

# ***CLEETHORPES ACADEMY HOME LEARNING***

## ***Year 10: Music Btec***



We Are **CARING**

We Are **CURIOUS**

We Are **CREATIVE**

## **SELF QUIZZING**

### **OUR EXPECTATIONS**

- The act of self-quizzing supports retrieval. Retrieval is important because the more we revisit knowledge and ideas, the more likely we are to remember it. The more we remember, the greater sense we can make of our learning.
- You should spend a minimum of *30 minutes a night* focusing on a specific subject's retrieval activity.
- You should bring your completed work to form, every Tuesday, where your work will be checked and additional retrieval activities will be completed to support your retention of the information studied at home.
- Failure to complete the activities each week, will result in further sanctions.

### **WHAT YOU SHOULD DO**

- Each night, select a subject to focus on.
- Read the subject's information really trying hard to remember what you have read. You might want to highlight and add your own notes to the information you have been given.
- Once you are confident that you can recall the information without having to recheck, use the following blank page to write down everything you can remember, using a black or blue pen. Don't worry if you can't remember everything
- In form time, your tutor will ask you to check through your work and use a green pen to "gap fill" any information you may have missed.
- Your tutor will also ask further questions in relation to the information you have read each week, to further support your retention of new knowledge.
- You will be rewarded with carrot points for your efforts each week.

## WEEK 1



**Dynamics** - How loud or soft the music is, and how it changes.

**Rhythm** - The pattern of long and short sounds; the beat of the music.

**Structure** - How the music is organised – for example, verse, chorus.

**Melody** - The main tune of the music. The part you can hum or sing.

**Instrumentation** - The types of instruments or voices used.

**Texture** - How many musical layers there are and how they fit together

**Harmony** - Different notes played or sung at the same time.

## Week 2

|          |                                                                   |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dynamics | The volume of the music (loud/soft).                              |
| Tempo    | The speed of the music.                                           |
| Pitch    | How high or low a note sounds.                                    |
| Melody   | A sequence of notes that form a tune.                             |
| Harmony  | When two or more notes are played together.                       |
| Chord    | A group of notes played at the same time.                         |
| Texture  | How many layers of sound there are (e.g., thick <u>or thin</u> ). |
| Timbre   | The unique sound quality of an instrument or voice.               |

## Week 3

### Dynamics

- **pp (pianissimo)** – very quiet
  - **p (piano)** – quiet
- **mp (mezzo piano)** – moderately quiet
  - **mf (mezzo forte)** – moderately loud
    - **f (forte)** – loud
    - **ff (fortissimo)** – very loud
- **Crescendo** < – gradually getting louder
- **Diminuendo** > – gradually getting quieter
  - **Sforzando** – sudden strong accent

## Week 4

### Rhythm:

- **Semibreve** – 4 beats
  - **Minim** – 2 beats
  - **Crotchet** – 1 beat
  - **Quaver** –  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat
  - **Semiquaver** –  $\frac{1}{4}$  beat
- **Syncopation** – emphasis on off-beats
- **Dotted rhythm** – dotted note = adds half its value
  - **Triplets** – 3 notes in the time of 2
- **Anacrusis** – pick-up note(s) before the first full bar
  - **Ostinato** – repeated rhythmic pattern

## Week 5

### Common Musical Forms

- **Binary Form (AB)** – Two different sections.
- **Ternary Form (ABA)** – A section, contrasting section, then return.
- **Rondo Form (ABACA)** – A main theme returns between new sections.
- **Strophic Form** – Same music repeated for each verse.
- **Verse-Chorus Form** – Alternating verses and choruses (common in pop).
- **Through-Composed** – No repeated sections, always new music.

### Verse Chorus Sections

- **Verse** – Tells the story; lyrics usually change each time.
- **Chorus** – Catchy, repeated section with main idea.
- **Bridge** – A contrasting section linking parts.
- **Middle 8** – A short contrasting section (often 8 bars).
- **Intro** – Opening section of a piece.
- **Outro** – Ending section

## Week 6

### Tempo

- **Largo** – very slow, broad
  - **Adagio** – slow
  - **Andante** – walking pace
- **Moderato** – moderate speed
  - **Allegro** – fast, lively
  - **Vivace** – lively and fast
  - **Presto** – very fast
- **Accelerando** – gradually getting faster
- **Ritardando** – gradually getting slower

## Week 7

### **Basic Melody Terms**

- **Melody** – The main tune of a piece.
  - **Pitch** – How high or low a note is.
- **Interval** – The distance between two notes.
- **Phrase** – A musical “sentence” in a melody.
  - **Motif** – A short melodic idea.

### **Shape & Movement**

- **Ascending** – Melody moves upwards.
- **Descending** – Melody moves downwards.
- **Stepwise (Conjunct)** – Moves by step (next-door notes).
  - **Leaps (Disjunct)** – Jumps between notes.
- **Contour** – The overall shape of a melody.

## Week 8

### **Ornamentation & Decoration**

- **Ornament** – Extra notes added to decorate a melody.
  - **Trill** – Rapid alternation between two notes.
  - **Grace Note** – A quick note before the main note.

### **Articulation & Expression**

- **Legato** – Smooth and connected.
- **Staccato** – Short and detached.
- **Accent** – A note played with emphasis.

### **Development Techniques**

- **Sequence** – Repeating a melody at a different pitch.
  - **Imitation** – Copying a melody in another part.
  - **Inversion** – Melody flipped upside down.
  - **Retrograde** – Melody played backwards.

## Week 9

### **Basic Texture Terms**

- **Texture** – How the different musical parts/layers fit together.
  - **Layer** – An individual part or line of music.
  - **Density** – How thick or thin the texture is.

### **Main Texture Types**

- **Monophonic** – One melody only (no accompaniment).
- **Homophonic** – Melody with chordal accompaniment.
- **Polyphonic** – Two or more independent melodies at the same time.

### **Textural Features**

- **Unison** – Everyone plays/sings the same notes together.
  - **Octaves** – Same notes played at higher/lower pitch.
- **Chordal Texture** – Music built from chords moving together.
  - **Melody and Accompaniment** – Clear tune with backing.

## Week 10

### **Basic Instrumentation Terms**

- **Instrumentation** – The instruments used in a piece of music.
- **Timbre** – The “tone colour” or sound quality of an instrument.
- **Forces** – The performers required (voices and/or instruments).

### **Instrument Families**

- **Strings** – Instruments played by bowing or plucking (e.g. violin, cello).
- **Woodwind** – Instruments played by blowing air (e.g. flute, clarinet).
  - **Brass** – Instruments played by buzzing lips (e.g. trumpet, trombone).
- **Percussion** – Instruments that are hit, shaken, or scraped (e.g. drums).
- **Keyboard** – Instruments played with keys (e.g. piano, organ).

## Week 11

### Playing Techniques

- **Pizzicato** – Plucking string instruments.
  - **Arco** – Bowing string instruments.
- **Legato** – Smooth, connected playing.
  - **Staccato** – Short, detached notes.
- **Tremolo** – Rapid repetition of a note.
- **Glissando** – Sliding between notes.

### Vocal Terms

- **Soprano** – High female voice.
- **Alto** – Lower female voice.
- **Tenor** – High male voice.
- **Bass** – Low male voice.
- **Backing Vocals** – Supporting singers behind the lead.

### Ensemble Types

- **Orchestra** – Large group of instruments (strings, woodwind, brass, percussion).
  - **Chamber Ensemble** – Small group of instruments.
- **Band** – Group typically including guitars, drums, keyboards.
  - **Choir** – Group of singers.
  - **Solo** – One performer.

## Week 12

### **Basic Harmony Terms**

- **Harmony** – Two or more notes played together.
- **Chord** – A group of notes played at the same time.
  - **Triad** – A 3-note chord (root, 3rd, 5th).
  - **Chord Progression** – A sequence of chords.

### **Types of Chords**

- **Major Chord** – Sounds bright/happy.
- **Minor Chord** – Sounds sad/darker.
- **Diminished** – Sounds tense/unsettled.
- **Augmented** – Sounds unusual/unstable.
- **Seventh Chord** – A chord with an added 7th note.

### **Tonality & Key**

- **Key** – The home scale a piece is based on.
  - **Tonic** – The “home” note/chord (I).
  - **Dominant** – The 5th note/chord (V).
  - **Subdominant** – The 4th note/chord (IV).
- **Relative Major/Minor** – Major and minor keys with the same notes.



