STOKE DAMEREL
Community College

Cycle 1

Music

Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	English	Ebacc Option A	Option C	
Tuesday	Tassomai	Option B	Option D	
Wednesday	Hegarty	Science	Option C	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A	Tassomai	Option B	Option D
Friday	Hegarty	Science	English	

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals 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	

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Music - Year 11, Cycle 2 Homework Plan

Week / Date	Homework task	Exam Question on Google Slides
Week 1 November 15th	**Cornell Notes:** Musical Structures	**Exam Question:** Describe, without using letter patterns how each of the seven structures is formed.
Week 2 November 22nd	**Cornell Notes:** The Musical Elements	**Exam Question:** Listen to any piece of music (your choice) and describe how any six musical elements are used throughout the track (full sentences).
Week 3 November 29th	**Cornell Notes:** Cadences and Degrees of the Scale	**Exam Question:** Describe how each of the four cadences will sound to the listener.
Week 4 December 6th	**Cornell Notes:** Musical Genres and Textures	**Exam Question:** Pick any musical genre and give 9 key features of that genre.
Week 5 December 13th	**Cornell Notes:** Melodic Writing	**Exam Question:** Pick TWO of your favourite melodies (tunes) and give a detailed explanation of why those melodies are so effective
Week 6 January 3rd	**Cornell Notes:** Rhythm and Bass Lines	**Exam Question:** Describe in detail five ways by which you could use rhythm to create variety in a piece of music.
Week 7 and 8 January 10th & 17th	**Revision**: Composition Finishing	**Revision:** Consider all of the aspects in the above column and how you might use them in your compositions ready for software input.
Week 9 January 24th	**Plug the gaps**	

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

Week 1 - Structures & Chord Writing

Structures:
Ternary Form = ABA
Binary Form = AB
Rondo Form = ABACADA
Arch Form = ABCBA
Theme & Variations = A, A1, A2, A3, A4
Strophic Form = AAAA
Through-Composed Form = ABCDE

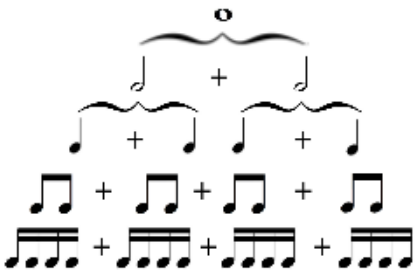
12 Bar Blues: Bars 1-4 = The tonic chord. Bars 5-6 = The subdominant chord. Bars 7-8 = The tonic chord. Bar 9 = The dominant chord. Bar 10 = the subdominant chord. Bars 11-12 = The tonic chord.

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

Degrees of the Scale:

Week 4 - Musical Genres & Textures

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

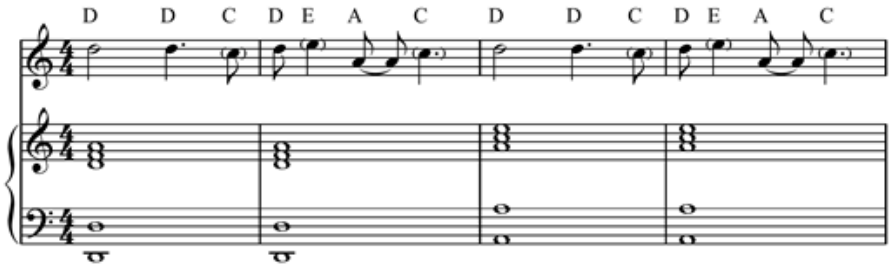
Textures:

(Chord) I = Tonic
ii = Supertonic
III = Mediant
IV = Subdominant
V = Dominant
vi = Submediant
vii = Subtonic

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

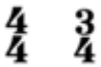
Take the notes of the chord, separate them and use the notes in between as passing notes to create your melody.



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.



Compound Time Signatures = Beats are counted in quavers, e.g.

Week 1

Date: November 15th

Describe, without using letter patterns how each of the seven structures is formed.

Answer:-

Week 2

Date: November 22nd

Listen to any piece of music (your choice) and describe how any six musical elements are used throughout the track (full sentences).

Answer:-

Week 3

Date: November 29th

Describe in full sentences how each of the four cadences will sound to the listener.

Answer:-

Week 4

Date: December 6th

Pick any musical genre and give 9 key features of that genre.

Answer:-

Week 5

Date: December 13th

Pick TWO of your favourite melodies (tunes) and give a detailed explanation of why those melodies are so effective.

Answer:-

Week 6

Date: January 3rd

Describe in detail five ways by which you could use rhythm to create variety in a piece of music.

Answer:-

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 / / **Topic**

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 2

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 4

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 6

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

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