

	Weeks 1 – 7	Weeks 8 – 15	Weeks 16 – 21	Weeks 22 – 26	Weeks 27 – 33	Weeks 34 – 40
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 3	Spring 4	Summer 5	Summer 6
	Elements of Music; Introduction	<u>Fireworks and Festivities</u>	<u>Descriptive Music</u>	Musical Futures 1	West African and Egyptian	Musical Futures 2
	<u>to the keyboard</u>	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	<u>Rhythms</u>	Key Vocabulary
	Key Vocabulary	Pitch: Ascend, Descend, pentatonic	Pitch: Ascend, Descend, flats and	Ensemble	Key Vocabulary	Ensemble
	Pitch: Ascend, Descend.	scale, flats and sharps	sharps, leitmotif	Riff	Rhythm & Duration : ostinato, polyrhythm, improvisation, semibreve,	Riff
	Duration : semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, rest	Duration : semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, rest	Duration : semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, rest	Hook Frontline	minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver,	Hook Frontline
	Dynamics: forte, piano, mezzo, fortissimo, pianissimo,	Dynamics: forte, piano, mezzo, fortissimo, pianissimo, crescendo	Dynamics: forte, piano, mezzo, fortissimo, pianissimo, crescendo	Backline	rest Dynamics: crescendo, diminuendo	Backline
	Texture: monophonic, homophonic,	Texture: monophonic, homophonic, polyphonic, chords, bass line	Timbre: Instruments of the Orchestra	Solo	Texture: ostinato, polyrhythm, polyphonic, call & response	Solo
	polyphonic Timbre: bright, mellow, harsh	Timbre: legato, staccato, arranging	Tempo: Allegro, Andante, Adagio, pulse, accelerando, rallentando	llentando Key Knowledge, Skills and	Timbre: djembe, bass, tone, slap	Key Knowledge, Skills and
	Tempo: Allegro, Andante, Adagio, pulse.	songs for different instruments Tempo: Allegro, Andante, Adagio, pulse,		UnderstandingHow to perform as a member of	Tempo: pulse, accelerando, rallentando Improvisation	Understanding How to perform as a soloist or
	Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding	accelerando, rallentando	Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding	an ensemble	mprovisation	member of an ensemble
	How to describe sound using musical vocabulary.	Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding	What is Programme Music?How can a storyline, atmosphere,	How to read different types of notation e.g. guitar, uke, drum tablature	Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding	How to read different types of notation e.g. guitar, uke, drum tablature
	 How to describe how sound changes over time. Practical keyboard skills; 	 How to describe sound using musical vocabulary. How to describe how sound 	mood or personality be communicated through Music? Assessment task: PERFORMING &	Assessment task: PERFORMING & ARRANGING	 The role of music in West African and Egyptian cultures Performing an independent part in 	Assessment task: PERFORMING & ARRANGING
YE AR	awareness of pitch, duration, pulse.	changes over time.Practical keyboard skills;	COMPOSING	Curriculum links	a polyrhythm as a member of a drumming ensemble	Curriculum links
7	Assessment task: PERFORMING	awareness of pitch, duration, pulse.	Curriculum links	(prior as well as future)	Creating a polyrhythm in groups	(prior as well as future)
	Curriculum links (prior as well as	Assessment task: PERFORMING	(prior as well as future) • Elements of Music	Building on practical instrumental skills from earlier projects	Assessment task: PERFORMING & COMPOSING	Building on practical instrumental skills from earlier projects
	future)	Curriculum links (prior as well as	Practical keyboard skills	 Building on ensemble skills acquired during the Autumn Term 	Curriculum links	Building on ensemble skills acquired during the West African
	Basic listening skillsKey music vocabulary to allow	future)	Film Music (in yr8)	Practical instrumental and ensemble skills will also be	(prior as well as future)	and Egyptian rhythms project
	later aural analysis. Practical keyboard skills	Building on listening skills from Autumn Term 1	Cultural content	revisited in year 8 and 9	Elements of Music	(HT5) ◆ Practical instrumental and
	Practical Reyboard Skills	Adding to the key music	Western Classical Tradition of the		Ensemble skillsPractical djembe skills	ensemble skills will be revisited in year 8 and 9 in preparation for
	Cultural content	vocabulary to allow later aural analysis.	19 th Century	Cultural content	Y8 HT4 Reggae	higher level courses.
	Wider listening examples from a	Practical keyboard skills	Russian MusicStorytelling	 Wider listening examples from a variety of popular music genres; 		
	variety of musical genres; Western Classical, Pop & Jazz, World Music.	 Multitracking with DAW software (if available) 	-	Indie, Rock, Pop etc.	Cultural content	Cultural content
	Ciassicai, rup & Jazz, Woria iviusic.			Teamwork and communication	West African and Egyptian cultures Community music	Wider listening examples from a variety of popular music genres;
		Cultural content			Music and spirituality	Indie, Rock, Pop etc. Teamwork and communication
		 Wider listening examples from a variety of musical genres; Western Classical, Pop & Jazz, Christmas Carols 				

Dance Music

Key Vocabulary:

Breakdown

Four-to-the-floor

Sampling

Retriggering

Panning

Echo

Reverb

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding:

- How to create a piece of music that incorporates features of modern Dance Music using Music Technology
- How to manipulate and combine existing audio to create an original work

Assessment task: COMPOSING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future):

- Elements of Music
- Multitracking with DAW software (if available)
- Music Technology skills in preparation for higher level courses

Cultural content:

- Wider listening examples from a variety of popular music genres;
 Dance, Dubstep, Funk, Disco,
 Electro-Pop etc.
- Understanding of the Music Industry

<u>History (Western Classical</u> <u>Music)</u>

Key Vocabulary:

Pitch: ascend, descend, flats and sharps. ground bass, melody

Duration: semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, rest

Dynamics: forte, piano, mezzo, fortissimo, pianissimo, crescendo

Texture: monophonic, homophonic, polyphonic, chords, ground bass

Timbre: *legato, staccato, harpsichord, Instruments of the Orchestra*

Tempo: accelerando, rallentando **Structure:** Canon, ground bass

Context: Baroque, Classical, Romantic

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding:

- How to describe sound using musical vocabulary
- How to describe how sound changes over time
- Practical keyboard skills; awareness of pitch, duration, pulse
- How to perform as a member of an ensemble

Assessment task: PERFORMING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future):

- Western Classical Tradition of the 19th Century
- Adding to the key music vocabulary to allow later aural analysis.
- Practical keyboard skillsMultitracking with DAW
- Multitracking with DAW software (if available)
- 20th Century (Y8 HT3)

Cultural content:

- Wider listening examples from a variety of musical genres;
 Western Classical
- Storytelling (In the hall of the mountain king)

20th Century

Key Vocabulary:

Found sound

Avant-garde

Musique concrete

Sample

Sampling

Ostinato

Ambient sound

Graphic score
Atonal

Dissonant

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding:

- What are the key characteristics of music from the 20th century?
- How to describe sound using musical vocabulary
- How to describe how sound changes over time
- Developing skills to create electronic music based on manipulating found sounds

Assessment task: COMPOSING

Curriculum links (prior as well as future):

- Elements of Music
- Building on practical instrumental skills from earlier projects
- Ensemble skills
- Music Technology skills in preparation for higher level courses
- Western Classical Music [History and Geography] (Y8 HT2)

Cultural content:

- Wider listening examples from a variety of music genres; Musique Concrete, Expressionism, Minimalism, Experimental, Neoclassicism
- Teamwork and communication

<u>Reggae</u>

Key Vocabulary:

Pitch: flats and sharps, riff, triads, melody

Rhythm and Duration: dotted rhythms,

syncopation, offbeat, rest

Dynamics: forte, piano, mezzo, fortissimo, pianissimo, crescendo

Texture: homophonic, chords, bass line

Timbre: *legato, staccato, arranging songs for different instruments* **Structure:** *intro, verse, chorus, solo,*

lyrics

Context: Ska, Rastafarianism

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding:

- What is Reggae music?
- How to describe sound using musical vocabulary
- Practical instrumental skills
- How to perform as a member of an ensemble

Assessment task: PERFORMING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future):

- Elements of Music
- Building on practical instrumental skills from earlier projects
- Ensemble skills
- Y7 HT 5 West African and Egyptian rhythms

Cultural content:

- Wider listening examples from a variety of popular music genres; Reggae, Ska
- Teamwork and communication
- Jamaican culture Music and spirituality

<u>Musical Futures 3</u>

Key Vocabulary

Ensemble

Riff

Hook

Frontline Backline

Solo

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

- How to perform as a soloist or member of an ensemble
- How to read different types of notation e.g. guitar, uke, drum tablature

Assessment task: PERFORMING & ARRANGING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future)

- Building on practical instrumental skills from earlier projects
- Building on ensemble skills acquired during year 7
- Practical instrumental and ensemble skills will be revisited in preparation for higher level courses.

Cultural content

- Wider listening examples from a variety of popular music genres; Indie, Rock, Pop etc.
- Teamwork and communication

Musical Futures 4

Key Vocabulary

Ensemble

Riff

Hook Frontline

Backline

Solo

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

- How to perform as a soloist or member of an ensemble
- How to read different types of notation e.g. guitar, uke, drum tablature

Assessment task: PERFORMING & ARRANGING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future)

- Building on practical instrumental skills from earlier projects
- Building on ensemble skills acquired during year 7
- Practical instrumental and ensemble skills will be revisited in preparation for higher level courses.

Cultural content

- Wider listening examples from a variety of popular music genres; Indie, Rock, Pop etc.
- Teamwork and communication

Film Music

Key Vocabulary:

Tonality & Pitch: key; atonal; tritone; tension and release; pedal notes; leitmotif

Tempo: accelerando; rallentando

Sonority: timpani (drum rolls); violins;

Rhythm: arhythmic (no recognisable beat)

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding:

- History of film music
- Techniques and purpose of film music
- Creating a 1 minute soundtrack for a chosen film clip using Garageband

Assessment task: COMPOSING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future):

- Dance music
- Elements of music
- Multitracking with DAW software
- Music Technology skills in preparation for higher level courses

Cultural content:

- Movie industry and its cultural importance
- Understanding music that suggests a time and place (eg culture specific instruments like shakuhachi and koto)

Нір Нор

Key Vocabulary:

Rap

Hip hop

Drop

Sample Grime

Verse

Chorus

Hook

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding:

- History and background of hip
 hop
- Creating an instrumental track based on samples and loops
- Creating a rap to go with the instrumental

Assessment task: COMPOSING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future):

- Dance music
- Elements of music
- Multitracking with DAW software
- Music Technology skills in preparation for higher level courses

Cultural content:

- Hip hop and race conflict
- Awareness of gang culture and misogynist/ violent lyrics in rap, and potential social effects
- Using 60s and 70s funk, soul and jazz for breakbeats/ samples

Polyrhythms into Minimalism -

<u>Tubular Bells arrangement</u>

Key Vocabulary:

Ostinato

Polyrhythm

Syncopation

Dynamics

Phasing

Transposing Minimalism

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding:

- Working with others to create polyrhythms
- Playing complex patterns in time to a beat
- Arranging and performing 'Tubular Bells' (in 7/4 time) as a minimalist piece

Assessment task: PERFORMING & ARRANGING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future):

- Yr 7 West African and Egyptian rhythms
- Musical Futures projects

Cultural content:

- Steve Reich and post-modern culture
- Modern art and architecture
- Wider listening examples from a range of contemporary music genres
- Teamwork and communication

Musical Futures 5

Key Vocabulary

Ensemble

Riff

Hook

Frontline Backline

Solo

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

- How to perform as a soloist or member of an ensemble
- How to read different types of notation e.g. guitar, uke, drum tablature

Assessment task: PERFORMING & ARRANGING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future)

- Building on practical instrumental skills from earlier projects
- Building on ensemble skills acquired in year 8
- Practical instrumental and ensemble skills will be revisited in preparation for higher level courses.

Cultural content

- Wider listening examples from a variety of popular music genres; Indie, Rock, Pop etc.
- Teamwork and communication

Isle of Wight Festival Project

Key Vocabulary:

Music industry

Synthesizer

Riff

Distortion

Chord pattern

Bassline

Lineup

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding:

- Key features of the music industry
- Creating a short rock song, pop song or EDM piece
- Identifying a range of job roles in the music industry
- Designing a music festival event

Assessment task: APPRAISING & COMPOSING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future):

- Yr8 Dance Music project
- Yr9 Hip Hop project
- Preparation for KS4 BTEC
 Music Technology (especially Unit 1)

Cultural content:

- Festivals as a massively important feature of the modern cultural landscape
- Exploring a wide range of music styles and genres

Musical Futures 6

Key Vocabulary

Ensemble

Riff

Hook Frontline

Backline

Solo

Key Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

- How to perform as a soloist or member of an ensemble
- How to read different types of notation e.g. guitar, uke, drum tablature

Assessment task: PERFORMING & ARRANGING

Curriculum links

(prior as well as future)

- Building on practical instrumental skills from earlier projects
- Building on ensemble skills acquired during year 8 and Spring Term 4
- Practical instrumental and ensemble skills will be revisited in preparation for higher level courses.

Cultural content

- Wider listening examples from a variety of popular music genres; Indie, Rock, Pop etc.
- Teamwork and communication



Introduction to the GCSE course; Music theory work

Key Vocabulary

Context: Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Modern; Harmony & Tonality: Major, Minor, Consonance, Dissonance, Modulation, Cadences; Rhythm, Metre, Tempo: Simple, Compound, Odd, Syncopation, Allegro, Andante, Moderato, Largo; Sonority: Dynamics, Forte, Piano, Timbre, Pizzicato; Texture: Monophonic, Homophonic, Polyphonic, Heterophonic, Imitation Melody: Conjunct, Disjunct, Stepwise, Leap, Intervals; Structure: Binary, Ternary, Rondo, Theme and Variation, Verse/Chorus, Strophic

Key Knowledge

- Foundations of music theory; note values, dynamics, performance directions
- How to follow a score
- Key music vocabulary and its use
- A broader understanding of different musical genres and styles

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building on knowledge from all KS3 projects
- The work from this half term will be used throughout the course when analysing the set works

Cultural Capital

- The use and development of Western Classical and Western Popular notation systems, and how they differ from Music from different cultures
- How music has been written and passed on throughout the history of music

Williams; Bach

Key Vocabulary

Williams: Star Wars; Symphony orchestra, Leitmotif, Upbeat, Tonic, Dominant, Intervals, Triplet, Syncopation, Tremolo, Short score, Tutti, Fanfare, Atonal, Bitonal, Ostinato, Dissonant, Quartal Harmony, Chromaticism, Parallel triads, Augmented chord, Note cluster, Homorhythm,

Bach: Brandenburg Concerto; Concerto grosso, Concertino, Ripieno, Cembalo, Violone, Basso Continuo, Figured Bass, Ternary form, Fugato, Ritornello, Fugue, Subject, Imitation, Episodes, Da Capo, Modulations, Dominant, Tonic, Triadic, Scalic, Sequence, Trill, Appoggiatura, Gigue, Stretto, Terraced Dynamics, Diatonic, Root position, First inversion, Dominant 7ths, Pedal note, Cadences

Key Knowledge

- The role of Music in Film
- The Concerto Grosso and other stylistic features of the Baroque era
- Bach's compositional fingerprint

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building on knowledge from all KS3 projects
- The work from this half term will be used throughout the course when analysing the set works
- Specific links to Music for Stage and Film (Wicked HT3) and Western Classical Music (Beethoven HT3)

Cultural Capital

 The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts Beethoven; Schwartz

Key Vocabulary

Beethoven: Pathetique Sonata;

Virtuoso, Sonata, Pathetique, Register, Crescendo, Diminuendo, Sforzando, Exposition, Development, Recapitulation, Subject, Tonic, Dominant, Transition, Codetta, Enharmonic, Dominant preparation, Coda, Motif, Sequence, Fragmentation, Syncopation, Chromatic, Periodic Phrasing, Arch shape, Cells, Augmentation, Cadence, Ornamentation, Acciaccatura, Trill, Mordent, Grave, Alla Breve, Allegro motto e con brio, Staccato, Related keys, Diminished 7th

Schwartz: Wicked – Defying Gravity:
Duet, Underscore, Scena, Recitative,
Verse/Chorus form, Short-score,
Overdrive, Tremolo, Ostinato, Soprano,
Mezzo, Colla voce, Leitmotif, Coda,
Unison, Parallel thirds, Contrapuntal,
Ostinato, Pedal, Push rhythm, Triadic,
Hook.

Key Knowledge

- The Piano sonata and other stylistic features of both the Classical and Romantic eras
- Beethoven's compositional fingerprint
- The world of Musical Theatre; telling a narrative through music

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building on knowledge from all KS3 projects
- The work from this half term will be used throughout the course when analysing the set works
- Specific links to Music for Stage and Film (Star Wars HT2) and Western Classical Music (Bach HT2)

Cultural Capital

Purcell; Queen

Key Vocabulary Purcell: Music for a While; Continuo, Incidental music, Figured bass, Countertenor, Ground bass, Ternary

Countertenor, Ground bass, Ternary form, Passing note, Sequence, Mordent, Appoggiatura, Slides, Grace notes, Trills Arpeggio, Word painting, Syllabic, Melisma, Suspensions, Consonance, Walking bass, Augmented, Diminshed, False Relation, Tierce de Picardie,

Queen: Killer Queen; Progressive Rock, Overdubbing, Glam Rock, Falsetto, Transcription, Vibrato, Pitch bend, Slide, Palm Mute, Phase shifter, Reverb, Distortion, Wah-wah, Panning, Instrumental, Portamento, Anacrusis, Vocables, Chord inversion,

Key Knowledge

- Vocal Music in the Baroque era
- Narrative in Baroque song
- Purcell's compositional fingerprint
- Glam Rock in the 1970s and 80s
- Studio techniques and effects in Rock music

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building on knowledge from all KS3 projects
- The work from this half term will be used throughout the course when analysing the set works
- Specific links to Vocal Music set works Purcell and Queen (HT 4)

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

AfroCelt Sound System;

Esperanza Spalding

Key Vocabulary

AfroCelt Sound System: Release; Fusion, Kora, Djembe, Talking Drum,

Uileann Pipes, Bodhran, Hurdy-gurdy, Modal, Aeolian mode, Pentatonic, Tessitura, Sample, Pad, Pickup,

Esperanza Spalding: Samba Em
Preludio; Bossa nova, Samba, Saudade,
Tessitura, Broken chords, Double
stopping, Mordent, Harmonic,
Glissando, Virtuoso, Dal Segno al Coda,
Non-chord notes, Diminshed 7th, Chord
extensions, Chromatic alteration,
Conjunct, Improvisatory, Rubato, Cross
rhythm,

Key Knowledge

- What is a Fusion?
- Features of World Music
- The role of Music in different cultures
- Features of South American
 Jazz

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building on knowledge from all KS3 projects
- The work from this half term will be used throughout the course when analysing the set works
- Specific links to World Music Fusions: Afro Celt Sound System and Esperanza Spalding (HT5)

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Essay Technique: How to approach extended writing in the written paper

Key Vocabulary

All musical vocabulary covered so far in the course will be required to construct analytical responses.

Key Knowledge

- How to construct an analytical argument
- How to identify features in unfamiliar pieces and compare them to known works
- How to draw conclusions from identified analytical features.

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Understanding and knowledge of music theory and all set works.
- Preparation for the upcoming written paper

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

CURRICULUM OVERVIEW: MUSIC

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The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Composing to a given brief Exam technique

Key Vocabulary

 Revisit set works and key vocabulary

Key Knowledge

- Ongoing refinement of composition portfolio
- Meeting the requirements of a set brief
- Utilising musical features to create a successful composition that meets the outlined requirements of the brief.

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Revisiting set works; retrieval practise
- Analysis of composition and performance work cements understanding of musical vocabulary

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Composing to a given brief Exam technique

Key Vocabulary

 Revisit set works and key vocabulary

Key Knowledge

- Ongoing refinement of composition portfolio
- Meeting the requirements of a set brief
- Utilising musical features to create a successful composition that meets the outlined requirements of the brief.
- Exam technique; how to approach different types of questions found in the written paper.

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Revisiting set works; retrieval practise
- Analysis of composition and performance work cements understanding of musical vocabulary

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Composing to a given brief Performance Recordings

Key Vocabulary

 Revisit set works and key vocabulary

Key Knowledge

- Ongoing refinement of composition portfolio
- Meeting the requirements of a set brief
- Utilising musical features to create a successful composition that meets the outlined requirements of the brief.

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Revisiting set works; retrieval practise
- Analysis of composition and performance work cements understanding of musical vocabulary

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Composing to a given brief Performance Recordings

Key Vocabulary

 Revisit set works and key vocabulary

Key Knowledge

- Ongoing refinement of composition portfolio
- Meeting the requirements of a set brief
- Utilising musical features to create a successful composition that meets the outlined requirements of the brief.

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Revisiting set works; retrieval practise
- Analysis of composition and performance work cements understanding of musical vocabulary

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Exam preparation

Key VocabularyRevisit set works and key vocabulary

Key Knowledge

- Preparing for the final written paper
- Exam technique; how to approach different types of questions found in the written paper.

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

 Culmination of all work covered during the course.

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

End of GCSE course





Weeks 1 – 7	Weeks 8 – 15	Weeks 16 – 21	Weeks 22 – 26	Weeks 27 – 33	Weeks 34 – 40
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 3	Spring 4	Summer 5	Summer 6



Introduction to the A level course; Music theory progression

Key Vocabulary

Extensive theoretical vocabulary, building upon GCSE level Music key words:

Chord Inversions: Roman numeral analysis;, Seventh chords: Major, Minor, Dominant, MM; Chord extensions: 9ths, 11ths, added notes; Cadential progressions;

Melodic/Harmonic/Natural minor scales; Modality: Ionian, Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Aeolian, Lochrian; Decorated chords: Augmented sixth, Diminished seventh, Neapolitan sixth; Non-harmony notes:passing, auxiliary, echapée, cambiata, appoggiatura, suspension, anticipation

- Key Knowledge
 - Course requirements
 Progression of theoretical knowledge
 - Be able to confidently read and analyse notation in preparation for set work analysis

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Key Stage 3 and 4 music theory
- This work will permeate the rest of the A level course

Cultural Capital

- The use and development of Western Classical and Western Popular notation systems, and how they differ from Music from different cultures
- How music has been written and passed on throughout the history of music

The History of Music; Introduction of the set works: Instrumental Music

Key Vocabulary

Spectralism

Musical periods; Medieval, Baroque, Classical, Romantic, 20th Century/Modern; movements within these periods: Impressionism, Expressionism, Serialism, Minimalism, Experimentalism, Aleatoricism,

Bach: Eine Feste Burg; Anacrusis, Cantus Firmus, Canon, Continuo, Countersubject, Dominant 7th, Figured bass, Fugal, Fugal subject, Fugal answer, Functional Aarmony, Heterophony, Homophony, Imitative, Melismatic, Melody-dominated Homophony, Moto Perpetuo, Passing Note, Secondary 7th, Suspension, Syllabic, Transitory Modulation

Key Knowledge

- Key features of musical periods
- Focus on Baroque music
- Compositional styles of key composers
- Analysis of Bach Cantata Eine Burg set work

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- Contextual listening features extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.
- Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

Cultural Capital

 The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Vocal Music, Music for Film Key Vocabulary

Schumann: Piano Trio; Bridge, Chamber ensemble, Coda, Codetta, Development, Discursive, Disjunct, Exposition, Imitative, Patron, Piano Trio, Recapitulation, Salon, Sonata form

Elfman: Batman Returns; Cluster chord, Con Sordino, Countermelody, Cross-rhythm, Cross Time-signature, Cue, Diminished 7th, Glissando, Leitmotif, Motif, Non-functional Harmony, Open chord, Ostinato, Rhythmic Augmentation, Rhythmic Diminution, Rhythmic Displacement, Sextuplet, Stopping, Tremolo, Underscore

Key Knowledge

- Key features of musical periods
- Focus on the Classical era;
 Scoring for film; Narrative in music
- Compositional styles of key composers
- Analysis of Schumann 'Piano Trio' and Elfman 'Batman Returns' set works

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- Contextual listening features extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.
- Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

Cultural Capital

 The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Popular Music and Jazz Key Vocabulary

Kate Bush: Hounds of Love; Added note chord, Ballad, Concept album, Extended chords, Harmonic rhythm, Harmonics, Multiphonic, Overtone singing, Pentatonicism, Sample, Slash chords, Suspended chords, Synth pad, Word-painting

Courtney Pine: Back in the Day; Bebop, Bend, Dorian mode, Enharmonic, Hip-hop, Horn section, Multiphonic

Key Knowledge

- Key features of musical periods
- Focus on 20th century Popular musics
- Compositional styles of key composers
- Analysis of Bush and Pine

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.
- Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Fusions; New Directions

Key Vocabulary

Debussy: Estampes; Acciaccatura, Dissonance, Gamelan, Habanera, Impressionism, Open fifths, Ostinato, Preludes, Rubato, Sustaining pedal, Ternary form, Whole tone

Saariaho: Petals; Atonality, Dectuplets, Dyad, Fundamental, Quarter-tone, Retrograde, Reverberation, Sequential, Spectralism

Key Knowledge

- Key features of musical periods
- Focus on 20th century approaches to composition;
 Fusions of world and western classical music
- Compositional styles of key composers
- Analysis of Debussy and Saariaho

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- Contextual listening features extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.
- Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

Cultural Capital

 The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Exam Preparation; A2 set works: Instrumental Music; Vocal Music Key Vocabulary

Vaughan Williams: On Wenlock Edge; Animando, Con sordino, Homorhythm, Impressionism, Lontano, Melisma, Modality, Natural, Pastoral, Piano quintet, Pizzicato, Song cycle, Sul ponticello, Syllabic, Una corda, Tenor clef, Tre corde, Tremolo, Triple stopping, Tutti, Word painting

Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique;
Baguettes de bois, Baguettes d'eponge,
Canto expressive, Con/Senza sordino,
Cornet a pistons, Cross rhythm,
Development, Double corde, Exposition,
Gesamtkunstwerk, Idée fixe, Motif,
Moto perpetuo, Ophicleides, Portato,
Programme Music, Punta d'arco,
Recapitulation, Religiosamente, Sonata
form, Symphony

Key Knowledge

- Exam Preparation; Essay structure focus, exam technique
- Key features of musical periods
- Focus on Romanticism;
 Narrative in Music
- Compositional styles of key composers
- Analysis of Vaughan Williams and Berlioz

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- Contextual listening features extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.
- Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

Cultural Capital

CURRICULUM OVERVIEW: MUSIC



	 The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts. How music from different historical, social and cultural contexts has changed over time. 	 The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts. How music from different historical, social and cultural contexts has changed over time. 	How music from different historical, social and cultural contexts has changed over time.	 The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts. How music from different historical, social and cultural contexts has changed over time. 	 The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts. The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts. How music from different historical, social and cultural contexts has changed over time.
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The year ahead; Music for Film; Popular Music and Jazz

Key Vocabulary

Hermann: Psycho; Adagio e mesto, Allegro feroce, Allegro molto agitato, Anacrusis, Arco, Atonality, Chromaticism, Cluster chord, Con sordino, Countersubject, Cross-rhythm, Cue, Diminished 7th chord, Dissonance, divisi, Double stop, Fugal, Fugal subject, Glissando, Half-diminished chord, Inverted interval, Leitmotif, Lento assai, Lento molto sostenuto, Melodic inversion, Molto forzando e feroce, Motif, Moto perpetuo, Non divisi, Non-functional harmony, Ostinato, Pedal note, Pizzicato, Polyrhythm, Retrograde, Rhythmic augmentation, Senza sordini, Senza tremolando, Sffz, Subject, Sul ponticello, Transpose, Tremolo, Tutti, Underscore, Verticalisation

Beatles: Revolver; Aeolian mode,
Artificial double tracking, Cross rhythm,
Distortion, Divisi, Dorian mode, Fade
in/out, Free rhythm, Hard rock,
Harmonic rhythm, Intro/Outro, Leslie
Cabinet, Lombardic rhythm, Mixolydian
mode, Musique concrete, Psychedelic
Rock, Refrain, Rock, String Quartet,
Strophic, Tambura, Tape loops

Key Knowledge

- Key features of musical periods
- Focus on 20th century Popular Music; Film scoring; Narrative through music
- Compositional styles of key composers
- Analysis of Hermann and The Beatles
- Composition briefs released; how to compose to a given brief

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- Contextual listening features extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.

Fusions; New Directions

Key Vocabulary

Shankar: Breathing Under Water;
Added note, Alankara, Alap, Andolan,
Conjunct, Dialogue, Diatonic, Drone,
Extension chords, Gamak, Kan, Mandra
saphak, Manjira, Meend, Melismatic,
Mixolydian mode, Ostinato,
Pandiatonicism, Raga, Sarangi, Sitar,
Slash chords, Sus chords, Syllabic, Synth
pad, Tabla, Tar Saphak

Stravinsky: Rite of Spring; Acciaccatura, Ad lib, Additive rhythms, Atonality, Bitonality, Chromaticism, Chromatic scale, Colla parte, Col legno, Concert pitch, Con sordino, Cross rhythm, Diatonic, Dissonance, Double-stopping, Doubling, Down bow, Flutter tonguing, Homorhythm, Guiro, Mixolydian mode, Modernism, Monophony, Polyphony, Polyrhythm, Tenor clef, Transposing score

Key Knowledge

- Key features of musical periods
- Focus on Fusions of world and western pop musics; New directions – alternative approaches to composition in the 20th Century
- Compositional styles of key composers
- Analysis of Shankar and Stravinsky
- Interim Composition
 Submission

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- Contextual listening features extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.
- Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

Cultural Capital

Exam Preparation

Key Knowledge

- Arrangement exam preparation and completion
- Exam technique
- Contextual listening and examples
- Extended writing technique
- Composition refinement

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- Contextual listening features extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.
- Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

Exam Preparation

Key Knowledge

- Exam technique
- Contextual listening and examples
- Extended writing technique
- Performance Recital Recordings
- Final Composition submission

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- Contextual listening features extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.
- Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

Exam Preparation

Key Knowledge

- Exam technique
- Contextual listening and examples
- Extended writing technique
- Final written paper

Curriculum links (backwards as well as forwards)

- Building upon analytical knowledge and skills acquired at Key Stage 4 and 5
- Contextual listening features extensively throughout the qualification; students will throughout increase their understanding of the history of music and affirm contextual examples to use in extended responses.
- Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

End of A Level Course

CURRICULUM OVERVIEW: MUSIC



• Set works will be used to compare and contrast against others; commonality between works will be utilised in extended responses.

Cultural Capital

- The effect of purpose and intention (for example of the composer, performer, commissioner) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.
- The effect of audience, time and place (for example venue, occasion) on how music is created, developed and performed in different historical, social and cultural contexts.
- How music from different historical, social and cultural contexts has changed over time.

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