



Music CURRICULUM MAP

YEAR 8

HALF TERM 1: Latin Music – Tango <u>Tango Music</u> <u>Origins and History</u> - Where does Tango originate from? - How did the music develop? - Who developed the music? <u>Key Characteristics of Tango Music</u> - Two or Four Beats in a bar - Syncopated Ostinato Rhythm – What is an Ostinato? What does syncopated mean? Can the pupils play a syncopated rhythm by clapping or on percussion? - Use of Accented notes – What is an accent (Stress on a note) - Nostalgic lyrics - March like Staccato phrases – Short and detached notes/ What is a Phrase? - Sudden dynamic Changes (Volume) - Use of Glissandi (Slides) - Minor Key <u>Instrumentation of Tango</u> - What is an Orquesta Tipica? – Traditional Tango Ensemble - Bandoneon - Two Violins - Piano - Flute - Double Bass <u>Rhythms Of Tango</u> - Pupils will be required to learn the two different rhythms associated with Tango - Perform these in small groups with percussion instruments <u>The Dance</u> Pupils must learn the key features of the Tango Dance <u>Key Question</u> Students will listen to a piece of Tango Music – ‘Analyse the use of key features and instrumentation of Tango in the piece?’ <u>Performance</u>		What is Tango? - Levine Music Argentine Tango Music Structure — Ultimate Tango School of Dance
		Key Question Students will listen to a piece of Tango. They will answer ‘Analyse the use of key features and instrumentation of Tango in the piece?’
		Key Words - Syncopated – Irregular flow of rhythm - Accents – Emphasis on a beat - Nostalgic – Reminiscing the past - Staccato – Short and Detached notes - Glissandi – rapid slide/ Glide from one pitch to another - Orquesta Tipica – Ensemble of a Tango - Bandoneon – Stylistic instrument of Tango music
		History – History of the style/ How it developed Geography – Background of South America Career Links – Students will develop the skills required to become a musician, composer and session musician



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Pupils will be required to perform a short Tango piece which will include the key characteristics of the style. Assessment Students will receive a mark for their performance and complete a quiz on the key features and instrumentation of Tango music Homework; Lesson 1; - Revise the origins and history of the Tango Lesson 2 - Revise the key features and instrumentation of the Tango Lesson 3 - Revise for end of unit quiz		
HALF TERM 2: Cartoon Music Pupils will learn; How is music used in cartoons? - The use of music to create sound effects - The use of music to create emotion - The use of music to create tension - The use of music to represent a place/ character or thing DRSMITH in Cartoons - Dynamics – How are dynamics used? - Rhythm – How is the rhythm affected by the action or character? - Structure – How is the music made up to fit the structure of the clip? - Melody/Motif – Leitmotifs – creating a melody to represent a place/ action or character - Instrumentation – how instruments are used in cartoons? - Texture/ Tonality – Major or Minor? - Harmony – Use of Chords? - Analysis of Tom and Jerry Episode - Pupils will identify how elements of DRSMITH are used in Tom and Jerry? - How are sound effects used? What is Mickey Mousing? - Pupils will be required to understand the process of ‘Mickey Mousing’ – The music reacting to what is happening on the screen.		https://setapp.com/how-to/use-garageband-on-mac
		Students will compare and contrast the features of cartoon music they used in their composition, to that of the features used in ‘Tom and Jerry’
		Key Words; - Motif – Short musical phrase - Instrumentation – The instruments used - Texture – The layers used within the music - Tonality – The emotion of the music, Major or Minor - Harmony – the chords used - Sequence – Exact repetition of a musical motif at a higher or lower pitch Ostinato – Constantly repeated motif
		Link to ICT – Use of apple macs and software Developing IT skills and composition skills. Careers in Composing for films and TV. This will also develop the skills for producing music using specific software



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- Implementing 'Mickey Mousing' into a short clip on Garageband. <u>What is a Sequence?</u> Pupils will learn the three rules of a sequence - Minimum of 2 segments and no more than 4 - Sequence must move in one direction - The intervals between Segments must be equal <u>Applying Knowledge to Trampoline Trouble</u> Pupils will be given a silent cartoon, Trampoline Trouble. Their assessment will require them to use the knowledge learnt about cartoon music and 'Mickey Mousing' and implement this into their composition. Their Compositions must include; - Theme Tune – Use of Tonality and Key - Accurate Mickey Mousing throughout – Use of different instrumentation/ Rhythms/ Dynamics/ Tonality/ Textures - Must Include a Sequence - An Ostinato <u>Assessment – Composition Task</u> Students will be assessed on their composition of cartoon music to a silent cartoon. They will be assessed on the use of key features of cartoon music, DRSMITH features used and accuracy of mickey mousing <u>Homework</u> <u>Lesson 1</u> - Revise the features of music used in cartoons <u>Lesson 2</u> - Revise the meanings of the features of DRSMITH - What is a Leitmotif - Revise what Mickey Mousing is in Cartoon Music <u>Lesson 3</u> Revise for end of unit quiz		
HALF TERM 3: Hip-Hop/ R & B Pupils will learn;		How to Write Lyrics Music Gateway (musicgateway.com) How to Write Rap Lyrics like the GOATs - 9 Step Guide – (soundtrap.com)



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Historical Context of Hip-Hop Music - When did it originate? - Where did it originate? - Who created it? - The musical influences of the style? - Famous artists who progressed the style?		Question – How did the style of Hip Hop develop from the golden age through to the modern age? Students will be required to compose their own lyrics for a Hip-Hop song based on a specific topic
The Golden Age 1980's-1990's - Innovation of lyrical technique and production - Rise of influential artists – Run-D.M.C, N.W.A, Tupac and Notorious B.I.G Modern Era and Global Influence - Diversification of sub genres – trap, Drill and lo-fi Hip Hop - Contemporary Icons <u>Musical Key Features</u> 1. Rhythm and Beat 2. Sampling 3. Rapping (MCing) 4. Djing and Turntablism 5. Digital Production 6. Minimal Harmony and Melody 7. Vocal Delivery		Key Words Sampling - A short section of another song used in a hip-hop track. Grooves – a sense of rhythmic flow. The interplay between rhythm, timing and repetition. Hook/ Chorus – The catchy, repeated section of a song, often after each verse Breakbeat – A looped drum solo or percussion break, often sampled from Funk/Soul records Bars - Lines in Rap verse; typically 16 bars make a standard verse Rhyme Scheme – A pattern of rhyming words at the end of lines (eg. AABB, ABAB)
<u>Question</u> – How did the style of Hip Hop develop from the golden age through to the modern age? <u>Composing Rap lyrics</u> - Students will compose their own rap lyrics on a specific topic – Being able to rap acapela - Students will then rap their lyrics to a given beat 1. Choose your theme or message 2. Find a Beat or instrumental 3. Brainstorm and Free write 4. Standard Hip Hop Structure 5. Refine flow and Delivery <u>Composing Hip Hop Beat</u> - Students to compose their own Hip-Hop beat on Garageband - Students to rap their lyrics to their Hip-Hop Beat Assessment – Recording of Hip Hop Performance - Students to record their Rap to their own Hip-Hop beat on Garageband/ Logic for Assessment		Career Links – Develops the skills required for a song writer, composer and musician



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Half Term 4: The circle of fifths and Chords Pupils will learn; Key signatures - What is a Key Signature? - What is a #? - What is a b? - What is the Circle of fifths? - Order of #'s and b's – Father Charles Goes Down And Ends Battle Circle of Fifths - Rules to work out the circle of fifths – Counting up 5 notes for #'s key signatures/ Counting down 5 notes for b key signatures - Identifying Major Key signatures using #'s - Identifying Major Key signatures using b's - Identifying Minor Key signatures using #'s - Identifying Minor Key signatures using b's Introduction to Chords - What is a Chord? - How many notes make up a chord? - What are primary chords? I, IV, V - Identifying Primary chords in major key signatures Scales - What is a Scale? - How to write out scales for different key signatures Assessment – Half Term Quiz – Circle of fifths/ Key signatures major and minor/ chords/ primary chords Homework Lesson 1 - Revise the major key signatures using #'s and b's - Rules of a circle of fifths Lesson 2 - Revise what a chord is? - Revise Primary chords? - Revise how to identify primary chords in a major key signature Lesson 3	   	www.musictheory.net Students will be required to apply their knowledge learnt during the topic to complete a blank circle of fifths Key Words - Flats – A note is lowered by a semi tone - Sharps – A note is raised by a semi tone - Enharmonic – Same note different pitch - Major - - Minor - Scales - is an ordered sequence of notes, typically arranged in ascending or descending order of pitch, that forms a basis for melodies and harmonies. Career Links – Students will develop the skills required to compose music and teach music



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- Revise for end of unit quiz		
Half Term 5: Guitar Skills Pupils will Learn; Basics of Playing a guitar - The body - The neck - The fretboard - The strings - Use of fingers on the fretboard - Strumming - Plucking How to read Guitar Tablature - How to read individual pitches on a guitar stave - Numbers representing frets - Lines representing Strings - Reading Melodies from guitar tabs Performing Melodies from guitar Tablature Students will learn to play the theme tune to 'Pirates of the Caribbean' on the guitar using Guitar Tabs. Students will be assessed on accuracy of pitch, rhythm, transition of notes and overall performance		How to Read Guitar Tabs Simplifying Theory
		Students will perform the Theme Tune to 'Pirates of the Caribbean'
		Key Words - Fretboard - - Strumming - A strum or stroke is a sweeping action where a finger or plectrum brushes over several strings to generate sound. - Plucking - Plucking is a way of pulling and releasing the string in such a way as to give it an impulse that causes the string to vibrate - Chord – 3 notes played at the same time - Tablature - system of musical notation based on a player's finger position, as opposed to notes showing rhythm and pitch.
		Career Links – Students will develop the skills required to become a musician, composer and session musician
HALF TERM 6: Reggae Band Work Pupils will learn: Background and History of Reggae Music - Where does it originate from? - How did it develop? - When did it originate? Key Characteristics of Reggae - Off Beat Chords – What are they? Can you identify these by listening and in sheet music? - 4 beats in a bar - Accent on beats 2 and 4 – What is an accent? Can you identify an accent through listening and in sheet music?		The Ultimate Guide to Performing on Stage (schoolofrock.com) BBC Bitesize - Reggae
		Students will learn and develop a performance within a band leading to a final assessed performance
		Key Words - Chords – 3 notes played at the same time - Melody- Main tune of a piece of music - Motifs – Short musical phrase - Off-Beat chords – Chords played on the weaker beats of a bar - Accents – Emphasis on a beat - Syncopation – Irregular flow of rhythm



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<u>Instrumentation of Reggae Music</u> - Drums and Percussion - Guitars – Electric and Bass Guitar - Horns – Trumpets/ Saxophones - Keyboards - Voice How are these instruments used specifically in this style of music? <u>Practical Band Work</u> Pupils will learn how to play the individual parts the piece, '3 Little Birds' Bob Marley. How to play the guitar chord – each pupil will learn the 3 chords for 3 little birds How to play the Bass notes – Each pupil will learn how to play the 3 Bass notes on the bass guitar How to play the Keyboard Riff – Each pupil will learn how to play the keyboard riff How to play the Keyboard chords – each pupil will learn How to play the chords correctly on the keyboard – Correct finger pattern and correct notes Lyrics – All pupils will learn the lyrics to the song Pupils will be required to create a performance of 3 little Birds which must include; - All instruments used - Must be played in time - All pupils must know their individual parts		Performing Arts – Performing skills Students will develop confidence through performing to others Links to careers in music and performing arts and provides skills linked to public speaking
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