

BOOK ONE

HSC Music 1 and 2 Concept Workbook

Film and TV Music

For Teachers and Students

A comprehensive study workbook with illustrations,
questions, activities and answers within the topic

Radio, Film, Television and Multi-Media

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Out of Africa

Music by John Barry

BBC Proms 2011

Question: Describe the Structure with reference to Unity and Contrast.

Overall Structure

Macro Sections - Micro Structure

The following table represents the four-macro sections:
Introduction, sections 1, 2 and 3.

Introduction (0-16seconds)
1a – 4 bar motif (16-30seconds)
1b – 4 bar motif (30-42seconds)
2a – 4 bar motif (42 – 55 seconds)
2b – 4 bar motif (55 – 1.07 minutes)
Instrumental Bridge (3 note motif is repeated) (1.07 – 1.21 minutes)
3a – 8 bar motif (1.21 – 1.45 minutes)
3b – 8 bar motif (1.45 – 2.09 minutes)

Introduction

Opens with strings in upper register – tremolo shimmering effect.

The Harp plays a five note motif (lower register) followed by Timpani playing the same pitched note as the Harp's final note. The Timpani then rolls with a crescendo – diminuendo to introduce the French Horn theme with the lower strings accompanying.

Strings tremelo
high register *pp*

Harp
lower register timpani rall

Motivic Contour of Horn French Horn

Speed

Music by Mark Mancina

Main Theme

Question: With reference to layers of sound describe how tension is created?

Excerpt is divided into two sections, A and B.

Tension is created through the use of the performing and sound sources.

Section A (0.00 – 0.45)

Performing media is comprised of orchestral instruments and electronic sounds, which imitate the electronic and mechanical sounds of an elevator.

Layer 1 enters

Low drone sound (electronic)

- tone colour is eerie and hollow
- sound is sustained
- free time, no consistent pulse

Layer 2 enters

Electronic Synth Sound

- high pitched
- descends in a slide (glissando-micro toning) suddenly becoming softer
- tone colour is metallic

Layer 3 enters

Whooshing SFX in middle register

Layer 4 enters

Strings Section (arco/bowed)

- two note motif in the upper register, descends by a tone
- gradual crescendo then to decrescendo
- the motif is played with legato articulation

Layer 5

Drone and mechanical sound effects continue throughout this section

Layer 6 (String section returns)

- two note motif is repeated in a lower octave.
- underlying Brass sounding instrument (Horn) plays a lower harmony note to the string motif. Wind instrument possibly a Flute playing a single sustained note
- the motif is played with a sustained feel
- the motif uses shorter note values than heard previously
- gradual crescendo to decrescendo


The climax of Section A

There is a sudden explosion with an intense crash of percussion and synthesized sounds. After this point SFX sounds are created by a surround sound effect. String instruments are no longer heard.

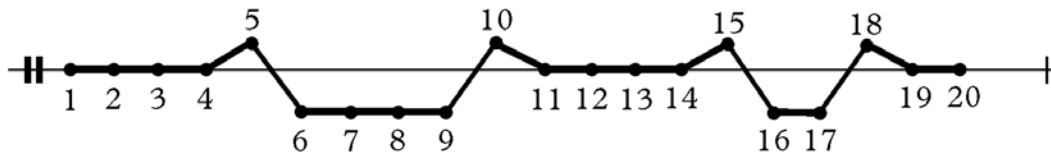
A Nightmare Before Christmas

Listening Solution for bars 1-7

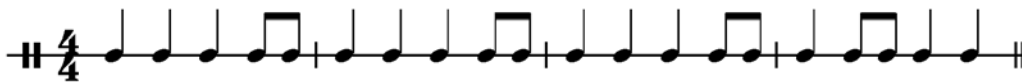
1. 

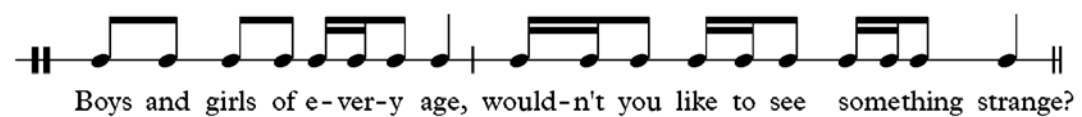
2. 

3. Pitch movement of Clarinet

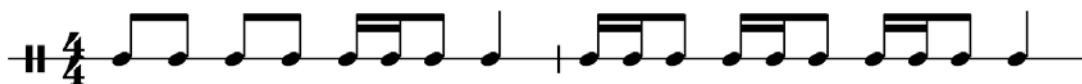


Rhythm of Clarinet



4. 

5. Rhythm of the accompanying wind instrument



9

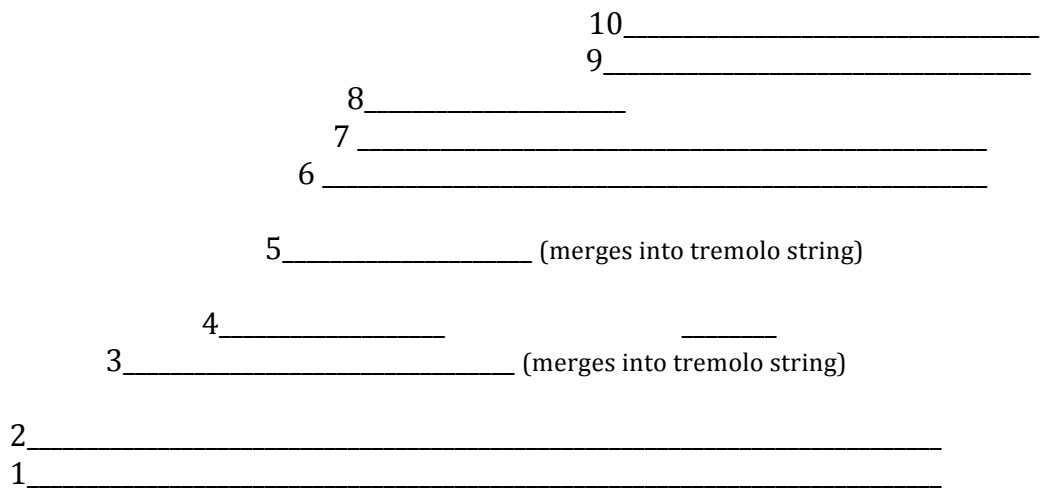
Music by Deborah Lurie,
Themes by Danny Elfman

Introduction

Question: Describe how the sound sources are treated.

Outline the texture of the first 40 seconds, indicate sound sources and label the dynamics.

1. Xylophone	Soft mallets high register <i>pp</i>
2. SFX	Sounding like singing bowl
3. SFX Layer 1	Shimmering sound
4. SFX	Sounds like wind chime
5. SFX layer 2	Shimmering sound
6. Violins	Tremolo <i>pp</i>
7. Strings - Cellos	Melodic motif <i>mf</i>
8. SFX	High Pitched <i>pp</i>
9. Strings Layer (upper strings)	Melodic motif in unison with celli <i>mf</i>
10. Harp	Plucked accompaniment <i>mf</i>



Gradual crescendo throughout all layers -
decrescendo towards end

The Orchestral Motifs

Motif 1

13-30 seconds:
Lower strings

Musical notation for Motif 1 in 6/8 time. The notation shows a melodic line with notes A, F, B \flat , C, D, A, F, D. The notes are connected by a line, and the rhythm is indicated by stems and dots on a staff. The time signature is 6/8.

30-40 seconds: A three bar bridge passage based on motif 1 leads into motif 2.

Motif 2

40 - 50 Seconds
Lower strings with French Horn

Musical notation for Motif 2 in 6/8 time. The notation shows a melodic line with notes G, D, E, F, A, C, French Horn F, G, A. The notes are connected by a line, and the rhythm is indicated by stems and dots on a staff. The time signature is 6/8. The French Horn part is indicated by a vertical line and the text "French Horn F".

Midsomer Murders

Music by Jim Parker

Main Theme

Question: With reference to the Performing Media, discuss the Structure of this Television Theme.

Possible Structure Scenarios for Midsomer Murders (Depending on how far you would like to analyse the piece will determine the structure)

0-1.05min	AAB - Binary
0-1.45min	AABAA - Ternary
0-2.05min	AABAAB - Extended Binary
0-2.45min	AABAABAA - Extended Ternary

Introduction

Performing Media

Bassoon

Piano

Double Bass – upper register

4 bars in length

Bassoon Rhythm (minor tonality)

G C D E \flat D C G E \flat D C G

Oom-pa-pa accompaniment by Piano outlining chord 1 (C minor)

G C E \flat G C E \flat G C E \flat G C E \flat G

Rhythm of vocal line



The rhythm of the vocal line is mainly made up short notes.

The rhythm of the vocal line is syncopated in rhythm, indicated by the first beat of the bar missing (bar one) or a shorter value note (bar two) or tied note (bar three).

Pre-chorus

Six bars in length.

The harmonic rate of change in this section is slow.

Each chord is mainly held for two beats before the next chord change. However, one of the chords is held for eight beats before the next chord change (In bar three, the chord is held for four beats and tied over into bar four). From bar five the chord changes return to two beats per chord.

Harmonic Rhythm

