospheric production and sound effects.
4. What inspired David Bowie to write "Space Oddity"?
5. Analyse the song's use of repetition and tension-building.
6. Discuss the impact of "Space Oddity" on David Bowie's career.
7. How does the song's structure reflect its theme of isolation?
8. Explain the significance of the song's title.
9. Compare "Space Oddity" to other space-themed songs.
10. How has "Space Oddity" influenced popular culture?

## Lesson 11: Katy Perry - "Firework"

1. How does "Firework" embody Katy Perry's message of self-empowerment?
2. Discuss the song's anthemic chorus and uplifting melody.
3. Analyse the use of metaphor and imagery in "Firework".
4. What role did Katy Perry play in the song writing and production of "Firework"?
5. Describe the song's production elements and arrangement.
6. How does "Firework" resonate with listeners on an emotional level?
7. What impact did "Firework" have on Katy Perry's career and audience?
8. Explore any collaborations or influences that shaped "Firework".
9. How does "Firework" showcase Katy Perry's song writing maturity and growth?
10. Discuss the song's cultural significance and its use in promoting self-confidence.



## Lesson 12: Justin Timberlake - "Can't Stop the Feeling!"

1. What makes "Can't Stop the Feeling!" an infectious pop song?
2. How does Justin Timberlake's vocal delivery contribute to the song's energy?
3. Analyse the use of rhythm and groove in "Can't Stop the Feeling!".
4. Discuss the song's uplifting themes and message.
5. What role did Justin Timberlake play in the song writing and production of "Can't Stop the Feeling!"?
6. Describe the song's instrumentation and arrangement.
7. How does "Can't Stop the Feeling!" reflect Justin Timberlake's experience as a performer?
8. What makes "Can't Stop the Feeling!" resonate with a wide audience?
9. Explore any collaborations or influences that shaped "Can't Stop the Feeling!".
10. How does "Can't Stop the Feeling!" compare to other Justin Timberlake hits in terms of style and production?

**Year 8 Music Curriculum for Sarah Cowley Building- Worksheet & Answers**