

## 4. The music of the new generations

### Pop-rock

#### SECTION 1 MUSICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS. LISTENING

##### 1. BACKGROUND



1. Answer true (T) or false (F):

- F** Until the 1950s most of the music white people listened to on the radio was blues and gospel.
- F** Country and swing were the kinds of music that blacks usually liked at the beginning of the 50s.
- T** Some of the styles that directly influenced the birth of rock and roll were the blues, boogie-woogie, country and swing.
- T** Country music developed in the 1920s.
- T** Country music was originally based on Irish melodies and ballads that were popular in barn dances.
- F** Traditional country was played with wind instruments such as the saxophone and trumpet in addition to the organ and drums.
- T** Traditional country was played with string instruments such as the guitar, banjo, violin, or fiddle, and the bass, although sometimes there were accordions and harmonicas.
- F** The term "ballad" is used for songs about love, longing and passion with a fast tempo.

##### 1.1. COUNTRY. POPULAR MUSIC AMONGST WHITES

**Listening 1** *If Tomorrow Never Comes* Garth Brooks



2. This is an example of a country ballad. Listen to it carefully and answer the following questions.

- a. Write the names of the instruments you can recognise. Voice, acoustic piano, electric bass and drums.
- b. Based on the instruments you can hear, is this a country song from the early beginnings of country, or is it more recent? Explain why or why not. It's a country song from recent times, because the instruments - the electric bass and drums - are not from the early period of country. The sound is very modern.

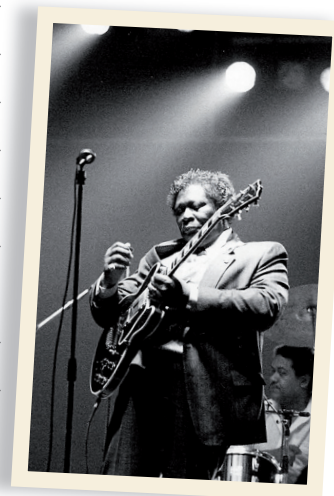
- c. Say whether it coincides with the definition of a ballad and explain why or why not. \_\_\_\_\_  
*It is a "ballad", though, because it's a song about love, longing and passion in a slow tempo.*

## 1.2. SWING. DANCEABLE JAZZ

### Listening 2 *American Patrol* Glenn Miller

*American Patrol* is one of the compositions that the **Glenn Miller Orchestra** played in the 40s. It was music composed in a danceable form of jazz and was a big hit in its day.

3. a. Cross out the wrong words.
- The golden age of swing was in the **50s and 60s** / **30s and 40s**.
  - Swing was a type of music very close to **classical music** / **dance music**.
  - They played simple **catchy melodies** / **complex melodies**.
  - Swing was played by orchestras called **marching bands** / **big bands**.
- b. The instruments of these bands are grouped into sections. Write in the names of the instruments in each section.
- Brass *Trumpets and trombones.*
  - Woodwind *Saxophones and clarinets. Sometimes, a flute.*
  - Rhythm section *Drum, bass and guitar.*  
*\*The piano plays both solos and rhythmic-harmonic accompaniments.*
- c. Write the names of at least two swing bands.
- Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Benny Goodman, The Glenn Miller Orchestra...*



## 1.3. THE BLUES. THE OLD SONGS OF THE SLAVES

### Listening 3 *Sweet Little Angel* B.B. King

4. B.B. King is considered to be one of the great blues guitarists. His guitar playing, with the strings expressing sentiments, has inspired many other guitarists, even in other styles.
- a. Note that essentially he maintains the character of the original "blues". Among the nouns give below, choose the ones that best fit this fragment.
- ☒ SADNESS      ☐ HAPPINESS      ☐ NERVOUSNESS      ☒ SENSITIVITY
- b. Write down the basic characteristics of this type of music, in its origins.
- Originally, the blues was an expression of sadness, in which the black population, as in their work songs in the fields, reflected their sadness, fears and the misery that surrounded them.*



## 1.4. BOOGIE-WOOGIE. BLUES WITH LOTS OF RHYTHM

### Listening 4 Pinetop's Boogie Woogie Clarence Smith



5. Note that this type of music contrasts with the character of blues. Among the nouns give below, choose the ones that best fit this fragment.

☐ SADNESS ☒ HAPPINESS ☒ AGITATION ☐ SENSITIVITY

### Listening 5 Let's Play Boogie Woogie



If boogie-woogie is basically a fast, happy blues, let's do this exercise, as we did in the last unit when we invented a blues song, but now it's going to be faster! We will use the pentatonic scale of the blues scale.

#### PENTATONIC SCALE

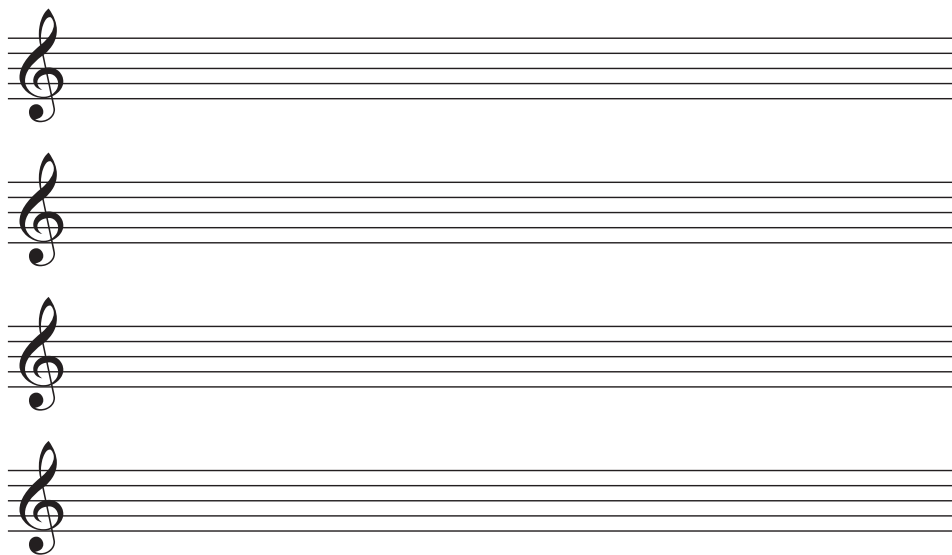


#### BLUES SCALE



6. a. Create your own boogie-woogie composition. Don't forget to give it a title.

TITLE Free answer.



- b. If you want you can also improvise over the backing track, using the notes from the scales above.

7. In the following listening exercises you can hear a country song, a swing, a blues and a boogie-woogie. Indicate the style of each one and explain why.

**Listening 6** *Driftin' Blues* Eric Clapton

Style: Blues.

Reason: This is a song with a slow beat, usually sad and expressive. It originally came from the expression of sentiments and sadness of the black Americans in the 19th century.

**Listening 7** *Sing, Sing, Sing* Benny Goodman

Style: Swing.

Reason: This music is played by Big Bands, with combined brass instruments (trumpets and trombones), woodwinds (saxophones and clarinets) and a rhythm section (drums, bass and guitar). The style is music that people can dance to, and came from musical comedies.

**Listening 8** *The Gambler* Kenny Rogers

Style: Country.

Reason: The song starts with a banjo (typical of country music instruments). There is also an acoustic guitar accompaniment (also typical of this style). In addition, the type of melody and character of the song are indicative of country music.

**Listening 9** *The Hipster* Harry Gibson

Style: Boogie-woogie.

Reason: It's a kind of blues song which is lively, more rhythmic and danceable, played on the piano. The left hand of the pianist plays a strong moving bassline, with a rhythm that would later be used in rock and roll, and a melody line playing counterpoint or improvisations on the blues scale.

## 2. THE 50s. THE BEGINNINGS

### 2.1. RHYTHM AND BLUES. START DANCING

8. Answer these questions on the music of the 50s and rhythm and blues.

- What were "race records"? They were recordings aimed at the black population and played from specific radio stations.
- Explain the combination of styles that gave rise to rhythm and blues. It was derived from urban blues, especially because of the rhythms and instruments used: electric guitar, drums, bass and piano were the usual lineup, but sometimes saxophones and harmonicas would be used. It was also influenced by boogie-woogie, mainly in the use of the basslines, there were some influences from swing and gospel voices.
- Give the name of the musician who started this style. Muddy Waters, with the song "I've Got My Mojo Working"

## 2.2. ROCK AND ROLL. THE SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON

### Listening 10 *Ain't That a Shame* Fats Domino



**Fats Domino**, whose real name was Antoine Domino, was born in New Orleans in 1928. He was given the nickname “Fats” after the renowned jazz pianist Fats Waller, and he then composed a hit song called *The Fat Man*. Some of his hits were *Blueberry Hill* and *Ain't That a Shame*.

9. This type of music combines traditional instruments and electronic ones. Give the names of the instruments you can hear in this song.

*Voice, electric guitar, saxophone, piano and bass.*

10. Choose the right answer.

- a. In the early fifties, popular music amongst the white population was intended almost exclusively for...



YOUNGSTERS



ADULTS



INTELLECTUALS

- b. What is a cover?



A STYLE OF MUSIC



AN INSTRUMENT



A VERSION

- c. The first “real” approach made by white youth to black music, was in a radio programme playing



RHYTHM AND BLUES



COUNTRY



SWING

- d. The term “rock and roll” was coined in 1952 by a DJ called...



ELVIS PRESLEY



ALAN FREED



BILL HALEY

- e. The first musician who made a hit with this new style was...



ELVIS PRESLEY



ALAN FREED



BILL HALEY

### Listening 11 *Rock Around the Clock* Bill Haley & The Comets



This song is a reaction to how the young people of the day used to go out, and get anxious about the time to come home, enjoying the last minutes of freedom before returning and trying to convince their parents they hadn't been drinking...

We can say that rock and roll is musically quite “simple” because the songs repeat the same harmonic and rhythmic pattern using simple melodies, which are easy to understand, and they have lyrics reflecting the concerns and interests of young people. This led to a sociological phenomenon, capable of attracting a large number of people, and also a very lucrative business.

- 11.a. Below are the lyrics to the song and a description of its structure. Note that there is only one “theme” and that the harmonic accompaniment is constantly repeated.

### Rock Around the Clock by Bill Haley & His Comets

#### INTRODUCTION

One, two, three o'clock, four o'clock rock  
Five, six, seven o'clock, eight o'clock rock  
Nine, ten, eleven o'clock, twelve o'clock rock  
We're gonna rock around the clock tonight

#### THEME A

Put your glad rags on, join me, Hon  
We'll have some fun when the clock strikes one  
We're gonna rock around the clock tonight  
We're gonna rock, rock, rock, 'til broad daylight  
Gonna rock, gonna rock around the clock tonight

#### THEME A

When the clock strikes two, three and four  
If the band slows down we'll yell for more  
We're gonna rock around the clock tonight  
We're gonna rock, rock, rock, 'til broad daylight  
Gonna rock, gonna rock around the clock tonight

#### SOLO

#### THEME A

When the chimes ring five, six, and seven  
We'll be right in seventh heaven  
We're gonna rock around the clock tonight  
We're gonna rock, rock, rock, 'til broad daylight  
Gonna rock, gonna rock around the clock tonight

#### THEME A

When it's eight, nine, ten, eleven too  
I'll be goin' strong and so will you  
We're gonna rock around the clock tonight  
We're gonna rock, rock, rock, 'til broad daylight  
Gonna rock, gonna rock around the clock tonight

#### RIFF

#### THEME A

When the clock strikes twelve, we'll cool off then  
Start a'rockin' round the clock again  
We're gonna rock around the clock tonight  
We're gonna rock, rock, rock, 'til broad daylight  
Gonna rock, gonna rock around the clock tonight

#### BRIEF CODA

#### INTRODUCCIÓN

*Un, dos, tres, rock cuatro en punto  
cinco, seis, siete rock ocho en punto  
nueve, diez once, rock doce en punto  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche.*

#### TEMA A

*Pon tus trapos contenta junto a mí  
vamos a divertirnos cuando suene el reloj  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche  
vamos a bailar hasta que llegue el alba  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche.*

#### TEMA A

*Cuando el reloj dé las dos, las tres y las cuatro  
si la banda demora gritaremos más  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche  
vamos a bailar hasta que llegue el alba  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche.*

#### SOLO

#### TEMA A

*Cuando las campanadas suenen 5, 6 y 7 veces  
estaremos bailando en el séptimo cielo  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche  
vamos a bailar hasta que llegue el alba  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche.*

#### TEMA A

*Cuando sean las 8, 9, las 10 y las 11 también  
me sentiré fuerte y tú también  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche  
vamos a bailar hasta que llegue el alba  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche.*

#### RIFF

#### TEMA A

*Cuando el reloj dé las 12 vamos a descansar un poco  
y entonces volveremos  
a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche  
vamos a bailar hasta que llegue el alba  
vamos a bailar al compás del reloj esta noche.*

#### BREVE CODA

- b. Give the names of the instruments you can hear in this song. \_\_\_\_\_

*Voice, guitar, bass, tenor saxophone and drums.*



### 2.3. ELVIS PRESLEY. THE KING OF ROCK AND ROLL

#### Listening 12 Jailhouse Rock Elvis Presley



This song comes from a 1957 musical directed by Richard Thorpe, starring **Elvis Presley**, when he had already become a teen idol. This film is a melodrama about street life and the prison, where Elvis proved he was more than just a rock singer.

Here are two verses of the song so you can follow it as you listen.

#### 12. Follow the lyrics of the time you hear it.

The warden threw a party in the county jail.  
The prison band was there and they began to wail.  
The band was jumpin' and the joint began to swing.  
You should've heard those knocked out jailbirds sing.  
Let's rock, everybody, let's rock.  
Everybody in the whole cell block  
Was dancin' to the Jailhouse Rock.

Spider Murphy played the tenor saxophone,  
Little Joe was blowin' on the slide trombone.  
The drummer boy from Illinois went crash, boom, bang,  
the whole rhythm section was the Purple Gang.  
Let's rock, everybody, let's rock.  
Everybody in the whole cell block  
Was dancin' to the Jailhouse Rock.

*El director montó una fiesta en la prisión  
La orquesta de la cárcel estaba allí y empezó a aullar  
La orquesta saltaba y todos se empezaron a balancear  
Tenías que oír cantar enloquecidos a aquellos pájaros de la cárcel  
Vamos a bailar el rock, todo el mundo, vamos a bailar el rock  
Todos en aquel módulo  
Bailaban al son del rock (de la cárcel.)*

*Murphy el araña tocaba el saxofón  
El pequeño Joe soplabá el trombón  
El percusionista de Illinois hacía pum, pom, pam  
La panda de los púrpura llevaba todo el compás  
Vamos a bailar el rock, todo el mundo, vamos a bailar el rock  
Todos en aquel módulo  
Bailaban al son del rock (de la cárcel.)*

#### 13. Find information about Elvis Presley and write a short biography.

*(Tupelo, MI, 1935 - Memphis, TN, 1977) Rock and roll singer and actor. Born into a poor, working class family, young Elvis Presley had to work from an early age. At 11, because he was so insistent, his parents bought him his first guitar. When Elvis was barely 19, producer Sam Phillips, owner of Sun Records, decided to cut a single that contained the songs "That's All Right" and "Blue Moon of Kentucky", which became the source of his subsequent meteoric career. 1956 was a key year for Elvis' career, thanks to the song "Heartbreak Hotel", which sold 300,000 copies in three weeks, the first of his gold records. His first LP titled "Elvis Presley" was also released, which reached one million copies sold. Throughout his career he had lots of songs on the US charts, such as "It's Now or Never" and "Are You Lonesome Tonight?", and he also starred in several films, including "Girls, Girls, Girls", 1962, and "Viva Las Vegas", 1964. In the early 1970s, however, Elvis went into decline, due to his addiction to drugs. After fainting various times on stage, he officially died of a heart attack in his bathroom, no doubt due to drug abuse. But he became an icon of the 20th century and one of the most important figures in the history of popular music.*

14. This decade brought quite a few rock and roll musicians, many of whom acquired great fame. Write the name of the musician next to the corresponding statement.

CHUCK BERRY - JERRY LEE LEWIS - BUDDY HOLLY

- During his performances he was known for a special kind of movement known as the “duck step”.
- He was always elegant, well dressed and looked like a “good boy”.
- He even burnt his piano once on stage after one of his performances.
- His guitar playing influenced later musicians like Angus Young (AC/DC).
- His life was made into a film called *Great Balls of Fire*.
- On February 3, 1959 he died in a plane crash.

CHUCK BERRY

BUDDY HOLLY

JERRY LEE LEWIS

CHUCK BERRY

JERRY LEE LEWIS

BUDDY HOLLY

### 3. THE 60s. THE DECADE OF CREATIVITY

#### 3.1. ENGLAND. THE BIRTH OF THE GREAT GROUPS

##### 3.1.1. The Beatles. The Liverpool sound

15. This letter soup contains the names of the members of the famous four from Liverpool, The Beatles. See if you can find them.



#### Listening 13 Help The Beatles

- 16.a. This song includes, in addition to the voices, the following instruments: drums, bass and two guitars. Can you say what instrument is played by what member of The Beatles?

- GUITAR 1 John Lennon
- GUITAR 2 George Harrison
- BASS Paul McCartney
- DRUMS Ringo Starr



- b. The music of the past decade was called rock and roll, what name was given to music from the early days of The Beatles ? Why was it given this name?

*What was known in America as rock became known in England by the name of pop, referring to a particular branch of popular music with certain characteristics like rhythmic music played with electric instruments.*

- c. Although The Beatles created a very personal style, which group most influenced them in their early beginnings? *Buddy Holly and the Crickets.*

- d. Write the names of at least three Beatles songs. *Love me do, Let it be, Yesterday, Yellow Submarine, She loves you, Michelle...*

### 3.1.2. The Rolling Stones. Rebellion in rock

17. Find in this letter soup the surnames of the five members of The Rolling Stones and write them in next to their forenames. Then say what instrument each member played.



- MIKE *Jagger*

INSTRUMENT *Voice*

- KEITH *Richard*

INSTRUMENT *Guitar*

- BRIAN *Jones*

INSTRUMENT *Guitar*

- BILL *Wyman*

INSTRUMENT *Bass*

- CHARLIE *Watts*

INSTRUMENT *Drums*


**Listening 14** *Satisfaction* The Rolling Stones

18.a. Listen to the sound of the guitar and explain the basic difference compared to previous styles.

*Their guitars had a hard, aggressive and distorted sound, instead of the "cleaner" sounds of pop*

b. Many songs by The Rolling Stones have riffs that are widely recognised. Explain what a riff is. \_\_\_\_\_

*This is melodic-rhythmic, catchy motif, which is repeated several times.*

c. *Satisfaction* has a riff that has become very famous. At what point in the song does it appear and what instrument plays it? \_\_\_\_\_

*You can hear it at the beginning and it is played by the guitar. The bass also plays it, but using different notes.*

d. The phrase "I can't get no satisfaction," at the beginning of the song symbolised the rebelliousness of an entire generation. The song refers to teenagers in the 60s tormented by frustration, and in addition, some parts have a sexual content. It also protests against rampant capitalism that they had seen on tour of America.

I can't get no satisfaction,  
I can't get no satisfaction  
Because I try and I try and I try and I try  
I can't get no, I can't get no

*No consigo satisfacción,  
no consigo satisfacción,  
a pesar de que lo intento, lo intento y lo intento  
pero no puedo conseguirlo, no puedo conseguirlo*

e. What kind of lyrics are used commonly in their songs? What attitude did they have on stage?

*Lyrics were critical, harsh and scathing. On stage they conveyed a "bad boy" look: aggressive and rebellious. Over the decades they have given concerts that were true spectacles of sound, image and staging.*

19. Apart from the groups mentioned, in England others emerged which had great importance in the history of rock. Two of the most important were The Who and The Kinks. Write down the name of the right group next to each statement.

- They were the forerunners of symphonic rock.

*The Kinks*

- They were the forerunners of hard rock.

*The Who*

- They were famous for their aggressive performances, during which they smashed their instruments.

*The Who*

- They used various styles within the same song, using nasal tones of voice or shouts, with a touch of ugliness.

*The Kinks*

### 3.2. UNITED STATES. THE HIPPIE MOVEMENT

20. Fill in the blanks using the words given below.

MEDITATION - LOVE - MARIHUANA - WAR - FREE - LSD - HIPPIE - ECOLOGY

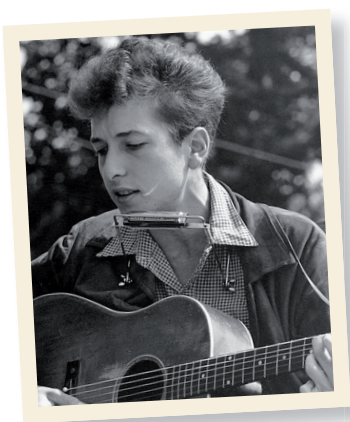
The US produced the hippie movement, whose slogan was allied with principles of peace and love. The motto of this movement was "make love, not war". They believed in free love, they were against consumer society, and opted for ecology and meditation. The most radical activists used drugs like marihuana or hallucinogens such as LSD, with the intention of achieving altered states of consciousness.

#### 3.1.2. Folk rock. Protest songs in folk style

Listening 15 *Hurricane* Bob Dylan



This song pays homage to the boxer Ruben "Hurricane" Carter, who was falsely accused of a murder he didn't commit and jailed.



Pistol shots ring out in the barroom night  
Enter Patty Valentine from the upper hall  
She sees a bartender in a pool of blood  
Cries out my God, they killed them all  
Here comes the story of the Hurricane  
The man the authorities came to blame  
For somethin' that he never done  
Put in a prison cell, but one time he could-a been  
The champion of the world

21. a. What name is given to this musical style? Folk-rock.
- b. What are the issues that he deals with in his lyrics? This is when folk song lyrics started to express protests, with issues such as respect for nature, the rejection of the Vietnam War or complaints against racism.
- c. What is the song Hurricane about? He sings about racism. It's about a black man who was falsely accused of murder. Hurricane Carter could have been a world boxing champion if he hadn't been in the wrong place at the wrong time, and if he hadn't been black.
- d. Write the names of at least two groups or soloists who have composed songs in this musical style. Neil Young, The Byrds, The Mamas and the Papas, Simon & Garfunkel...

**3.2.2. Acid rock. Psychedelic music****Listening 16 Purple Haze Jimi Hendrix**

Jimi Hendrix was a science fiction fan, as shown in his work *Purple Haze*, which was inspired by a story by the writer Philip Farmer. According to guitarist, "it's about travelling through a different land... because that's what I like: writing about mythical scenes, Greek gods and all that mythology".

When Hendrix mentions *Purple Haze* in his song, he is referring to the effects of a hallucinogenic drug called LSD.

**Purple haze all in my brain**

Lately things just don't seem the same  
Actin' funny, but I don't know why  
'Scuse me while I kiss the sky  
Purple haze all around  
Don't know if I'm comin' up or down  
Am I happy or in misery?  
What ever it is, that girl put a spell on me  
Help me  
Help me  
Oh, no, no  
Hammerin'  
Talkin' 'bout heart 'n'...s-soul  
I'm talkin' about hard stuff  
If everbodys still around, fluff and ease, if  
So far out my mind  
Somethings happening, somethings happening

**Neblina púrpura en mi cerebro.**

Últimamente las cosas ya no parecen igual.  
Actúo de un modo extraño y no se porqué  
Disculpa mientras beso el cielo  
Neblina púrpura a mi alrededor.  
No sé si subo o si bajo  
¿estoy contento o triste?  
Sea lo que sea, ella me ha hechizado/me maldijo  
Ayúdame,  
Ayúdame  
Oh no, no  
Me martillea  
Hablo sobre el corazón y el alma  
Hablo sobre cosas difíciles  
Si todo el mundo sigue alrededor  
No me importa  
Algo está pasando, algo está pasando

**22.a.** Do you think this song is an example of acid rock or psychedelic music ? Why?

**Yes. Because it attempts to convey the mental experiences one has under the influence of drugs, especially hallucinogens like LSD (Purple Haze).**

**b.** What inspired this musical movement? \_\_\_\_\_

**This movement was inspired by Eastern spirituality, and even the esoteric. Musically it was influenced by blues and jazz, as well as Indian music.**

**c.** Write the name of at least three groups or singers associated with the psychedelic movement.

**Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, The Doors, The Jefferson Airplane, The Grateful Dead, Country Joe & The Fish...**

- d. Most of these groups reached great popularity by acting in the huge festivals staged in this decade. What was the most famous festival of all? What do you know about this festival?

*The Woodstock Music & Art Fair was one of the most famous rock festivals of all time. It took place on a farm in Bethel, New York, from 15 to 17 August 1969. Woodstock was the biggest festival of music and art in history. It attracted some 450,000 people, which was 340,000 more than expected by the organization, and it is estimated that 250,000 people couldn't even get in. Woodstock became the icon of a generation of Americans who were tired of war, proclaiming peace and love as a way of life and showing their rejection of the system. It was disparagingly called the hippie movement, a variant of hipster, meaning someone who wants to keep up with the latest trends.*

## 4. THE 70s. THE BIG SHOWS

### 4.1. PROGRESSIVE OR SYMPHONIC ROCK. ROCK GETS CLOSER TO CLASSICAL MUSIC

#### Listening 17 *Shine On You Crazy Diamond* Pink Floyd



This song was composed to last for one whole side of a vinyl LP, but it turned out even longer than one side, so it was separated into two parts. It is the longest song composed by this group, lasting 26 minutes, 11 seconds. The song is dedicated to Syd Barrett, one of the original members of the band.

23. After listening to this song, give the right answers regarding the characteristics of progressive rock.

- a. Progressive rock was represented and performed by musicians who were...

☒ virtuosos      ☐ aficionados      ☐ classical players

- b. Progressive music is...

☐ simpler than earlier times      ☒ more complex than earlier times  
☐ as complicated as that of earlier times

- c. It is influenced by compositions from what music?

☐ Folk      ☐ Punk      ☒ Classical

- d. This music was composed mainly for...

☐ dancing      ☒ listening      ☐ working

- e. The duration of these songs is usually...

☒ long      ☐ short      ☐ medium length

#### Listening 18 *Days of Future Passed* Moody Blues



24. a. You can notice that the instruments used by this group are quite different from the groups you've heard so far. What is the basic difference?

*In their compositions they use instruments from a symphony orchestra, that is, from "classical" music.*

- b. What name is given to this musical style? *Symphonic Rock.*

- c. This group was one of the pioneers in using this type of instrumentation, but they have been followed by many other groups. Do you know any group who have used this type of instrumentation?

*Deep Purple que grabó un concierto con la Royal Philharmonic Orchestra y Pink Floyd con su grabación "Atom Heart Mother" donde emplea instrumentos propios de la orquesta sinfónica.*

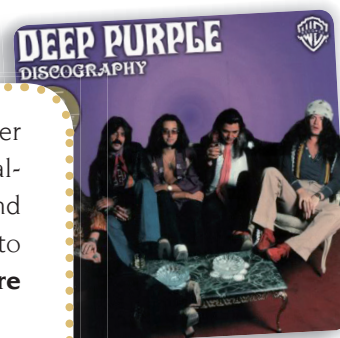
## 4.2. HARD ROCK. FROM SOFT TO HARD



### Listening 19 *Smoke on the Water* Deep Purple

This song is taken from the album *Machine Head* recorded in 1971, later appearing on one of the group's live records called *Made in Japan*. The album, as the title says, was recorded in Japan (Osaka and Tokyo), from 15 and 17 August 1972. Thanks to the fantastic live sound, the power transmitted to the public, and the expertise of **Ian Gillan** (vocals) and **Ritchie Blackmore** (guitar), this album has become one of the most significant in hard rock.

The title of this song was invented on December 3rd when they were recording "Machine Head" at the casino in Mountreaux (Switzerland), after the theatre burnt down during a performance of Frank Zappa's Mothers of Invention. That was how one of the legendary hard rock songs was born.



25. Maybe you have noticed that pop rock has evolved since its inception. At this point, let's make a few comparisons between this song by Deep Purple and a Beatles song (you can use Listening No. 11 *Help*).

- a. Regarding the voices, what differences can you hear in terms of timbre and range?

*Deep Purple, who recorded a concert with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, and Pink Floyd, who recorded "Atom Heart Mother" using instruments from a symphony orchestra. As for timbre, the vocalist from Deep Purple has a strident, high, screaming kind of voice, compared to the clean, smooth voices of The Beatles. As for range, the Deep Purple singer is high-pitched, compared to the medium-range voices of The Beatles.*

- b. Although both use electric instruments, do you think they sound the same? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

*No, because hard rock is very close to urban blues, and rhythm and blues, but with guitars that are louder and more saturated, plus they use high-pitched, belting voices.*

- c. Do you remember what a riff is? *This is melodic-rhythmic, catchy motif, which is repeated several times.*

- d. This song has one of the best known riffs in the history of rock. Say when it is played and the instrument that stands out the most. *It is played at the beginning of the song, by the guitar of Ritchie Blackmore.*



## Listening 20 Highway to Hell AC/DC



This song is from the last album recorded by Bon Scott, lead singer of the band, who died in February 1980 due to "acute alcohol poisoning" and subsequent death by accidental pulmonary aspiration. He was 33 years old. This album is among the most popular by this group, together with *Back in Black*.

26. a. What style led to the evolution of hard rock? Heavy metal.
- b. What kind of effect did the guitars often use? Distorted guitar sounds, with bass riffs that are often dense and repetitive.
- c. What range did the voices normally use? They normally used very high-pitched ranges.
- d. What are the songs mostly about? Sinister or satanic themes.
- e. They often use highly repetitive riffs. Do you think this is what happens in this song? Why?  
Yes. The guitar riff used as an introduction to the song is repeated throughout the verses.
- f. What group leads the way for the development of heavy metal? Black Sabbath (Paranoid).

## 4.3. PUNK. RADICAL MUSIC

### Listening 21 God Save the Queen The Sex Pistols



**The Sex Pistols**, a group comprising soloist **Johnny Rotten**, guitarist **Steve Jones**, drummer **Paul Cook** and bass **Sid Vicious**, recorded an album in January 1977 containing the song *God Save The Queen*, which in less than a week sold almost 200,000 copies. It was banned quickly by the BBC and most radio stations because it attacked the figure of the Queen of England, but still rose to number two in the charts amid much controversy.

#### God Save The Queen

God save the queen  
Her fascist regime  
It made you a moron  
A potential H bomb

God save the queen  
She ain't no human being  
There is no future  
In England's dreaming

Don't be told what you want  
Don't be told what you need  
There's no future  
No future no future for you

God save the queen  
We mean it man  
We love our queen  
God saves

#### Dios salve a la Reina

Dios salve a la Reina.  
Su régimen fascista  
Te hizo un imbécil.  
Una bomba H potencial.

Dios salve a la Reina  
En ella no hay ningún ser humano  
No hay futuro  
En el sueño de Inglaterra

Que no te digan que es lo que quieres  
Que no te digan que es lo que necesitas  
No hay futuro  
Ningún futuro, ningún futuro para ti

Dios salve a la Reina  
Eso queremos decir, hombre  
Queremos a nuestra Reina.  
Dios salve,

27. a. Make a summary of the theme of the song. *It criticises the Queen of England. The title "God Save the Queen" is sarcastic, because what they really mean is that the queen is a fascist, with no human feelings, treating people like morons. There's no future.*
- b. List some of the reasons why the punk movement emerged amongst English youth at that time. *Youth unemployment was high, and they had a violent attitude. The term "punk" (a young male hustler, a gangster, a hoodlum, or a ruffian) was the name given by the press to groups of young people who were no longer interested in sentimentality, and questioned idols and society.*
- c. Give a few features of punk music. *Musically, it was a reaction to the fashionable mega-groups, good sound, and guitar virtuosos and large-scale shows. Punk created short, simple, sometimes violent songs.*
- d. What does punk fashion look like? *T-shirts and torn fishnet tights, paramilitary boots, safety pins, belts, sadomasochistic ornaments, chains, dog collars, spikey hair with sides shaved, etc. One of the typical dances is the "pogo", like jumping up and down on a pogo stick. To this they added irreverent expressions and spitting or "gobbing", and insulting, helping to reinforce in the public their style calculated to disturb and outrage.*
- e. Name at least three groups in this musical style. *Sex Pistols, The Clash, The Damned, Generation X and Buzzcocks. In the US, Los Ramones, Patty Smith...*

#### 4.4. DISCO MUSIC. THE SOUND FOR THE DANCE FLOOR



##### Listening 22 *Saturday Night Fever* Bee Gees

28. Listen to this song and answer the following questions:

- a. Why was this song so famous in the 70s? *Because it came from a film that reflected the atmosphere of disco music at the time. It was played by The Bee Gees, and this brought them lots of success.*
- b. What styles does 70s disco music come from, basically? *From funky and soul, basically consisting of a style where the rhythm section and bass sounds are of great importance.*
- c. What style will disco music become in the next decade? *This musical style evolve into the dance culture of our times, where people dance to a recording and not a live band doing a performance.*
29. Give the music styles that emerged in the 70s. The following fragments have songs in different styles. Say which style each one is.



##### Listening 23 *Atom Heart Mother* Pink Floyd

Style: *Symphonic Rock.*



##### Listening 24 *The Trooper* Iron Maiden

Style: *Heavy Metal.*

**Listening 25** *I Will Survive* Gloria Gaynor



Style: Disco music.

**Listening 26** *Hey Ho Let's Go* The Ramones



Style: Punk.

**5. THE 80s. NEW TRENDS**

**5.1. NEW WAVE. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW**

**Listening 27** *Roxanne* The Police



This track comes from the first album by this legendary band. As strange as it may seem today, this single did not chart upon its initial release. It took another year for it to hit the charts. The delay of its success was due, among other causes, to censorship because the theme of the song is a French prostitute.

**Roxanne**

Roxanne

You don't have to put on the red light

Those days are over

You don't have to sell your body to the night

Roxanne

You don't have to wear that dress tonight

Walk the streets for money

You don't care if it's wrong or if it's right

Roxanne

You don't have to put on the red light

**Roxanne**

*Roxanne*

*No tienes que encender la luz roja*

*Esos días han terminado*

*No tienes que vender tu cuerpo a la noche*

*Roxanne*

*No tienes que usar ese vestido esta noche*

*Caminar las calles por dinero*

*A ti no te importa si esta mal o si esta bien*

*Roxanne*

*No tienes que encender la luz roja.*

**30.** Remember, in the 70s some rock bands performed provocative and aggressive music (punk) without too much melody content but with lots of electronic power (hard rock). Then with new wave artists, new groups appeared with a different aesthetic. Answer True (T) or False (F):

- ☐ F The new wave style prefers aggressive music with offensive lyrics.
- ☐ T New wave tries to return to simplicity and good taste.
- ☐ F Punk and new wave music have the same concept of musical aesthetics.
- ☐ T New wave arises from the search for music more like 60s pop and rejects classic rock and punk.
- ☐ T New wave songs have a melodic voices and guitars with a clean sound.
- ☐ T The themes of new wave songs are varied, about love and fun, and even pacifist protest songs.
- ☐ F One of the best new wave groups are the Sex Pistols.
- ☐ F One of the best punk bands are The Police.
- ☐ T U2 was one of the leading groups of the 80s.

**5.2. ELECTRONIC MUSIC. FUTURISTIC MUSIC****5.2.1. The pioneers****Listening 28 Radioactivity Kraftwerk**

This song is about the dangers of nuclear power plants and radioactivity. Part of the lyrics says: *"Contaminated population, Stop radioactivity, Is in the air for you and me..."*

**31.** Listen to it and answer the following questions.

- a. The group Kraftwerk is considered to be the first to play electronic music. What does its name mean? **Kraftwerk means "power station".**
- b. What are the key features of their music? **Their songs are characterised by repetitive rhythms with catchy but minimalist melodies. Some of their singing voices were processed by a Vocoder.**
- c. The voices of the group are sometimes passed through a Vocoder. Do you know what a vocoder is and what it is used for? **A Vocoder is a "voice encoder" that was used to reproduce human speech. It consists of a keyboard that recreates or manipulates a voice. Vocoderes are used frequently to create robot speech.**
- d. In addition to Kraftwerk, there was another pioneer of electronic music. Give the name of the composer and the title of one of his songs. **Jean-Michel Jarre: "Deserted Palace", "Oxygène".**

**5.2.2. Industrial music****Listening 29 Discipline Throbbing Gristle**

**32.** Groups playing so-called industrial music have a very special approach to music and stage setting. Cross out the wrong words to make phrases that define the characteristics of this style of music.

- This is a **non-commercial** / **commercial** electronic genre that emerged in England.
- The first musicians in this style called their music **pro-music** / **anti-music**.
- Their performances on stage had a great deal of **experimentation** / **traditionalism**.
- They usually play **romantic** / **rebellious** songs.
- Their production **was not limited only to music** / **was limited exclusively to music**.
- Among the most prominent musicians in this style are **Sex Pistols** / **Cabaret Voltaire**.



### 5.2.3. Techno pop/Synthpop

#### Listening 30 *Fade to Grey* Visage



33. Listen to this song by Synth Pop and answer the questions.

- a. What difference can you hear between the instruments used in fragment and those used by most groups in previous decades? *These groups included new instruments in their compositions, using the latest technologies, such as synthesisers, sequencers and programmed sounds, and this gave rise to Synthpop.*
- b. What is the album and the group that first open the way to Synth Pop? *The first album was "Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark" (O.M.D.), Electricity.*
- c. Write the name of at least two groups composing music in this style.  
*New Order, Ultravox, Depeche Mode, Heaven 17, Eurythmics, Soft Cell, Visage...*

### 5.3. RAP. RECITING MUSIC

#### Listening 31 *Rap Superstar* Cypress Hill ft. (featuring) Eminem



Most people don't see how much work is really involved  
In this rap shit  
I didn't know it  
I didn't see it  
I never saw it until i was actually in it  
You really gotta be in it  
To understand what it's like  
But you always gotta  
People always gotta see your smile  
You always gotta put on that fake  
You know what i'm sayin  
No matter what u just been through

So you wanna be a rap superstar  
And live large a big house?  
5 cars, you're in charge  
Coming up in the world  
Don't trust nobody  
Gotta look over your shoulder constantly  
  
I remember the days when i was a young kid growin up  
Looking in the mirror dreaming about blowing up  
To rock crowds make money  
Sign autographs and whatever the people want from me

*La mayoría de la gente no ve la cantidad de  
trabajo en el que estás envuelto.  
En esta mierda de rap  
no lo sabía  
no lo veo  
nunca lo vi hasta que estuve en ello.  
Realmente hay que estar en él  
para entender lo que es  
Pero siempre tienes que estar.  
La gente siempre tiene que ver tu sonrisa  
Siempre tienes que parecer falso  
¿Sabes lo que estoy diciendo  
No importa lo que acaba de pasarte*

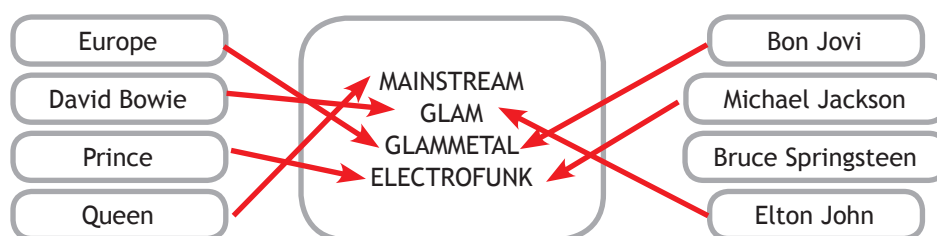
*¿Así que quieres ser una estrella del rap  
y vivir a lo grande, una casa grande?  
Tener 5 coches  
Conseguir el mundo  
No confío en nadie  
Tengo que mirar por encima del hombro constantemente  
  
Recuerdo los días cuando yo era un chico joven de  
Growin  
mirándome en el espejo, soñando con volar  
Tener multitud de seguidores y hacer dinero  
Firmar autógrafos y todo lo que la gente quiere de mí*

34. Listen to this rap, read the passage from the lyrics and answer the questions.

- a. What are the lyrics to this song about? Rap is not as easy as it looks, and sometimes you have to appear to be what you aren't. Despite the fact that people think some rappers are superstars, with lots of money and cars, it is really a hard way to live and not as pleasant as it may seem to others.
- b. What does rap include? It consists of a poetical text that is performed in time to a beat, with rebellious, controversial lyrics supported by electronic and percussion instruments.
- c. What themes are commonly used in rap lyrics? It normally uses rebellious, controversial lyrics.
- d. Where did rap come from? This music emerged in the slums of New York City, in the black community in the Bronx and Harlem.
- e. Write the name of a few rappers you know about. Public Enemy, Ice T or Eminem.

#### 5.4. OTHER TRENDS

35. Throughout the 80s, other musical trends arise, such as Mainstream, Glam, Glam Metal and Electro Funk. Match each group with the right style.



36. Write in the style to which the sentences refers.

- They complement their lack of creativity by staging live macro-shows, and making lots of money.
- This style is based on black music: soul and rhythm and blues.
- Some musicians wear feminine-style clothes, make-up and have carefully arranged hairstyles.
- It is also called hair metal, due to the way the musicians dress and wear their hair.
- They mix synthesisers, programmed rhythms and disco music.

MAINSTREAM

ELECTRO FUNK

GLAM

GLAM METAL

ELECTRO FUNK

37. In the following listening exercises, you will hear songs in these styles. Write in the right style for each one.

**Listening 32** *The Final Countdown* Style: GLAM METAL

**Listening 33** *Thriller* Style: ELECTRO FUNK



Style: MAINSTREAMStyle: GLAM

## 6. THE 90s. MUSIC SPREADS RAPIDLY

### 6.1. NEW ELECTRONIC STYLES. LAB MUSIC

The **electronic** music that emerged in the previous decade continued to evolve, diversifying into various sub-genres or styles. Among the most significant are techno-house, trance and chill-out.

38. Write in the style to which each sentence refers.

- It tries to induce an elevated state of consciousness, resulting in a hypnotic and stimulating kind of music for listeners.
- It is mostly electronic music for listening, provoking sensations of peace and calmness in listeners.
- Its name has to do with a kind of music that DJs made at home.
- Among the first pioneers were Jesse Saunders with the song *On and On* and *Your Love*.
- It is ideal for chatting and relaxing and is often played in cool bars and restaurants.
- This is one of the styles that uses electronic sound effects in its compositions.

TRANCECHILL OUTTECNO-HOUSETECNO-HOUSECHILL OUTTRANCE

39. Connect each DJ with his style.



40. In the following listening exercises, you will hear songs in these styles. Write in the right style for each one.

Style: HOUSE // Steve "Silk" HurleyStyle: CHILL OUT // Miguel MigsEstilo: TRANCE // Dance 2

## 6.2. GRUNGE. THE LAST BIG MOVEMENT IN ROCK

Listening 39 *Smells Like Teen Spirit* Nirvana

Kurt Cobain, lead singer of the group Nirvana, wrote this song when he was out with friends one night, and a classmate wrote on a wall "Kurt smells like a teen spirit".

Extract of the original lyrics and translation.

***Smells like teen spirit***

Load up on guns and bring your friends  
It's fun to lose and to pretend  
She's over bored and self assured  
Oh no, I know a dirty word

Hello, hello, hello, how low?  
Hello, hello, hello.

With the light out, it's less dangerous  
Here we are now, entertain us  
I feel stupid and contagious  
Here we are now, entertain us

A mulato, An albino, A mosquito, My libido  
Yay

***Huele a espíritu de adolescente***

Carga las pistolas y trae a tus amigos  
Es divertido perder y pretender  
Ella está demasiado aburrida y segura  
Oh no, yo sé una palabra sucia.

¿Hola, hola, hola, estás deprimido?  
Hola, hola, hola.

Con la luz fuera, es menos peligroso  
Aquí estamos ahora, entreténnos  
Me siento estúpido y contagioso  
Aquí estamos ahora, entreténnos

Un mulato, Un albino, un mosquito, Mi libido,  
Yay

41.a. What did "grunge" groups try to do ideologically with their music? \_\_\_\_\_

***This transmits indifference, introversion and isolation with what is going on in society and the world in general.***

b. List the characteristics of this music style. ***This situation was somewhat similar to the birth of punk. In the late 80s, a movement arose that musically combined the power, aggressiveness and the fury of punk and heavy metal.***

## 6.3. BRITPOP. THE REVIVAL OF POP

Listening 40 *Paranoid Android* Radiohead

This song is from their third album called *OK Computer*, released on June 16, 1997. This album has been catalogued by music critics as one of the greatest rock albums of the 1990s. Due to its sales, it received a 5× Platinum in the UK and a 2× Platinum in the United States.

42.a. Do you think this music follows in the style of most radical bands of the decade, such as grunge? Why? ***No, because they were a reaction to the growing popularity of grunge. These bands gave a new twist to rock, and were characterised by simple, quality pop music, with catchy melodies and clear guitar sounds.***

b. What decade do these musicians try to revive with their music? The 60s.

## 6.4. OTHER TRENDS

Other trends that emerge in this period are subgenres that come from previous styles, such as Hardcore, Noise and Nu Metal.

43. Write in the style to which each sentence refers.

- They make noise their ally in composition, making “pop” melodies with saturated guitar sounds. NOISE
- This style is derived from American punk and stands out for its fast tempo, violent sounds and aggressive lyrics. HARDCORE
- This style combines heavy metal with grunge, funk and rap. NU METAL

44. In the following listening exercises, you will hear songs in these styles. Write in the right style for each one.

Listening 41 *Papercut*

Estilo: NU METAL // Linkin park



Listening 42 *Rise Above*

Estilo: HARDCORE // Black Flag



Listening 43 *Dirty Boots*

Estilo: NOISE // Sonic Youth



45. Write the name of at least two groups for each style.

De hardcore: Hüster Dü, Black Flag

De noise: Sonic Youth

De nu metal: Korn, Deftones y Linkin Park

## 7. THE NEW MILLENNIUM. A DIVERSITY OF STYLES

### 7.1. INDIE ROCK. THE EVOLUTION OF PREVIOUS STYLES

46. Give the style for each listening exercise and write a characteristic that defines it.

Listening 44 *I Bet You Look Good On The Dancefloor* Artic Monkeys

Style: NEO POST PUNK.

Characteristics: This goes back to the music and aesthetics of post-punk groups from the late 70s and early 80s.



**Listening 45** *Take It Or Leave It* The StrokesStyle: NEO BRITPOP.Characteristics: This is a development of Britpop from the previous decade, with a less commercial style and lyrics that emphasise self-destruction.**Listening 46** *Hysteria* MuseStyle: ALTERNATIVE ROCK.Characteristics: Bands now stage huge shows and demonstrate mastery over their instruments and vocals - just like the progressive rock bands of the 70s.**Listening 47** *Atlantis to Interzone* KlaxonsStyle: NEW RAVE.Characteristics: This style combines rock music with electronic music of the 90s (rave culture).**7.2. BIG NAMES FROM THE PAST. OLD ROCKERS****47.** Do you remember the music style of former groups that still exist and now return to the stage after a period of inactivity?

- Pink Floyd PROGRESSIVE AND SYMPHONIC ROCK
- Led Zeppelin HARD ROCK
- The Police NEW WAVE
- Iron Maiden HEAVY METAL
- Oasis BRITPOP

**7.3. THE RISE OF THE DJS. ELECTRONIC MUSIC****Listening 48** *The Power of Now* Steve Aoki & Headhunterz**48.a.** DJs have existed since records were played. But when do they begin to be considered as realstars? In the 90s the rave movement emerged from the acid house scene. Raves largely changed dance music and the image of DJs around the world. The rave-dance scene began to produce superstar DJs. Some of the most famous DJs travel the world, getting into other musical genres and other activities.**b.** Briefly explain the evolution of technology in the 21st century and how this has affected DJs.

*From the 21st century, there were major changes in technology, with digital CD formats increasingly starting to be used for deejaying, but some still use vinyls in their performances. With the development of software, smartphones, USB and other digital files, it becomes easier and cheaper to be a DJ, because unlike previous decades, tools allow them to mix music without external hardware. The rise in electronic music and the creation of music festivals around the world popularise the figure of the DJ.*

**c.** Write the names of at least three internationally famous DJs. David Guetta, Calvin Harris, Steve Aoki, Tiësto, Swedish House Mafia and Carl Cox...

## SECTION 3 MUSICAL CREATION

**Accidentals** are musical signs that modify the pitch of a note.

**SHARP:** Represented by this sign  $\sharp$  and it **raises the pitch** of a note one semitone.



$F \sharp$  is one semitone higher than natural F.

**FLAT:** Represented by this sign  $\flat$  and it **lowers the pitch** of a note one semitone.



$G \flat$  is one semitone lower than natural G.

**NATURAL SIGN:** A natural note is indicated by the sign  $\natural$  and cancels out the effect of a preceding sharp or flat, restoring the sound to its natural pitch.



The natural sign on the second D cancels the effect of the flat sign on the preceding D, so it is now one semitone higher.

**Tone and semitone.** A **tone** is the biggest distance between two consecutive notes, and a **semitone** is the smallest distance between two consecutive notes.

One tone equals 2 semitones, but not all semitones are the same. This is why we can classify them as follows:

✓ A **diatonic semitone** is the smallest distance between two consecutive steps in a diatonic scale. Here are some examples:



✓ A **chromatic semitone** is the smallest distance between two consecutive notes with the same letter name, when one of them has an accidental. Here are some examples:



## 1. Complete.

- A sharp  $\sharp$  *raises* the pitch of a note.
- A flat  $\flat$  *lowers* the pitch of a note by a semitone.
- The natural sign  $\natural$  *cancels* the effect of a sharp or flat, restoring the note to its natural pitch.

## 2. Write in the right note to form a tone (T) or a semitone (ST).

T                      ST                      T                      T                      T                      ST

## 3. Say which of the following semitones is diatonic or chromatic.

*D                      C                      C                      D                      D                      D                      C*

## 4. Indicate the distance in tones and semitones between these two notes.

*Semitone                      Tone                      Tone                      Semitone                      Tone*

## 5. Write in the right note (ascending) to form a tone (T) or a semitone (ST). Bear in mind any accidentals to form the interval.

T                      ST                      T                      T                      T                      ST

## 6. Enter the corresponding note (upstream) to form a tone (T) or a semitone (ST). Note alterations to form the correct range.

a.

b.