



INSTRUMENT AND VOICES

- Independent vocal lines have their own melody or rhythm while sharing the same underlying pulse and key.
- Register is an area of the voice. Chest voice and head voice produce different tone qualities.
- Resonance is the amplification of sound within the body; vowel shape affects tone, tuning and blend.
- Breath support and controlled airflow allow longer phrases and controlled changes in dynamics.
- Accurate intonation keeps harmony in tune; clear diction and supported projection communicate words without shouting.



MUSICAL ELEMENTS

- Texture may be unison, homophonic or polyphonic. Polyphonic music combines independent melodic lines.
- Balance is the relative volume of parts; blend is how successfully sounds combine; intonation is accuracy of pitch.
- Phrasing, articulation, dynamics and tempo shape interpretation and communicate musical style and meaning.
- An internalised pulse allows a performer to maintain an independent part when other rhythms or melodies are heard.
- Effective rehearsal identifies a musical problem, applies a specific strategy and evaluates the resulting change.



MUSICAL ELEMENTS

- Cadence describes how a line ends; clear articulation and emphasis communicate meaning.
- Couplets, internal rhyme and assonance organise lyrics and create musical interest.
- A 4/4 beat has four crotchet beats in each bar; strong beats help performers stay together.



APPRECIATE AND UNDERSTAND A RANGE OF MUSIC

- Musical style is shaped by its time, place, purpose and performers.
- An arrangement can alter instrumentation, harmony, texture, structure and mood while retaining recognisable material.
- Choral, classical, pop, rock, musical theatre and rap can be distinguished by their characteristic use of voices, instruments, rhythm, texture and structure.
- A musical judgement is supported with evidence about the elements heard and the effect they create.



MUSICAL NOTATION

- A chord is two or more notes sounded together. On a staff, chord notes are aligned vertically.
- Dynamic markings include p, mp, mf and f; crescendo and diminuendo show gradual change.
- In 4/4, each bar contains four crotchet beats. Rhythmic notation can map the timing of rap syllables.
- Music may be recorded using standard notation or digital software.



HISTORY OF MUSIC

- Beethoven's Ninth Symphony premiered in 1824 and was the first major symphony to use a chorus in its final movement.
- It was Beethoven's last completed symphony. He was profoundly deaf by the time it was premiered.
- The choral words come from Friedrich Schiller's 1785 poem Ode to Joy, which expresses unity and freedom.
- Rap developed in the Bronx, New York, during the 1970s and was influenced by Jamaican sound-system culture and toasting.
- Young Voices uses modern arrangements to connect music from different periods, genres and traditions.



INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE AND CAREERS

- Ludwig van Beethoven expanded the scale and expressive power of the symphony, linking the Classical and Romantic periods.
- C Cane is a London-based rapper, gospel artist and songwriter who has worked as an ambassador for equality.
- A conductor or musical director shapes rehearsals and communicates tempo, entries, cut-offs and expression.
- A vocal arranger adapts melody and harmony for voices
- An MC writes and performs rap.
- Other careers include composer, songwriter, producer, instrumentalist and sound engineer.

KEY VOCABULARY

register - an area of the voice

intonation - accuracy of pitch

chord - notes sounded together

flow - the rhythmic pattern and placement of rap words

couplet - two linked lines **internal rhyme** - rhyme within a line

resonance - the strengthening of vocal tone

texture - how musical parts are layered

dynamics - changes in volume

cadence - how a musical or spoken phrase ends

assonance - repeated vowel sounds