**MAPEH Reviewer**

**Music an Arts from West to East**

**How did Popular Music Start:**

* Popular music began with the **publishing** of **sheet music**. At the time, many **Americans** turned to their **pianos** for **entertainment** at **home** with **families** **gathered** during **celebrations** with **recordings** of their favorite **music**. This resulted in **pop music’s expansion**.
* With songs **available** **digitally**, it has been **easier** for them to **access** and **produce** with some genres like rock.

**Variables in Singing:**

* **Range** – Are all **pitches** that **your voice can produce** from lowest to highest. It determines which note you can hit without struggling or straining your noise. On a piano keyboard or app, you can play the notes covered by each range to identify your voice’s range.
* **Tessitura (Vocal Strength)** – The **middle of your voice range** where you sing the most comfortably. This is described as the “sweet voice.” As this is where your voice quality sounds best.
* **Speaking Voice** – Your **natural speaking voice** **helps** you **identify your tessitura**. This includes your **normal talking range** or the notes you use to talk.
* **Head Voice or Tone** – Used in **singing high pitches** where you will feel muscle tension and vibration in your **head and nasal cavity**. **Falsettos** and **Whistles** are examples.
* **Chest Voice or Tone** – Used when **singing** powerful **weighted notes** **without** using **head voice**. Muscle tension is in your **diaphragm**.
* **Breaks** – The **few pitches** you can sing **using chest and head voice**: **lowest head** tones and **highest chest** tones.
* **Mixed Voice** – **Combination of chest and head** voice with (with mostly experienced singers) connecting both registers smoothly eliminating vocal breaks. A mix will give the audience a sound that is powerful and loud.
* **Vocal Timbre** – **Distinguishes the voice** of one singer from another, even if they sing the same song, with each **person** having their **own voice qualities**. Some sound smooth, bright, deep, heavy, husky, nasal, throaty, growly, and etc.

**Different Styles of Pop Singing:**

* **Pop Singing** – Pop singing is a result of a person’s voice with a specific expression and style, that is often **danceable** and has a **generic catchy** **tune** when performed.
* **Vocal Harmony** – Done by **group singing** with backup singers and collaborations.
* **Rock Singing** – It Is **intense, powerful, robust and aggressive**. Dynamics can reach very loud through shouting, screaming, or vocal frying. The lowest voice tone, which sounds **deep, creaky, and breathy** and strains vocal cords when done improperly.
* **Country Music** – It is characterized with **twangy and nasal vocals** driving the sound vibration into the **nose** and **yodeling**, imitating the **sound of fiddle**s through voice involving repeated and **rapid changed of pitch** between the low and high pitch register.
* **Blues, Jazz and Standard Singing** – Characterized by clear, speech level singing and distinct consonants, on top of complex harmony and rhythmix syncopation.
* **Vocal Improvisation** – A complicated technique requiring great musical skills and creativity involving the spontaneous creation of new melodies, rhythms, or harmonies while singing, often without pre-written lyrics or musical notation.
* **Call and Response (Alternating Singing)** – Lines between performers, is a main element in this genre.
* **R&B Singing** – It is a soulful and heartfelt, with ornamented repetitive flow with vocal riffs and runs common to R&B vocalists.
* **Hip Hop Singing** – Has a strong, rhythmic beat, and often accompanied by rapping and beat boxing. It is often experimental with vocal sounds like wordplay and other factors.

**Pop Instruments and Playing Techniques:**

* **Bass Guitar (Electric Bass)**