

Musical Style: Film Music

The songs of WW2 were often very sentimental. They were often seen to offer hope and understanding to the feelings of those who were affected by the war.



Graphic score

A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional stave notation, instead using symbols and images to represent the music.



Knowledge

- To know that 'Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag' and 'We'll meet again' are examples of songs popular during WW2.
- To know that the Solfa syllables represent the pitches in an octave
- .A 'counter-subject' or 'counter-melody' provided contrast to the main melody.
- To know that a counter-melody is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm as well as complementary notes.

Vocabulary

Expression– playing or singing with a personal response to music.

Dynamics– the volume of the notes,. This often changes throughout the piece of music.

Diaphragm-A dome shaped muscle, which we use to control our breath when singing.

Melody– the combination of pitch and rhythm which forms a tune.

Melody line– The notes that make a melody.

Counter Melody– A melody that can be sung to complement the existing melody. It uses harmony to make it sound good, but is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm.

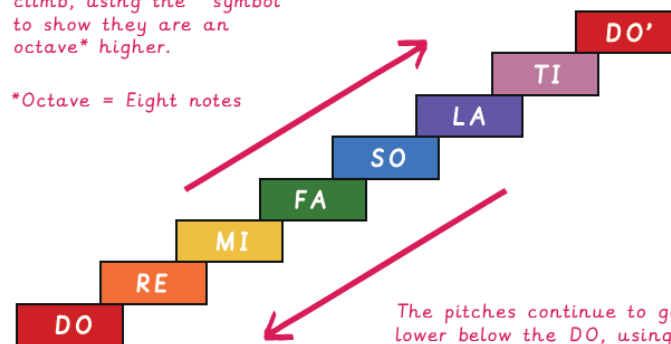
Pitch– how high or low a note makes.

Score– A written form of a musical composition.

Solfa ladder pitches

The pitches continue to climb, using the ' symbol to show they are an octave* higher.

*Octave = Eight notes



The pitches continue to go lower below the DO, using the , symbol to show they are an octave lower.