



Music



Year 8 Knowledge Organisers





Music Knowledge Organiser: Year 8



Musical Futures

Film Music

The Blues

C Major

G Major

F Major

A Minor

C

G

F

Am

Chord: more than one notes played simultaneously
Triad: a type of chord that has three notes

Major: primary chords, sound happy
Minor: secondary chords, sound sad

Leitmotif: a frequently recurring short melodic or harmonic idea, which is associated with a character, event, concept, idea, object or situation – it can be used directly or indirectly.
Diegetic music: music within the film for both the characters and audience to hear e.g. a car radio, a band in a nightclub, or sound effects.
Non-diegetic music: music that is put 'over the top' of the action of a film for the audience's benefit and which the characters in a film can't hear – also known as **underscore** or incidental music.
Storyboard: a graphic organiser in the form of illustrations and images displayed in sequence to help the composer plan their soundtrack.
Cuesheet: detailed listing of musical cues matching the visual action of a film so that composers can time their music accurately.
Click tracks: an electronic metronome that helps film composers accurately time their music to on-screen action through a series of clicks.

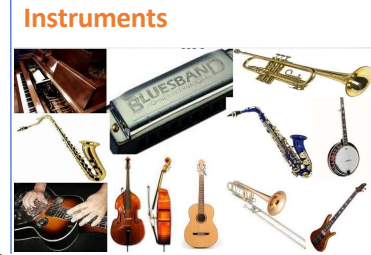
The Twelve Bar Blues

Phrase 1	C (tonic)	C (tonic)	C (tonic)	C7 (tonic)
Phrase 2	F (subdominant)	F (subdominant)	C (tonic)	C (tonic)
Phrase 3	G (dominant)	F (subdominant)	C (tonic)	G (dominant) to repeat or C (tonic) to finish

Tonic: I
Sub-dominant: IV
Dominant: V

Blues scale

Improvisation: music created 'on the spot' (previously unprepared performance)
Seventh chord: a triad (root, third, and fifth) with a fourth note added, which is seven notes above the root/tonic.



The **Blues** is the name given to a style of music created by African Americans at the end of the 19th century. Blues music was originally performed by one singer accompanied by a guitar or banjo.

Using a Digital Audio Workstation (DAW)

MIDI: musical instrument digital interface



MIDI controllers are devices that send MIDI messages. Common devices include electronic keyboards or surfaces with sliders, knobs, and buttons.



Software: GarageBand, Logic, Cubase, Ableton



Entering notes
Record: click the record button in the control bar (or press R) to start recording.
 Use the **piano roll:** use the (Command + Click) to bring up the pencil that will allow you to quickly draw in MIDI notes
 Use **quantization** to automatically correct the timing of notes in MIDI regions. This technique is useful when regions in the track contain the right notes, but are not perfectly in time with the project.

A **MIDI track** is a set of instructions about how to generate a sound (using a MIDI device).

A **digital audio track** is a representation of an actual sound wave, using a real instrument and a **digital audio interface**.

