

Year 7 Summer Term Knowledge Organiser for Music

Hooks and Riffs: Key Terms

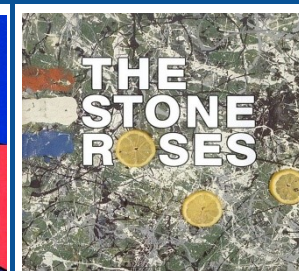
Key Term	Definition
Hook	The hook is the 'catchy bit' of the song that you will remember. It is often short and used and repeated in different places throughout the piece.
	Melodic Hook A hook usually based on the instruments and the singers.
	Rhythmic Hook A hook based on the patterns in the drums and bass parts.
	Verbal/Lyrical Hook A hook based on the rhyming and/or repeated words of the chorus.
Riff	A repeated musical pattern often used in the introduction and instrumental breaks in a song or piece of music. They can be rhythmic, melodic or lyrical, short and repeated.
Ostinato	A repeated musical pattern (the same meaning as riff but used when describing repeated musical patterns in "classical" and some "World" music).
Bass Line	The lowest pitched part of the music often played on bass instruments such as the bass guitar or double bass. Riffs are often used in bass lines .
Melody	The main "tune" of a song or piece of music, played higher in pitch than the bass line and it may also contain riffs or hooks . In "Classical Music", the melody line is often performed "with" an ostinato pattern below.

Britpop Context

Britpop emerged from the British independent music scene of the early 1990s and was characterised by bands influenced by British guitar pop music of the 1960s and 1970s.

It was a reaction to various musical and cultural trends in the late 1980s and early 1990s, particularly the grunge phenomenon from the United States. As these bands became more popular in the UK, new British groups such as **Oasis** and **Blur** launched the movement by providing an alternate, more British type of popular music.

Popular Britpop Artists and Bands



Chord Progression Charts— Major and Minor

Major Chord Progression Chart in C

Chord I	Chord ii	Chord iii	Chord IV	Chord V	Chord vi	Chord vii
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major	Minor	Minor	Major	Major	Minor	Diminished
C E G	D F A	E G B	F A C	G B D	A C E	B D F

Minor Chord Progression Chart in C

Chord i	Chord iio	Chord III	Chord vi	Chord V	Chord VI	Chord VII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor	Diminished	Major	Minor	Minor	Major	Major
C E ^b G	D F A ^b	E ^b G B ^b	F A ^b C	G B D	A ^b C E ^b	B ^b D F

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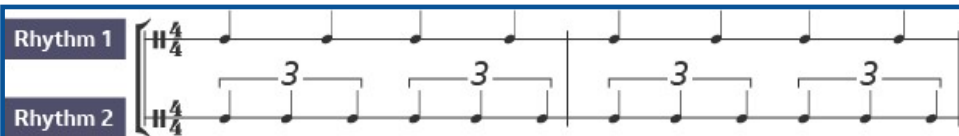
Samba

Samba is a **South American** music style that is always performed with lots of **percussion** instruments.

Every member of the **ensemble** has a specific role as the music often involves the layering of different rhythms over each other.



Examples of Cross Rhythms



Although the two rhythms divide the bar of music into different segments they both are to be played over the same period of time. This creates a **cross-rhythm** effect.

Samba Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Sambista	The samba band leader.
Paradinha	"Little break" before a new rhythmic section.
Percussion	Instruments that are mostly hit, scraped or shaken to produce sound.
Pulse	A regular beat that is felt throughout music.
Ostinato	A repeating rhythmic or melodic pattern.
Syncopation	Emphasising the weaker beats of the bar.
Cross Rhythms	Two rhythmic patterns that "conflict" with each other occur simultaneously.
Polyrhythms	Lots of rhythms playing at different times.
Improvisation	Making up music as you go along, without preparation.

The Origins and Traditions of Samba



Samba is a musical genre and dance style with its **roots in Africa** via the **West African slave trade** and African religious traditions. Samba is an expression of Brazilian cultural expression and is a symbol of **carnival**. Samba schools formed and compete bringing people together.

Traditional African Instruments



Surdo

Large **bass drums** which are responsible for keeping the **pulse** of the band's sound.



Repinique

Smaller drum that compliment the **tamborims**. Responsible for **leading introductions** and **paradinhas** (breaks).



Tamborim

Small hand drum that you hit with a beater. They play phrases of varying lengths which punctuate the music.



Agogo Bells

Double metal cowbells played with a wooden stick. Responsible for playing simple tunes which ring out over the **percussive** rhythms.



Caixa De Guerre

Played with drumsticks. Responsible for controlling the feel or groove of the band.



Ganza

Shakers. Responsible for providing the important underlying percussive sound.



Apito

Whistle. Responsible for leading the band.

The Surdo, Repinique, Tamborim, Agogo Bells, Caixa and Ganza are all forms of percussion instruments.