



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	3.0	:Identifies Types, Styles and Characteristics of the different periods in the History of music.
Competency level	3.3	:Defines, describes, listens to and identifies Chamber music compositions.
Activity	3.3.1	:Solo performance up to Quintet

Chamber Music

The following discussion took place in the Western music classroom.



Teacher : Can you see these pictures?

Are these outdoor performances or indoor performances?

Udari : Those are indoor performances, teacher.

Teacher : How many players are there in each picture?

Lalana : There are four people in the first picture, and three in the other.

Teacher : Yes, these music groups have only a small number of performers and it is played in a concert room. We call it **Chamber music**.

* **Chamber music** is a form of classical music that is composed for a small group of instruments—traditionally a group that could fit in to a Palace chamber or a room.

* It began around 17th century. Music was performed in the halls of Royalty and Aristocracy.

* **A composition for a small band and a small audience in a room was known as Chamber music. It is an instrumental music performed by a small group of instruments (2 to 9) with one performer for each part.**

* Pieces of Chamber music usually have names which show the number of players needed.. The most common are Trios, Quartets and Quintets.

Solo	- A composition for one voice or one instrument
Duet	- A composition for 2 voices or 2 instruments
Trio	- A composition for 3 voices or 3 instruments
Quartet	- A composition for 4 voices or 4 instruments
Quintet	- A composition for 5 voices or 5 instruments
String trio	- Violin, Viola, Cello
String quartet	- Two Violins, Viola, Cello
String Quintet	- Two Violins, Two Violas, Cello Two Violins, Viola, Two Cellos Two Violins, Viola, Cello, Double Bass



Solo



Duet



Quartet



Quintet

Activities

1. Fill in the blanks using the given words.
(string Trio, chamber music, string quartet, duet, soloist)
 - * is the type of music performed by a limited number of performers and in a room with a small audience.
 - *Two players at a piano is called a Piano.....
 - * Composition for Violin, Viola, and Cello is called a.....
 - * A..... is performed by two violins, Viola and Cello.
 - * A performance by a single instrument.....

2. Identify the following pictures and define it.



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.....
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Competency	5.0	-	Ability to exhibit awareness of the structure, sound production and quality of tone in musical instruments.
Competency Level	5.1	-	Defines, describes and identifies the tone quality of the string instruments belonging to the string Section of the Orchestra
Activity	5.1.1	-	Explores the String Section of the Orchestra

Let's Identify the String Instruments of the Orchestra

We have learnt Instruments of the Orchestra in Grade 6. In grade 7 you have discussed Percussion Instruments as well.

Let's discuss what we have learnt in Grade 6 and 7 first.

The Orchestra

An Orchestra is a large group of musicians who play together, under the direction of a conductor. There are four main sections in the Orchestra.

- 1. String Section**
- 2. Wood wind Section**
- 3. Brass wind Section**
- 4. Percussion Section**

In this lesson, we will study the **String Section** which is the most important section of the Orchestra.



Let's read the following conversation between two sisters.



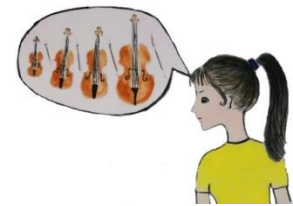
Visaani: Akka, Look! Look! That's a big violin. It is so.... big.

Pravini: Nangi, that's not a violin, we call that instrument a 'Cello'.



Visaani: Oh.... I thought it's a violin. It's shaped just like a violin.

Pravini: No Nangi, there are mainly 4 instruments in the string section of the Orchestra. All string instruments look very similar and they are all played in a similar manner. They all have wooden bodies but they are of different sizes.



Visaani: Akka, if all the instruments are made out of wood, why do you call them string instruments?

Pravini: Because, the sound is produced by a set of stretched strings. The strings are made out of gut, nylon and steel. The sound is produced by drawing the bow across the strings or by plucking the strings. Bow is a long wooden piece which has horse hair. Can you imagine, a single violin bow will use between 160-180 hair?



Visaani: Ah... so that's the bow! I have seen some sisters and brothers of our school apply something on their bows before playing their instruments.

Pravini: That's Rosin, which causes it to bind well on to the strings and make them vibrate.

Visani: You told me that there are four instruments in the string section. What are the other instruments?



Pravini: Violin, Viola, Cello and double Bass are the string family instruments. They have 4 strings each. Harp is also a string instrument in the orchestra but it is never bowed.



Visani: Why is that?

Pravini: String family instruments produce sound by both drawing a bow across the strings and by plucking the string. But the harp is played only by 'plucking the strings' with the fingers. 'Arco' is a special Italian term given to 'use the bow' and 'Pizzicato' means 'plucking the string'.

Visani: The Violin has a lovely tone.

Pravini: The Violin is the smallest instrument in the string section, and it has the highest pitch. Double Bass is the biggest instrument there, and it has the lowest pitch.

Visani: I didn't understand that.

Pravini: I'll tell you a good example. Magpie Robin is a small bird. It sings high in pitch. The owl is a lot bigger than the Magpie, but it has a very low pitched sound. Just like that, the small instruments have a high pitched sound; the big instruments have a low pitched sound.



Visani: Oh.... You know so many facts.

Pravini: Ah... I forgot to tell you something. Cello is much larger than Violin and Viola. It is difficult to hold the instrument under the chin as it is heavy to carry. Therefore, it is kept between the knees of the player. Cello is played in a seated position. Even if the national anthem is being played, the cellist plays it seated.

Visani: What about the Double bass?

Pravini: It is about six feet tall. So the player has to stand or sit on a high stool to play it.

Visani: I got to know so many facts about the string instruments of the Orchestra. Thank you so much Akka.

Pravini: It's a pleasure my dear Nangi.

You must have got a general understanding about the string section of the orchestra by the above conversation. Now, let us look into these instruments in detail.

String Instruments

- Instruments in which the **sound producing agent is a set of stretched strings** are known as stringed instruments.
- All stringed instruments have nylon, steel or gut strings.
- Strings are stretched above the hollow sound box.
- The bow is a long piece of wood with horse hair stretched from one end to the other end.
- It is rubbed with a sticky substance called 'rosin' which helps to create friction between the bow hair and strings.
- String Section is the '**backbone of the Orchestra**'.
- There are **four members** in the string family.
 - Violin
 - Viola
 - Cello
 - Double Bass

Now, you can compare the sizes of the String Instruments.



Positioning in an Orchestra



The most important members of this section are

- The Violin family - strings are vibrated by bowing
- The Harp - strings are plucked by fingers
- The Piano - strings are struck by hammers

There are 2 kinds of stringed instruments.

1. String instrument which are bowed (Violin Family)

Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass

2. String instrument which are plucked with fingers or a plectrum

Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, Lute, Lyre, Zither, Harp

Strings are vibrated by drawing a bow across the strings - **Arco**

Plucking the strings with fingers - **Pizzicato**

The pitch of a note is decided by,

1. The length of a string

Long strings produce low pitch

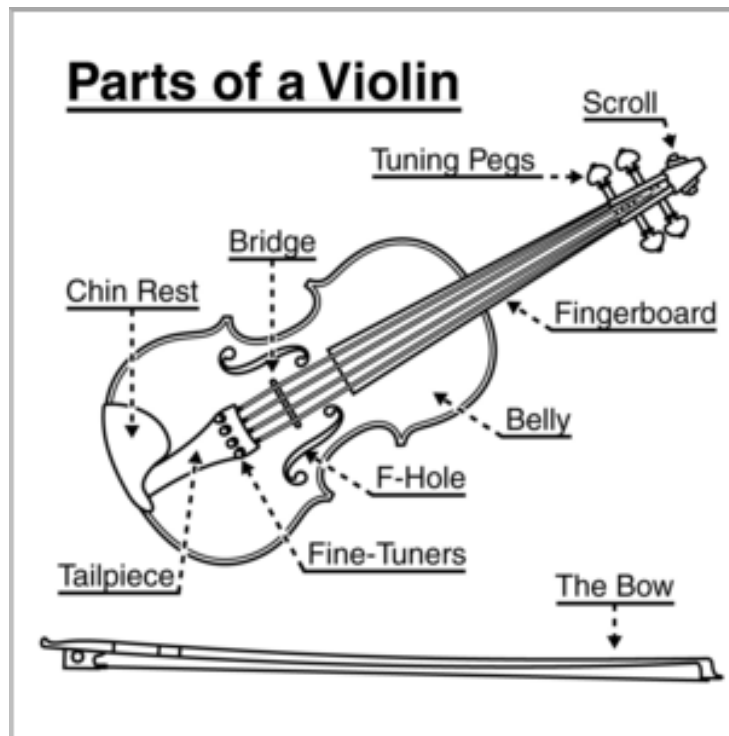
Short strings produce high pitch

2. The tightness or the tension of the strings

Tighter the strings, higher the pitch

3. The thickness of the strings.

Thick strings produce low pitch



Violin



- The violin is the **smallest** stringed instrument and has the **highest pitch**.
- The violin is held between the left collar bone and chin.
- It is rested between the thumb and fingers.
- The violin is played by drawing a bow across the strings near the bridge.
- There are **four strings**. They are tuned to **GDAE** (in perfect 5th s).
- The music for the violin is written in the **Treble clef**.
- It is a very popular instrument which has a lovely expressive singing tone.
- It is known as the '**Queen of the orchestra**'.
- In an Orchestra, there are 1st violinists and 2nd violinists.
- The leader of the Orchestra is the **Concert Master**, he is the principle 1st violinist.
- Ananda Dabare is one of the famous violinists in Sri Lanka.
- Antonio Vivaldi and Niccolo Paganini are world famous Violin players .
- Stradivari family is a famous Violin maker's family.



Range of an instrument

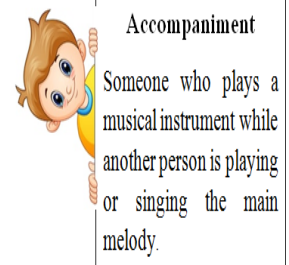
The scope of notes that an instrument can produce.



Viola



- The Viola is identical to the violin in shape and the way it is played.
- But it is slightly larger than the violin and lower in pitch.
- The four strings of the viola are tuned to **CGDA** (in perfect 5th s).
- Music for the viola is written in the **Alto Clef**.
- It is also called the '**Cinderella of the Orchestra**'.
- It is rarely used as a solo instrument and usually plays the **accompaniment to the main melody**.
- A famous Sri Lankan Viola player is Ashan Pillai.



Accompaniment

Someone who plays a musical instrument while another person is playing or singing the main melody.

He is a British Violist who was born in Sri Lanka.



Violoncello



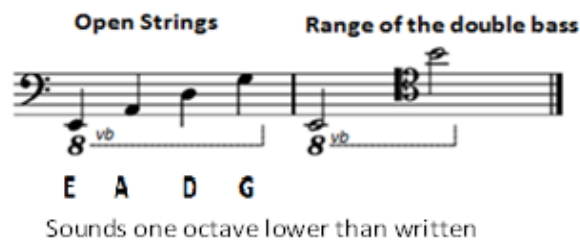
- The full name of this instrument is **Violoncello**.
- It is popularly known as **Cello**.
- The cello is much larger than both the violin and the viola.
- The bow of the cello is shorter and heavier than the bow of the viola.
- The strings of the cello are tuned to **CGDA** (in Perfect 5th s) but an octave lower than the Viola.
- It is played in a **seated position**. It is held between the player's knees, while the spike pin touches the floor and locks it.
- Music for the Cello is written in the **Bass clef** and sometimes the **Tenor clef** is used for higher notes.
- A Cello usually helps to supply the harmony in Orchestral Music.

- It is also a popular solo instrument which plays a melody with a beautiful rich tone.
- A famous Sri Lankan cellist is Rohan de Saram.



Double Bass

- The double bass is the largest stringed instrument and has the lowest in pitch.
- It is known as Contrabass.
- It is about **six feet** tall.
- It is played in a **standing position**. Sometimes a high stool is used for convenience when playing for long hours.
- The strings are tuned to **EADG** in Perfect 4th s.
- It plays the bass part, which is the foundation of the harmony.
- It is mostly plucked.
- Music for the double bass is written in the **Bass clef**.
- The strings of the double bass are very long and thick.
- The double bass has the shortest bow.
- It is a **transposing instrument** which sounds one **octave lower than written**.



Transposing Instruments
A musical Instrument that sounds at a different pitch from that of the written Score

For further references and listening

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LSNqElLx4ZE&t=56s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EaHmr8DQpCU&t=12s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=azwRCDORHWA>

Activities

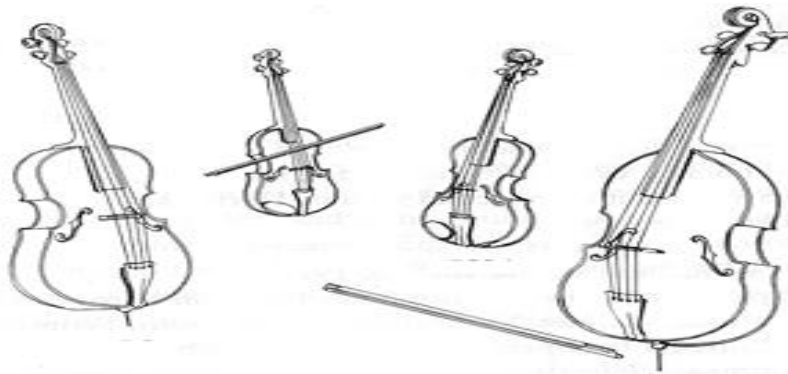
1. Match the following Instruments.

Violin

Double Bass

Cello

Viola



2. Fill in the blanks

- a) One of the above instruments is played in a seated position.
Name the instrument.....
- b) Name four main instruments in the string section.
.....
- c) Name four strings of the Violin
- d) Name the lowest pitched instrument in the string family.....
- e) Leader of the Orchestra is known as the

3. Underline the correct answer.

- i. What do these instruments have in common?
 (a) Keys (b) Strings (c) Mouth piece (d) Drumsticks
- ii. Most of the string instruments are made of
 (a) Plastic (b) Metal (c) Wood (d) Brass
- iii. Which one is **not** a way of playing the string instruments?
 (a) Plucking (b) Bowing (c) Blowing (d) striking
- iv. Which of the following string instruments has the highest pitch?
 (a) Violin (b) Viola (c) Cello (d) Double Bass
- v. Which of the following string instruments is a transposing instrument?
 (a) Violin (b) Viola (c) Cello (d) Double Bass

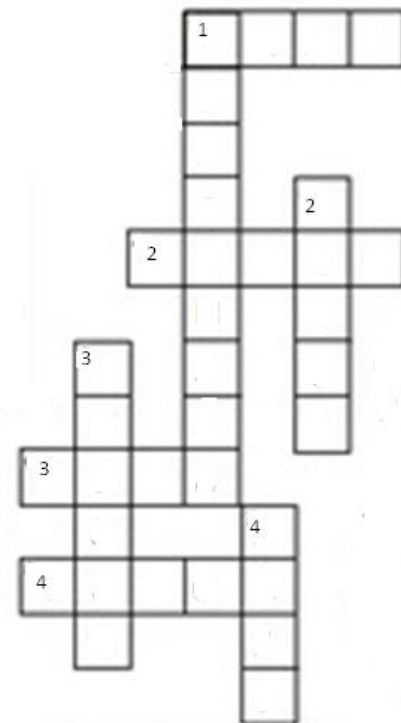
4. Fill in the Crossword Puzzle given below.

Across

- A string instrument that is never bowed
- An instrument bigger than Viola and smaller than the Double bass
- How many strings do most of the String Instruments have?
- Cinderella of the orchestra

Down

- The soft part of the bow is usually made up of,
- Pizzicato means
- Most popular instrument of the Orchestra
- Music for the double bass is written in theclef.



5. Fill in the Blanks using the given words below.

[String Section, Four, Alto Clef, Arco, Double Bass]

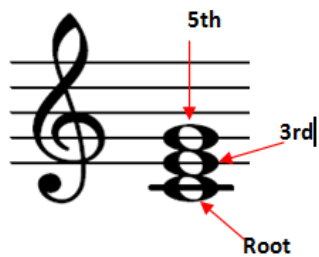
- i. The violin has strings.
- ii. is used to write the Music for Viola.
- iii.is the back bone of the Orchestra.
- iv. is the largest string instrument and it is about 6 feet tall.
- v. is the term to use the bow.

Competency	6.0	-Applies theoretical & practical knowledge of the rudiments of music
Competency level	6.8	- Identifies, writes, sings or plays major and minor triads in root positions.
Activity	6.8.1	- Major and Minor Triads in Root position.

Triads

- ❖ A Triad is a set of three notes written one above the other.
- ❖ The three notes written are the root, 3rd and 5th notes of a scale.
- ❖ The lowest note of the triad is known as its root.

Eg: Tonic triad of C major [C, E, G]



Tonic Triad.



- ❖ The tonic is the first degree of a scale.
- ❖ To build the tonic triad, we take the 1st degree of the scale as the root.

Eg: Tonic triad of C major scale [C, E, G]



Scale degree	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Technical name	Tonic	Super tonic	Mediant	Sub dominant	Dominant	Sub dominant	Leading note	Tonic

Let's take a look at some of the tonic triads.

G major

Tonic triad of G major

F major



Activity

1. Write the tonic triad of E flat major.

2. Write the A major scale with key-signature and find the tonic triad.

3. Write the E flat major scale without key signature and find the tonic triad

D major tonic triad

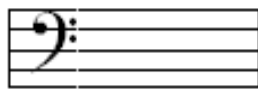
with Key signature

without Key signature

4. Write the tonic triads of the following keys without key signature.



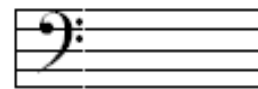
A major



D major



B flat major



A flat major

❖ There are four kinds of triads

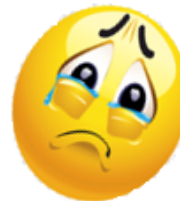
- Major triad
- Minor triad
- Augmented triad
- Diminished triad.



❖ But today we will study only the major and minor triads.

Major triads and Minor triads

❖ Major triads give **happy sound** and minor triads give **sad sound**.



Major triad.

- ❖ A Major triad consists of a **Major 3rd** and a **Perfect 5th**.



- [C to E is major 3rd and C to G is a Perfect 5th]

Minor triad

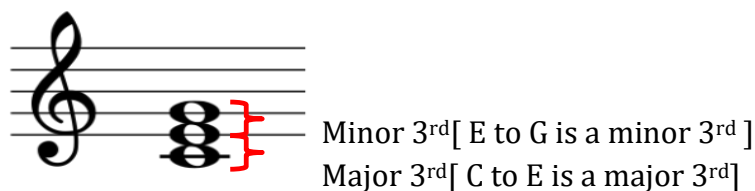
- ❖ A Minor triad consists of a **Minor 3rd** and a **Perfect 5th**.



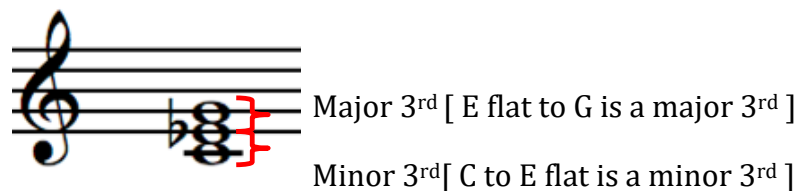
- [C to E flat is a Minor 3rd and C to G is a Perfect 5th]

- ❖ The above method is the best way to describe them and we can also describe them as follows.

- A **Major triad** consists of major 3rd and minor 3rd.



- A **Minor triad** consists of minor 3rd and major 3rd.



- To turn a major triad into a minor triad just lower the middle note by one semitone. Look at the example bellow.

Activity

[01] Convert the following major triads into minor triads by adding accidentals where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

Major Minor Major Major Minor Minor

[03]. Name the following triads as Major or Minor.



[041

MAJOR TRIADS

Complete each MAJOR triad below by filling in the missing note.

The worksheet contains 12 snowman illustrations, each representing a major triad with one missing note. The notes on the snowmen are as follows:

- Snowman 1: D (hat), G (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 2: G# (body), A (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 3: C (hat), F (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 4: A (hat), D (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 5: B (hat), E (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 6: G (body), Bb (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 7: E (body), G (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 8: E (body), C (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 9: D (body), Bb (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 10: B (hat), E (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 11: G (body), Bb (body), missing note (snowflake)
- Snowman 12: E (body), C (body), missing note (snowflake)

[05]

MINOR TRIADS

The sun has come out and now our snowmen are feeling sad and minor.
See how their middles are starting to droop lower!?
Complete each MINOR triad below by filling in the missing note.



❖ **You need the knowledge of intervals to build the triads.**

Let's revise the Interval lesson.

Intervals

- An interval is the distance in pitch between any two notes.
- There are five different types of interval,
 - Major intervals
 - Minor intervals
 - Perfect intervals
 - Augmented intervals
 - Diminished intervals
- We will study only Major, Minor and Perfect intervals today.
- **Major and Perfect** intervals are **within the degrees of the major scale**

Major interval

- The intervals of 2nd, 3rd, 6th & 7th from the tonic note in the **major scale** are termed as major intervals.

Perfect Interval

- The intervals of 4th, 5th & 8th from the tonic note in the **major scale** are termed as perfect intervals.

Minor Interval

- When a major interval is made smaller by lowering a semitone, it becomes a **minor interval**.

- There is another way to find the intervals. In this method you have to count the number of semitones [half steps] between the two notes.

Music Interval chart		
Number of Semitones	Interval	Example
1	minor 2 nd	C – Db
2	Major 2 nd	C – D
3	minor 3 rd	C – Eb
4	Major 3 rd	C – E
5	Perfect 4 th	C – F
7	Perfect 5 th	C – G
8	minor 6 th	C – Ab
9	Major 6 th	C – A
10	minor 7 th	C – Bb
11	Major 7 th	C – B
12	Perfect 8 th	C – upper C

- Look at the following Interval. Let's count the number of semitones (half steps) between the given two notes and find out the type of interval.

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes are F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The interval between F and E flat is highlighted with a red line and numbered 1 through 10. Below the staff is a piano keyboard diagram with keys labeled C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Red arrows point to the F and E flat keys, and a red zigzag line connects them, counting 10 semitones.

There are 10 semitones between F to E flat. Then it is a **Minor 7th**.

Competency 6.0 : Applies theoretical and practical knowledge of the rudiments of music

Competency level 6.9 : Analyses the structure of music

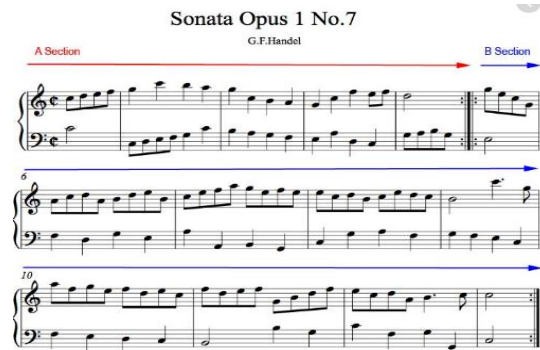
Activity 6.9.1: Analyzing music – Ternary form

First of all, let's see what we have done in grade 7.

- *A form in music is a plan, on how the structure of music is built. Like building a house.*



Plan of a house



Form in music

- A music piece consists phrases.
- A phrase is a musical statement.
- It's like a short musical sentence. It may have Two bars, Four Bars or Eight bars.
- A phrase is marked using a long slur.



Binary Form

- It is also known as the AB form, 2 part form, Movement of continuity and Open form.
- Used for simple pieces like nursery rhymes.

- Binary form has only two parts.

- Section A – Starts in the tonic and generally modulates to the dominant.
e.g.[C major-G major]
- Section B – Start usually in the Dominant and modulates back to the tonic.
e.g.[G major- C major]

Coda- optional (It may or may not end with a coda)

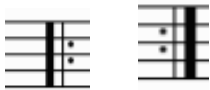
What is a
Coda?



Adding of a few notes
or few bars to the
music to give a
satisfactory ending



- Repeat signs may appear in each section



- Examples: - Lavender's blue, London bridge, I'm a little tea pot, Wheels on the bus.

Look at the piece given below and try to identify the **Section A** and **Section B**

Minuet in G

Johann Sebastian Bach

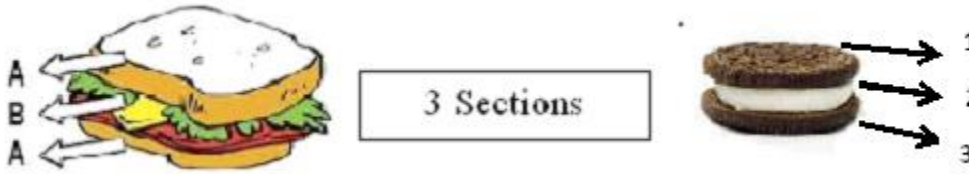
The image displays the musical score for the Minuet in G by Johann Sebastian Bach, written in G major and 3/4 time. The score is divided into two sections: Section A and Section B.

Section A (measures 1-16) is highlighted with a red background. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, quarter notes C5-B4, and quarter notes A4-G4. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment: G3-A3-B3-C4-D4-E4-F#4-G4. Section A includes various ornaments and fingerings, such as a mordent on the first measure and a 321 fingering on the eighth measure.

Section B (measures 17-32) is highlighted with a blue background. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, quarter notes C5-B4, and quarter notes A4-G4. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment: G3-A3-B3-C4-D4-E4-F#4-G4. Section B includes various ornaments and fingerings, such as a mordent on the first measure and a 1 2 3 fingering on the eighth measure.

Now we will learn the **Ternary form**.

Look at the two pictures given below.



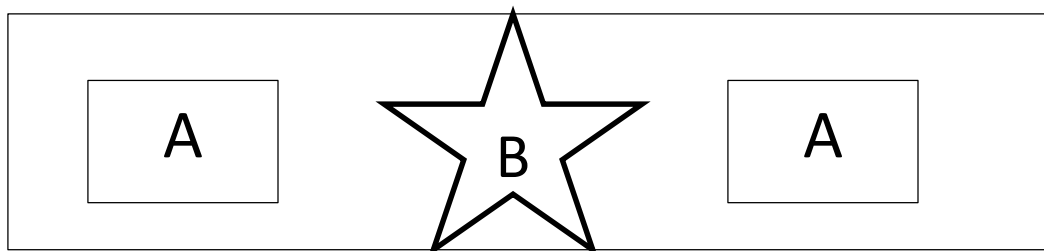
How many layers are there in the above picture?

There are 3 layers. The 1st layer and the 3rd layers are almost the same. But the middle layer is completely different. Like wise,

Ternary Form

- Ternary form consists of **3 sections**.
- The middle section is called the 'Episode' which is completely different in the key and style.
- First section and the 3rd section are almost the same.
 - Section **A 1** – The principle theme (Starts in the tonic key and ends on the tonic key or any related key)
 - Section **B** – The episode (begins on tonic or any other related key)
 - Section **A 2** – Repetition of the principle theme (ends in the Tonic Key) (This section is more or less a repetition of the 1st section)

Coda - optional (It may or may not end with a coda)



- This is also called ABA form, 3 part form, Closed form, Episodical form, song form

Examples for Ternary form: -Three blind mice, Ash grove, Drink to me, Hot Cross buns

Piano Sonata in D major

A Section

Mozart

Musical notation for the first system of the Piano Sonata in D major, A Section. It shows the first four measures of the piece. The treble clef has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking at the start and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the end. The bass clef has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking at the start. A red arrow above the staff indicates the A Section.

B Section

Musical notation for the second system of the Piano Sonata in D major, B Section. It shows measures 5 through 8. The treble clef has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking at the start of measure 8. A red arrow above the staff indicates the A Section, and a blue arrow above the staff indicates the B Section.

Musical notation for the third system of the Piano Sonata in D major. It shows measures 9 through 12. The treble clef has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the start of measure 10, a piano (*p*) dynamic marking at the start of measure 11, and a forte-piano (*fp*) dynamic marking at the start of measure 12. A blue arrow above the staff indicates the B Section.

Repetition of Section A

Musical notation for the fourth system of the Piano Sonata in D major, showing the repetition of Section A. It shows measures 13 through 16. The treble clef has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the start. A red arrow above the staff indicates the A Section.

Match the answers.

The plan of the piece or the structure

AB form

Song form

Lavender's blue
London Bridge
I'm a little tea pot

Three blind mice
Ash grove

Another name for Ternary form

Example for ABA form

Another name for Binary form

Examples for binary form

What is a form?

Let's try identifying the scores given below to find out whether they are binary or ternary. Mark the phrases (the 1st one is done for you) .

Answer:.....

Answer: -

Answer: -

Let's try composing a simple rhythm.

This is the rhythm of **Section A (Principle Theme)**



Now we have to build rhythm in **section B (Episode)** and as you know it should be in contrasting (different) style.

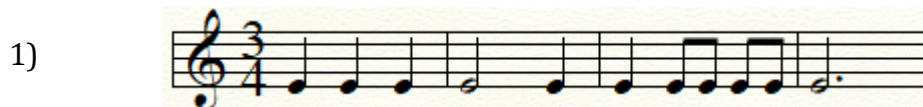


Notice that the value of the bar has not changed. Only the rhythm pattern has changed

Next is the repetition of **Section A (A1)**



Now try composing a rhythm by yourself to the given principle theme.



Competency	6.0	-	Applies theoretical and practical knowledge of the rudiments of music
Competency Level	6.9	-	Analyses the structure of music.
Activity	6.9.2	-	Defining and describing Terms and Signs. Adagio, Allegro, Andante, Moderato

Terms and signs

Italian is the International language of Music.

Italian terms are commonly used in Music Notation

Do you know the reason for that?

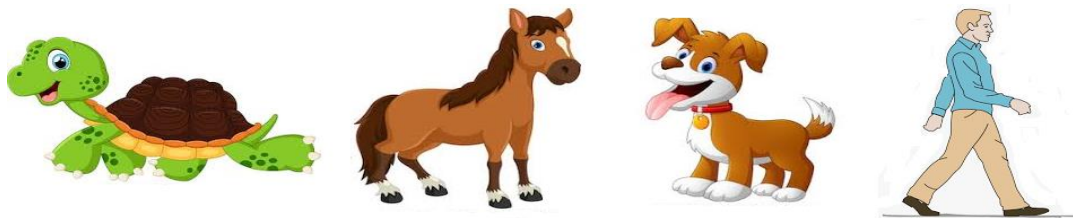
Because the most important early composers were Italian and they used musical marking in Italian during that period.

Therefore you need to know the Italian terms and the meanings, and then you can understand what is written by the composers on the Musical Score.

Let's look at these pictures given below.

What do you think of the speed of them?

Who is the fastest one? Who is the slowest one?



Now arrange them and draw according to their speed from the slowest to the fastest

What is **Tempo**?

Tempo refers to **the speed of Music**.

It tells us how fast or slow a piece of music should be played.

Tempo marking is **written at the beginning of the Piece** above the first bar.

Look at the Musical extract given below composed by J.S. Bach.

Observe **where** the tempo mark is indicated.


Air on the G String
from Suite no.3

J.S.Bach

Tempo Mark

→

Andante



The terms used in tempo marking are shown in comparison to the speed of the following living beings.



Adagio = Slow



Andante = Going at an easy pace
(At a walking pace)



Moderato = At a Moderate Pace





Allegro = Fast

Study the following Italian Terms and the English Meaning.

<u>Italian Term</u>		<u>English Meaning</u>
Adagio	–	Slow
Andante	–	Going at an easy pace
Moderato	–	At a moderate pace
Allegro	–	Fast, Lively

For further reference

You can study the Italian Terms and signs which you have learnt in Grade 6 and 7 from the following Table.

Italian term	English Meaning	Sign
Piano	Soft	p
Pianissimo	Very Soft	pp
Mezzo piano	Moderately soft	mp
Forte	Loud	f
Fortissimo	Very Loud	ff
Mezzo Forte	Moderately Loud	mf
Decrescendo Diminuendo	Gradually getting Softer	
Crescendo	Gradually getting Louder	

Activities

1. The following musical extract is composed by W.A. Mozart.

The speed of the given extract is '**fast**'. Write it in the proper place in the musical extract.

Sonata in C
K. 545
for piano solo

W.A. Mozart (1756-1791)

2. Match the following Italian Terms and the English meaning

Slow

Going at an easy pace

At a moderate pace

Fast




Moderato

Allegro

Adagio

Andante

3. Fill the following grid.

Italian Term	English meaning	Illustrate
	Going at an easy pace	
Moderato		
Adagio		
	Fast	

4. Fill in the following .

Italian Terms	Opposite Word
Allegro	
Decrescendo	

5. Unscramble the letters and write the terms in the boxes.

O A G A D I Slow	→	
E S D O N E C R C Gradually becoming louder	→	
O A T O E D M R T At a moderate pace or speed	→	
A N O P I Soft	→	
E O F T R Loud	→	
E N A N D A T Going at an easy pace	→	
E G L R O A L Fast	→	

Listening

By listening to the following pieces, you can get a clear idea of the Tempo Markings of the given Pieces.

Adagio - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pzlw6fUux4o>

Andante - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WfKcFi_ou9U

Moderato - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=av-nH6-c4xQ>

Allegro - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UzEX0-nwN4Y>

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.

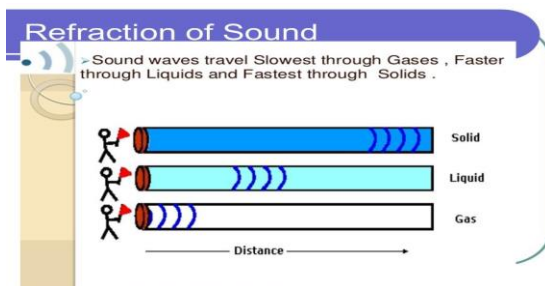
Sometimes these vibrations can be seen and most of the time, we can't see, but only hear it.



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 travel to a receiver that changes them back into sound.
- Sound can be recorded as physical grooves (records) or pits (CDs) or as 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.

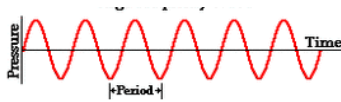
The 3 Characteristics of sound.

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

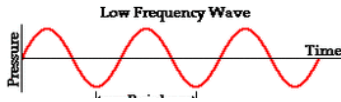
Pitch – How high or low a sound is.

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)

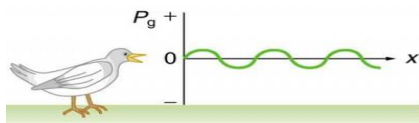


Middle C A C

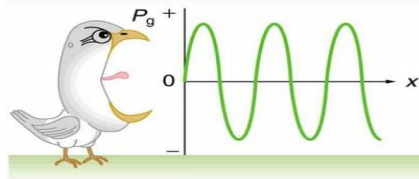
256 hz 440 hz 512 hz (The octave higher note is double the value)

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.

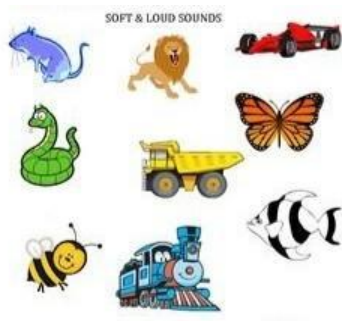
Activity

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

Competency	8.0	:	Presents satisfactory performances using vocal techniques.
Competency level	8.1	:	Presents a vocal performance and singing.
Activity	8.1.4	:	Singing Calypso songs and old favorites

Calypso songs

Have you heard this song?

දුප්පත් වෙලා මම කම්මලේ වෙහෙසෙනවා...

මුළු ගනම වෙහෙසුනා දහඩියෙන් නැවුනා
කුසගින්න නිවා ගන්න මෙමා යකඩ තලන්නා..//
වෙහෙසිලා - දුක් විදලා - කම්මලේ යකඩ තලා..//

පාන්දරින් නැගිටලා දෙවියන් වැඳ පුදලා
දරුවන් මුව සිඹලා ගිනි මැලය දල්වලා
යකඩ ගිනියම් කරලා ගොනුව ලාඩම් හදලා
ගැලට පන උපදවලා දවසෙ වැඩි අරඹලා

මුළු ගනම වෙහෙසුනා දහඩියෙන් නැවුනා.....

දඩු අඩුව නද කළා යකඩේ ඊට හඬි කලා
දැන වාරුව යොදලා පීරෙ කිරි කිරි ගාලා
පිහියෙ හැඩ වැඩි දාලා මුවට පන්නර නියලා
හැඳුවේ කම්මලේ නියලා මාගෙ වරුනෙ පෙන්නලා

මුළු ගනම වෙහෙසුනා දහඩියෙන් නැවුනා.....

අඩ ඇනය ඇද වෙලා යකඩ පට්ටම ගෙවිලා
බර බාගෙ පෙරලිලා මා ළ`ගට පැමිණිලා
මම වරුනෙ පෙන්නලා කඩිමුඩියෙ වැඩි කළා
බරබාගෙ නැගිටලා යළි යෑම අරඹලා

මුළු ගනම වෙහෙසුනා දහඩියෙන් නැවුනා.....

I think you are all familiar with these types of songs like මල්බර හිමිදිරියේ, මුහුදු රැලේ ඔස්සේ and you can also search more songs through YouTube.

These types of songs are called **Calypso**. Now I want you to see this picture; it is a Sri Lankan Calypso band.



Generally they wear straw hats, batik sarongs and shirts. Can you identify those instruments?

They play Guitars, Tambourine, Shakers, Conga drum and Accordion.

Let's explore more information about Calypso. You can read the following details and answer the following questions.

Calypso is a style of Afro -Caribbean Music. It was developed in Trinidad and Tobago in the 19th century by West African slaves imported to the Caribbean Island to work on sugar plantations.

- The slaves brought to toil on sugar plantations were stripped of all connections to their homeland as well as family and not allowed to talk to each other. They used Calypso to criticized the slave masters and to communicate with each other.
- The first identifiable Calypso genre was created in 1912 by Lovey's String band while visiting New York City.



Now let's sing the popular calypso song 'Banana Boat Song'

Listen and Sing- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgGf-hmq06I>

Banana Boat Song

Day-o, day-o -Daylight come and me wan' go home
Day, me say day, me say day, me say day
Me say day, me say day-o
Daylight come and me wan' go home-Work all night on a drink a rum
Daylight come and me wan' go home- Stack banana till the mornin' come
Daylight come and me wan' go home
Come, Mister tally man, tally me banana-Daylight come and me wan' go home//
Lift six foot, seven foot, eight foot bunch- Daylight come and me wan' go home
Six foot, seven foot, eight foot bunch-Daylight come and me wan' go home
Day, me say day-o-Daylight come and me wan' go home
Day, me say day, me say day, me say day, me say day, me say day
(Daylight come and me wan' go home)
A beautiful bunch, a ripe banana-(Daylight come and me wan' go home)
Hide the deadly, black tarantula-(Daylight come and me wan' go home)
Lift six foot, seven foot, eight foot bunch- Daylight come and me wan' go home
Six foot, seven foot, eight foot bunch-Daylight come and me wan' go home
Day, me say day-o-Daylight come and me wan' go home
Day, me say day, me say day, me say day, me say day, me say day
(Daylight come and me wan' go home)
Come, Mister tally man, tally me banana- Daylight come and me wan' go home//

Day-o, day-o- Daylight come and me wan' go home
Day, me say day, me say day, me say day, me say day, me say day, me say day-o
Daylight come and me wan' go home

World Calypso songs

Harry Belafonte - Banana boat song, Island in the sun, Jamaican farewell

These are some You Tube links.

Listen: Banana boat Song-<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgGf-hmq06I>

Island in the sun- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DjPNDFr_ZpE

Jamaican farewell -
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KFFlWtlDRqk&feature=youtu.be>

Yellow Bird song <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L0Bt0Bn7uSu>

What are the Instruments used for world calypso?

Classical guitar, Electric guitar, Saxophone, Clarinet, Flute, Conga, Bongo, Trumpet, Trombone, Maracas, Tambourine, different kinds of percussion instruments.



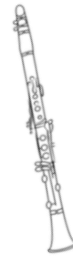
classical guitar



Electric guitar



Saxophone



Clarinet



Flute



Conga drum



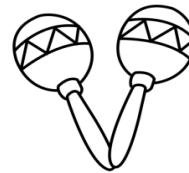
Bongo



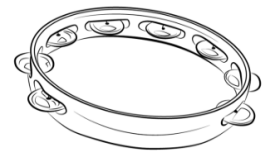
Trumpet



Trombone



Maracas



Tambourine

Sri Lankan Calypso songs

- Sri Lankan Calypso groups: The Humming Bird, La bambas, Los Cabelleros, Moonstones
- Los Cabelleros is the first Sri-Lankan calypso band formed by Neville Fernando.
- There were many Sinhala songs which were sung in Calypso style.

1. Match A with B

A

- Calypso songs developed in West Africans slaves imported to Sri Lankan calypso group is Island
- Founder of Los Cabelleros
- Harry Belafonte sings plantation

B

- Neville Fernando
- Banana boat song
- Caribbean
- La Bambas
- Sugar

2. Name 5 instruments that are used for Calypso bands.

.....
.....

3. Name 2 Calypso songs you like.

.....
.....

Old Favourites



Stephen Foster born in 1826 in New York City, and he died in 1864. He was known as "**the father of American music**", and also he is a song writer, He wrote more than 200 songs, including "Oh! Susanna", "Hard Times Come Again No More", "Camp town Races", "Old Folks at Home" ("Swanee River"), "My Old Kentucky Home", "Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair", "Old Black Joe", and "Beautiful Dreamer", and many of his compositions remain popular today.

Oh! Susanna

I come from Alabama with my Banjo on my knee—
I'm goin' to Louisiana my true love for to see.
It rained all night the day I left, the weather it was dry;
The sun so hot I froze to death—Susanna, don't you cry.

(Chorus)

Oh! Susanna, do not cry for me;
I come from Alabama, with my Banjo on my knee.

I had a dream the other night, when everything was still;
I thought I saw Susanna dear, a comin' down the hill.
The buckwheat cake was in her mouth, a tear was in her eye,
I says, "I've coming from the South"-Susanna, don't you cry.

Old Folks at Home

Way down upon the Suwannee River,
Far, far away,
There's where my heart is turning ever,
There's where the old folks stay.

All up and down the whole creation,
Sadly I roam,
Still longing for my childhood station,
And for the old folks at home.

(Chorus)

All the world is sad and dreary
Everywhere I roam.
O dear ones, how my heart grows weary,
Far from the old folks at home.



- You can further listen to songs browsing these address on you tube.

<https://youtu.be/ZGQSgR8vB5o>

<https://youtu.be/vxUujYWRjow>

<https://youtu.be/qSIj17xbAyk>

<https://youtu.be/rldAZtiXbB0>