

Equdas GCSE Music

	R	A	G
AREA OF STUDY 1 -			
SET WORK: Menuetto and Trio Eine Kleine Nachtmusik - W.A.Mozart			
Describe the use of musical devices.			
Name the notes in the treble, bass and alto clefs.			
Comment on the instrumentation for Eine Kleine Nachtmusik.			
Describe and explain the structure of Eine Kleine Nachtmusik.			
Describe the melody used for the minuet and trio.			
Comment on the key of the minuet and trio and the type of harmony/cadences used.			
Comment on the time signature, tempo, duration and rhythmic devices.			
Describe the textural changes in both the minuet and trio.			
Explain a mordent and trill.			
Name the four movements in the set work.			
Describe the main features of the first movement.			
Describe the main features of the second movement.			
Describe the main features of the fourth movement.			
Describe what you understand by the term 'Chamber Music'.			
Describe the main features of BAROQUE MUSIC.			
Describe the main features of CLASSICAL MUSIC, explain how this is different to Baroque.			
Describe the main features of ROMANTIC MUSIC, explain how this is different to Classical.			
Explain how a Classical orchestra is different to the orchestra in Baroque times.			
Name the four movements of a String Quartet.			
Describe what 'arco' and 'pizzicato' mean.			
Explain the difference between a mordent and a trill.			
Explain what the term 'double stopping' means.			
Explain what a 'cadence' is.			
Explain the difference between a 'perfect' and 'imperfect' cadence.			
Name the major keys that have up to four sharps.			
Name the minor keys that have up to four sharps.			
Name the major keys that have up to four flats.			
Name the minor keys that have up to four flats.			
Explain the term 'Counterpoint', refer to a piece that uses this type of texture.			

AREA OF STUDY 2 - Music for Ensemble	R	A	G
Describe what is meant by the term SONORITY and give examples.			
Describe the different types of TEXTURE used in ensemble music.			
Explain what is meant by the term 'ENSEMBLE'.			
Explain what a Basso continuo is and name the instruments that play it.			
Explain what 'figured bass' is and which instrument plays it.			
Name the differences between a CONCERTO and SYMPHONY.			
Musical Theatre			
Explain how musical theatre evolved.			
Give examples of 4 different types of musicals.			
Describe the different types of ensembles used in musicals.			
Comment on and describe the instrumentation used in musical theatre.			
Name the main features of musical theatre.			
Describe the terms: colla voce, recitative and declamatory writing.			
Blues and Jazz			
Explain where jazz originated.			
Describe the chords used in a typical 12 bar blues.			

Describe the term 'improvisation'.			
What is meant by the term 'call and response'?			
Name the main rhythmic features of jazz music, using the correct terminology.			
Name 5 different jazz styles.			
Write definitions for each of the following terms:			
Licks, Turnaround, Lead Sheet, Front Line, Back Ups, Kicks and Shout Chorus.			
What is the difference between Front Line and Back Line?			
What is an arpeggio?			
What does the term 'comping' mean?			
Explain the term 'syncopation'. Give an example.			
What is a blue note?			

AREA OF STUDY 3 - Film Music	R	A	G
Describe the origins of film music.			
Describe the technological developments that allowed music to be recorded with moving pictures.			
Evaluate why music is important in film music.			
Name four composers who have written film music.			
Describe the difference between conjunct and disjunct melodic lines.			
Explain the term 'balanced phrases'.			
Explain antecedent and consequent.			
Describe the use of motif in film music. Evaluate the importance of leitmotif with examples.			
Evaluate the impact of the use of diatonic and chromatic harmonies in film music.			
Explain how dissonant and diatonic chords create suspense and resolution.			
Describe the term 'tritone' and evaluate the use in film music.			
Explain what a 'cluster chord' is and explain its use in film music.			
Evaluate the impact of atonality in film music.			
What are simple time signatures? Give three examples.			
What is meant by dotted rhythms?			
What is compound time? Give examples.			
Explain the use of cross-rhythms in film music.			
Describe syncopation and evaluate its impact in film music.			
Explain how a composer can create a sorrowful/reflective mood in film music. Make at least five points using the musical elements.			
Explain how a composer can create suspense in film music. Make at least five points using the musical elements.			
Explain how a composer can use sonority, technology, and harmony for horror music.			
Describe and explain how composers use musical elements appropriately to respond to a specific commission.			
Explain how musical features are adopted by composers to create a mood in descriptive music.			
Describe and explain how composers use leitmotifs and thematic transformation to develop thematic material.			
Explain and evaluate to respond to a given stimulus or commission such as words or pictures.			
Explain and evaluate how instrumental and/or vocal timbres are used to create colour/mood.			
Explain and describe how dynamics and contrast are used for the creation of special effects.			
Describe, explain and evaluate how music technology can be used to further enhance sonority.			
Give an example and explain how minimalist techniques are used in film music			

AREA OF STUDY 4		R	A	G
Set Work: Since You've Been Gone - by Rainbow				
Describe the main differences between the original version of 'Since You've Been Gone' by Russ Ballard and the Rainbow version.				
Explain what a 'Riff' is and how it is used in 'Since You've Been Gone'.				
Describe the structure of 'Since You've Been Gone'.				
Describe the chord sequence that is used in the introduction of 'Since You've Been Gone'.				
Describe the chord sequence that is used in the verse of 'Since You've Been Gone'.				
Name the chords in the sequence that is used in the chorus of 'Since You've Been Gone'.				
Comment on the rhythm patterns used in 'Since You've Been Gone'.				
Describe and comment on the instrumentation used in 'Since You've Been Gone'.				
Describe and evaluate the impact of the musical devices used in 'Since You've Been Gone'.				
Describe the tonality used in 'Since You've Been Gone'.				
Describe and evaluate the SONORITY used in 'Since You've Been Gone' using the correct terminology.				
Explain the feature used in the BASS LINE in THE VERSE. How has this bass line been achieved?				
Compare the chords of the final CHORUS to the original CHORUS we hear first. Can describe the relationship, are they to the original key?				
Explain the difference between melismatic and syllabic writing.				
Explain what Strophic form is.				
Explain what a 32 bar song form is.				
Explain how samplers are used in popular music and give an example.				
Explain how FX effects are used in popular music and give relevant examples.				
Explain how voices and instruments are combined in terms of SONORITY.				
Describe the term FOLK ROCK.				
Explain why FOLK ROCK is a fusion.				
Name and describe five instruments that are traditional in FOLK ROCK.				
Name four instruments that are also used in FOLK ROCK (non traditional).				
Describe the main features of BHANGRA.				
Name four traditional Indian instruments. Explain how they are played.				
Explain what a fusion is and give an example.				
Explain the main features of African Highlife.				
Describe the main rhythmic features of SALSA				

Melody	Simple time	Quaver	Stab chords
Harmony	Compound time	Semiquaver	Synthesized
Tonality	Duple/triple/quadruple	Regular/irregular metre	Reverb
Form and structure	AOS 2:	Accent	Echo
Dynamics	Monophonic	Pianissimo	Amplified
Anacrusis	Homophonic	Piano	Rap
Imitation	Polyphonic	Mezzo piano	Sustained
Sequence	Unison	Mezzo forte	Accent
Ostinato	Chordal	Forte	Pizzicato
Dotted rhythm	Layered	Fortissimo	Arco
Drone	Round	Crescendo	Distortion
Pedal	Canon	Diminuendo	Plucked
Conjunct	Counter melody	Sforzando	Hammer on
Disjunct	Rhythm section	AOS 4:	Rim short
Ornamentation/decoration	String quartet	Strophic	Slap bass
Arpeggio/broken chord	Basso continuo	Verse	Drum roll
Alberti bass	Sonata	Chorus	Muted
Phrasing (regular/irregular)	Pentatonic	Middle 8	Glissando
Motif	Blue notes	Bridge	Sitar
Perfect cadence	Call and response	Fill	Sarangi
Imperfect cadence	Descant	Break	Tumbi
Plagal cadence	Walking bass	Instrumental break	Tabla
Interrupted cadence	Swing rhythms	Intro/outro	Dhol
Modulation	Off-beat	Improvisation	Chaal
Tonic	Triplet	Loop	Associated rests
Dominant	Acapella	Sample	GENRES
Subdominant	Humming	Panning	Western classical tradition
Relative minor/major	Scat	Phasing	Baroque
Scalic	Vibrato	Syncopation	Classical
Imitation	Falsetto	Driving rhythms	Romantic
Trill	Belt	Balance	Chamber music
Binary	Divisi	Syllabic	Jazz/blues
Ternary	Double stopping	Melismatic	Musical theatre
Rondo	Tremolo	Primary chords	Minimalism
Minuet and trio	Slurred	Secondary chords	Film music
Theme and variations	Tongued/detached	Riff	Fanfare
Coda	AOS 3:	Semitone	Rock
Allegro/vivace	Leitmotif	Microtone	Soul
Allegretto	Chromatic movement	Major tonality	Hip Hop
Moderato/andante	Thematic	Minor tonality	Reggae
Adagio/lento	Dissonance	Inversion	Ballad
Accelerando	Semibreve	Diatonic	Pop
Ritardando/rallentando	Minim	Harmonic rhythm	Bhangra
Rubato	Crotchet	Power chords	Fusion