



Music

Revision Guidance



Tudor
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ACADEMY
WORCESTER



How am I assessed for my final grade?

The music course you are studying is A level Music with the examination board **Eduqas** and the qualification is made up of three different units. These units cover the three main elements of music: performing, composing, appraising and listening.

This is a full A Level that you will complete at the end of year 13. The three units you will study are outlined below with further details:

Paper Title	Topics	Worth
Unit 1 – Performance	A musical recital as a soloist, lasting between 10-12 minutes.	35% of your final grade
Unit 2 – Composition	One free composition (at least 2mins) One composition to a brief (at least 2mins)	25% of your final grade
Unit 3 – Listening and Appraising	One exam covering the three Area of Studies.	40% of your final grade

What do I need to revise for AOSA?

AOSA: The Western Classical Tradition

This area of study focuses on the development of the symphony through the Classical and Romantic eras. The symphony, as it developed, was considered to be the most important instrumental genre of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and contains some of the most exciting orchestral repertoire of the period. The development of the symphony went hand in hand with the development of the orchestra into a grand and powerful force. Equally grand forms and structures were needed to allow the instruments to demonstrate their full potential and with this we see the emergence of sonata form.

You need to have in depth knowledge of the set works, as well as a range of wider listening examples that you can draw upon.

Set Work Symphonies

Haydn Symphony No. 104 (London)

Mendelssohn Symphony No. 4 (Italian)

Wider Listening Symphonies

1. Stamitz Symphony No. 2 (1750-1754)
2. Mozart Symphony No. 40 (1788)
3. Haydn Symphony No. 101, The Clock (1793/1794)
4. Beethoven Symphony No. 5 (1804-1808)
5. Beethoven Symphony No. 6, Pastoral (1808)
6. Beethoven Symphony No. 9 (1822-1824)
7. Berlioz Symphonie Fantastique (1830)
8. Schumann Symphony No. 4 (1841/1851)
9. Liszt, Les Preludes (1854)
10. Tchaikovsky, Symphony No. 6 (1893)
11. Mahler, Symphony No. 2 (1888-1894)

What do I need to revise for AOSE?

AOSE: Into the Twentieth Century

This area of study focuses on the distinct musical styles of the early twentieth century, which was a time of change and experimentation in music. Both the symphony and the orchestra had reached considerable proportions by the end of the nineteenth century and many composers such as Debussy, Ravel, Schoenberg and Stravinsky were starting to look for new ways to create music, often preferring clarity and sparseness of timbre and texture over late Romantic indulgence. This resulted in the emergence of several diverse schools of composition during the period, including Impressionism, Expressionism (including Serialism) and Neo-classicism.

Set Works

Poulenc - Trio for Oboe, Bassoon and Piano, Movement II

Debussy - Three Nocturnes, Number 1, Nuages

Wider Listening

Impressionism

- Debussy – The Girl with the Flaxen Hair
- Debussy – The Sunken Cathedral
- Ravel - String Quartet

Neoclassicism

- Prokofiev – Sonata for Horn, Trumpet and Trombone, Movement 1
- Stravinsky – Pulcinella Suite, Vivo movement

Expressionism

- Schoenberg - 'Der Kranke Mond' (The Sick Moon) from *Pierrot Lunaire*
- Webern – No. 3 from the string quartet Six Bagatelles

What do I need to revise for the optional units?

AOSB: Rock and Pop

This area of study focuses on rock and pop music from a variety of genres composed between 1960 and 2000. Extensive changes occurred in pop music in the 1960s and, by the end of the decade, a good number of pop musicians were creating music with artistic rather than commercial intent. Consequently, in the 1970s, rock splintered into diverse styles, and in the 1980s even more styles evolved, some of which owed their existence to advances made in music technology. Sub-genres continued to merge and turn into new styles, and song structures changed, often moving away from the conventional verse-chorus format. The 1990s witnessed continual reliance on technology, though some bands chose to take a step backwards.

- Pop
 - Rock (including progressive rock, heavy metal, folk-rock, and punk rock)
 - Soul
 - Funk (and disco)
 - Folk (and country)
 - Sonorities of the genre
 - The use of technology within the genre
 - Relationship between the lyrics and the music
 - Important artists in the development of each genre
 - Explain how Rock and Pop has changed throughout time
 - Artist's Intentions
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- The effect the music had on the audience and the nation/globally
 - Any specific vocabulary and features to this genre

AOSD: Jazz

This area of study focuses on prominent genres from the world of Jazz between 1920 and 1960. Jazz is universally recognised as one of America's most original art forms, an unquestionable musical phenomenon that originated in African/American communities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Initially, Jazz emerged as a fusion of African and European music, with Ragtime and Blues being the important precursors of the style. The vitality of the music reflected the significant social and cultural changes taking place in American society during this time, ultimately capturing the imagination of a worldwide audience. During the 'Roaring Twenties' musicians such as Ella Fitzgerald, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and Count Basie travelled the country spreading their new sounds. From there, the phenomenon grew and many distinctive and diverse styles were to emerge. Amongst others, Swing Big Bands became popular in the 1930s, and the 1940s witnessed the more challenging Be-bop style, and then Cool Jazz emerged towards the end of the 1950s.

- Ragtime
 - Dixieland
 - Early Jazz
 - Big Band (including swing)
 - Be-pop
 - Cool Jazz
 - Important composers and performers in the development of each genre
 - Explain how Jazz changed throughout time
 - Explain the significance of improvisation
 - Composer's intentions
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- The effect the music had on the audience and the nation/globally
 - Any specific vocabulary and features to this genre