

Music Year 12 Curriculum Overview Unit 1 (Practical Music Theory and Harmony)

	Autumn			Spring			Summer
	Learning Cycle 1	Learning Cycle 2	Learning Cycle 3	Learning Cycle 4	Learning Cycle 5	Learning Cycle 6	Learning Cycle 7
Topic	Staff Notation	Alternative Notation	Tempo and Dynamics	Scales	Melodic construction	Chordal harmony	Application
	Assignment 1			Assignment 2			
Critical Prior Knowledge	It is helpful to have some understanding of how music notation, melody and harmony works, though this is not essential as it is all taught as part of the course.						
Overall Intent (Big ideas and key concepts)	How to read staff notation	How to read alternative forms of notation	Understanding notation of tempo and dynamics	Understanding scales and their construction	How to construct melodies	How chordal harmony works	Application of knowledge of melody and harmony
Essential Knowledge milestones (What students must master)	A1 Treble Clef. Bass Clef. Names and positions of notes on the stave, including ledger lines. Accidentals. Intervals (up to one octave) – major, perfect, minor, diminished, augmented. Note and rest values (up to hemidemisemiquavers/64th notes).	A2 Guitar tablature. Tonic sol-fa. Graphic scores. Drum notation. Chord chart. Lead sheet.	A3 Metronome markings. Expressions for tempo and tempo changes. Expressions for dynamics and dynamic changes. Articulation markings. Instrumental and vocal techniques such as breathing, glissando, trills, pedal marks etc.	B1 Major scale. Harmonic minor scale Melodic minor scale Natural minor scales Major and minor pentatonic. Blues scale. Whole-tone scale. Modes.	B2-4 Conjunct and disjunct. Diatonic. Chromatic. Arpeggios. Sequences. Imitation. Inversion. Anticipation. Melodic augmentation and diminution. Call and response. Dotted notes. Syncopation. Augmentation and diminution. Triplets, duplets,	Triads. Primary chords. Secondary chords. Seventh chords. Augmented chords. Diminished chords. Extended chords. Chromatic chords. Three-chord progressions 12-bar blues. Circle of fifths progressions Turnaround progressions	Appropriate notation for the performer, e.g. staff notation, graphic notation, tablature, lead sheet, chord chart. Appropriate notation for the style of music, e.g. classical, jazz, pop, metal. Appropriate notation for the instrument/voice. Transposing for voice and instruments.

	<p>Bars and bar lines. Time signatures – simple, compound, complex. Key signatures</p>				<p>quintuplets, sextuplets. Riff/ostinato. Accents. Writing melody for specific instruments and lyrics. Developing phrases and motifs. Using counterpoint/co unter melody. Harmonising melodies for ensembles such as string quartet, brass section, backing vocals.</p>	<p>Minor progressions Secondary progressions Cadences: perfect plagal imperfect interrupted</p>	<p>Transposing with and without key signatures using accidentals. Transposing chord progressions. Fitness for purpose. Accuracy of notation. Legibility of notation. Feedback from musicians and performers.</p>
Cultural Capital	Introduction to how the written world of music works. How to apply this knowledge for various vocational scenarios.						
Mode of Retrieval	Tests Assignment Brief 1			Tests Assignment Brief 2			
ECC Student Characteristics	All the theory and harmony work encourages students to be tolerant of the views of others, be knowledgeable about notation and theory, researching unknown topics, confident in explaining the topics to others, aspirational in learning about the possibilities in the Music Industry.						

Connection to future learning (When is this developed / revisited)?

All the work in this unit prepares students for work in the Music Industry and in further musical study.
Knowledge acquired can also be used in Unit 2 (Professional Practice), Unit 3 (Ensemble) and Unit 6 (Solo Performance)