

# Year 8 Music: Get in the Band!

## Key Information

Guitars and ukuleles are both **stringed** instruments. A guitar has 6 strings and a ukulele has 4 strings.

Ukuleles come in **different** sizes.

The strings of a guitar (from low to high) are **E, A, D, G, B and E**.

The strings of a ukulele are **G, C, E and A**. Ukuleles have **re-entrant tuning** which means the G string is higher than the C string.

Guitars and ukuleles can **pick** individual notes or **chords**, where more than one note is played by **strumming** multiple strings.



In pop and rock bands there are often two guitars, a **lead guitar** that plays **riffs** and solos, and a **rhythm guitar** that plays the chords.



Ukuleles originated in **Hawaii**, whereas guitars are European.



Keyword	Meaning
Riff	A short, catchy, repetitive melody
Picking	Playing individual notes with your fingers or a pick
Strumming	Playing more than one string at the same time
Chords	More than one note sounding at once
Chord Progression	A series of chords played one after each other
Tab	A way of writing out guitar notes using lines and numbers
Verse-chorus	The most common way of organising the sections of a song

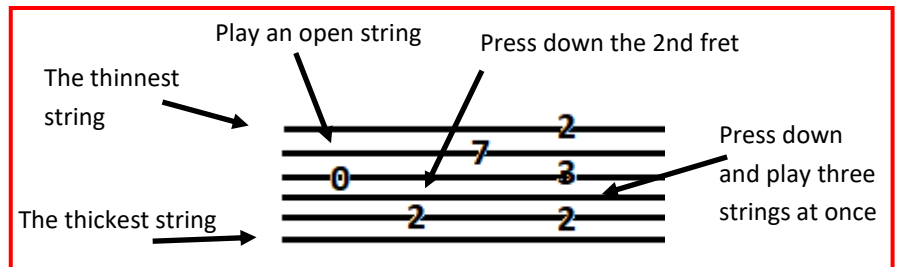
## Analysis

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3BeKhUzPUc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z543uMwoq2A>

Watch the two clips above and compare them.

How are the instruments played in each version? Which one do you prefer?



M	A	D	T	S	H	I	R	T
Melody	Articulation	Dynamics	Tempo	Structure	Harmony	Instruments	Rhythm	Texture
The main tune	How the music is played	The volume of the music	The speed of the music	The sections of the music and their order	The chords used	What instruments are used and the type of sound produced	The patterns of sounds with the beat	Layers of music – how many and what they're doing