



# **WESTERN MUSIC**

## **GRADE 8**

Self -Learning Pack

(Term III)

**Ministry of Education**

**Aesthetic Education Branch**



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## CONTENT

- 3.3.1 Solo Performance up to Quintet
- 5.1.1 Explores the String Section of the Orchestra
- 6.8.1 Major and Minor Triads in root position
- 6.9.1 Analyzing Music- Ternary Form
- 6.9.2 Defining and describing Terms and Signs
- 6.11.1 Understanding Pitch and Power of Sound
- 8.1.4 Singing Calypso Songs and Old Favourites

Competency	6.0	- Applies theoretical and practical knowledge of the rudiments of music.
Competency Level	6.11	- Identifies and understands the Pitch, loudness and quality of sound.
Activity	6.11.1	- Understanding Pitch and Power of Sound

## Understanding Pitch and power of sound.

**Sound is a form of energy**, which means it has no definite shape or weight, you can't touch it.

This is basically how it happens.

Someone or something gives out a sound which gets into our ear.

### Three components in the nature of Sound.

- 1) Source
- 2) Medium
- 3) Receiver



**Source** - How sound is made.

### Sound is made by vibrations.

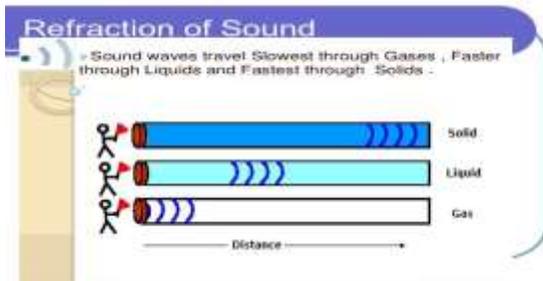
Sometimes these vibrations can be seen and most of the time, we can't see, but only hear it.



**Transmission Medium** - How sound travels.

**Sound travels as waves.**

It can travel in different mediums, such as **air, water & solids.**



**Receiver** – The travelling sound can be picked up or felt by a person.

Ex: - Human Ear

There are other types of receivers too. With the development of science through years, now there are various other receivers, like

Microphones, CDs and etc.

Sound has many uses.

**3.Sound can be recorded and reproduced .**

- Vibrations can be changed to other types of signals or stored as reproducible information.
- Some methods of communication,such as the telephone , change sound waves into electrical signals.These signals travelto a receiver that changes them back into sound .
- Sound can be recorded as physical grooves (records) or pits (CDs)oras magnetic information (tapes) that can be changed back to sound waves .

**Music and Noise.**

When the vibrations are,

Noise  IRREGULAR -it is NOISE.

Tone  REGULAR - it is MUSIC

Now you know what SOUND is.

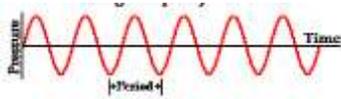
**The 3 Characteristics of sound.**

- 1) Pitch (high / low)
- 2) Intensity (loud or soft)
- 3) Timbre (quality)

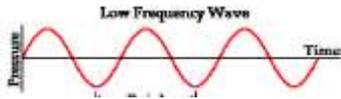
**Pitch – How high or low a sound is.**

Pitch is determined by the **frequency** of a note.

Frequency = number of vibrations per second, and this is measured by **hertz**.



High note (more number of vibrations)



Low note (less number of vibrations)

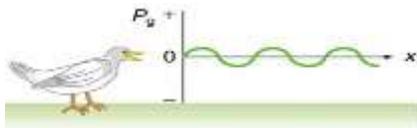


Middle C   A   C

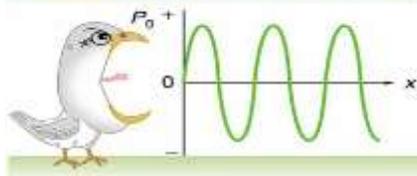
256 hz   440 hz   512 hz   (The octave higher note is double the value)

### Intensity- Loudness or Softness of a Sound

Is measured by the **height or the depth of the amplitude**.



Soft sound (low amplitude)



Loud sound (high amplitude)

### Timbre.

Is the **quality of sound coming from different objects**?

For example, a middle C note, sounded on the piano will sound different than that to a middle C played on a violin.

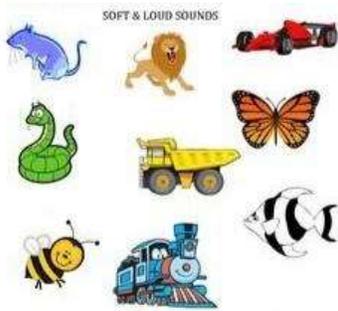
**Activity**

01) Fill in the blanks choosing the suitable word from the brackets.

( regular vibrations, air, timbre, source, ear drum)

- i) ..... is where the vibrations start. It is usually a vibrating object.
- ii) When your friend talks and you hear, the medium of transmission is .....
- iii) The outer ear and the middle ear is divided by the .....
- iv) Difference of tone quality in different instruments can be defined as .....
- v) ..... gives out a musical tone.

02) Categorize the given sounds as loud or soft.



Loud sounds	Soft sounds

03) Match A to B.

A	B
Pitch	Height or depth of sound
Middle C	Low note
Quality of sound	Loudness and softness of the sound
Amplitude	256 hz
Less vibrations	Timbre