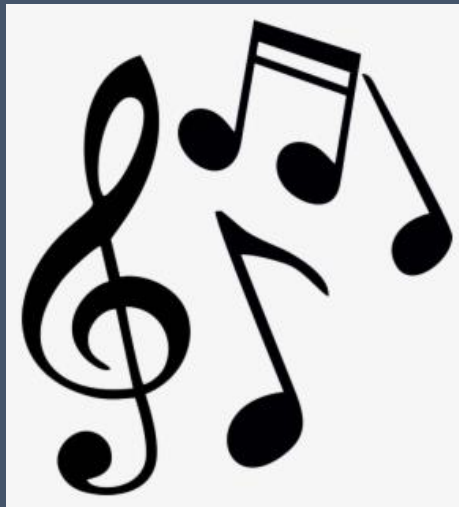
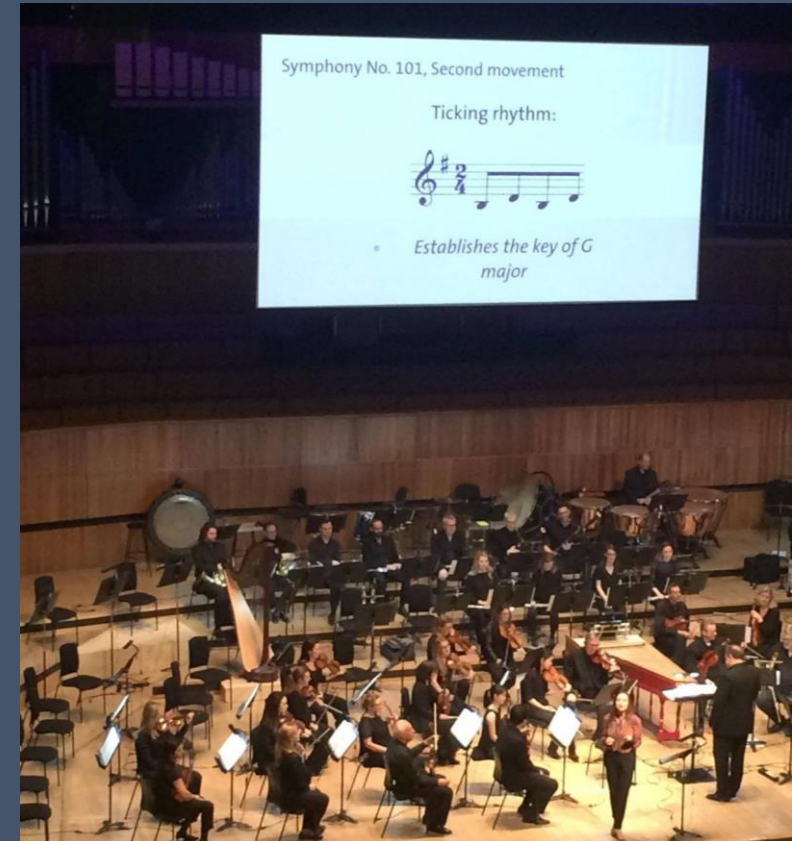


Music



Why Should I Study Music?

- **Transferable Skills** - Music is a highly academic subject and it actually benefits other subjects too. It enhances learning skills, communication, creativity, teamwork, discipline, cultural awareness, respect for others, and self-esteem through personal accomplishment.
- This is why employers and universities Music as one of the most useful subjects for developing cross-curricular skills. Plus it is a creative subject which is also seen as a huge asset.
- Finally, and perhaps most importantly: students are more likely to succeed and achieve a higher grade if they study something they are good at and enjoy!



What Will I Study?



AQA GCSE Music

- Performing 30%
 - Composing 30%
 - Understanding Music 40%
-
- There is one exam in year 11
– the rest is coursework.

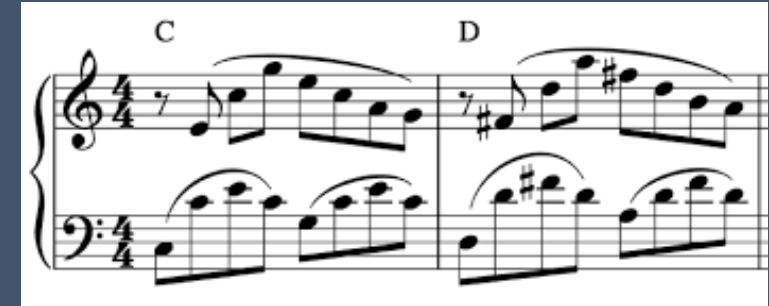
What Will Music Lessons Be Like?

- Double lesson – understanding music, performing, and composing
- Single lesson – understanding music and listening skills



How Will I Be Assessed?

AQA GCSE



- Composing and performing – completed by end of March in Year 11
- Listening paper – 1 hour and 30 minutes sat in year 11

2

Section A: Listening

Question 1: Area of study 1 Western classical tradition 1650 - 1910 19 marks

This excerpt will be played **four** times.

You may find it helpful to tick a box each time you hear the excerpt.

This is the melody for the first part of this excerpt.

In pa - ra - di - sum.

De - du - cant an - ge - li.

0 1 - 1 Identify the keyboard instrument used in this excerpt.

.....

0 1 - 2 Here are four statements about the upper, right hand part played on the keyboard. Circle the correct answer to say if each of these statements is **True** or **False**.

[4 marks]

- an ostinato pattern **True / False**
- notes are in step - conjunct **True / False**
- there are four notes in each group **True / False**
- arpeggio shapes **True / False**

0 1 - 3 On the score, fill in the missing notes in **bar 7** using the given rhythm.



Set works we study for section B – 30 minutes.

1. Western classical tradition
1650 to 1910

Beethoven: *Symphony No. 1*,
Movement 1: Adagio molto –
Allegro con brio

2. Popular music

Queen – the following three
tracks:

- *Bohemian Rhapsody*
- *The Seven Seas of Rhye*
- *Love of my Life*



and as you
can see and hear
another chunk
of theme 1
is being played
with here

A musical score for Queen's 'Bohemian Rhapsody'. The score is written for piano and voice. A blue arrow points to a specific section of the score, which is annotated with the text: 'and as you can see and hear another chunk of theme 1 is being played with here'.



What current students say about Music GCSE?

- **Why did you choose Music?** *Sounded fun, I enjoy Music*
- **What do you enjoy most about Music?** *Composing, the 'fiddle time' (practical), the theory – it's interesting*
- **What is homework like?** *Fun, it doesn't feel like homework!*
- **What surprised you about the course?** How much listening and composing there is. Enjoying the theory bits.
- **How does Music link to other subjects?** Links to drama, maths and science.
- **Do you feel supported by your teacher?** 100%, lots of feedback
- **Would you recommend taking Music?** Yes, definitely! But make sure you have been playing your instrument for over 3 months!

What Does Work Look Like In Music?



With A Little Help from My Friends

General: Song by Ringo Starr (written by Lennon and McCartney)
 Ringo was insecure about vocals but they always allowed him to be recorded. Recording was very late due to Ringo's vocals.
 Second song on album (After the Overture) but it was the very last to be recorded. Recreating what was very late due to Ringo's vocals.
 Sequences from the overture with no pause by a Queen progression (E-D-E) and the lyrics "Billy Shears" (Ringo's alter ego)

Melody

- Additional melody creates balance.
 A very simple melody (due to Ringo's insecurity of vocals and small range) - Range is only 5 notes long in the whole melody (apart from last note and backing vocals).
 Melody mainly in a conjunct/diatomic motion.
 Has a narrow range of notes which is compensatory for Ringo's baritone voice (E-B)
 Harmonies are provided by John, Paul and George. Adds development and enthusiasm to the song.
 Chorus contains 'hook' - catchy line in the song, often first line of the chorus and/or title.
 Answer fill at the end of first chorus followed by answer fill at the end of lines (alone, again).
 Short drum solo.
 Vocal melisma at ends of lines (alone, again).
 Repeat in the melody of the choruses - sm.
 The bridge provides a contrast as the backing vocals ask the questions in an expanded vocal range.
 Question and answer phrases in verse 2, 3 and bridge.

Rhythm and Metre

Time signature is 4/4 throughout.
 Moderate tempo (110 bpm).
 A companion - simple croaker movement in piano.
 Melody is syncopated, pleasing, emphatic on the words.
 Words make a strong line, walk and me.
 Chorus play shuffle rhythm.
 Shuffle beat and by repeated melody cannot create a companion.
 Using quarter throughout (first quarter longer than second).

Harmony

Key: E Major (Brightest sounding key).
 Verses only use chords G, B, D, F#m (played in octaves).
 Chorus harmonization starts on C of balance.
 Intro - 4 major chords, usually used to set up key but nothing.
 Verse ends on perfect cadence.
 Harmony core.
 Chords: E (I) - D (VII) - A (IV) - E (I) x 2 (Plagal cadence).
 A (II) - E (I) - B (V).
 Ends on imperfect cadence.
 B sets up a perfect cadence back to the verse.
 Flavored chord VII is a dominant chord - very unusual for pop music.
 As melody to E major.
 Bridge - C#m - F#m - D#m - G#m - C#m - F#m - D#m - G#m - C#m.
 E - D - B (loses modulation and just goes back to tonic).
 Bassline - does not always use root notes.
 So called 'musicians' chords.
 Very melodic.
 Final cadence is altered perfect cadence (B VII - I, not V - I).

Texture

Melody and accompaniment.
 In original - Paul McCartney piano.
 George Harrison - electric guitar.
 John Lennon - bass.
 Ringo Starr - drums/vocals.
 In EMI version (also source) added to previous recording.
 Tom Petty - rhythm guitar.
 Brian Auger - organ.
 Extra harmonies added.

Structure

Intro: 'Billy Shears' in harmony by backing vocals (apart from the chorus).
 Verse one: 2 bar guitar solo followed by Ringo solo on the third repeat. Only 6 bars (3x2 bar phrase) - not typical for a pop song. Ends with a 2 bar pause on B.
 Verse 2: Ringo alternating questions with the backing vocal answers in harmony (antiphony).
 Chorus: In vocal harmony throughout. 6 bars instead of eight. (No pause on B).
 Bridge 1: backing vocals asking questions with Ringo answering/answering.
 Verse 3: Same as verse two.
 Chorus: Same as chorus 2.
 Chorus 4: Same as chorus 1.
 Bridge 2: in vocal harmony throughout, this time B bars leading to...
 Outro: Some nice ascending chords as the intro. Ringo has the highest note (F#5/6).

• The orchestra music of Haydn, Mozart & Beethoven

Describe a Classical Orchestra?
 A large instrumental ensemble which combines instruments from different families, including bowed strings instruments such as the violin, viola, cello and double bass, brass instruments like trumpets, trombones, saxophones and tubas, woodwinds like flutes, oboes, clarinets and bassoons, and percussion like timpani, snare drum, cymbals and triangle.

What is a concerto?
 A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra.

What is an overture?
 A composition for an instrumental soloist, often with a piano accompaniment, typically in several movements with one or more in an orchestral piece at the beginning of an opera.

What is a minuet?
 A slow, stately ballroom dance for two in triple time.

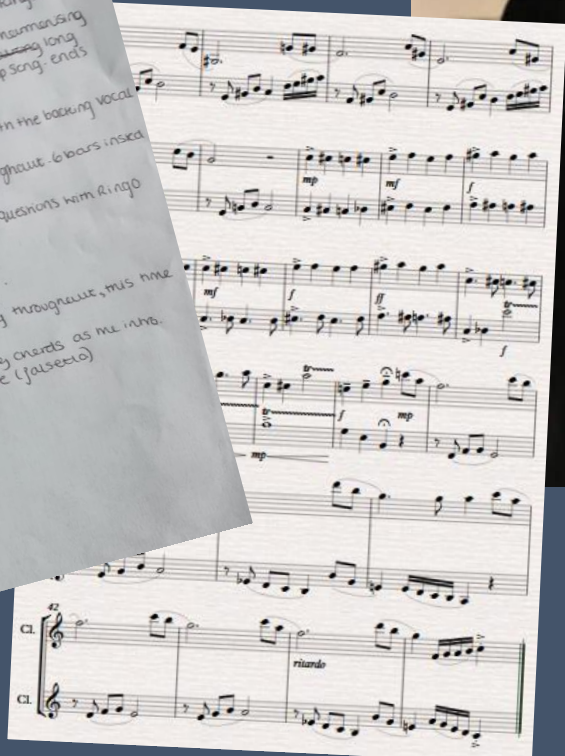
What is ternary and rondo forms?
 Ternary form - ABA
 Rondo form - ABACA
 A symphony and how many movements are there?
 A symphony is a large-scale orchestral work intended to be played in the concert hall. It is usually in 4 movements.

Remember to use DR

Listen to the following pieces by Mozart

Smith's death, 1791

Let piece



FAQs

- I don't play an instrument, but I sing - is that ok?
- I'm teaching myself - is that ok?
- Do I have to have taken grades in my instrument?
- To get a really good mark in performing, what standard piece should I perform?
- I've heard that Music is hard; composing is hard.
- I don't read Music because I've learnt my instrument by ear – does that mean I will find it hard?
- In the ensemble piece, can I perform with my friend who is in another school?
- Is GCSE like KS3 lessons?

How Do I Find Out More Details?



- Speak to the subject lead:
Yvonne Hammond
- Email
hammondy@wallingfordschool.com
- Ask questions at Year 9
Parents' Evening
- Speak to older students who
are already taking the course