



Music



Tudor
Grange
ACADEMY
WORCESTER

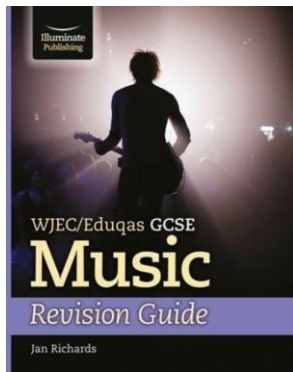
Course Details.

The music course you are studying is with **EDUQAS** and the qualification is made up of three different units. These units cover performing, composing and appraising music.

Unit		Worth
Performing	One solo performance (at least 2 minutes) One ensemble performance (at least 2 minutes)	30% of your final grade
Composing	One free composition (at least 1.5 minutes) One composition to a brief (at least 1.5 minutes)	30% of your final grade
Listening & Appraising	A 1 hour 15 minute examination. Eight questions in total, two on each of the four areas of study 1: Musical Forms and Devices 2: Music for Ensemble 3: Film Music 4: Popular Music Two of the eight questions are based on the set works.	40% of your final grade

Textbooks and Revision Guides.

To support your revision you may wish to buy your own revision books, you are advised to buy the following textbook:

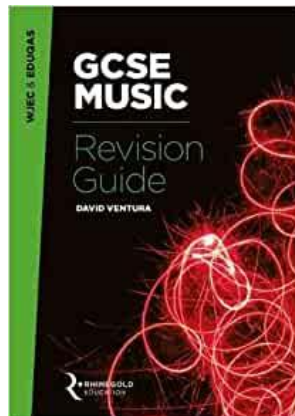


WJEC/EDUQAS GCSE MUSIC

Available through Amazon

Each textbook costs around brand new £12.

Please note this also covers the WJEC spec which we are **not** doing – the book highlights which chapters are relevant for our course (**Eduqas**).



Apps and

Websites.

To support your revision you may also wish to use the following music theory revision website.

For revision content:

Teoria



<https://www.teoria.com>

To practice melodic dictation, reading music and the different clefs, and general music theory practice

OR <https://resources.eduqas.co.uk/>
Subject – Music, KS4

What do I need to revise for the exam?

In the exam, you will answer 8 questions, 2 on each of the four area of studies.

Area of Study 1: Musical Forms and Devices (including a question on the Bach set work)

Area of Study 2: Music for Ensemble

Area of Study 3: Film Music

Area of Study 4: Popular Music (including a question on the Toto set work)

Musical Elements

- Melody
- Harmony
- Tonality
- Form and Structure
- Dynamics
- Sonority
- Texture
- Tempo
- Rhythm
- Metre

Musical Contexts

- Purpose and intention of composers, performers and commissioners
- Effect of the occasion, audience and venue
- Social, historical and cultural contexts

Musical Language

- Treble and Bass clef notation
- Simple and compound time signatures
- Roman numeral chords (I, ii, iii, IV, V and vi in a major key)
- Contemporary chord symbols (e.g. C, Dm, Em, F, G(7), Am)
- Key signatures (up to four sharps and flats)

Area of Study 1: Musical Forms and Devices (including a question on the Bach set work)

- Key musical features of Baroque, Classical and Romantic music
- Forms (Binary, Ternary, Minuet & Trio, Rondo, Variation, Strophic)
- Devices (Imitation, syncopation, drones, canon etc.)

Area of Study 2: Music for Ensemble

- Sonority
- Textures (monophonic, homophonic, counter melody etc.)
- Chamber music, musical theatre, jazz and blues
- Ensembles (string quartet, basso continuo, rhythm section etc.)

Area of Study 3: Film Music

- Timbre, tone colour and dynamics
- How does music represent commissions, characters, moods

Area of Study 4: Popular Music (including a question on the Toto set work)

- Rock and Pop
- Bhangra, Fusion
- Use of technology
- Forms (32 bar song form, 12 bar blues etc.)

Melody – the tune

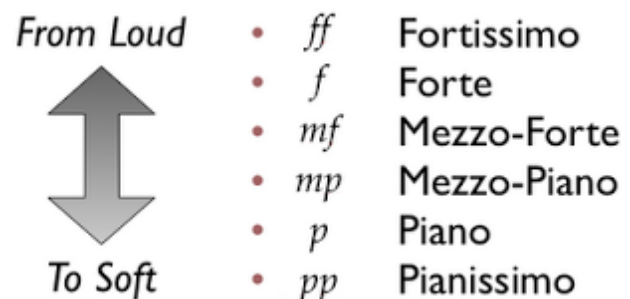
- **Conjunct** (moves in steps) or **disjunct** (moves in leaps)?
- **Ornamentation** – notes added to the melody to decorate it (**trills**)
- **Phrasing** – a section of the melody, like a sentence within a piece of writing, often in 4 bars
- **Countermelody** – a second melody working with the main tune

Articulation – how the notes are played

- **Staccato** - short and detached
- **Legato** - smooth
- **Accent** - loud impact on one note

Dynamics – the volume

- **Crescendo** - gradually getting louder
- **Diminuendo** - gradually getting quieter



Tonality – what key is used

- **Major** - sounds happier
- **Minor** – sounds sad/evil
- **Modal** – used mostly in folk music, based on patterns of white notes on the piano
- **Atonal** – no key at all, this sounds like a random collection of notes

Structure - how a piece of music is built

- **Binary (AB)** - where A and B are contrasting musical ideas
- **Ternary (ABA)** - like a sandwich
- **Rondo (ABACADA)** – where the A section keeps coming back
- **Theme and Variations** – an initial idea is changed and developed
- **Verse & Chorus** – popular music
- **12 Bar Blues** – based on this chord progression I, I, I, I, IV, IV, I, I, V, IV, I, I
- **Intro/Outro** – beginning and ending of a piece of music
- **Bridge/Link** – middle sections, often between the verse and chorus

Harmony – the chords that are used

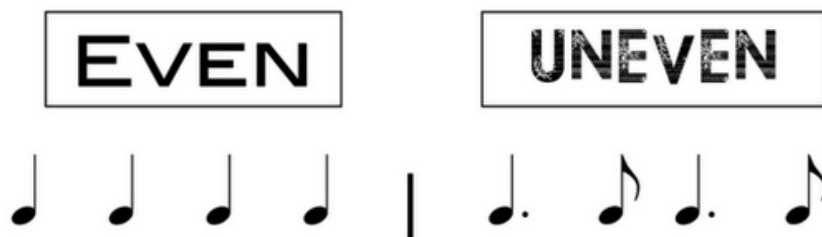
- The most important and commonly used chords in classical and popular music are:
 - **Chord I (tonic)**
 - **Chord IV (sub-dominant)**
 - **Chord V (dominant)**
- **Cadences** – musical punctuation at the end of phrases
 - **Perfect** cadences sound finished (Chord V moving to Chord I)
 - **Imperfect** cadences sound unfinished (Chord I moving to Chord V)
- **Consonant** – music that is based in a key and fits nicely together
- **Dissonant** – clashes in the music (atonal music)

Instrumentation – *the timbres and voices used*

- **Strings** – violins, violas, cellos, double bass and harp
- **Woodwind** – flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon
- **Brass** – trumpet, French horn, trombone, tuba
- **Percussion**
 - **Pitched** (you can play certain notes) – celeste, tubular bells, marimba, xylophone, timpani
 - **Unpitched** – triangle, gong, rattle, shakers, maracas, cymbals, claves, wood block
- **Voices**
 - Soprano (high female)
 - Alto (low female)
 - Tenor (high male)
 - Bass (low male)
 - Treble (high boy)
 - Descant – high vocal part (often in hymns)

Rhythm – *the combination of short and long notes*

- **Syncopation** – off the beat, unexpected
- **Dotted** or **swung rhythms** – when the notes are not even, a combination of short and long notes played alternatively



Tempo – *the speed of the music*

- **Lento** or **Adagio** – slow
- **Andante** or **Moderato** – walking pace
- **Allegro** – fast
- **Vivace** or **Presto** – very fast
- **Rubato** – tempo moves freely (slows down and speeds up)

Texture – *the number of parts/layers that make up the music. Texture can be sparse or rich/full.*

- **Monophonic** – one sound
This could be one singer or instrumentalist singing or playing one line of music
- **Homophonic** – melody and accompaniment. Think 'God Save the Queen' – a thick chordal accompaniment to a main melody and all the music moves at the same time.
- **Polyphonic** – many sounds interwoven together, busy lines of music all weaving in and out of each other, several melodies
- **Unison** – all parts are playing the same thing
- **Canon** - based on imitation, all parts doing exactly the same thing one after another (in a round)

Compositional devices

- **Imitation** – repetition of a melody in a different instrument/voice
- **Sequence** – immediate restatement of a motif at a higher or lower pitch
- **Canon** – two or more instruments/voices play the same music, but start at different times
- **Fugue** – a contrapuntal technique where the piece is built on one theme that is imitated by lots of different parts
- **Ostinato** – short, repeating pattern
- **Repetition** – where ideas are repeated
- **Loop** – a repeating section of music
- **Riff** – repeated pattern in the bass part
- **Ground Bass** – a short melodic bass line that is repeated continually
- **Drone** – when one note is held (sustained) for a long period of time
- **Pedal** – a sustained note
- **Improvisation** – making up the music on the spot
- **Break** – an instrumental stop
- **Call and Response** – a succession of two distinct phrases (question & answer)
- **Cadenza** – a chance for the soloist to play on their own in a concerto

Music Theory

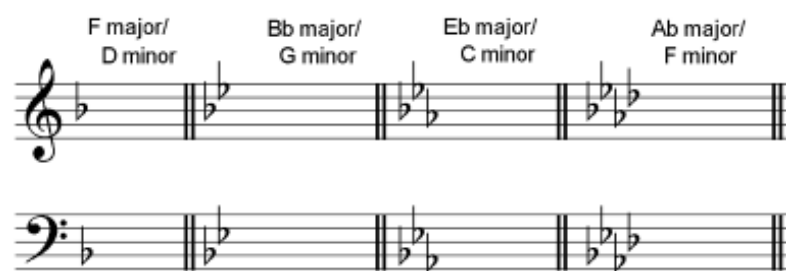
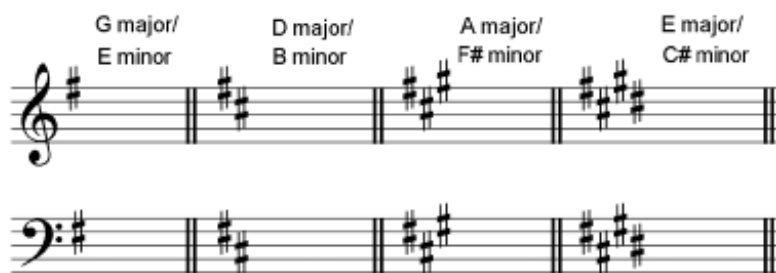
Practise your theory and aural skills on: www.teoria.com

Note Values

	Breve	N/A
	Semibreve	
	Minim	
	Crotchet	
	Quaver	
	Semiquaver	

Key Signatures

C major = no flats and sharps



Accidentals

= sharp (note goes up a semitone)

b = flat (note goes down a semitone)

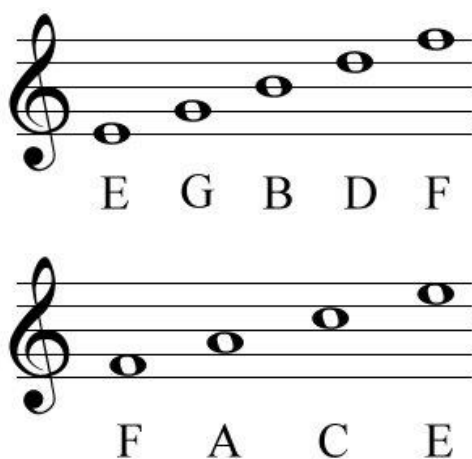
♮ = natural sign (cancels any flats or sharps in the bar)

Clefs

Treble clef (higher pitched instruments, and top piano part):

Notes in-between the lines: FACE

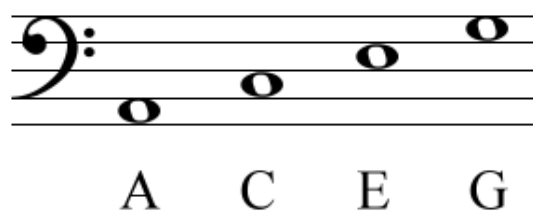
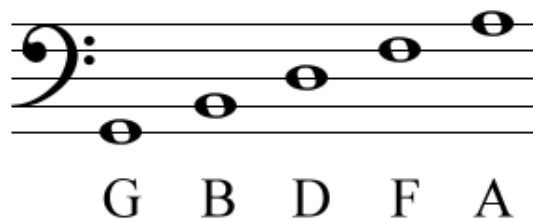
Notes on the line: Every Good Boy Deserves Football



Bass clef (lower pitched instruments, and lower piano part):

Notes in-between the lines: All Cows Eat Grass

Notes on the line: Good Boys Deserve Football Always



Pentatonic Scale

A scale (group of notes) consisting of five notes, e.g. C, E, F, G, A

Time Signatures – Simple and Compound

	meter signature	beat unit	division of the beat
Simple Duple	$\frac{2}{4}$		
Compound Duple	$\frac{6}{8}$		
Simple Triple	$\frac{3}{4}$		
Compound Triple	$\frac{9}{8}$		
Simple Quadruple	$\frac{4}{4}$		
Compound Quadruple	$\frac{12}{8}$		