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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

KS3 Music / New Directions



| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this, students, need to already know that…* | **Assessment** |
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| **New Directions Lesson 1** | Features of Music in The 20th Century  Students will know the meaning of the following terms.  CONJUNCT - wide leaps, angular and spiky.  CHROMATIC -uses all 12 notes (black and white) of the CHROMATIC SCALE.  DISSONANCE - harsh sounds.  EXTREMES OF DYNAMICS - *(pppp-ffff)*  No clear melody/”tune”.  ATONALITY – no (sense of) key.  POLYTONALITY – two or more keys played at once.  DISCORDS – dissonant, clashing chords.  SYNCOPATION – half beat followed by full beat emphasising weaker beats of the bar.  IRREGULAR ACCENTS (>) – *e.g. The Rite of Spring*  IRREGULAR TIME SIGNATURES – 5 or 7 beats per bar.  Strange, intriguing, and exotic sounds; striking, sometimes explosive, contrasts.  PERCUSSION – expanded in orchestra and more emphasis on percussion timbre and sonorities.  Unfamiliar sounds from strange instruments such as EXTREME PITCH RANGES and playing instruments in different and unusual ways.  TOTALLY NEW SOUNDS often involving ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT and MAGNETIC TAPE.  Students will know   * that music in the 20th Century was about EXPLORATION and EXPERIMENT but some composers chose to continue composing in the warmer, romantic style as they were traditionalists. * That developments in technology impacted greatly on 20th century music. | Conjunct, Chromatic, Dissonance, Dynamics, Atonality, Polytonality, Discords, Syncopation, Irregular Accents/Time signatures, Percussion. | The history of music is divided into time periods and their associated musical styles. Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic and Modern. |  |
| **New Directions - Lesson 2** | Minimalism  Students will know that Minimalism is based on CELLS or MOTIFS – short simple ideas.  Use of REPETITION – also called LOOPING.  LAYERED TEXTURES  NO CLEAR MELODY  GRADUAL CHANGES OVER TIME  PHASE SHIFT (PHASE IN/OUT) – when two or more motifs or cells begin in UNISON and gradually become “out of sync” with each other through displacement, either forwards or backwards.  METAMORPHOSIS – tiny changes are made over time to one note or to one part of the rhythm. This can go a “full circle” and end up exactly the same at the end.  ADDITIVE MELODY – adding notes to an original melodic cell gradually.  ISORHYTHMIC OVERLAP – combining different length motifs or ostinato patterns  AUGMENTATION – doubling the note values of a motif or cell.  DIMINUTION – halving the note values of a motif or cell.  RETROGRADE/INVERSION/RETROGRADE INVERSION (see D. Serialism)  Famous Minimalist Composers include: Terry Riley, Steve Reich, Philip Glass, Michael Nyman.   * Students will explore the piece Tubular Bells by Mike Oldfield. * Students will begin to learn to play the various layers of Tubular Bells, beginning with the 7/4 melody part, continuing by looking at the harmony, chords and bass line. | Conjunct, Chromatic, Dissonance, Dynamics, Atonality, Polytonality, Discords, Syncopation, Irregular Accents/Time signatures, Percussion.  Minimalism, cells/motifs, looping, no clear melody, phase shift, metamorphosis, additive melody, isorhythmic overlap, augmentation, diminution. | The history of music is divided into time periods and their associated musical styles. Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic and Modern. | Retrieval task 1 |
| **New Directions - Lesson 3** | Expressionism  Students will know that   * “Expressionism” is borrowed from painting and is concerned with dark, secret terrors, mental breakdowns, and fantastic visions. * Expressionism marked a dramatic move away from classical conventions. * Brahms and Wagner were instrumental in leading this movement. * Dissonance, violent contrasts of pitch, dynamics, texture, tempo are strongly characteristic of Expressionist music.   ATONAL, DISSONANCE, DISJUNCT, LARGE ORCHESTRAS, UNUSUAL AND STRANGE TIMBRES AND SONORITIES.  Expressionist composers often use HEXACHORDS as a form of ACCOMPANIMENT. Hexachords are chords formed of SIX NOTES. A hexachord can be formed on any note of the CHROMATIC SCALE, but must follow a strict pattern of TONES and SEMITONES:  Semitone – Tone – Semitone – Tone+Semitone - Semitone  The notes can then be arranged in any order in different (and often extreme) pitch ranges.  Famous Expressionist Composers include: Arnold Schoenberg, Alban Berg, Anton Webern | Conjunct, Chromatic, Dissonance, Dynamics, Atonality, Polytonality, Discords, Syncopation, Irregular Accents/Time signatures, Percussion.  Minimalism, cells/motifs, looping, no clear melody, phase shift, metamorphosis, additive melody, isorhythmic overlap, augmentation, diminution.  Atonal, Dissonance, Disjunct, hexachords, chromatic | The history of music is divided into time periods and their associated musical styles. Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic and Modern. | Retrieval task 2 |
| **New Directions - Lesson 4** | Serialism  Students will know that   * Serialism is based on tone rows. * The tone row can be played in retrograde, inverted or played as a retrograde inversion. * They will play a tone row in retrograde, inversion and retrograde inversion.   TONE/NOTE ROWS – use the 12 notes of the CHROMATIC SCALE into an order (the PRIME/ORIGINAL) on which the entire composition is based.  All 12 notes are of equal importance and none should appear out of turn.  As well as being used in its PRIME/ORIGINAL, the tone/note row could also be used in:  INVERSION (intervals upside down)  RETROGRADE (backwards)  RETROGRADE INVERSION (the inversion row backwards)  These 4 rows would then become the bases of the composition, used either vertically (as chords) or horizontally (as melody).  Famous Serialist Composers include: Arnold Schoenberg, Alban Berg, Anton Webern, Igor Stravinsky | Conjunct, Chromatic, Dissonance, Dynamics, Atonality, Polytonality, Discords, Syncopation, Irregular Accents/Time signatures, Percussion.  Minimalism, cells/motifs, looping, no clear melody, phase shift, metamorphosis, additive melody, isorhythmic overlap, augmentation, diminution.  Atonal, Dissonance, Disjunct, hexachords, chromatic  Serialism, tone row, chromatic scale, prime/original, inversion, retrograde, | The history of music is divided into time periods and their associated musical styles. Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic and Modern. | Retrieval task 3 |
| **New Directions - Lesson 5** | Written assessment   * Students complete written assessment and continue practising Tubular Bells in preparation for practical assessment.   Discords are a major feature of music from the 20th century. How would you describe Discords? (1 mark  The piece Tubular Bells by Mike Oldfield has been used to accompany films of the horror genre. Considering metre (time signatures) why was this piece a good choice for a horror movie? (1 mark)  Which family of instruments expanded in the 20th Century orchestra, resulting in a much wider range of timbres and sonority? (1 mark)  Chromatic melodies became very common in 20th Century music. How would you describe a chromatic melody? (1 mark)  We have been studying ‘Minimalist’ music. Describe two common features of Minimalist music. (2 marks)  What elements of music does minimalism repeat? (2 marks)  Can you name a famous film soundtrack that might be considered Minimalist? Who composed it? (2 marks)  Why is Minimalism still heard by many people today through new, modern music? (1 mark)  We have studied a musical movement called Expressionism. What was the main purpose of expressionist music? (1 mark)  Where and when was the expressionist movement at it’s strongest and why? (2 marks)  How did the expressionist movement begin? (2 marks)  Expressionist music often features a high degree of tension. How is this tension created by composers? (2 marks)  Explain what is meant by the term ‘tone row’ (or ‘note row’) (1 mark)  What is it called when a tone row (or note row) is played backwards? (1 mark)   * Students will continue preparation for end of year practical assessment. | Conjunct, Chromatic, Dissonance, Dynamics, Atonality, Polytonality, Discords, Syncopation, Irregular Accents/Time signatures, Percussion.  Minimalism, cells/motifs, looping, no clear melody, phase shift, metamorphosis, additive melody, isorhythmic overlap, augmentation, diminution.  Atonal, Dissonance, Disjunct, hexachords, chromatic  Serialism, tone row, chromatic scale, prime/original, inversion, retrograde, | The history of music is divided into time periods and their associated musical styles. Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic and Modern. | New Directions/Written Assessment |
| **New Directions - Lesson 6** | Assessment review and practical session.   * Review of assessment * Share results of assessment * Students continue preparation for practical assessment. Focus on Tubular bells melody with left hand chords. | Conjunct, Chromatic, Dissonance, Dynamics, Atonality, Polytonality, Discords, Syncopation, Irregular Accents/Time signatures, Percussion.  Minimalism, cells/motifs, looping, no clear melody, phase shift, metamorphosis, additive melody, isorhythmic overlap, augmentation, diminution.  Atonal, Dissonance, Disjunct, hexachords, chromatic  Serialism, tone row, chromatic scale, prime/original, inversion, retrograde, | The history of music is divided into time periods and their associated musical styles. Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic and Modern. | Preparation for practical assessment. |