

Revision for End of Unit Test – Film Music

This sheet contains the information you will need to know for your end of unit test on Film Music. It also contains some suggested revision activities which may help you – you are not required to hand anything in to your music teacher, but can choose some of these tasks to help you prepare for your assessment.

1. Film music has several purposes. It can help to create a suitable atmosphere, build up tension or suspense, represent a particular character or location, or shock/surprise the audience. Film music should be appropriate for the genre of the film, but also can change style according to what is happening in the scenes at the time.
2. Learn the meanings of the following key words to do with film music and the musical elements.

Leit-motif	A short piece of music which represents a certain character
Ostinato	A repeated pattern
Chord	2 or more notes played together
Drone	A long note played at the same time as the melody
Pitch	High or low
Texture	Thick or thin/how many instruments are playing
Timbre	The sound of the instrument(s)
Tempo	Fast or slow
Dynamics	Loud or quiet
Rhythm	A pattern of different length notes
Beat	A steady pulse throughout the music
Sharp	A note that has been made one step higher in pitch
Flat	A note that has been made one step lower in pitch
Accompaniment	A part which is played at the same time as the main melody.

3. Write the letter name of each note below. Use **Every Good Boy Deserves Football** (lines) and **FACE** (spaces) to help you. (Remember – dangly D and stripy C for the notes below the staff!)



Note:

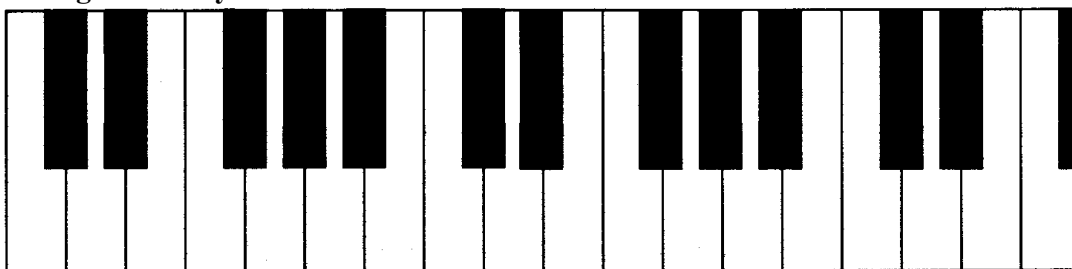
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4. Label the keys on the keyboard below. **Extension task – label the black keys as well. Remember – flats (b) are directly to the left of a key. Sharps (#) are directly to the right of a key.**





5. Make sure you know the correct names and values of these notes.


	Semibreve = 4 beats
	Dotted Minim = 3 beats
	Minim = 2 beats

	Crotchet = 1 beat
	Quaver = 1/2 beat
	Semiquaver = 1/4 beat

Other symbols to learn:

 - crotchet rest (don't play anything for one beat).

 - time signature (top number tells us how many beats are in each bar).

 - treble clef (found at the start of each line, tells us to play with right hand).

To practice using these, draw a group of notes/rests in each box which adds up to the correct amount of beats. Do not use only one note, you must include at least two in each box. Use a variety of different notes, not the same ones each time. Add the correct time signature to each box.

4 beats

3 beats

2 beats

5 beats

To help prepare for the listening section, use the youtube playlist below to listen to some different pieces from films. Can you write a description of each piece as you listen, which includes all of the musical elements and how they create the right mood for the film?

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLKGiQxTG1bK-yO4IlqWga7qQLt1M4lQbS>