

## Week 1

**Intro:** The opening section of a song, setting up the tone, mood, or melody. The intro can be instrumental or include vocals.

**Verse:** A section of a song that tells the main story or develops the song's theme. Each verse often has different lyrics but the same melody.

**Pre-Chorus:** A short section before the chorus that builds up tension and excitement, helping transition from the verse to the chorus.

**Chorus:** The catchy, repeated part of a song that usually contains the main message or hook. The lyrics and melody of the chorus usually stay the same each time it appears.

**Instrumental:** A section of music with no singing, focusing only on the instruments. Instrumentals often highlight solos or provide a break from the lyrics.

**Bridge:** A contrasting section that breaks up the repetition in a song, often providing a new melody, rhythm, or mood. It leads back into the final chorus and adds variety.

**Outro:** The final part of a song, bringing it to a close. The outro may repeat part of the chorus, fade out, or have a new melody.

## Week 4



### THEME AND VARIATIONS

Variation is a way of keeping Music interesting, you can add elements or take them away to create some VARIATION.

You can add different parts, instrumentation, or even change pitch

## Week 2



### BINARY FORM



### TERNARY FORM

## Binary (AB)

When we talk of Binary in Musical form, it maintains the meaning of two.

**The two parts are A and B.**

Verse= A  
Chorus= B

## Ternary (ABA)

**A musical structure where the piece is divided into 3 distinct sections. The 1st and last sections are exactly the same.**

## Week 3



### RONDO FORM

## Rondo (ABACADA)

Rondo form is a musical structure characterized by the repeated alternation of a principal theme (usually labelled as "A") and contrasting episodes or sections. The principal theme (A) returns regularly, while other sections (often labeled B, C, D, etc.) provide variety and contrast. The overall structure can be represented as ABACADA, and

so on.

## Year 7 Music Term 2: Structure, Form, and Variation

## Week 5

We are going to learn a song that is in Binary form (AB).

Once we have refreshed our memory and keyboard skills, and sight reading knowledge, we will look to add variation to the piece. We will also look at turning this Binary composition into a Ternary piece.

28 **Blowin' in the Wind**  
Registration 4  
Rhythm: Ballad or Fox Trot  
Words and Music by Bob Dylan

How man - y roads must a man walk down  
How man - y years can a mountain exist  
How man - y times must a man look up  
fore you call him a man? Yes, 'n'  
fore it's washed to the sea? Yes, 'n'  
fore he can see the sky? Yes, 'n'

fore you call him a man? Yes, 'n'  
fore it's washed to the sea? Yes, 'n'  
fore he can see the sky? Yes, 'n'

how man - y seas must a white dove sail  
how man - y years can some peace last  
how man - y ears can some peace have

fore she sleeps in the sand? Yes, 'n'  
fore they're all lowered to the ground? Yes, 'n'  
fore he can hear peo - ple cry? Yes, 'n'

## Key words:

**Variation-  
Structure- Form-  
Binary- Ternary-  
Rondo- Verse-  
Chorus- Bridge- Pre  
Chorus- Outro-  
Intro**

## Week 1

### Questions



Scan the QR code and listen to the song. Listen to the song and then attempt to write down the structure of the song. Try using AI to see if you have done it correctly.

## Week 2

### Questions

#### **What is binary form?**

A musical structure with two different sections, labeled A and B.

#### **What is ternary form?**

A song with a format of A-B-A. The first and last parts of the song are similar in style, tempo, texture; all while the 'B' section is different to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> parts.

#### **Why do composers use binary or ternary forms in music?**

To create structure and variety in their compositions.

## Week 3

### Questions

#### **What is Rondo form?**

A musical structure where a main theme (A) keeps coming back, with different sections in between, like A-B-A-C-A.

#### **Why do you think composers like to use Rondo form?**

To make the music interesting by mixing repetition (A) with new sections (B, C, etc.), creating variety and familiarity.



## Year 7 Music Term 2: Structure, Form, and Variation



## Week 4

### Questions

#### **What is a theme in music?**

A main melody or musical idea that is used as the basis for a piece of music.

#### **What does 'variation' mean in theme and variation form?**

A change or alteration to the main theme to make it sound different while still being recognizable.

#### **Name one way a composer could change a theme to create a variation.**

Change the tempo, change the rhythm, change the instruments, add extra notes, change the key, or add dynamics.

## Week 5

### Questions

Click on these links to help you revise and practice your music theory knowledge.

<https://atlascloud-eu.psonline.com/phoenix/s/lw/15571/launch.html>

<https://www.northlakeacademyofmusic.net/online-games>

[https://www.musictechteacher.com/music\\_quizzes/aq\\_identify\\_the\\_piano\\_keys/story\\_html5.html](https://www.musictechteacher.com/music_quizzes/aq_identify_the_piano_keys/story_html5.html)

[https://www.musictechteacher.com/music\\_quizzes/aq\\_treble\\_clef\\_ledger\\_lines/story\\_html5.html](https://www.musictechteacher.com/music_quizzes/aq_treble_clef_ledger_lines/story_html5.html)

## Key words:

**Variation- Structure- Form-  
Binary- Ternary- Rondo- Verse-  
Chorus- Bridge- Pre Chorus-  
Outro- Intro**