** Eduqas GCSE Music November Revision**

1. **Music Theory**

Revise all of the following and the associated vocabulary. ***Practice applying these words to any piece of music:***

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|  | Revised |
| **Melody** |  |
| **Harmony and Tonality (key signatures)** |  |
| **Tempo, Metre and rhythm** |  |
| **Dynamics and articulation** |  |
| **Sonority (instruments)** |  |
| **Texture** |  |
| **Notation** |  |

You have handouts and your own notes for all of the above and there are also excellent resources on BBC Bitesize.

1. **Musical Language**

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|  | Revised |
| **Reading and writing treble and bass clef staff notation** |  |
| **Reading and writing rhythms in simple and compound time** |  |
| **Roman numerals for chords I, ii, iii, IV, V etc.** |  |
| **Reading and writing key signatures to four sharps and flats** |  |

1. **Areas of Study**

Make sure you understand the words linked with each area of study and listen to as many different examples as possible.

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|  | Vocabulary | Revised |
| 1. **Forms and Devices – Bach Badinerie** | repetition • contrast • anacrusis • imitation • sequence • ostinato • syncopation • dotted rhythms • drone • pedal • canon • conjunct movement • disjunct movement • ornamentation • broken chord/arpeggio • alberti bass • regular phrasing • melodic and rhythmic motifs • simple chord progressions including cadences • modulation to dominant and relative minor |  |
| 1. **Music for Ensemble** | • monophonic • homophonic • polyphonic • unison • chordal • layered • melody and accompaniment • round • canon • countermelody • vocal ensembles (including solos, duets, trios, use of backing vocals) • jazz/blues trio • rhythm section • string quartet • basso continuo • sonatas |  |
| 1. **Film Music** | Learn how:  • composers use musical elements appropriately to respond to a specific commission • composers use leitmotifs and thematic transformation to develop thematic material • musical features are adopted by composers to create a mood in descriptive music • performers interpret a composition • the audience and/or venue affect the performance and/or composition • instrumental and/or vocal timbres are used to create colour/mood • dynamics and contrast are used for the creation of special effects |  |
| 1. **Popular Music** | • 32 bar song form • Strophic • 12 bar blues • verse • chorus • riffs • middle 8 • bridge • fill • instrumental break • intros and outros • improvisation • loops • samples • panning • phasing • syncopation • driving rhythms • balance • standard chord progressions • melismatic and syllabic writing • lead and backing vocals • backing tracks • primary chords • secondary chords • cadences. |  |