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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

Music GCSE Yr 10 / AoS 2 Popular Music



| **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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| **Voices in Pop** | The Lead singer sings the melody  The main singer usually has a distinctive style – this style needs to be commented on if a question appears in the listening exam.  The purpose of the backing vocalist(s) is to provide further lyrical and melodic accompaniment as well as providing further textures to the music  The following terms have these meanings:  In harmony – singing different notes  In unison - singing the same notes  Descant – singing a higher part in time with the main tune  Call and Response – repeating whatever the lead vocalist sings or answers the lead with another tune  There are many different ways to sing and their meanings:  A Capella – Only singing no accompaniment  Vibrato – Wobbling slightly in pitch  Falsetto – False voice, high pitch eg Michael Jackson / Bee Gees  Portamento – Sliding form one note to another  Scat – nonsense words mainly symbolic from jazz music  Riffing – decoration of the tune with extra notes eg Whitney Houston and Mariah Carey  Belting – Highest register at full volume  Rapping – rhyming lyrics spoken or chanted to a beat  Beatboxing – making drum sounds with the voice  Effects can be added to voices to make them sound different / more interesting  Reverb – The sound of large spaces or short echos  Multi-tracking – the ability for one person to record many different parts and play them back at the same time  Sampling – Where a section of a song or piece of music can be using in other songs  Vocoder – processing the voice through a series of filters in a synthesiser |  | The melody is usually the lyrics and the main tune.  What the terms SATB refers to Soprano/Alto/Tenor/Bass  What the term Falsetto means – Italian for false voice |  |
| **Instruments of Pop** | Each instrument in a pop band has a specific purpose:  Lead guitar plays melodic parts and solos – legato / staccato / virtuoso  Rhythm guitar plays chords – strumming / broken chords / arpeggios / riffs  Effects are often used on electric guitars, these include  Distortion – a grungy Dirty sound  Fuzz – fuzy sounding distortion  Chorus – makes it sound like more than one instrument is playing  Flanger and Phaser – creates a whoosing sound  Wah Wah – makes the guitar go Wah-wah  Compression – evens out the variations in volume  Panning – sends different sounds through different speakers / evens the balance of the instruments out  Bass guitar plays the low-pitched notes and is the bridge between the non-pitched drums and the pitched guitars, keyboards and vocals  The drums add the rhythm by setting the tempo and plays rhythms to fit the style of the song  The main instruments of the drum kit are; snare drum, bass drum, hi-hat, tom-toms and cymbals.  The drums employ different playing techniques dependant on the song, rim shots, cross sticks  In some pop genres drum pads that create electronic sounds can replace the sound of acoustic drums or also be used alongside them  The keyboards can provide both Melody (the tune) and Harmony (the chords)  Synthesisers can be used to replicate the sound of various different instruments and also provide spacy sounding textures within a song  Synthesisers can be used the play harmony parts, melody parts, solos hooks and/or riffs |  | The meaning of the words; Legato, Staccato, Virtuoso, Strumming, Broken chords, Arpeggios and Riffs  Harmony refers to the chords, either played on one instrument or spread out across various instruments and/ or voices  Rhythm is a collection of notes of different lengths  Different instruments are used to fill out different ranges or pitches |  |
| **Rock n Roll** | Rock ‘n’ roll is a genre of music that developed in the southern states of America in the late 1940s and early 1950s  African Americans moved to urban areas, which meant that black and white people were living closer together. From that black music – predominantly the blues and white music – predominantly country and western mixed together creating new genres of music.  As well as Blues and Country and Western Rock ‘n’ Roll incorporated elements of gospel, folk and jazz.  Typically Rock ‘n’ Roll songs were 12-bar blues chord progressions with the twang of country and western singing.  Socially Rock ‘n’ Roll caused massive uproar – teenagers loved it and their parents hated it, citing it as tasteless and immoral and in some cases evil. Despite this, due to teenagers having their own money they were able to buy their own records.  Rock ‘n’ Roll continued to develop throughout the ‘50s and ‘60s, eventually into Rock music by the mid to late 1960s.  Rock ‘n’ Roll songs were up-tempo with a clear beat, there was an emphisis on the ‘Backbeat’ – beats 2 and 4 of a 4/4 rhythm. This made the style ideal for dancing to.  The general line-up of a Rock ‘n’ Roll band was a lead singer, electric guitars , bass guitar, a drum kit and occasionally a piano.  Prior to the electric bass guitar being invented the double bass was used and in some early incarnations of Rock ‘n’ Roll bands saxophone was used as a lead or solo instrument.  Lots of call and response was used between the lead singer and the band (Not Fade Away) and most songs featured catchy hooks (Go Johnny, go, go, go)  Rock ‘n’ Roll stars included:  Bill Haley and His Comets – Rock Around The Clock  Elvis Presley - Jailhouse Rock, Heartbreak Hotel, Hound Dog  Jerry Lee Lewis – Great Balls of Fire  Buddy Holly – That’ll Be the Day |  | Urban – term used to describe ‘inner city’ living  Blues – style of music developed from religious and field songs, invented by the Afro-American slaves throughout the early 20th Century  12-Bar Blues chord progression (I, IV and V chords of the diatonic chord scale)  4/4 – 4 beats in each bar  Hooks – the catch bit of the song  Double bass – orchestral instrument from the string family, used heavily in Jazz and Blues also.  Saxophone – Orchestral instrument from the wind family, used in Jazz and Blues heavily  Call and Response - repeating whatever the lead vocalist sings or answers the lead with another tune |  |
| **Rock Music Pt 1** | Rock Music Devloped in the 1960s – In the mid to late 1960s Rock ‘n’ Roll developed into Rock.  Rock music at the start was still focused around 12-Bar Blues chord progressions (I, IV and V) and steady 4/4 rhythms with an emphasis on the back beat, Some rock songs employed a VI chord into the mix.  Power Chords were often used – where only the 1st and 5th of a chord is played – this type of chord has an ambiguous tonality or no tonal centre, it is neither major or minor.  Artists:  Rolling Stones – Get Off of My Cloud, (I Can’t Get No) Satisfaction  Led Zeppelin – Stairway to Heaven  The Kinks – You Really Got Me  The Who – My Generation , Pinball Wizard  The Doors – Light My Fire, Break on Through  The instrumentation varied as the 1960s moved into the 1970s, more instruments were added and ensembles such as string, brass and wind were used in various songs by various artists.  Pianos and organs also became more prominent.  As synthersisers were developed these new instruments were also adopted by rock bands.  As guitar technology developed this too was utilised, guitar players increasingly began to use delay (echos), Reverb |  | 12 Bar Blues –  Back Beat –  Tonality –  Individual Chord structures Major and minor Triads - |  |
| **Rock Music Pt 2** |  |  |  |  |
| **Rock Music Pt 3 (The Beatles)** |  |  |  |  |
| **Pop Music 1990s to Today Pt 1** |  |  |  |  |
| **Pop Music 1990s to Today Pt 2** |  |  |  |  |
| **Musicals Pt 1** |  |  |  |  |
| **Musicals Pt 2** |  |  |  |  |
| **Film and Game Music** |  |  |  |  |