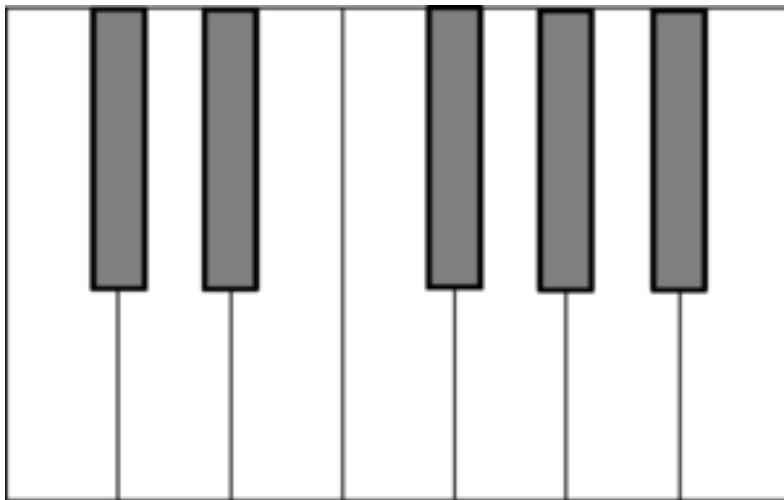


## Lesson 1

Name:	
Class:	Seat:

Learning Outcomes	Songs	Key Vocabulary
Identify compositional techniques used in film music. Understand some basic film music history of why music is used in film.	<a href="#">Strangers</a> – By Raffertie <a href="#">The Bay</a> – Samuel Sim <a href="#">Line of Duty</a> – Carly Paradis	Timbre Pitch Dynamics DAW

Do Now: Label **ALL** the notes on this piano.



THEN

List all the musical instruments that you can think of (add some sketches if you want)

[illegible]

In this project you are going to learn how to manipulate people's emotions through the soundscapes that you create. You are going to do this by understanding how to select and control specific musical elements and learn how to use a digital audio workstation as a tool to organise and prepare your music.

Can you think of any films that you have watched recently that have a great soundtrack? Turn and talk to share these films. Be sure to explain why the music was so important.

What impact does music have in a film? **Silent writing 1 minute.**

Now you have listened to that short bit of history, write down 3 techniques that you could use when composing music for film or TV.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Choosing the correct timbre. Visit <https://insidetheorchestra.org/musical-games/>

Explore the instruments of the string, woodwind, brass and percussion sections.

When you feel that you know which instrument is which, try Musical Bingo.

<https://outsidetheorchestra.org/bingo/>

Below are some emotions, which instruments might you chose to make people feel each emotion?

Emotion	Instrument	Emotion	Instrument	Emotion	Instrument
Excited		Mysterious		Victorious	
Scared		Calm		Fired up	
In love		Uneasy		Sick	
Brave		Overwhelmed		Confused	

Selecting the correct instrument is only a small part of the decision-making process. There are several other key decisions to make. You need to consider the **pitch range** of each instrument and how you use it. You also need to think about the **dynamics** that the instrument will play.

**Pitch means...**

**An effective way to use pitch could be....**

**Dynamics means...**

**An effective way to use dynamics could be....**

The computer uses the word <b>Velocity</b> instead of <b>Dynamics</b> .
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**The DAW.** (Digital Audio Workstation)

At GTS we have Logic X as our DAW. This is the same software as many professional composers and producers use every day. There are many YouTube 'how to' videos available so you can easily extend your knowledge outside of lessons if you want to.

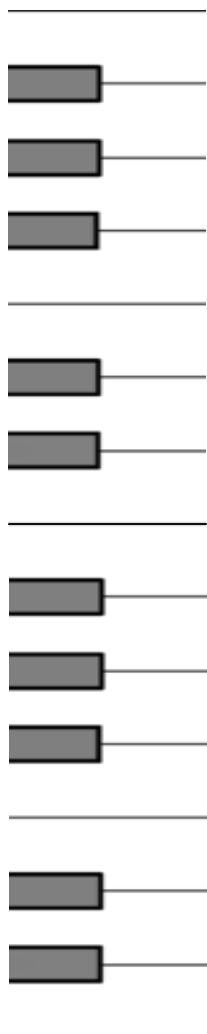
Today you need to demonstrate 4 skills in the use of Logic. Your partner will put their initials by each skill when you show them that you can.

Skill	Partners initial when completed
Open a new logic file with one instrument track	
Change the instrument of this track	
Add a new instrument track and a new audio track.	
Rename the audio channel calling it 'vocal'	
Create a 1 bar midi region on one track	
Save your work using the correct filename 'Week 1 <Your Name>'	

## Lesson 3 and 4:

Learning Outcomes	Songs	Key Vocabulary
Experiment with compositional techniques used in film music. Use the piano roll function to create planned harmony	<a href="#">Strangers</a> – By Raffertie <a href="#">The Bay</a> – Samuel Sim (Melody) <a href="#">Hedwigs theme – J.williams</a>	Piano Roll Melody Harmony  (Timbre, Pitch, Dynamics, DAW)

Do Now - Label ALL the notes on this keyboard before answer each of the questions on the right.



This vertical piano is known as the 'piano roll' keyboard. It is used in all DAW systems so that you can input notes into your composition. Today you are going to use this a lot.

What is a chord?

What is harmony?

What is major and minor?

What is melody?

If you think back to the piano work that we did in Y8 you will remember that a chord is more than one note sounded at the same time.

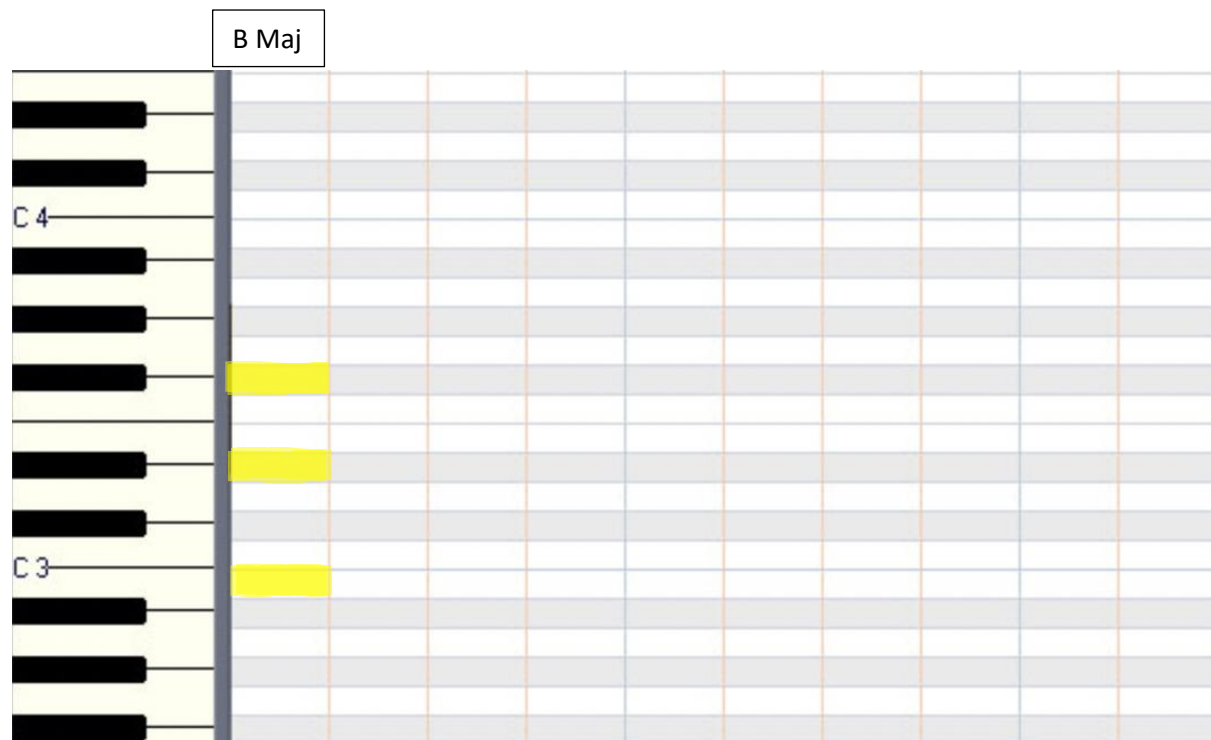
Major chords sound...

Minor chords sound...

You can make these chords sound more complex by adding 'extensions'

Here are some examples...

On the piano roll below, shade in at least 2 major and 2 minor chord shapes. I have started you off with B Major. The notes need to be 'stacked' so they sound at the same time.

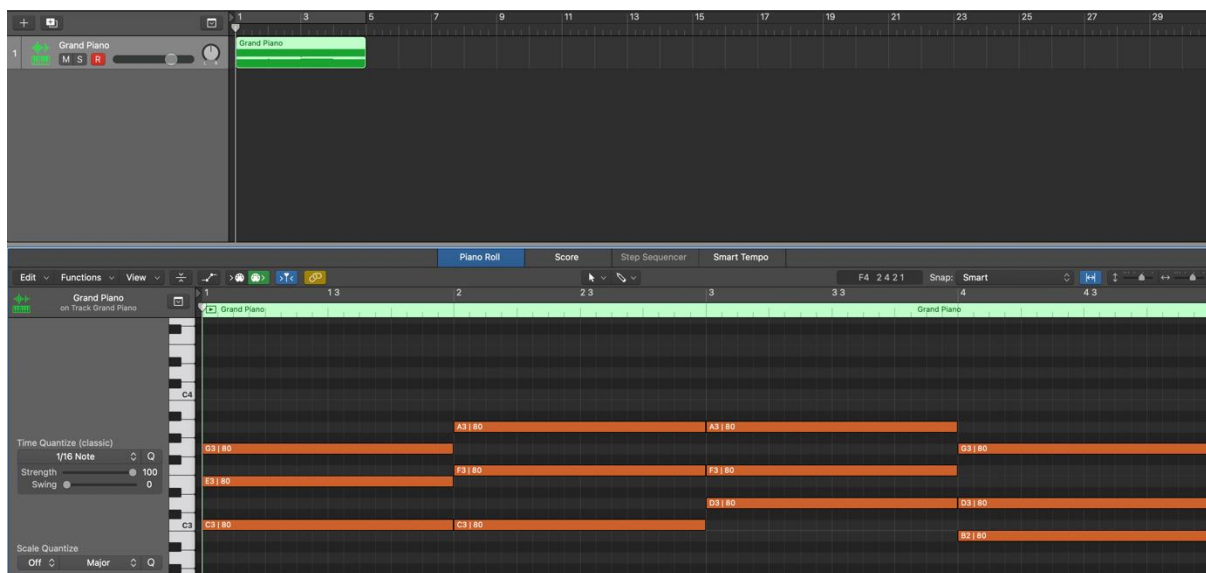


Now, log into the computer, open Logic X and complete the tasks outlined below.

Ask your neighbouring pair to initial in the box once you complete each stage.

Task	Completed (Initial)
Open Logic and create an instrument channel with any keyboard instrument.	
Create a 4 bar empty MIDI region.	
Create a 4 chord sequence in the MIDI region using major and minor chords.	
EXT Task. If you get time you can add a new track and create a melody over this chord sequence.	

When you finish, it should look similar to this...



Why is your choice of harmony important in composing music for a film or TV? Give at least one example of when you would use a minor or major chord.

**2 minutes silent writing.**

## Lesson 5 and 6:

Learning Outcomes	Songs	Key Vocabulary
Experiment with compositional techniques used in film music. Explore timbres that bring about particular effects.	<a href="#">1<sup>st</sup> symphony - Mahler</a> <a href="#">Imperial March – J. Williams</a> <a href="#">Battle of the Hero's – J. Williams</a> <a href="#">The Godfather Theme</a> <a href="#">Happy – Roz Firth</a>	Drone Ostinato Chromaticism Texture (Timbre, Pitch, Dynamics, DAW Piano Roll, Melody Harmony)

Do now, write the definition of the key words below...

Timbre - Instruments used

Pitch - High or low the sound is

Dynamics - Loud or quiet

DAW - digital audio workstation

Piano Roll - vertical piano in the DAW

Melody - Tune

Harmony - sequence of chords

Today's new key vocabulary. Add in the definitions if you already know them...

Drone – Long held note, either at the bottom of the texture or the top.

Ostinato – Repeated pattern or notes OR rhythm

Chromaticism – Colourful notes, unexpected notes

Texture – Changing the number of layers in the music

You are going to complete the following main tasks, they need to be signed off by your neighbours when you have done them. (This will be done at the end of today's session).

Task	Completed (initial)
Add a Drone to your track.	
Have an ostinato in your track.	
Use some effective chromatic movement.	
Change textures in your track.	

### Drone

A drone is a continuously held note which is played above or below the other parts. It can have several useful roles and effects. Listen to this example of a drone and note down the effect it has for you.

### Ostinato

An ostinato is a repeated rhythmic or pitched pattern that continues repeatedly beneath other parts in the track.

What effect does this ostinato have on you?

### Chromaticism

Chromaticism is the use of notes that are 'outside' of the key of the music. The use of semi-tones. It can create extreme tension and un-ease. Have a listen to this and add some comments below.

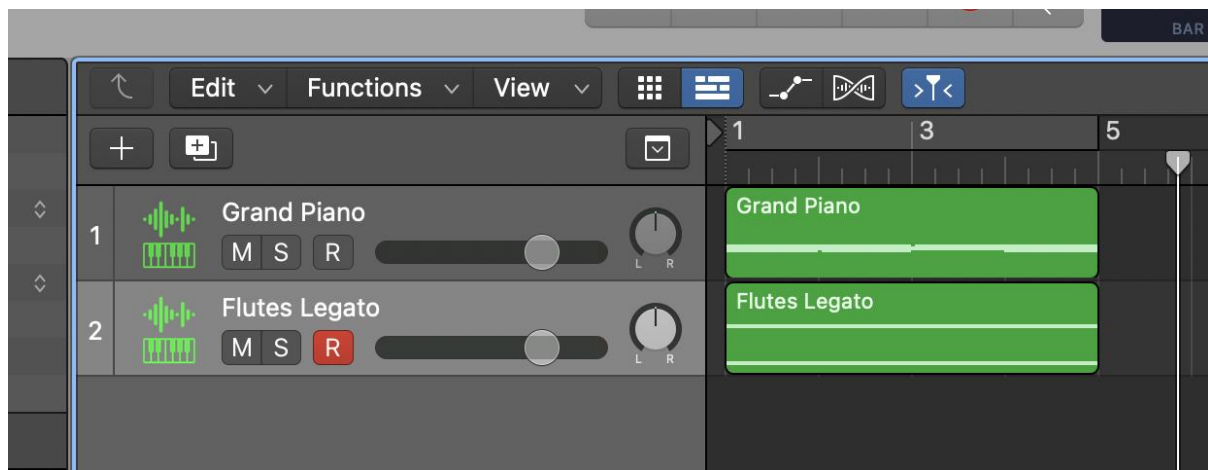
### Texture.

Texture is a simple device to understand. It is a decision that you make on how many instruments you have playing at any one time. You can have a thin texture or thick texture. You might decide to gradually add instruments or suddenly add in lots of sounds. The effects can be dramatic.

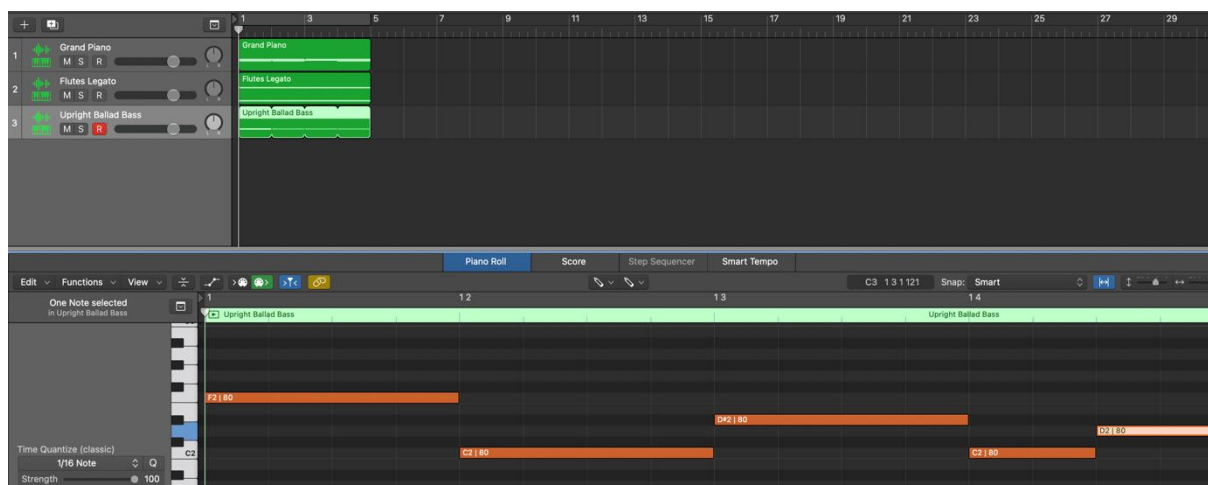


Let's apply these to Logic.

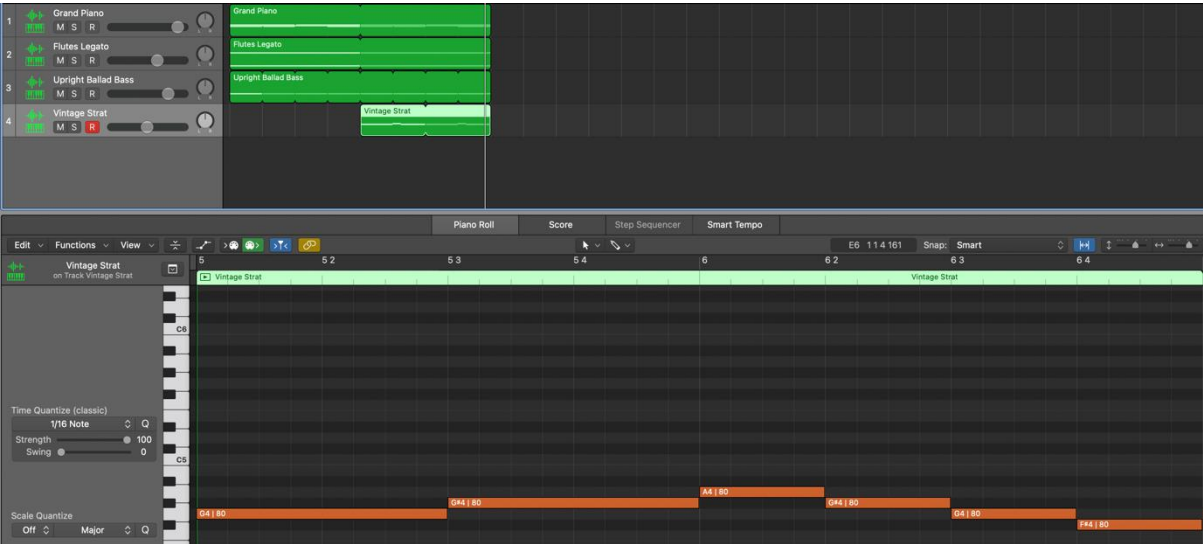
Drone task	Completed (initial)
Open your previous logic file with the 4 chord sequence in it.	
Add a new track, select an instrument from the orchestral woodwind menu.	
Add an empty MIDI region and add a drone. It can be one or 2 single notes but must last 4 bars.	



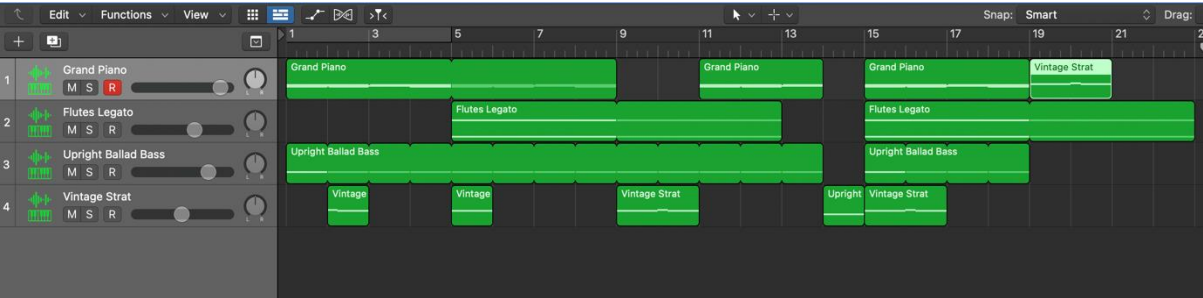
Ostinato task	Completed (initial)
Add another instrument channel, use the bass menu.	
Add an empty MIDI region and compose a ONE bar melody. Loop it 4 times.	



<b>Chromatic task</b>	Completed (initial)
Loop your existing 3 tracks so they are now 8 bars in length.	
Add another empty MIDI region and compose a ONE bar melody using notes that are next to each other (chromatic). You might want to start in bar 5 as I do below.	



<b>Texture task</b>	Completed (initial)
Using the 4 tracks that you now have, create an interesting musical experience. You can use all of the tracks at once or one at a time or any variation on this. Look at my example below.	
Play your completed track to you neighbours. Write down their comment in the box to the right.	



## Lesson 7 and 8:

Learning Outcomes	Songs	Key Vocabulary
Identify characters and possible character motifs. Generate a choice of character motifs.	<a href="#">Darth Vader, Character Themes</a>	Motif  (Timbre, Pitch, Dynamics, DAW Piano Roll, Melody Harmony Drone, Ostinato, Chromaticism, Texture)

Do Now - Define the music terms below.

Drone – A sustained note

Ostinato – A repeated pattern

Chromaticism – Unexpected notes – outside of the key

Texture – change in the number of players/parts

Timbre – The instruments used

Pitch – High or low

Dynamics – Loud or quiet

DAW – Digital audio workstation

Piano Roll – vertical piano in the daw – place which we add notes

Melody – The tune


Harmony – A sequence of chords

After watching that video showing the effect of a character theme, what are your thoughts about including one in your composition? Where are the opportunities to include them?

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Begin to describe your character, what is their personality, what role do they play overall? Are there any musical instruments that would work well for your character? Take each of the words from the first page of today's lesson...

How will you use pitch, dynamics, tempo, instrumentation, texture, chromaticism, drone, ostinato, melody and harmony to make your character come to life.



Now you have planned this character theme have a go at creating something in logic, your first ideas may not be your best!

Now give a summary of your achievements with this task. WWW/EBI

