

## Year 9 Curriculum Overview Music 2023-24

Year 9 Music – 2 per cycle	Autumn Term 1 (22/23)	Autumn Term 2 (22/23)	Spring Term 1 (22/23)
<b>Unit Title</b>	<b>Protest Songs</b>	<b>Hip Hop/Grime</b>	<b>The Music of Lin Manuel Miranda</b>
<b>Approximate Number of Lessons</b>	7 Lessons	7 Lessons	6 Lessons
<b>Curriculum Content</b>	<p>Students will be introduced to a range of Protest Songs from the early 1900s to date. Listening tasks will explore a range of Protest Song styles and the look at how songwriters utilise instrumentation and the elements of music to deliver the desired message of the protest.</p> <p>The practical focus will be on song writing and students will explore harmony (chords) and lyric-writing and use the elements of music to suit the mood of their protest song.</p> <p><i>Protest Songs could emerge as a strand in Eduqas GCSE Music AOS4 Popular Music.</i></p>	<p>This unit explores the creation of Hip hop and Grime, looking at some of the key artists and the key musical features of these two styles.</p> <p>Students will listen to a range of music from each style and look at the context surrounding their conception in New York and London.</p> <p>The unit creates opportunity for musical performances on a range of instruments and singing.</p> <p>Alternatively pupils could construct a hip hop/grime backing.</p> <p><i>Hip Hop/Grime could emerge as a strand in Eduqas GCSE Music AOS4 Popular Music.</i></p>	<p>Students will look at the life and works of musical theatre/film composer/singer songwriter Lin Manuel Miranda.</p> <p>Vocal Textures will be explored in this unit as a key feature of LMM's music is the overlapping of key vocal lines.</p> <p>Films and Musical Theatre shows include Encanto, Moana, Hamilton, Tick Tick Boom and In the Heights,</p> <p>The unit creates opportunity for musical performances on a range of instruments and singing.</p> <p>This unit links to the Eduqas GCSE Music strand AOS2 Ensembles.</p>
<b>Links to prior learning</b>	Knowledge of African and Blues Music.	Blues and Rock and Roll Music Protest Songs	Musical Theatre and Film Music Hip Hop and Grime.
<b>Cultural Capital Opportunities</b>		<p>The Birth of Hip Hop  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10C-Q3NIlzU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10C-Q3NIlzU</a>            Break Dance  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9TMBWCCys3o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9TMBWCCys3o</a></p>	<p>Watch the Disney+ performance of Hamilton            Or if possible go and see a performance of Hamilton in the West End.            Watch any of the films Tick Tick Boom, In the Heights, Moana or Encanto.</p>
<b>Assessment Focus</b>	Chord Assessment Listening Assessment Compose a Protest Song	Group Performance Assessment Alternatively a Composition Assessment Listening Assessment.	Group or Solo Performance Listening Assessment Vocal Texture Assessment
<b>Name of KO</b>	Year 9 Protest Songs KO Autumn Term 1	Year 9 Hip Hop/Grime KO Autumn Term 2	Year 9 Lin Manuel Miranda KO Spring Term 1

## Year 9 Curriculum Overview Music 2023-24

Year 9 Music – 2 per cycle	Spring Term 2 (22/23)	Summer Term 1 (22/23)	Summer Term 2 (22/23)
<b>Unit Title</b>	<b>GCSE Bridging Unit</b>	<b>Britpop</b>	<b>4 Chord Mash Ups</b>
<b>Approximate Number of Lessons</b>	6 Lessons	6 Lessons	7 Lessons
<b>Curriculum Content</b>	<p>This GCSE bridging unit will give students a flavour of GCSE Music. Students will study a short Classical piece of music and undertake analysis questions on it. They will also complete mini composition task.</p> <p>This unit will give students information about the topics and requirements for GCSE Music to help them make an informed decision about their GCSE options.</p> <p><i>This unit links to Eduqas GCSE Music. The analysis of a work connects to the requirement of the board to study two set works.</i></p>	<p>The unit explores the British style of Britpop music which emerged from the British independent music scene of the early 1990s and was characterised by bands such as Suede, Blur, Pulp, Supergrass and Oasis.</p> <p>The unit will look at Rock and Pop Timbres.</p> <p>The unit creates opportunity for musical performances on a range of instruments and singing.</p> <p><i>This unit links to the Eduqas GCSE Music strand AOS4 Popular Music.</i></p>	<p>Students will build on their knowledge of chords in this unit, and learn about a chord structure? We will then create an arrangement using the four-chord structure? The unit explores mash-ups, chords, inversions, riffs and arranging.</p> <p>Students will also undertake revision task in preparation for the end of year exam.</p> <p>Group Performance.</p> <p><i>This unit links to the Eduqas GCSE Music strand AOS4 Popular Music</i></p>
<b>Links to prior learning</b>	<p>Melodic and rhythmic notation</p> <p>Texture and timbre analysis</p> <p>Structure and Form</p> <p>Previous composition tasks.</p>	Rock and Roll	Hip Hop/Grime, Rock and Roll, Britpop.
<b>Cultural Capital Opportunities</b>		<p>The Britpop Story – BBC4 Documentary</p> <p>Top of the Pops – Roll With It 1995</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6M93SDCl-g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6M93SDCl-g</a></p>	
<b>Assessment Focus</b>	<p>Mini mock style exam</p> <p>Mini comp task</p> <p>Performance Assessment</p>	<p>Performance Assessment</p> <p>Britpop Assessment</p> <p>Timbre Assessment</p>	<p>End of Year Assessment</p> <p>Group Performance.</p>
<b>Name of KO</b>	Year 9 GCSE Bridging Unit KO Spring Term 2	Year 9 Britpop Music KO Summer Term 1	Year 9 Four-Chord Mash Ups KO Summer Term 2

## Year 9 Protest Songs Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term 1 (23/24)

### What are Protest Songs?

These types of song are written in protest to movements or actions within society, culture, politics and religion.



### Layers of sound

**Melody = tune. One note at a time.** Can be sung or played on an instrument.

1. **Melody**



See opposite

2. **Chords**

**Bass line = the lowest part. One note at a time.**

3. **A bass line**



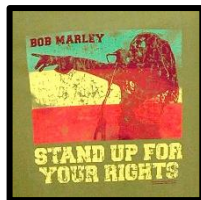
Played on a **low-pitched instrument** such as bass guitar, cello, double bass, tuba.

4.

**A beat**



**Beat = rhythm.** Played on **unpitched instruments** such as **drums**.



### Writing Protest Songs

Successful protest songs suit the mood of the lyrics of the protest song. Students will decide on a type of song (punk, rock, pop, rap), a style (aggressive, calm, cynical, embracing, rejecting) and a theme to protest.

### Key Terms

#### Verse

The part of the song that sets up the chorus and tells the story.



#### Chorus

The part of the song that is usually the most memorable, and includes the title. This is typically the part of the song that people remember and sing along with!



#### Bassline

The lowest pitched part of the music often played on bass instruments such as the bass guitar or double bass. Creative and distinctive basslines make your song stand out!



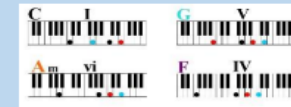
#### Melody

The main "tune" of a song or piece of music, played higher in pitch than the bassline.



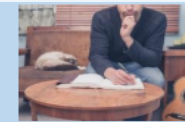
#### Chord Sequence

The pattern of chords used to create the harmony of the song for the melody



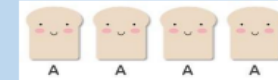
#### Lyricist

The person responsible for writing the lyrics during the songwriting process.



#### Strophic

A structure of a popular song which is simply Verse, Verse, Verse etc. It can also be referred to as A-A-A-A etc.



#### Verse-Chorus Form

A structure of a popular song which makes use of verses and choruses – there's usually an intro, bridge and outro somewhere in there too!

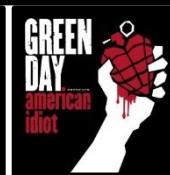


### Protest Themes

The Environment  
Gun Control  
Pro Life  
LGBTQ+ Rights  
BLM  
Civil Rights  
Anti-War  
Animal Rights  
Homelessness  
Anti-Nuclear  
Anti-Apartheid

### Key Artists/Bands

Bob Dylan  
Bob Marley  
The Beatles  
John Lennon  
Bruce Springsteen  
The Who  
The Sex Pistols  
Green Day  
Aretha Franklin  
Woody Guthrie  
The Specials  
Nina Simone  
2Pac  
Joni Mitchell  
Billie Holiday  
Dave  
Stevie Wonder  
Paul McCartney  
Sam Cooke  
The Jam  
Lil Wayne  
James Brown



## Year 9 Hip Hop and Grime Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term 2 (23/24)



### What is Hip-hop?

Hip-hop music focuses on rhythm rather than melody and harmony. It is characterised by:

- rapping
- use of samples
- use of programmed beats
- DJing



### What is Rapping?

Rapping is rhythmical, rhyming, semi-spoken recitation. Often the lead vocal is joined by another member of the group who:

- doubles the last word of some lines
- adds answering phrases
- adds spoken ad libs



### Origins and History of Hip-Hop



• Rap, as it is known today, began in New York. When Jamaican sound system culture arrived there in the late 1970s it had a history of MCs toasting - speaking over tracks played by the DJ - to entertain the crowd and keep them engaged. From this, a new style of music emerged, known as hip-hop.



• Hip-hop gave the world some of the first popular rappers, along with beats made by DJs scratching and cutting together parts of records.

• A whole culture was created around hip-hop, with graffiti art and B-boys dancing to the music.

• Rappers combined rhymes with beats to make entertaining music for parties. These lyrics would often brag about being the best MC, and rap battles became a way for two MCs to decide who was the crowd's favourite.



• As rap progressed, rappers moved from simple rhymes to more complex lyrical patterns, including poetic techniques like internal rhyming or assonance. Rakim and Big Daddy Kane were some of the first artists to use this more lyrical style, which paved the way for global superstars like Tupac, Biggie Smalls, Nas and Jay-Z.



• Rap broke through into the UK in the 1970s and 80s. The London Posse and the Cookie Crew were two successful early British rap groups.

### Key Hip-hop and Rap Artists

Post Malone, Khalid, Drake, Lil Nas X, Travis Scott, Juice WRLD, DaBaby, Cardi B, Lil Baby, Meek Mill, Chris Brown, Lil Wayne, Kanye West, Jay-Z.

### Hip-hop Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
MC	Master of Ceremonies, another term for a rapper.
Sampling	Taking a portion, or sample, of one sound recording and reusing it as an instrument or a sound in a different song.
Beat	The pulse/heart rate of the music.
Bass Line	The low-pitched instrumental part or line played by a low pitched instrument.
Beatboxing	Vocal percussion primarily involving the art of mimicking drum machines with the mouth.

## Grime Background and Influences



**Grime** is a genre of electronic music that emerged in London in the early 2000s.

The style initially spread among pirate radio stations and underground scenes before achieving some mainstream recognition in the UK during the mid-2000s.



It was based around the idea of community, Londoners struggling on the fringes of society getting together to talk about their lives.

**Grime** gave a voice to primarily black males.



**Grime** grew out of UK Garage Music and also contains musical influences from jungle, dancehall, and hip hop styles.



The first UK Grime track was created by ex-Garage artist Wiley called 'Eskimo'.



**Crew** = the artists group of people.

### Grime Music Key Terms

**Grime Tempo** = 120 -140bpm.

**MC'ing** = Rapping.

**Rapping** = vocals that incorporate rhyme or rhythmic speech.

**Bars** = Lyrics

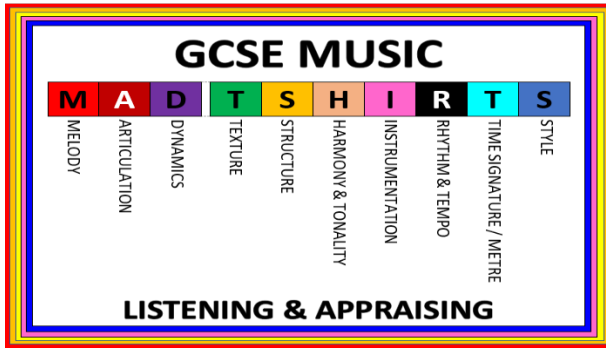
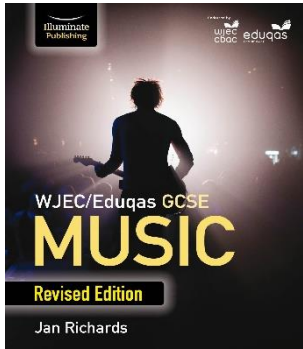
**War-dubs** = Grime battles.

**Eskibeat** = futuristic synths and awkward, off-kilter rhythms.

**Fam** = family and close friends.

**Sub-low** = very low bassline.

# Year 9 GCSE Bridging Unit Knowledge Organiser Spring Term 2 (23/24)



## Component 1 Performing 30%

A minimum of two pieces, lasting a total of 4-6 minutes, recorded in the year of assessment:  
 One piece must be an ensemble (group piece) lasting at least one minute  
 One piece linked to an Area of Study (see below)  
 Grade 3 music is the standard level and can score full marks if played perfectly  
 You can use any instrument or voice, or choose a technology option.

## Teacher assessed



## Component 2 Composing 30%

Two pieces:  
 One in response to a brief set by WJEC – there are 4 to choose from each year.  
 One free composition – ANY style you want to write in.

## Teacher assessed



## Component 3 Appraising 40%

Listening examination:  
 8 questions, 2 on each area of study:  
 AoS 1 Musical Forms and Devices (including a set work\*)  
 AoS 2 Music for Ensemble  
 AoS 3 Film Music  
 AoS 4 Popular Music (including a set work\*)

## Externally assessed examination

# INSTRUMENTATION

(The instruments you can hear and what they are doing – sometimes called 'orchestration')

### Instrumental Ensembles

- Solo - 1 performer
- Duet - 2 performers
- Trio - 3 performers
- Quartet - 4 performers

### Types Of Voices

Soprano (Female)	High
Alto (Female)	
Tenor (Male)	
Bass (Male)	Low

\*SATB Choir: Soprano, Alto, Tenor & Bass

### Rock & Pop Instruments

Electric Guitar, Acoustic Guitar, Singers, Bass Guitar, Keyboard / Synthesizer, Drum Kit, Saxophone, Trumpet

### Jazz Instruments

Rhythm Section: Drums, Bass, Piano, Double Bass, Tenor Saxophone, Trumpet, Trombone, Baritone Saxophone, Piano, Double Bass, Drums.

Front Line Instruments: Saxophone, Trumpet, Trombone, Baritone Saxophone, Piano, Double Bass, Drums.

### Musical Periods

**Baroque Period (1600-1750)**  
 \*Small orchestra - Mostly Strings + Bass Continuo  
 \*Basso Continuo - The part given to instruments playing the base line & chords accompanying the melody.  
 \*Clarinets, Basses, Viols, Organs, Harps, etc.

**Classical Period (1750-1810)**  
 \*Basso Continuo gradually stopped being used  
 \*Piano introduced & Clarinet invented  
 \*String Quartet very popular (violin 1, violin 2, viola, cello)

**Romantic Period (1810-1910)**  
 \*Piano music very popular (instrumental further inspired)  
 \*Large Orchestras  
 \*One / construction of instruments improved

### Instrumental Techniques

**String Instruments**  
 \*Pizzicato (Pizz.) - Plucking the strings  
 \*Arco / Bowed - Using a bow on the strings  
 \*Double Stopping - Playing two strings at the same time

**String & Brass Instruments**  
 \*Con Sordino (Con Sord.) - Playing with a mute (softens the sound produced)  
 \*Tremolo - Quickly repeating the same note (trembling)

**Voices**  
 \*Falsetto - A technique used by men to sing at a much higher pitch  
 \*Vibrato - Make the note waver up and down to add expression

# MELODY

### Direction

Rising, Falling

### Repetition

Doing the same thing again, without any changes.

### Contrast

Doing something completely different.

### Imitation

Doing the same thing again, with some changes (similar).

### Ostinato

A short repeated idea.

### Chromatic

The melody uses notes that aren't in the scale / key of the piece.

### Conjunct (Moving In Steps)

### Disjunct (Moving In Leaps)

### Sequence

Doing the same shape idea but at a different pitch.

### Triadic

The tune is based on notes from the chords / triads.

### Mordents

Written, Performed

### Scale

The series of notes in a key that are used to make the melody

## Western Classical Music

Baroque Period 1600-1750	Classical Period 1750-1810	Romantic Period 1810-1910
Bach, Vivaldi, Handel	Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven	Chopin, Schubert, Wagner
Ornaments	Balanced, regular phrases	Music more expressive
Terraced Dynamics	Wider range of dynamics	Huge range of dynamics
Major & Minor Keys	Pianoforte introduced	Unusual Key Changes
Harpsichord	Wider range of mood	Large Orchestra
Small Orchestra (Mostly Strings)	Orchestra got bigger	Use of Rubato
Basso Continuo	Elegant/Graceful style	Use of Recitativo

## Fusion - Mixing more than one style of music together

For example...  
**Bhangra** - Came to UK in 1980s. Mixing traditional Indian music & pop music.

Tempo	Structure	Melody
Lively and Upbeat	Verse / Chorus structure	Quite repetitive. Simple, Decorated.
Rhythm	Instruments	Technology
Synsynchronisation, 4 beats per bar	Indian instruments (e.g. Sitar, tabla, harmonium) & Pop instruments	Drum machines, Synths, Sampling

## Film Music

\*Genre - Action, Adventure, Horror, Romance, War, Sci-Fi, Western...  
 \*Composers - John Williams, James Horner, Jerry Goldsmith  
 \*Think how the musical features represent what is happening on-screen?  
 e.g.  
 Car Chase: Fast tempo, loud dynamics, sudden changes in melody direction...  
 Large Theme Park Scene: Big Orchestra, Loud Dynamics, Fast/Exciting rhythms...  
 Horror Scene: Dissonant chords and use of repeated pattern to build tension...  
 \*Leitmotif - A short musical idea linked to a specific character / thing

## Pop & Rock Music

\*Pop - Commercial music which appeals to lots of people  
 \*Rock - Generally 'more aggressive' but also includes rock-ballads.  
 \*Instruments - (See instruments sheet)

## Other Job Opportunities

## STYLE

Baroque Period 1600-1750	Classical Period 1750-1810	Romantic Period 1810-1910
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## Minimalism

\*Started in 20th Century  
 \*Composers - Philip Glass...  
 \*Based upon Repetition  
 \*Uses small motifs that gradually change  
 \*Slow changing harmony

## Swing Rhythms

\*The 12 Bar Blues  
 \*Extended chords: 7th, 9th...  
 \*Blue notes - 'bending' some notes by a semitone

## Riff

\*A repeated pattern. Can help make the song memorable.  
 \*Examples:  
 The Who Jimmy Hendrix The Beatles  
 Pink Floyd The Sex Pistols The Clash  
 AC/DC David Bowie Queen

## Musical Theatre

\*A theatrical story told through music, singing, acting and dance  
 \*Types: Jukebox, Film-to-stage, Sung-through (no speaking), Disney...  
 \*Composers - Andrew Lloyd Webber, Leonard Bernstein, Stephen Sondheim...  
 \*Overture - The music played before the musical begins, usually featuring the musical's main themes.  
 \*Solo - Song for one character  
 \*Duet - Song for two characters  
 \*Chorus - Song for usually the whole 'company' to sing  
 \*Recreative - A song which does not have a memorable tune (more speech-like), often used to fill in the story if the show is all sung.



# Britpop



Britpop emerged from the British independent music scene of the early 1990s and was characterised by bands influenced by British guitar pop music of the 1960s and 1970s. It was a reaction to various musical and cultural trends in the late 1980s and early 1990s, particularly the grunge phenomenon from the United States. As these bands became more popular in the UK, new British groups such as Suede and Blur launched the movement by providing an alternate, more British type of popular music.

- Britpop groups were defined by being focused on bands rather than solo artists.
- They had a typical rock band line up of drums/bass/guitar/vocals (and sometimes keyboards).
- They wrote original material, played their own instruments and sang in regional British accents.
- They often wrote about British places, landmarks and fashion trends.
- The lyrics were meant to be relevant to British young people of their own generation.
- Britpop bands denounced grunge as irrelevant and having nothing to say about their lives.

The Beatles, The Kinks, The Smiths and The Stone Roses are amongst the bands that influenced the Britpop movement.

These bands were soon joined by others including Oasis, Pulp, Supergrass, Sleeper, Elastica and The Verve.

Britpop groups brought British alternative rock into the mainstream and formed the backbone of a larger British cultural movement called Cool Britannia.

They were influenced by British guitar music of the past and wrote about uniquely British topics and concerns.

## 3. Britpop

1	<b>Britpop</b>	British guitar based music influenced by bands such as The Beatles and The Kinks. Known for its British lyrics and bright and catchy sound.
2	<b>Musicians</b>	Blur, Oasis, Suede, Elastica, The Verve
3	<b>Battle of Britpop</b>	Battle of Oasis vs Blur for top spot in the UK charts in 1995



## 4. Musical characteristics

1	<b>Distortion</b>	Guitar effect used to create a 'Gritty sound'
2	<b>Low fi</b>	The quality of the sound. A deliberate choice to add imperfections in the sound quality.
4	<b>Fuzz</b>	Describing the timbre or sound of an electric guitar
5	<b>Stripped Back</b>	Not many instruments. Thin texture to the music

## Popular Britpop Artists and Bands



## Year 9 Four-Chord Mash Ups Knowledge Organiser Summer Term 2 (23/24)

### Four Chord Song

Many songs within popular culture today are based around a simple chord pattern which is made up of four chords and sometimes less!

Keyword	Definition
<b>Chord</b>	Made up of two or more notes played at the same time. They don't normally clash.
<b>Broken Chord</b>	When you play the notes from a chord one after the other – e.g. in a chord of C (CEG) rather than playing the 3 notes at the same time you would play a pattern – C,E,G,E,C,E,G,E,C...etc.
<b>Block Chord</b>	When you play all notes from the chord at the same time.
<b>Bass line</b>	Low pitched instrumental part played by a rhythm section e.g. a bass guitar.
<b>Major</b>	A bright, happy sounding key or chord. (C major – CEG)
<b>Minor</b>	A sad, melancholy sounding key or chord. (A minor – ACE)
<b>Medley</b>	A piece composed from parts of existing pieces. Also known as a <b>mashup</b> .
<b>Inversion</b>	Re-arranging the chord so that you can move more smoothly. Root, first inversion and second inversion
<b>Harmonic progression</b>	Describes the progression (changing pattern) of chords in a piece.
<b>Counter melody</b>	A melody which accompanies the main melody of the piece – it will be less obvious than the main melody. For example, a singer could be singing the main melody while the lead guitarist plays a counter melody.



## The 4-chord pop song

Diagram illustrating the 4-chord pop song structure, showing chord positions on a piano keyboard and their inversions.

**ROOT POSITION**

**1st INVERSION**

**2nd INVERSION**

Chord diagrams for C, G, Am, and F are shown, along with their inversions (1st and 2nd). The diagrams also show the progression of chords in C, D, and G major keys.

### 4-Chord Mash Up Lyrics

**Wake Me Up - Avicii**  
FAST CHANGE x2  
\*So wake me up when it's all over  
When I'm wiser and I'm older  
All this time I was finding myself,  
And I didn't know I was lost. X2

**Don't Stop Believin' - Journey**  
SLOW CHANGE x4  
\*\*\* Just a small town girl  
\*\* Living in a lonely world  
\*\*\* She took the midnight train  
Goin' anywhere  
\*\*\* Just a city boy  
\*\*\* Born and raised in south Detroit  
\*\*\* He took the midnight train  
Goin' anywhere

**Run - Snow Patrol**  
VERY SLOW CHANGE x8  
\*Light up, light up  
As if you have a choice  
Even if you cannot hear my voice  
I'll be right beside you dear  
\*Louder, louder  
And we'll run for our lives  
I can hardly speak I understand  
Why you can't raise your voice to say.

**Let it be - Beatles**  
FAST CHANGE x2  
When I find myself in times of trouble,  
Mother Mary comes to me,  
Speaking words of wisdom, Let it be.

**Someone Like You - Adele**  
SLOW CHANGE x4  
\*Never mind I'll find someone like you  
I wish nothing but the best for you too  
Don't forget me I beg I re-member you said  
Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead

**Perfect - Ed Sheeran**  
FAST CHANGE x2  
\*\*\*Baby I'm \* dancing in the dark \* You between my arms\*  
Said you looked a mess \* underneath my breath,  
You heard it, but you look perfect tonight

**Wrecking Ball - Miley Cyrus**  
SLOW CHANGE x4  
I came in like a wrecking ball  
I never hit so hard in love  
All I wanted was to break your walls  
All you ever did was wreck me

**Demons - Imagine Dragons**  
SLOW CHANGE x4  
When you feel my heat  
Look into my eyes  
It's where my demons hide  
It's where my demons hide  
Don't get too close  
It's dark inside  
It's where my demons hide  
It's where my demons hide

**Hey Soul Sister - Train**  
SLOW CHANGE x4  
Her lipstick stains\*\*  
On the front lobe of my left side brains\*\*  
I knew I wouldn't forget you

**Barbie - Aqua**  
FAST CHANGE x2  
Come on Barbie, let's go party!  
Ah-ah-ah- yeah X2

**Walks Like Rihanna**  
SLOW CHANGE x4  
She can't sing  
She can't dance  
But who cares  
She walks like Rihanna

**Elton John**  
SLOW CHANGE x4  
Can you feel the love  
tonight?

**I'm Yours - Jason Mraz**  
FAST CHANGE x2  
I won't hesitate  
No more, No more  
It can not wait; I'm yours

**Where is the love? - Black Eyed Peas**  
SLOW CHANGE x4  
\*People killin' people dyin'  
Children hurt and you hear them cryin'  
Can you practice what you preach?  
Would you turn the other cheek?

**Price Tag - Jessie J**  
SLOW CHANGE x4  
It's not about the money, money, money  
We don't need your money, money, money  
We just wanna make the world dance  
Forget about the Price Tag.  
It's not about the cha-ching, cha-ching  
Not about the b-bling b-bling  
Wanna make the world dance  
Forget about the Price Tag