

This booklet is also found as an editable PDF on the Music website

<http://harrisacademymusicdepartment.weebly.com>

Harris Academy

Music Department

Home Learning Pack for S3 Music

Looking after your mental wellbeing is vital to helping you through this challenging time. It is so important that you give yourself breaks throughout the day.



This pack contains approximately two weeks of work.

Under normal circumstances, you would visit Music 3 times per week.

Try and work through the activities with this in mind, and do what you can.

If you have an instrument at home, you can do 50 minutes of practice and count this as one of the periods you would be in music, why not break it down into two 25-minute sessions.

Name: _____

Music Class: _____

Due date: **1st May 2020**



ASSIGNMENT 1: African and Indian Music

Read through the passage below then fill out the crossword on the following page using your new knowledge.

African music does not feature a wide variation of instruments. It sticks mainly to voices and African drums. Most of the singing in Africa is passed down through generations by ear, much like traditional music in countries around the world. These songs are a very important part of African culture and are usually influenced highly by religion. These songs can be performed at rituals and religious ceremonies such as weddings and funerals.

African music is highly rhythmical, due to the lack of resources, drums were the easiest and cheapest instruments to make when African music began. African drums play a huge part in the atmosphere of the music, this atmosphere is created by the large use of cross rhythms.

Cross rhythms are when multiple rhythms are being played at once. For example, if you count out sixteen beats and only clap on the odd numbers you are playing one rhythm, whereas somebody else could clap on 1&2, 5&6, 9&10 and 13&14. This would be classed as cross rhythm. See the more complexed example below, (every number you see is an example of when you would clap).

1	2	.	.	5	6	.	.	9	10	.	.	13	14	.	.
.	.	3	4	.	.	7	8	.	.	11	12	.	.	15	16
1	.	.	4	.	.	7	.	9	.	.	12	.	.	15	.
1	2	3	.	5	6	7	.	9	10	11	.	13	14	15	.

African instruments come in many different shapes and sizes. Here are two examples that you may recognise.

Shaker



Djembe



Much like countries all over the world, Indian music is most easily identified by the instruments they use. Two of the most common instruments used in Indian music are the sitar and the tabla.

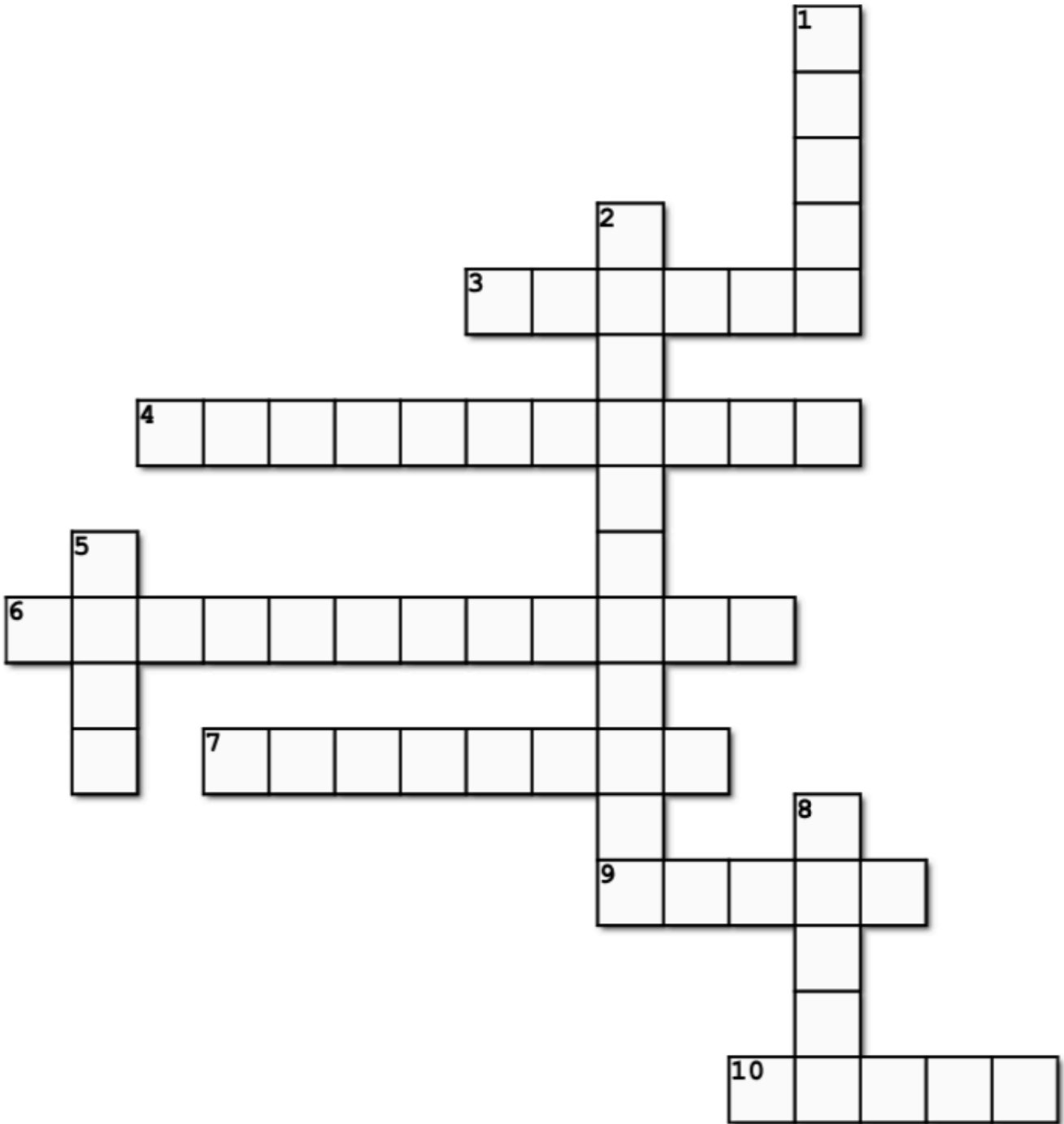


The sitar is a guitar like instrument that would play the melody and chords. A sitar can have 18, 19, 20, or 21 strings. 6 or 7 of these strings are plucked, whilst the other strings resonate underneath them. These strings that aren't actually played are called 'sympathetic' strings'

The tabla are a pair of drums of slightly different shape and size. They are played by hand and provide a rhythmical backing to a lot of Indian music. The larger drum is played by the players dominant hand which gives a bass feel. While the smaller drum is tuned to the 'key note' of the music to help with harmony.



The 'key note' that the tabla plays is one of a **pair of notes** that is called a drone. In Indian music, the drone is played throughout the piece of music and maintains the key that the piece of music is in. A drone is also commonly used in Scottish music, mainly bagpipe music.



Across

- 3. An example of a type of African drum.
- 4. The strings on a sitar that are not plucked but resonate when another string is plucked.
- 6. When lots of different rhythms are played at the same time.
- 7. African songs are influenced highly by what?
- 9. A guitar like instrument used in Indian music.
- 10. What is used to play the tabla?

Down

- 1. A pair of notes that is played throughout a piece of Indian music.
- 2. Songs in African music are passed down through '_____ ' by ear.
- 5. A type of instrument that is used a lot in African music.
- 8. A pair of drums used in Indian music that are slightly different in shape and size.

Assignment 2: Sequences

1. Complete these sequences one note lower.

(a)



(b)



(c)



2. Complete these sequences one note higher.

(a)



(b)



(c)



Assignment 3: Accidentals

1. Place a **SHARP** in front of every note and write the name of the note in the space below.



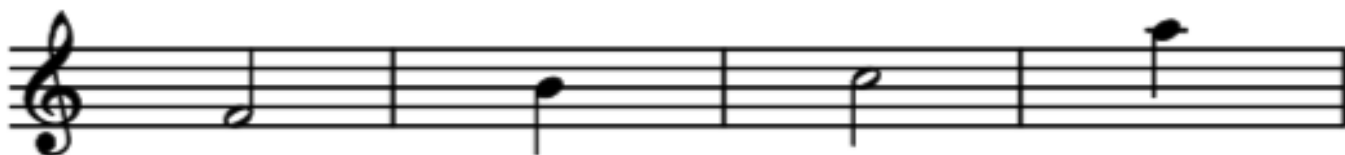




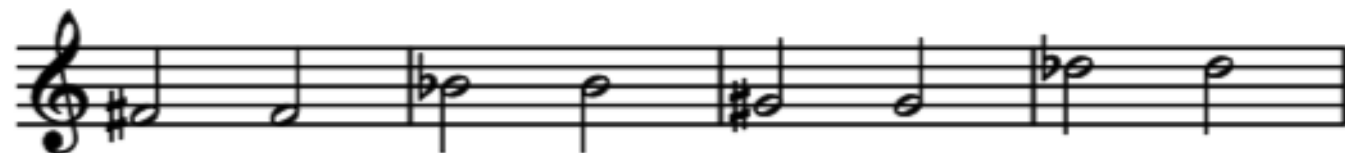
2. Place a **FLAT** in front of every note and write the name of the note in the space below.







3. Place a **NATURAL** in front of the notes marked (*) and write the name in the space below.



* * * *



ASSIGNMENT 4: Music of Central and Southern America

Read through the passage below then fill out the crossword on the following page using your new knowledge.

Even though countries are very close to one another, some of their music can be very different.

One style of music from Central America is reggae. Reggae originated in Jamaica in the 1960s and took influence from jazz, rhythm & blues and traditional Jamaican music. It has a very relaxed feel with a steady tempo. In most music, beats one and three are classed as the 'strong' beats, but in reggae beats two and four are stronger as they are accented (played slightly louder). One of the most famous reggae artists is Bob Marley.



Not too far from Jamaica in Trinidad and Tobago, a very different style of music is popular. Steel bands are a group of performers who create music using 'steel pans'. This music originated when African slaves were banned from creating the music they were used to. The only things available to them were things like pots, pans and oil canisters. The oil canister is what most modern-day versions of a steel pan are made from. It is a cylinder-shaped instrument with an inward metal dome. This metal dome has different dents moulded into it which create the same kind of notes you would hear on a piano: A, B, C, etc. To the left is an example of a steel pan, this is called a 'solo pan', it is used to play the main melody.



In north mainland South America, mainly Brazil, Latin American music is very popular. Like a lot of Central and South American music, this style is influenced by the music of African slaves who were shipped over to work there. This style is known for being very lively. Due to its lively nature, Latin American music is often danced to. Dances like the Tango, Rumba, Salsa, Samba and Bossa Nova are popular styles of dances to perform to this style. As Latin American music was influenced by African music, it features a lot of percussion. Instruments such as shakers, maracas, castanets, guiro, timbale and clave.

Guiro

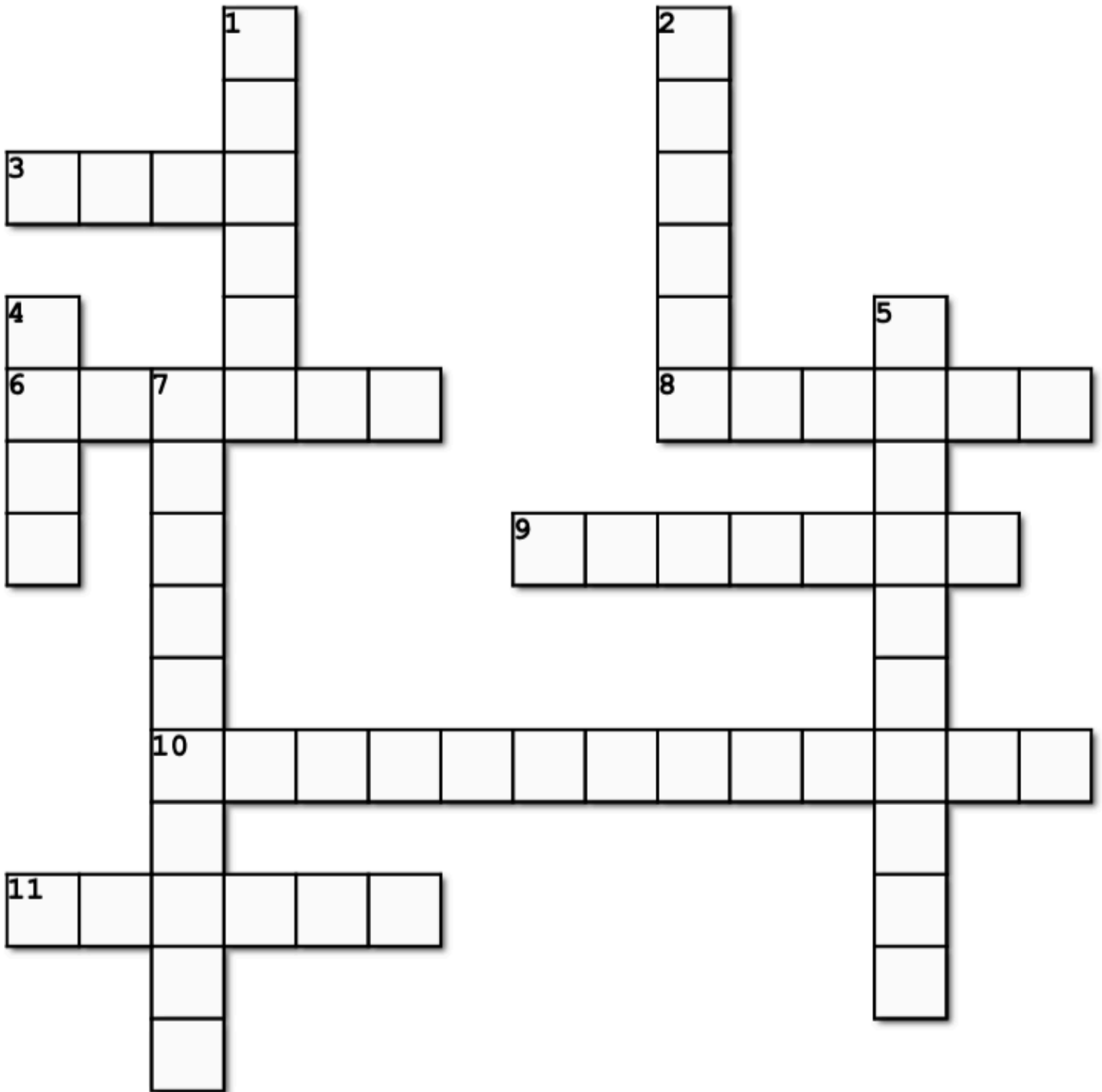


Maracas



Castanets





Across

- 3. The strong beats of reggae music are beats two and '_____'.
- 6. Steel bands originate from Trinidad and '_____'.
- 8. Latin American music is often danced to due to its '_____ ' nature.
- 9. Reggae music originated in this country.
- 10. Latin American music is influenced by '_____ ' Music.
- 11. A solo pan usually plays the '_____'.

Down

- 1. An instrument used in Latin American music that you shake.
- 2. Latin American music is popular in this large South American country.
- 4. An instrument used in a steel band.
- 5. Latin American music features a lot of '_____'.
- 7. A popular reggae artist.

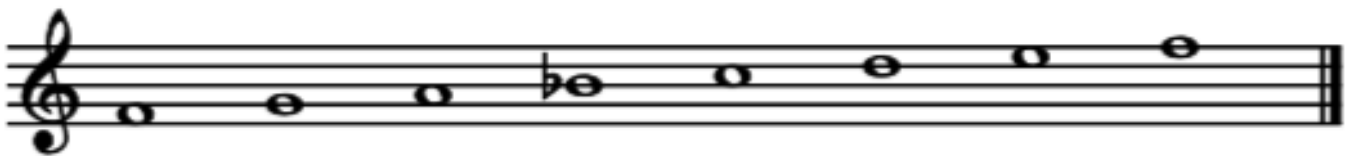
Assignment 5: Scales and Key Signatures

1. Look at the following **SCALES** and insert the appropriate **TONES** and **SEMITONES** in the correct order.

Major Scale starting on C



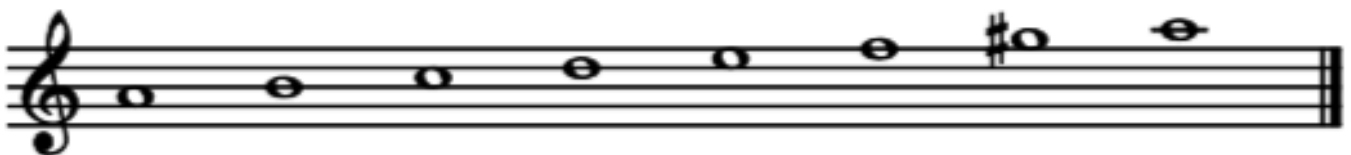
Major Scale starting on F



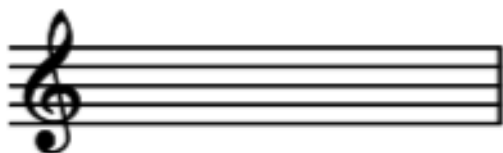
Major Scale starting on G

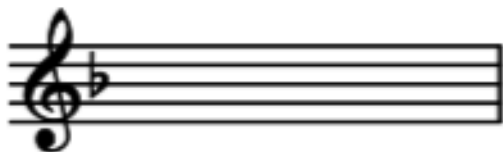


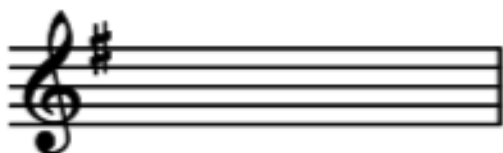
Minor Scale starting on A

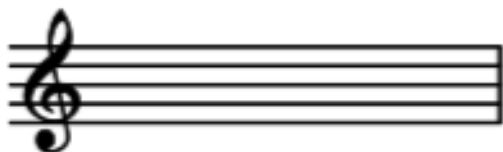


2. Name the following **KEY SIGNATURES**.









3. Complete the following information.

The Major **KEY SIGNATURE** with no **SHARPS** or **FLATS** is _____

The Major **KEY SIGNATURE** with one **FLAT** is _____

The Major **KEY SIGNATURE** with one **SHARP** is _____

The Minor **KEY SIGNATURE** with no **SHARPS** or **FLATS** is _____

The **KEY SIGNATURE** is written _____ the Time Signature.

The **KEY SIGNATURE** is written on _____ staff.

4. Insert the correct **KEY SIGNATURE** and **TIME SIGNATURE** in the following musical excerpts.

C MAJOR



F MAJOR



G MAJOR



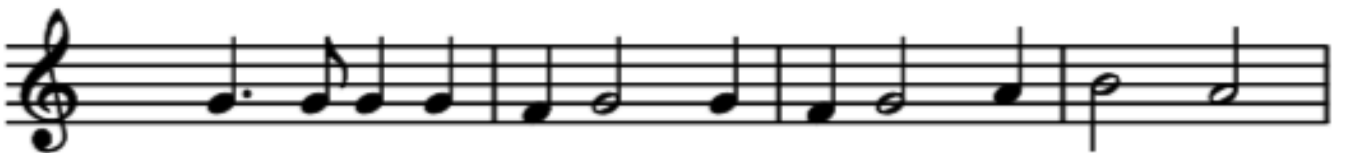
A MINOR



F MAJOR



G MAJOR



ASSIGNMENT 6: INTERVIEW TASK

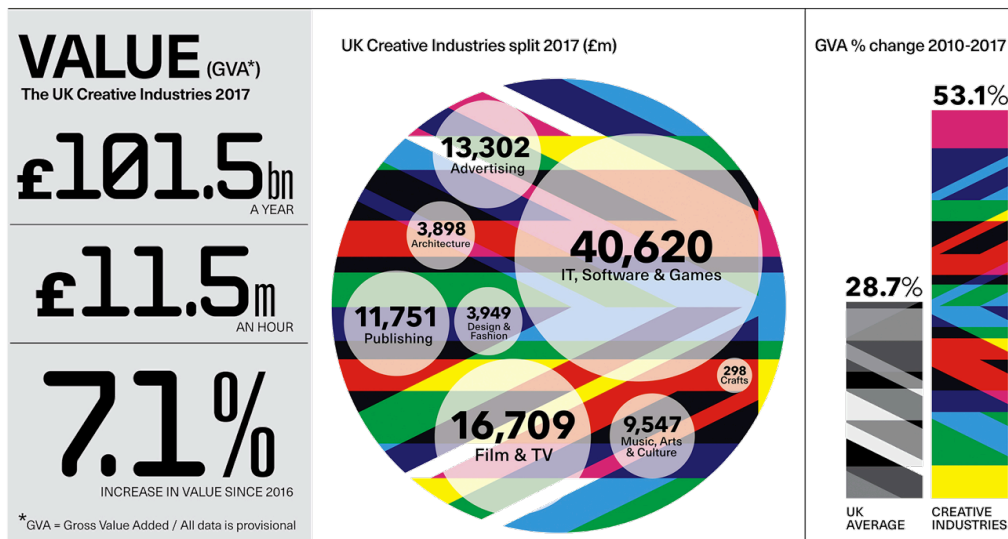
Interview someone either in your house or through another form of communication (FaceTime, Phone Call, Snapchat, etc). You should answer the following questions.

Who is their favourite band/artist?	
Do they know where they are from?	
What years were they most popular?	
Do they still create music now?	
What style of music did they create?	
What are 3 of their most popular songs?	
Has your interviewee ever seen them live? If yes, where?	
Have they ever collaborated with another act?	
<i>**Make up your own question</i>	

Assignment 7: Creative Industries

What are the creative industries?

The UK Creative Industries



Some of the creative industries in the UK include:

Advertising and marketing

Architecture

Crafts

Design – product, graphic, fashion, film, TV, video, radio and photography

IT, software and computer services

Publishing

Museums, galleries and libraries

Music, performing and visual arts

Task 1: Sector Information

Choose one of the sectors from the previous page and write a short fact sheet about it. If you have access to the internet you can find this online, if not, think about things relating to this sector. For example, for architecture think about different kinds of things an architect does.

Chosen Sector: _____

Key Facts:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

What type of products or services does this sector provide?

Agencies or Organisations

In the creative industries, there are a number of agencies or organisations who contribute to the work within that sector.

For example:

In the film industry

BFI Film Forever

In the music industry

Creative Scotland

In the fashion industry

British Fashion Council

Animation, film, games

Screen Skills

Task 2: Agencies or Organisations

Choose a sector, you may want to choose the same one you did in task 1.

Agency/Organisation: _____

Describe the purpose of the agency or organisation (in what way does it help in the sector?)

Task 3: Jobs within each sector

Choose a job from one sector within the creative industries.

Job: _____

Identify three skills that are needed for that job? (if you have access to the internet this might help).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

For the job you have described above answer these questions for each of the skills you identified.

Do you have these skills? Circle your answer.

1		2		3	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

If you answered **no**, how could you develop these skills?
