STOKE DAMEREL

Aspire Achieve Thrive

Cycle 4

Music

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

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

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week
Hegarty - 4 tasks of Hegarty per week

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

Music - Year 10, Cycle 4 Homework Plan

Week / Date	Homework task	Exam Question
Week 1 April 25th	**On Google Doc:** Using Sibelius	**Task Question:** Describe in detail how to use the cursor to input notes into Sibelius.
Week 2 May 2nd	**On Google Doc:** Using Sibelius	**Task Question:** Describe in detail how you use the keypad to change note lengths in Sibelius.
Week 3 May 9th	**On Google Doc:** Using Sibelius	**Task Question:** Describe in detail how you might enter a simple melodic line in Sibelius.
Week 4 May 16th	**On Google Doc:** Using Sibelius	**Task Question:** Describe clearly how to input a chord in Sibelius, and what a harmonic ‘skeleton’ is.
Week 5 May 23rd	**On Google Doc:** Composition & Creativity	**Task Question:** Pick three ways in which you have ‘individualised’ your piece.
Week 6 May 30th	**On Google Doc:** Composition & Creativity	**Task Question:** Discuss three ways in which your bassline and melody is original.
Week 7 and 8 June 13th & 20th	**On Google Doc:** Composition & Creativity	**Task Question:** Describe in detail how you would enter phrase marks and dynamics in Sibelius.
Week 9 June 27th	**Plug the gaps:** Any outstanding from the above	**Plug the Gaps:** Time used to complete outstanding work form above.

Music - Year 10 - Knowledge Organiser C4

Composing Music – Unit 205ta: The Building Blocks of Composition

Week 1 - Structures & Chord Writing

Structures:
Rondo Form = ABACADA
Arch Form = ABCBA
Theme & Variations = A, A1, A2, A3, A4
Strophic Form = AAAA
Through-Composed Form = ABCDE
Sonata Form = ABA (introduction, then A is called exposition, B is called development & A is called recapitulation)
Ground Bass = A repeating bass line underneath a theme and variations
12 Bar Blues: Bars 1-4 = The tonic chord. Bars 5-6 = The subdominant chord. Bars 7-8 = The tonic chord. Bar 9 = The dominant chord. Bar 10 = the subdominant chord. Bars 11-12 = The tonic chord.

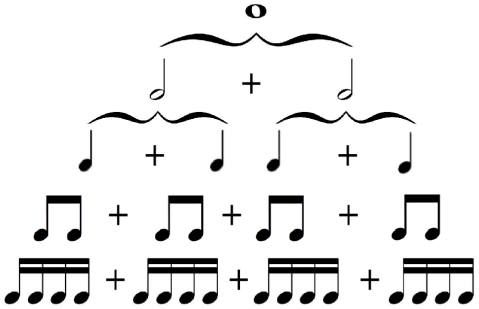
Chords: To make a chord on a keyboard, find the bottom note, then use the figure "hit one, miss one, hit one, miss one, hit one" to find the correct keys. Once you have the correct keys, the other chords you choose should be from the same key signature.

Week 2 - The Musical Elements & Note Lengths

MAD T SHIRTS:
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

Note Lengths and symbols:

- Semiquaver = ¼ of a beat
- Quaver = ½ of a beat
- Crotchet = 1 beat
- Minim = 2 beats
- Dotted Minim = 3 beats
- Semibreve = 4 beats



Week 3 - Degrees of the Scale & Cadences

Cadences:
Perfect Cadence = V-I
Imperfect Cadence = I-V
Plagal Cadence = IV-I
Interrupted = V-vi

Week 4 - Musical Genres & Textures

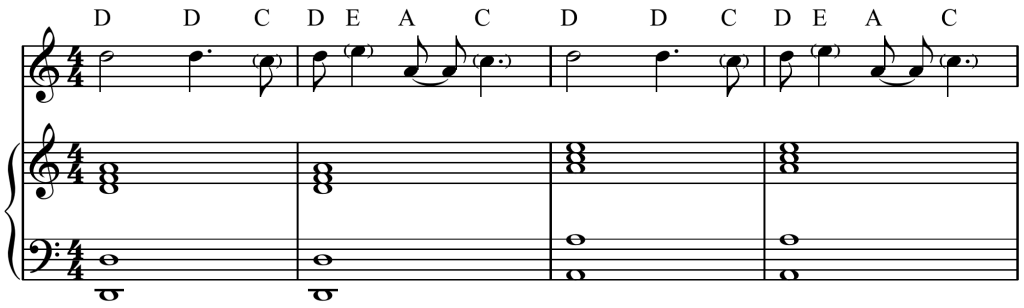
Genres:
Classical: Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Modern

Degrees of the Scale:
(Chord) I = Tonic
ii = Supertonic
III = Mediant
IV = Subdominant
V = Dominant
vi = Submediant
vii = Subtonic

Vernacular: Pop, Rock, Blues, Jazz, Folk, Punk Rock, Metal, Musical Theatre, Video Game, Film Music, Rhythm and Blues, Hip Hop, Rap, Funk, Soul, Reggae, Dance, World Music, Instrumental, Choral etc.
Textures:
Homophonic: Melody and accompaniment
Polyphonic: More than one melody at once
Biphonic: Two distinct Lines
Heterophonic: Two or more voices offering variations of the same melody
Homorhythmic: All parts have the same rhythm
Monophonic: One melodic line with no accompaniment
Antiphonal Texture: Call-and-Response

Week 5 - Melodic Writing

Take the notes of the chord, separate them and use the notes in between as passing notes to create your melody.



Week 6 - Rhythm & Bass Lines

Change of Time Signature (number of beats in a bar)
Rhythmic Augmentation: Making a rhythm longer
Rhythmic Diminution: Making a rhythm shorter
Cross-Rhythm: Rhythmic stress across bar lines
Syncopation: Playing on the off-beat
Dotted Rhythms: Notes with half their value added
Triplets: Three notes in the space of two
Rubato: Free tempo
Change of tempo (speed)
Diatonic harmony: all notes in key signature
Modulation: Changing the key signature (see grids)
Inverted Chord: A note other than the root note in the bass
7th chords = with a minor 7th added on top
Chromatic: Lots of flats or sharps
Legato = Smooth, Staccato = Detached, Tenuto = Held, Accent = Stressed, Marcato = Very Stressed
Simple Time Signatures = Beats are counted in crotchets, e.g.

$\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Compound Time Signatures = Beats are counted in quavers, e.g. $\frac{6}{8}$

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.

Date: April 25th

Describe in detail how to use the cursor to input notes into Sibelius.

Answer on Google Doc, use below space for note taking:-

Date: May 2nd

Describe in detail how you use the keypad to change note lengths in Sibelius.

Answer on Google Doc, use below space for note taking:-

Date: May 9th

Describe in detail how you might enter a simple melodic line in Sibelius.

Answer on Google Doc, use below space for note taking:-

Date: May 16th

Describe clearly how to input a chord in Sibelius, and what a harmonic ‘skeleton’ is.

Answer on Google Doc, use below space for note taking:-

Date: May 23rd

Pick three ways in which you have ‘individualised’ your piece.

Answer on Google Doc, use below space for note taking:-

Date: May 30th

Discuss three ways in which your bassline and melody is original.

Answer on Google Doc, use below space for note taking:-

Date: June 13th

Describe in detail how you would enter phrase marks and dynamics in Sibelius.

Answer on Google Doc, use below space for note taking:-

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page