

2. Musical purpose

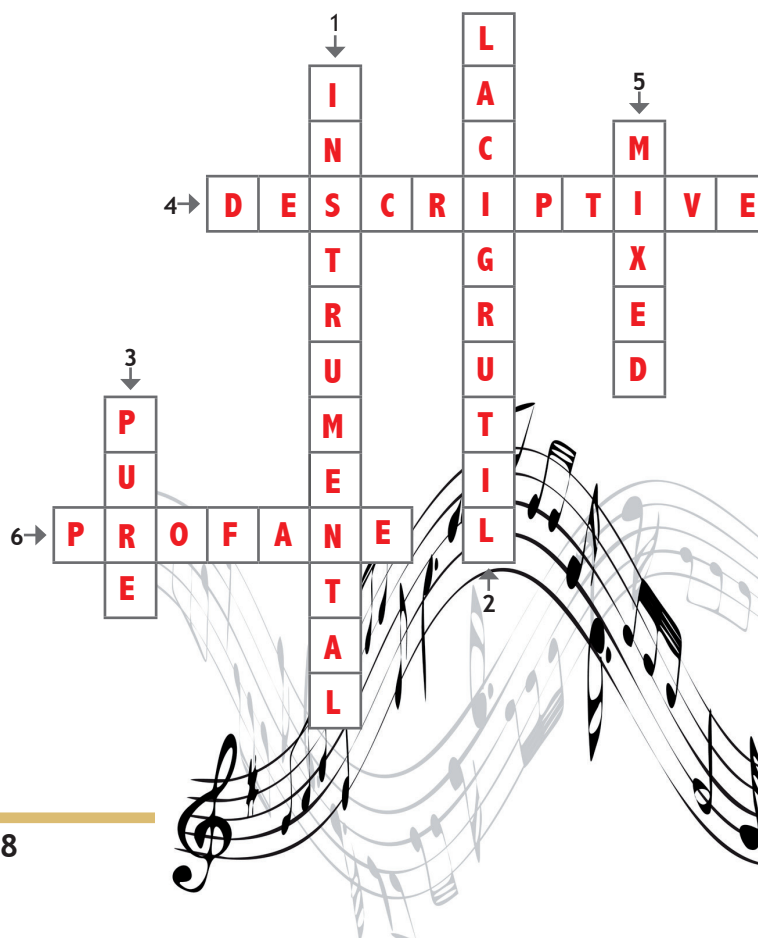
Musical genre



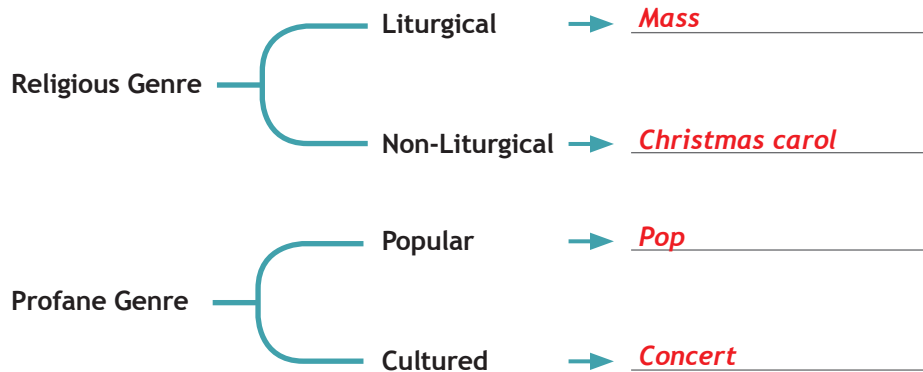
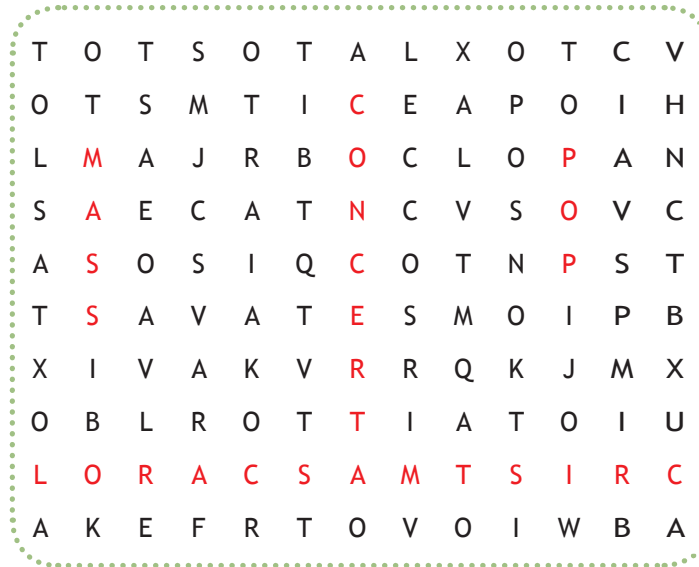
SECTION 1 MUSICAL CONTEXT

1. Put the names of the right genre in the right box, using the definitions given below:

1. Genre applied to a work interpreted only by instruments.
2. Genre referring to compositions that are used in religious ceremonies, like during a mass, a wedding, etc.
3. Genre referring to music that does not try to imitate any extra-musical elements.
4. Genre referring to a type of music that aims to imitate natural sounds, like the singing of birds in the country.
5. Genre making reference to the use of both voices and instruments.
6. Genre that refers to music that has no religious purpose.



2. Hidden in the letter soup below you should be able to find two types of genre that refer to religious music (liturgical or non-liturgical) and two types of profane genre (popular and cultured). Circle them and indicate what class they belong to.

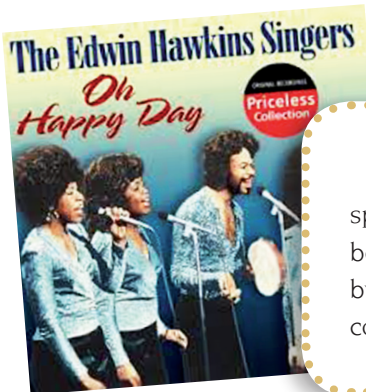


3. Choose between these different genres (*mixed, vocal, instrumental, pure, descriptive, functional, religious, non-liturgical, liturgical, profane, cultured, popular, film, stage, advertising*) the ones that correspond to the following musical works, bearing in mind that more than one of them may apply.

- a) Gregorian chants vocal - religious - liturgical - functional
- b) A musical popular - profane - stage - mixed
- c) Piano concerto profane - cultured - pure - instrumental

SECTION 2 LISTENING

Now that you have studied the various classifications of a piece of music depending on its purpose, that is, the musical genre to which it belongs, listen to some musical fragments to try and put into practise what you have learned.



Oh Happy Day 1967

Listening 9
Edwin Hawkins



Gospel is a music genre in Christian music, consisting of hymns and spirituals. It is related to the Bible and the values of Christian life, and has been popular since the 1930s. Its roots go back to primitive chants sung by the negro slave population of the United States, as they were picking cotton in the southern states.

a) In line with the purpose of this composition, say whether it is religious or profane music. Religious

b) Mark the right mode below for the purpose you have given.



LITURGICAL



POPULAR



NON-LITURGICAL



CULTURED

c) Explain why you think it is or isn't.

Religious, because it is related to the Bible and the values of Christian life.

Liturgical, because it forms part of the religious ceremonies of the Evangelist Church in the USA addressed to both Afro-Americans and white believers.

Listening 10

Saeta 1998

José Mercé



The *saeta* is usually sung in the streets during the Holy Week processions, although they do not form part of the Holy Mass, in many areas of Spain. They are addressed to the people at large, they refer to the passion and death of Jesus Christ, mixing art, sentimentality and deep devotion.

José Mercé was the first gypsy to perform in the *Teatro Real de Madrid*, becoming the best-known flamenco singer of all time.

- a) In line with the purpose of this composition, say whether it is religious or profane music. Religious
- b) Mark the right mode below for the purpose you have given.
- ☐ LITURGICAL ☐ POPULAR ☒ NON-LITURGICAL ☐ CULTURED
- c) Explain why you think it is or isn't.
- Religious, because it is a type of song performed during Easter or Holy Week processions.
- Non-liturgical, because it does not form part of the mass, but is performed in the streets.

Listening 11

Caresse sur l'océan (Drama) 2004 Music: Bruno Colais

This piece belongs to the soundtrack for the film *The Chorus* and reflects a sweet, peaceful, relaxed character, full of hope, contrasting with the harsh reality of a group of orphan boys living at a boarding institution, where laws are strict and life is very difficult. Thanks to their new music teacher, they may be able to overcome their situation and learn the value of charity and compassion in the face of harsh discipline and strictness.



- a) Listen to the instrumentation used and mark the right answer below.

☒ VOCAL ☐ INSTRUMENTAL ☐ MIXED

- b) What kind of singing is this known as? A cappella

Listening 12

Hillside Avenue 1995 Simply Red

This pop group from Manchester, England, has sold over 50 million albums over a 25-year career, winning awards for Best British Group in 1992 and 1993. The song included here is one of their best known compositions from the album *Life*, a reggae song showing Jamaican influence.



- a) Listen to the instrumentation used and mark the right answer below.

☐ VOCAL ☐ INSTRUMENTAL ☒ MIXED

- b) Explain why you think it is or isn't.

Because there is a male voice accompanied by an instrumental group: guitar, keyboard, drums...

Listening 13

The Sorcerer's Apprentice 1897 Paul Dukas



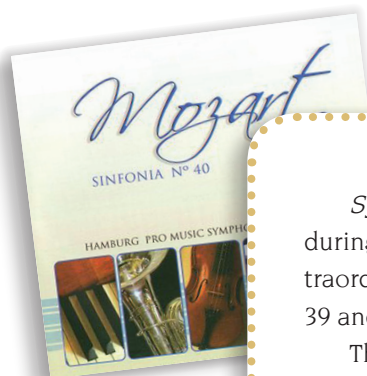
Based on a ballad written by Goethe in 1797, this piece originally called *L'apprenti sorcier* in French tells the story of an old magician and his young student who wants to imitate him. The young apprentice gives life to a broom which he orders to bring water. Soon, he discovers that he cannot stop the process and needs the help of the old sorcerer to overcome the situation.

A century later, the French composer Paul Dukas adapted this ballad into a 10-minute symphonic poem, in which he reflected the joyful "March of the Brooms" from the original.

- a) As you will have noted, in this work there are no human voices. Therefore we can call it instrumental music. But what do you think: pure music or descriptive music? Descriptive
- b) Give reasons for your answer above.
Because the composer uses different musical elements (characteristic rhythm,
dynamic changes such as crescendo and the use of more instruments)
to describe situations in music based on the actions of an inexperienced magician.

Listening 14

Symphony No. 40 1788 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



Symphony No. 40 in G minor was composed by Mozart in under a month, during a difficult period of his life due to both economic difficulties and his extraordinary creativity, as in just a few weeks, he completed his symphonies No. 39 and 41 as well.

This work reflects no extra-musical aspects, and is one of Mozart's most admired works, being frequently interpreted in the concert halls all over the world. It later became a favourite of musicians in the Romantic period.

- a) Listen to the instrumentation and give the right answers below.

☐ VOCAL

☒ INSTRUMENTAL

☐ MIXED

☐ A CAPPELLA

☒ PURE

☐ DESCRIPTIVE

☐ VOICES AND INSTRUMENTS

Listening 15**Muñeira** Popular

This is a musical piece taken from the traditional music of Galicia. It goes back to ancient dances that were staged inside and outside the mills where people had to wait for the grain to be milled. It is sung and danced to the accompaniment of the bagpipes, the drum, tambourine and *pandeiro*.



a) Mark the instrument used.



VOCAL



INSTRUMENTAL



MIXED

b) This is profane music in genre, popular music, but is it commercial music or folklore music? Folklorec) Why? Because it is an anonymous piece derived from popular Galician legends and history, handed down from one generation to the next.**Listening 16****La vida es bella** (Drama) 1997 Music: Nicola Piovani

This theme pertains to the Italian film that won three Oscars, one of them for its original soundtrack. Set in the years leading up to the Second World War, it recounts a love story between a young Jewish man and a girl engaged to a fascist, and he finally wins her and fathers a child. With the arrival of the war, they are interned in a concentration camp, where the young man will do everything to get his family through this terrible situation



a) Mark the right genre, bearing in mind the purpose of this piece.



FILM MUSIC



ADVERTISING MUSIC

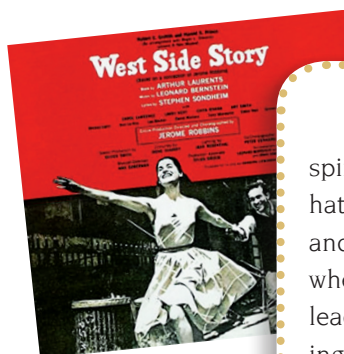


STAGE MUSIC

b) Explain why you think it is or isn't.

This is film genre because the piece was composed for the purpose of being included in the soundtrack of a film of the same name.

Listening 17



West Side Story (Musical - Drama) 1961

Music: Leonard Bernstein

This production won ten Oscars, among which was the best soundtrack. Inspired by Shakespeare's story of Romeo and Juliet, *West Side Story* is set in Manhattan, New York, where two rival street gangs, the Sharks (the Puerto Ricans) and the Jets (the "whites") are also getting into trouble. The big conflict comes when Maria, the younger sister of the Shark leader Bernardo, and Tony (ex-Jet leader) fall in love. The two gangs fight it out, Bernardo is accidentally killed leading to Tony's death by Maria's former boyfriend Chino.

- a) Mark the right genre, bearing in mind the purpose of this piece.



FILM MUSIC



ADVERTISING MUSIC



STAGE MUSIC

- b) Explain why you think it is or isn't.

This is stage genre because there is a play based on a literary text,

in this case, Shakespeare's work entitled "Romeo and Juliet".

Listening 18



El Almendro vuelve por Navidad 1980

Agencia Asterisco

The music for this well-known advertisement was created over thirty years ago, and although the composer is unknown, it is attributed to the agency called Asterisco, which owns the rights to it. It was a famous Christmas song, and was always aired leading up to the Christmas season. It announce the arrival of the seasons, with its nostalgia and joy that people will once again get together to celebrate Christmas and the New Year.

- a) Mark the right genre, bearing in mind the purpose of this piece.



FILM MUSIC



ADVERTISING MUSIC



STAGE MUSIC

- b) Explain why you think it is or isn't.

This is advertising genre, because the music is part of a TV ad intended

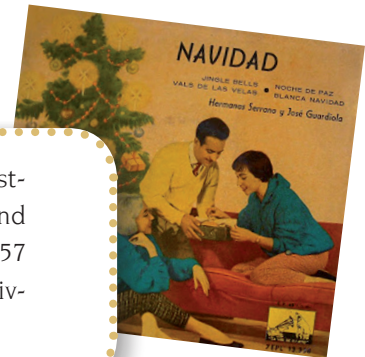
to promote the sale of a well-known brand of "turrón".

To practise your knowledge of musical genre, here are some more listening exercises in which you have to indicate all the genres corresponding to each piece. The summary of genres in your book will help you.

Listening 19

Jingle Bells 1850-1857 James Pierpont

This is one of the best-known and commonly sung American Christmas songs in the world, written by James Lord Pierpont (1822–1893) and published under the title “One Horse Open Sleigh” in the autumn of 1857. Curiously, it was originally written for the horse races held at Thanksgiving, not Christmas!



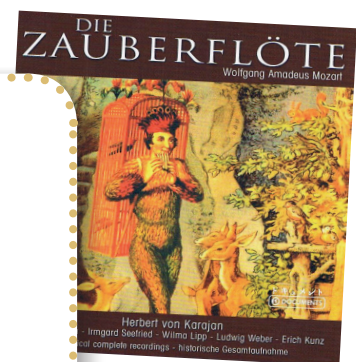
✓ **Scope** Religious genre - non-liturgical

✓ **Instrumentation** Mixed genre (voices and instruments)

Listening 20

La flauta mágica 1791 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

When Mozart premiered *The Magic Flute*, he was 35 years old and only had two months left to live. This is a famous popular opera pertaining to the Classical period, in which for the first time, fantasy characters are given human attributes: Papageno, a birdcatcher, the valiant Prince Tamino, the wise Sarastro, who must vanquish the false Monostatos and the evil Queen of the Night and rescue the Princess Pamina from death.



✓ **Scope** Profane genre Cultured music

✓ **Instrumentation** Mixed genre (voices and instruments)

✓ **Purpose** Stage genre

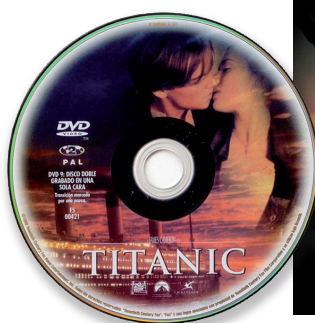
Listening 21

Titanic (Drama) 1997

Music: James Horner



This is the music from the Oscar-winning James Cameron film *Titanic*, a ship considered unsinkable, on whose maiden voyage a love story develops between members of two different social classes. It portrays the fragility of human hopes and dreams when the ship hits an iceberg and disappears under the freezing waters of the North Atlantic, taking with it 1,512 lives.

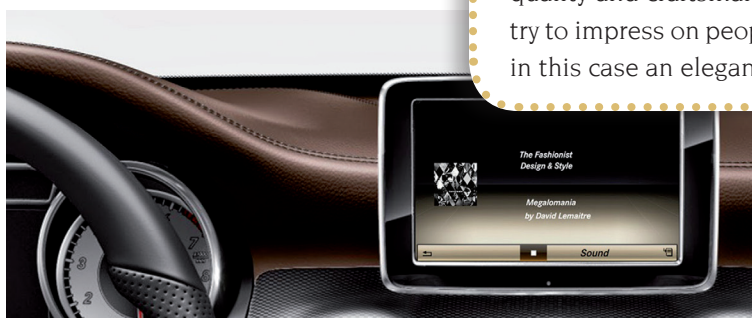


- ✓ Scope Profane/popular genre
- ✓ Instrumentation Mixed genre (voices and instruments)
- ✓ Purpose Film genre

Listening 22



Distinguished people with good taste, appreciators of quality and craftsmanship... this is what certain products try to impress on people to generate sales of luxury goods, in this case an elegant car.



- ✓ Scope Popular/profane genre
- ✓ Instrumentation Instrumental genre
- ✓ Purpose Advertising genre



Listening 23

Symphony No. 7 1811 Ludwig van Beethoven

Written in 1811 and dedicated to Count Moritz von Fries, this work was premièred in Vienna on December 8th, 1813 as a charity concert for soldiers wounded at the Battle of Hanau.

Directing the orchestra was Beethoven himself, and among the musicians were famous instrumentalists such as Louis Spohr, Giacomo Meyerbeer, Johann Nepomuk Hummel, Ignaz Moscheles and Antonio Salieri.

It was a great success, and was so widely applauded by the public and critics that some of its movements had to be repeated, especially the *Allegretto*.

✓ **Scope** Profane genre. Cultured music

✓ **Instrumentation** Pure genre (non-descriptive)



Listening 24

Spring (Concerto No. 1 in E Major, RV. 269) 1726 Antonio Vivaldi

This forms part of a series of concertos written by Vivaldi to describe the four seasons of the year. In this concerto, with its four movements, the composer imitates different sounds in nature using orchestra instruments: the singing of the birds, the sound of the water flowing in the river, the scene of a young shepherd sleeping, a sudden spring storm... This music was originally dedicated to a Bohemian patron, Count Václav Morzin.



✓ **Scope** Profane genre. Cultured music

✓ **Instrumentation** Descriptive genre

In the following activity, you can check your ability to detect the scenes described by Vivaldi's music. The chart below lists the different scenes, but they are out of order.

While listening to the music, try to put them in the right order. Bear in mind that one scene is repeated five times.

Order of appearance	SCENES
7	The arrival of a spring storm.
5	The sound of water flowing in the streams.
3	Birds singing joyfully.
9	The storm has passed and birds sing again.
1	Introductory theme or beginning.
2 - 4 - 6 - 8 - 10	The main theme can be heard, representing the arrival of spring.

SECTION 3 CULTURAL CONTEXT

1. Using the clues given below, complete the crossword puzzle and you will review your knowledge of musical genre at different historical periods.



a) **With a G:** In the Middle Ages, the name of the pope who converted a *cappella* cantatas into the official songs of the Christian Church.

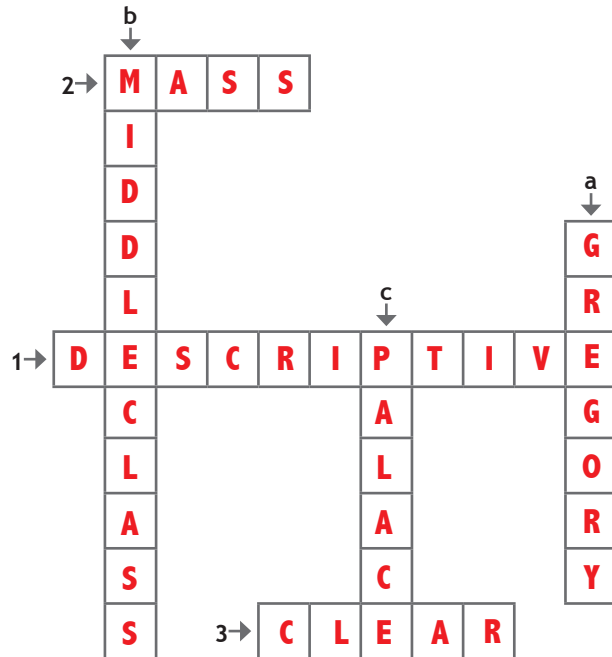
b) **With an M:** In the Classical period, the name of the social class that enjoyed music for entertainment and leisure.

c) **With a P:** The name of the place where profane music was played during the Renaissance at important social events.

1. **With a D:** During the Romantic period, the name of the genre to which compositions belong that tell a story or describe a scene without the need for words, or "only with sound".

2. **With an M:** During the Middle Ages, religious compositions are interpreted during a certain celebration. What is it?

3. **With a C:** During the Renaissance, the texts of religious music must be perfectly understandable by the people. This is why they are very ...



2. Write in the period to which each description belongs (Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic)

a) Music is used for the entertainment and enjoyment of the middle classes. Classicism

b) Music is passionate and changing and expresses lots of sentiment. Romanticism

c) Music is used in highly important social events in courts and palaces. The Renaissance

d) Music forms part of the major religious ceremonies that impress faithful Christians. The Baroque

e) Music is used in the official singing of the Christian Church in the form of Gregorian chants. The Middle Ages



SECTION 4 MUSICAL CREATION

MUSICAL NOTATION


1. Write the names of the following note symbols.

 minim

 A quaver or eighth note

 crotchet

 semibreve

 A semiquaver or sixteenth note

 A demisemiquaver

2. Write the names of the following silences:

 crotchet rest

 semiquaver rest

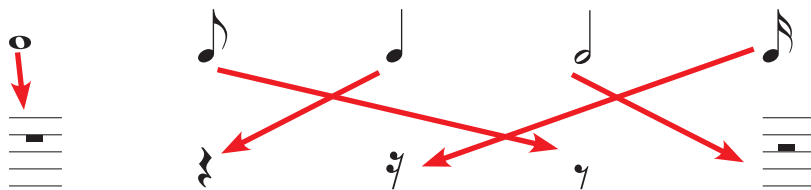
 quaver rest

 demisemiquaver rest

 semibreve rest




 minim rest

3. Join with arrows.



RELATIONS BETWEEN NOTES




4. Draw the note corresponding to the following note sums.

 +  = 

 +  +  = 

 +  = 

 +  +  +  = 

 +  = 

 +  +  = 

 +  = 

 +  +  = 

 +  = 

 +  +  +  = 

5. Draw the note symbol correspond to each box.

 =  +  + 

 =  +  + 

 =  +  + 

 =  + 

 =  +  + 

 =  +  +  + 

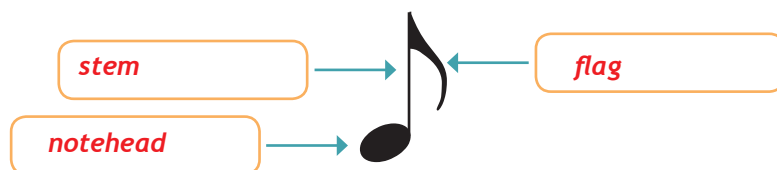
 =  + 

 =  +  +  +  +  +  +  + 

PARTS OF NOTES



6. Write the names of the each part of this quaver note.



7. Write the names of the each part of these semiquaver notes.



8. Answer true (T) or false (F).

- ☒ T The semibreve only has a white head.
- ☒ T The quaver has a black head, stem and flag.
- ☒ F The semibreve has a black head, stem and flag.
- ☒ F The quaver is only composed of a notehead.
- ☒ F The minim and crotchet have a head, stem and flag.
- ☒ T Quavers can be joined using beams.
- ☒ T The minim and crotchet have a head and a stem.
- ☒ F Minims can be joined using beams.

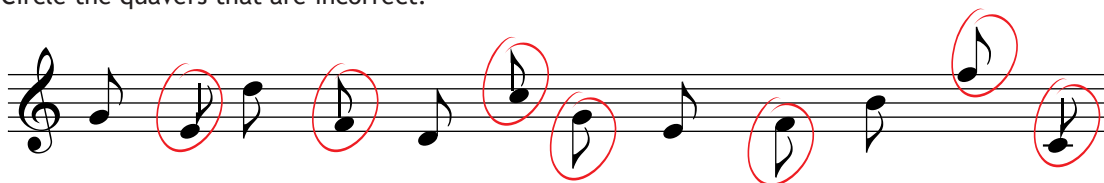
PLACEMENT OF STEMS AND FLAGS



9. Draw in the stems for the minims and crotchets shown below.



10. Circle the quavers that are incorrect.



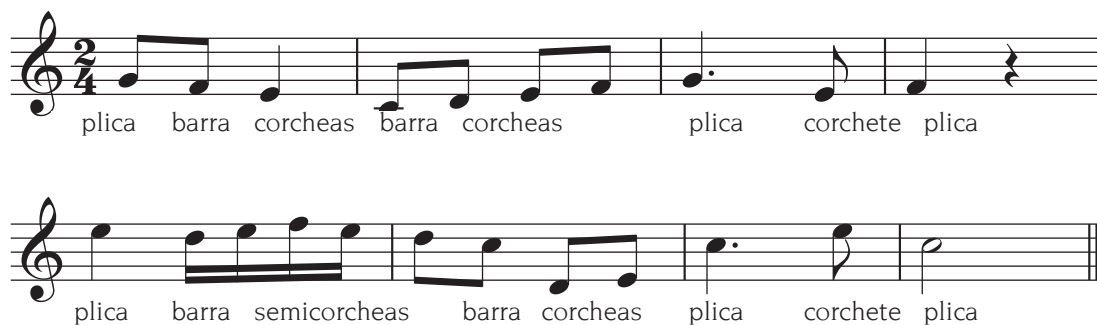
11. Draw in the stems and flags for the following quavers.



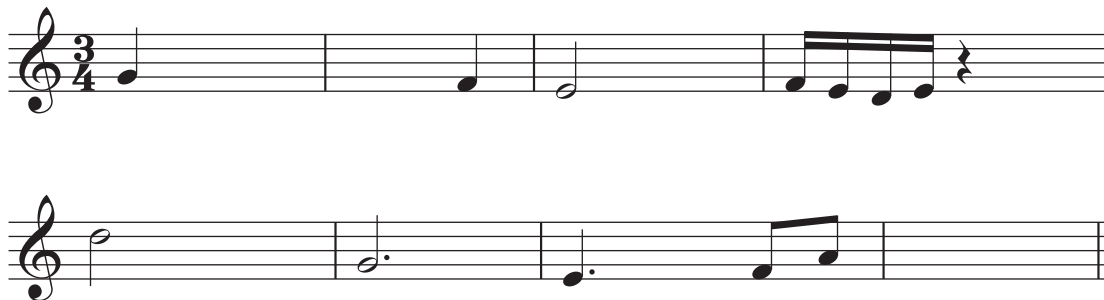
12. Rewrite the quavers in the first line using beams.



13. Draw the following figures correctly as indicated.



14. Complete using the symbols you think are appropriate



MUSIC AND TECHNOLOGIES

The CD ROM gives you a series of activities in which you can practise what you've learned in this Unit.