



INSTRUMENT AND VOICES

- Good singing posture helps the lungs expand and supports a clear, controlled sound.
- Good breath control supports singing. Deep, steady breaths help singers sustain their voice across a musical phrase
- Accurate pitch means matching the intended high and low notes.
- Clear diction helps an audience understand the words.
- The voice needs to be warmed up gently before singing. Good vocal technique helps to protect the voice and keeps it healthy.



MUSICAL ELEMENTS

- Structure is the order of sections in a piece of music.
- An introduction begins a piece; verses usually change words; a chorus returns with the same main idea.
- A bridge creates contrast before music returns; an outro or coda brings the piece to an end.
- Repetition makes ideas memorable; contrast creates difference through melody, rhythm, dynamics, instruments or texture.



MUSICAL NOTATION

- Notation records music so it can be remembered and performed by others.
- A crotchet lasts one beat; two quavers share one beat; a minim lasts two beats; rests show silence.
- A bar divides music into equal groups of beats and a bar line marks the division.
- Repeat signs show that a section must be played or sung again.



HISTORY OF MUSIC

- How Can I Keep from Singing? began as a nineteenth-century American hymn and has been arranged in many styles.
- ABBA helped shape 1970s European pop through memorable melodies, harmony and clearly contrasting sections.
- David Bowie repeatedly changed his sound and image, influencing rock and pop music across several decades.
- Young Voices combines music from different times and traditions, showing how songs can be arranged for a modern massed choir.



MUSICAL ELEMENTS

- Pulse is the steady beat; rhythm is the pattern of long and short sounds over it.
- Pitch describes how high or low a sound is; melody is a sequence of pitches.
- Tempo is the speed of music. Dynamics describe volume; p means soft and f means loud.
- Timbre is the quality of a sound. Texture describes how musical parts are layered.
- Binary form has two contrasting sections: AB. Ternary form returns to the first idea: ABA.
- Rondo form returns to a main section between contrasting episodes, for example ABACA.
- An ostinato is a short repeating rhythmic or melodic pattern.
- Musicians compose by choosing, organising, rehearsing and improving ideas to create a clear structure.



APPRECIATE AND UNDERSTAND A RANGE OF MUSIC

- Music is made up of different features, including pulse, instruments, voices, musical elements and structure. These can be identified when listening to a piece of music.
- An ensemble performs together. Unison means performing the same part at the same time; harmony uses different notes together.
- A conductor or musical director leads a group of performers. They show the starting beat, tempo, dynamics, entries and endings to help musicians perform together.
- A successful performance needs accuracy, expression, balance, concentration and teamwork.



INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE AND CAREERS

- David Bowie showed that musicians can experiment, take creative risks and continue developing their musical identity.
- ABBA's songwriters used strong hooks, layered voices and carefully organised structures to create enduring pop songs.
- Careers include singer, songwriter, composer, arranger, conductor, musical director, instrumentalist and sound engineer.
- A BSL interpreter makes lyrics and musical meaning accessible through British Sign Language and expressive movement.

KEY VOCABULARY

pulse - the steady beat of music rhythm - a pattern of long and short sounds pitch - how high or low a sound is
melody - a sequence of notes that forms a tune tempo - the speed of music

dynamics - how loudly or softly music is performed

timbre - the distinctive quality of a sound texture - how musical parts are layered structure - the order of sections in music

phrase - a musical sentence verse - a section whose words usually change chorus - a repeated main section

bridge - a contrasting linking section ostinato - a short repeated pattern binary - two-part form (AB)

ternary - three-part form that returns to the opening (ABA) rondo - a returning main section with contrasting episodes

ensemble - a group performing together