



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Term 1.1
Music
Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	Ebacc Option D	Option C	Modern Britain	
Tuesday	English	Tassomai	Option B	Option A
Wednesday	Sparx	Science	Modern Britain	Option C
Thursday	Ebacc Option D	Tassomai	Option B	
Friday	Sparx	Science	English	Option A

Tassomai - 50 questions per week

Hegarty - 4 tasks of Hegarty per week

Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
French	Art	Art	Business Studies
Geography	Business Studies	Business Studies	Catering
History	Child Development	Catering	Dance
Sociology	Catering	Drama	Drama
	Computer Science	History	Geography
	IT	Music	Media Studies
	Media Studies	Photography	Photography
	Sociology	Sport	Sport
	Sport	Travel & Tourism	

Music Term 1.1 - Homework Plan

Week / Date	Knowledge	Exam Question
Week 1 5th September 2022	Cornell Notes: Genres and Styles 1: The Musical Elements	Question 1 Describe in as much detail as possible how at least FIVE musical elements are used broadly in your first chosen genre of music.
Week 2 12th September 2022	Cornell Notes: Genres and Styles 1: Inception	Question 2 Discuss in as much detail as possible the origins of your first chosen genre of music.
Week 3 19th September 2022	Cornell Notes: Genres and Styles 1: Fashion	Question 3 Discuss the key fashion features of your first chosen genre of music.
Week 4 26th September 2022	Cornell Notes: Genres and Styles 1: Lyrical Content	Question 4 Explore the lyrical content of at least TWO pieces from your first chosen genre of music.
Week 5 3rd October 2022	Cornell Notes: Genres and Styles 1: The musical Elements	Question 5 In the same TWO pieces, describe the broad use of at least THREE musical elements.
Week 6 10th October 2022	Cornell Notes: Genres and Styles 1: The Future of the genre	Question 6 Describe in as much detail as possible where you think your first musical genre will go in the years ahead.
Week 7 17th October 2022	Plug the gaps	Complete your Musical Knowledge documentation for your first musical genre.

Weeks 1 and 4	Weeks 2 and 5	Weeks 3 and 6
<p>Choosing Your First Genre The main genres of popular music are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blues • Country • Easy Listening • Electronic • Folk & Contemporary Folk • Hip Hop • Jazz • Pop • R&B/Soul • Rock • Metal • Punk <p>Also consider the many sub-genres of each genre.</p> <p>Events & Performances <i>Significant events using Pop music as a specific example:</i> 1964 – The Beatles conquer America 1969 – The Woodstock festival 1981 – MTV is launched 1982 – The compact disc is introduced 1982 – Madonna releases her debut single 1982 – Michael Jackson releases “Thriller” 1991 – “Smells Like Teen Spirit” brings Nirvana into mainstream 1998 – Britney Spears launches “...Baby One More Time” 2006 – Amy Winehouse achieves international success with <i>Back to Black</i> 2008 – Adele releases her debut album, <i>19</i> Also consider why these events were so important for the genre.</p>	<p>Origins of the Genres & Significant Artists <i>Origins of a genre using Pop as a specific example:</i> The origins of pop music can be found in a variety of different musical styles, including the jazzy piano melodies of ragtime, a musical trend associated with the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Its roots can also be found in improvised rhythms of the jazz era of the 1920s and 1930s and the orchestras of the big band era, which ruled in the 1940s. In the 1950s and 1960s, a new type of music emerged. This new genre of music was called rock and roll and was characterized by fast rhythms, strong beats, and soulful lyrics. Elvis Presley was the "King of Rock and Roll" and was one of the first artists to popularize this new genre. Presley's popularity was matched by another rock and roll act known as the Beatles, who were a part of the British music invasion, and the Beach Boys, who surfed into the mix with their musical representation of Southern California culture.</p> <p>Fashion & Imagery <i>Significant fashion trends started by musicians specific to Pop music:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurt Cobain: Jeans, flannel, thrift store sweaters • Bob Marley: M-65 jackets, Adidas • Eazy-E: snapbacks • Andre 3000: retro-prep • Diana Ross: big bling • Madonna: messy chic • Stevie Nicks: gothic romance <p>Joan Jett: Leather</p>	<p>The Musical Elements – Analysing Musical Genres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melody = The Tune • Articulation = The way a note is played • Dynamics = The volume • Texture = How many instruments are playing and how they play together • Structure/Form = The way the sections in a piece of music are arranged • Harmony = The chords • Instrumentation = The instruments in a piece of music • Rhythm, Meter & Tempo = The beat, the time signature & the speed • Tonality = Major (happy) or Minor (sad) • Sonority/Timbre = The sound quality of the music <p>The Future of the Genre Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technologies/software • New listening platforms • New physical technologies (e.g. airpods) • New trends • The financial aspect of the music industry • How enduring key characteristics of the genre are <p>Are there any musicians that might be predicting the future of pop music?</p>

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

