

#### KS3-Year 11 Long Term Mapping

#### Expressive Arts - Music

#### Subject Intent/ Aims:

At St Philip Howard, the music department provides in-depth education that allows pupils to come up with a creative solution to problems, whilst learning how music impacts the wider world.

The core aspects of the GCSE course focus on the key strands: performance, composition and listening and appraising. Year 11 provides support for pupils to understand the theory of music, focuses on their 4 key areas of study Musical forms and devices, Music for ensemble, Music for Film and Popular Music. This feeds into their musical exam and allows them to perform, compose and appraise music to a high standard.

The subject's intent is for pupils to build on their knowledge and skills from year 9 and 10. From the knowledge and skills will build towards successful GCSEs. St Phillip Howard's musical curriculum is developed in line with the national curriculum. The overall aim is for pupils to be able to be proficient in a musical instrument, to be able to read and write music and to have an appreciation and theoretical understanding of a wide range of music; socially, spiritually and culturally.

The overall intention of the music department is to provide the pupils with a safe and engaging learning environment, which fosters a love for music. Particularly through creative thought, whilst acquiring a wide range of the knowledge and skills necessary for a broad and balanced education inside and out of school.

ADVENT- Key Concepts:	LENT- Key Concepts:	PENTECOST- Key Concepts:
Going deeper into film music.	Going deeper into Music for ensemble	REVISION
Free Composition		(Listening Paper in June)
Composition for a brief	Pop Music	
	Film Music Revision	







Revision: Forms and Devices	5		
Free Composition for a brief		Practical	
National Curricu	ulum Coverage:	National Curriculum Coverage:	National Curriculum Coverage:
Unit 1		Unit 1	Unit 1
To engage actively in the proc broaden musical experience a imagination and foster creativ To engage with and appreciat heritage of music, in order to social, intellectual and cultura To develop composing skills to ideas and make use of approp Unit 2 To recognise contrasting genr music, and develop some awa chronology. To recognise links between th performing, composing and a informs the development of r	and interests, develop vity. te the diverse promote personal, al development. to organise musical priate resources. res, styles and traditions of areness of musical he integrated activities of appraising and how this music.	To engage actively in the process of music study broaden musical experience and interests, develop imagination and foster creativity. To engage with and appreciate the diverse heritage of music, in order to promote personal, social, intellectual and cultural development. To reflect upon and evaluate their own and others' music. Unit 2 To develop awareness of a variety of instruments, styles and approaches to performing and composing. To develop performing skills individually and in groups to communicate musically with fluency and control of the resources used. To develop performing skills individually and in groups to communicate musically with fluency and control of the resources used.	To develop awareness of music technologies and their use in the creation and presentation of music To recognise contrasting genres, styles and traditions of music, and develop some awareness of musical chronology To engage with and appreciate the diverse heritage of music, in order to promote personal, social, intellectual and cultural development
<u>Components</u> (Key Content):	HO Knowledge:	Components (Key Content/ Knowledge)	Components (Key Content/ Knowledge)
Advent 1		Lent 1	Pentecost 1







To understand the difference between horror, action, sci fi and fantasy. To understand what elements are used to create clichés within music. To understand how to use harmony to create a film music chord progression.	between horror, action and fantasty and be able to	To be able recognise the difference between polyphonic, homophonic and monophonic. To be able to compare this with heterophonic, canonic and polyrhythmic. To understand the key features of jazz music including walking bass line. Understanding voice types and vocal techniques.	REVISION
Advent 2		Lent 2	Pentecost 2
To understand the key features of baroque as well as the main composers and how they used the elements of music.	To understand the key features of baroque focusing mainly on the set work 'Badinerie', and be able to answer questions on the instruments, texture, melodic devices of the work.		Listening exam







	[		
To understand the key			
features of classical music			
as well as the main			
composers and how it			
developed from the			
baroque era.			
To understand the key			
features of romantic			
music as well as the main			
composers and how it			
preceeded classical music.			
To understand the			
difference between			
perfect, plagal, imperfect			
and interrupted cadences			
and when they are use.			
Generic Composite	HO Composites:	Composite Skills:	Composite Skills:
<u>Skills:</u>			
Performing skills			Revision
To be able to perform in	To be able to perform a grade	To perform different types of ensembles.	
	4 or above piece and an		
	ensemble niece to a higher	Appraising skills	
·		Recap different ensemble key works.	







different types of	level.	To recap musical theatre.	
appraisal techniques.		To recap chamber music	
Appraisal skills		To recap Jazz/Blues	
Learn about film music	Appraisal Skills	Composition skills	
techniques, including	To be oble to ensure 10 months	To be able to finish the composition for a brief.	
genre and motif.	questions based on a variety		
Composition skills	of topics.	Performance skills	
To be able to finish the		To prepare for the practical assessment.	
free composition and			
composition log.	To be able to create a	Composition skills: To finish composition for a brief.	
Musical Forms and	multisectional piece of music,		
Devices.	incorporating the key	Appraisal skills - To recap toto.	
Performance skills	elements of music.	To develop skills to understand the importance of fusion.	
To be able to perform in		To recap skills for cadences and chords.	
the western classical			
tradition.			
Appraisal skills			
To be able to recap the			
timeline of western			
classical music, key			
features and cadences.			
To refine skills when			
revisiting set work			
Badinerie.			







Final com	Final composition/ Deliberate Practice:		Final com	position/ Deliberat	e Practice:	Final composition/ Deliberate Practice
Performance Skills Listening exams	Test		Composition for brief. Practical performance.		Listening exam	
Mocks Recording of free o	composition.					
<u>Assessment</u>	<u>/s (Formative and</u>	<u> Summative):</u>	Assessment	<u>/s (Formative and s</u>	Summative):	Assessment/s (Formative and Summative):
Term Dates	Sept/Oct	Nov/Dec	Term Dates	Jan/Feb	Feb/Mar/Apr	June- Listening Exam
Curriculum content (Ongoing formative assessments. WWW EBI)	Week starting 23-9-24 Week starting 21-10-24	Week starting 18-11-24 Week starting 16-12-24	Curriculum content (Ongoing formative assessments)	Week starting 13-1-25 Week starting 28-2-25	Week starting 10-3 Week starting 31-3-25	
Assessment (Summative assessment. Synoptic	Week starting 14-10-24	Week starting 25-11-24	Assessment (Summative	Practical Assessment Week starting	Composition hand in.	-
<mark>Quiz)</mark> Feedback	Week starting 14-10-24	Week starting 9-12-24	assessment (Summative assessment. Synoptic Quiz)	20-1-25	10-3-25	
RRR- Five question learning from prev		e lesson, revisiting	Feedback	Week starting 3-2-25	Week starting 24-3-25	
Composition Asses	sments based on th	neir free	RRR- Five questions at	the start of the lessor	n, revisiting learning	
composition.	fro		from HT1&2 and previous lesson.			
Mock solo and ensemble practical assessment.		Coursework handin-				
			Free composition, composition log and composition for Brief hand			
			in.			
			Performance Composit	tion Handin- Solo and	ensemble recordings	
			to be completed.			







Key Terms:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Terms:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Terms:	Key Vocabulary:
Melody- A stepwise or	Theme	Theme- A main melodic idea	Ensemble	Theme- A main	Theme
leaping line which is	Motif	within music.	Duet/trio/quartet		Motif
followed by the solo	Leitmotif,		Texture	within music.	Leitmotif,
instrument	Musical elements,	Diegetic- Music or sounds that are in the scene.	Monophonic	Diagotia Music or	Musical elements,
	Timbre/sonority,	that are in the scene.	Unison	Diegetic- Music or sounds that are in	Timbre/sonority,
Articulation- The length of	Diagetic/non diagetic	Non-Diegetic- The Musical	Heterophonic	the scene.	Diagetic/non diagetic
a note, short or long.	Underscore	score that can't be heard by	Homophonic		Underscore
a note, short of long.	Soundtrack	the characters on screen.	Melody and accompaniment	Non-Diegetic- The	Soundtrack
	Ostinato		Polyrhythmic	Musical score that	Ostinato
	Glissando	Homophonic- Melody and	Polyphonic	can't be heard by	Glissando
quiet the music is.	Tremolando	accompaniment. Chords and	Counterpoint		Tremolando
	Dissonance	melody.	Canon	screen.	Dissonance
Texture- The layers of	Stab chords		Imitation		Stab chords
music.	Legato		Structure	Homophonic- Melody and	Legato
	Conjunct/disjunct	melody line.	Harmonic rhythm	accompaniment.	Conjunct/disjunct
Harmony- The different	Form and structure	Polyphonic- Multiple lines	Cadence	Chords and	Form and structure
sounds (usually presented	Binary	played at the same time.	Modulation		Binary
as chords) played at the	Ternary	Riff- A repeated pattern.	Syncopation		Ternary
same time.	Da саро		Double tracking Overdubbing	Monophonic- One	Da capo
	Rondo	Chord Sequence- a series of	Panning	single melody line.	Rondo
Instruments- What is	Strophic	chords in a particular which	Vocoder		Strophic
	Variation	makes up a song.	Distortion		Variation
playing_the music.	Through-composed Minuet		Harmonic rhythm	Multiple lines	Through-composed
	Trio	Panning- The direction of	Power chords	played at the same time.	Minuet







Rhythm and tempo- The	Drone/pedal		Inversion	Riff- A repeated	Trio
pattern of the music and	Canon		Four on the floor	pattern.	Drone/pedal
the speed.	Sequence	another.	Riff		Canon
-	Ornamentation		Hook	Chord Sequence- a	Sequence
Tonality- The mood of the	Alberti bass		Fill	series of chords in	Ornamentation
piece of music.	Renaissance		Arneggio	a particular which makes up a song.	Alberti bass
	Baroque		Syllabic		Renaissance
	Classical		Melismatic	Panning- The	Baroque
	Romantic				Classical
	Primary/secondary chords				Romantic
	Cadences				Primary/secondary chords
	Relative keys			one speaker to	Cadences
	Modes			another.	Relative keys
	Pentatonic				Modes
	Harmonic rhythm			stepwise or	Pentatonic
	Degrees of the scale			leaping line which	Harmonic rhythm
	Intervals				Degrees of the scale
	Circle of fifths			solo instrument	Intervals
	Circle of fourths				Circle of fifths
				Articulation- The	
				length of a note,	Modulation
				short or long.	Syncopation
					Double tracking
				Dynamics- How	Overdubbing
				I oud or quiet the	Panning
					Vocoder







music is.	Distortion
	Harmonic rhythm
Texture- The	Power chords
layers of music.	Inversion
	Four on the floor
Harmony- The	Riff
different sounds	Hook
(usually presented as chords) played	Fill
as chords) played	Arpeggio
at the same time.	Syllabic Melismatic
	weismatic
Instruments- Wha	t
is playing the	-
music.	
Rhythm and	
tempo- The	
pattern of the	
music and the	
speed.	
Tonality- The	
mood of the piece	
of music.	







Literacy/ Numeracy/ Cross-Curricular Links:	Literacy/ Numeracy/ Cross-Curricular Links:	Literacy/ Numeracy/ Cross-Curricular Links:
Numeracy- Pupils focus on different types of rhythms	AOS 3	AOS 4-
which allows them to understand a combination of	Literacy- Pupils will be looking at words and actions on screen and	Literacy- Pupils will focus on learning set works
numbers through beats.	how they can be amplified with music.	and how song writers use literary devices within their music.
Literacy- Pupils are looking at meaning and structure of	Numeracy- Pupils will be looking a timings and how it reflects	Numeracy- Pupils will learn about chord
songs which links to poetry writing.	different actions taken by the performer.	sequences and use roman numerals to help
Drama- Pupils will have a basic understanding of		them devise their own works.
performance.	Drama- Pupils will look at how actions on screen can link with	
performance.	music.	History- Pupils will focus on the history of
Computer Science- Pupils will use DAWs which will use their computer skills.	AOS 2-	music.
History- Pupils will be accessing history of music, and looking at how historical events link to music.	Literacy- Pupils will look at different vocal pieces and why certain lyrics are used.	
	Numeracy- Pupils will be understanding time signatures.	
	History- Pupils will be looking at the history of jazz and blues, musicals and vocal pieces.	
<u>SMSC/ BV/ RSHE:</u>	<u>SMSC/ BV/ RSHE:</u>	<u>SMSC/ BV/ RSHE:</u>
Students are encouraged to have an open mind when	Students are encouraged to have an open mind when observing	Students are encouraged to have an open mind
observing work allowing them to appreciate others	work allowing them to appreciate others viewpoint that may	when observing work allowing them to
viewpoint that may challenge their own beliefs. They are	challenge their own beliefs. They are encouraged to give	appreciate others viewpoint that may challenge







encouraged to give appropriate feedback to peers in a	appropriate feedback to peers in a variety of ways, giving	their own beliefs. They are encouraged to give
variety of ways, giving justification for their views.	justification for their views.	appropriate feedback to peers in a variety of
		ways, giving justification for their views.
Pupils are encouraged to communicate with each other	Pupils are encouraged to communicate with each other in groups	
	and as a class promoting social development.	Pupils are encouraged to communicate with
		each other in groups and as a class promoting
SOCIAL	SOCIAL	social development.
Students collaborate routinely in group tasks where	Students collaborate routinely in group tasks where they take	
they take responsibility for their own learning outcomes	responsibility for their own learning outcomes and progress. We	SOCIAL
and progress. We encourage the skills of	encourage the skills of independence, resilience and time	Students collaborate routinely in group tasks
independence, resilience and time management.	management. Through our program of extra-curricular activities	where they take responsibility for their own
Through our program of extra-curricular activities and	and clubs we ask students pool ideas for repertoire and to	learning outcomes and progress. We
clubs we ask students pool ideas for repertoire and to	organise themselves.	encourage the skills of independence,
organise themselves.		resilience and time management. Through our
	MORAL	program of extra-curricular activities and clubs
MORAL	We encourage out pupils to engage in critical discussions of	we ask students pool ideas for repertoire and
We encourage out pupils to engage in critical	musical performances and dramas/presentations from other	to organise themselves.
discussions of musical performances and	students and also visiting professionals.	
dramas/presentations from other students and also		MORAL
visiting professionals.	SPIRITUAL	We encourage out pupils to engage in critical
	This aspect of the curriculum is encouraged through the	discussions of musical performances from
SPIRITUAL	experience and emotion of responding to performing, listening	other students and also visiting professionals.
This aspect of the curriculum is encouraged through	and composing music including looking at sacred music.	
the experience and emotion of responding to	Students work is also celebrated throughout the school and	SPIRITUAL







performing, listening and composing music including	displayed in many areas.	This aspect of the curriculum is encouraged
looking at sacred music.		through the experience and emotion of
Students work is also celebrated throughout the school	CULTURAL	responding to performing, listening and
and displayed in many areas.	The resources and musical examples used across both Key	composing music including looking at sacred
	Stages for our students encourage a respect and deep	music.
CULTURAL	appreciation for cultures around the world that have contributed	Students work is also celebrated throughout
The resources and musical examples used across both	to the development of our current popular musical styles. We use	the school and displayed in many areas.
Key Stages for our students encourage a respect and	a wide variety of instruments from around the world to enrich the	
deep appreciation for cultures around the world that	cultural experiences of our students.	CULTURAL
have contributed to the development of our current		The resources and musical examples used
popular musical styles. We use a wide variety of	BRITISH VALUES	across both Key Stages for our students
instruments from around the world to enrich the	Students research current British musicians and are encouraged to	encourage a respect and deep appreciation for
cultural experiences of our students.	visit current performances in Britain. Students develop an	cultures around the world that have
	understanding of the way Music is valued in Britain and how their	contributed to the development of our current
BRITISH VALUES	work can be appreciated by society, nationally and internationally.	popular musical styles. We use a wide variety
Students research current British musicians and are		of instruments from around the world to
encouraged to visit current performances in Britain.		enrich the cultural experiences of our
Students develop an understanding of the way Music is		students.
valued in Britain and how their work can be appreciated		
by society, nationally and internationally.		BRITISH VALUES
		Students research current British musicians and
		are encouraged to visit current performances
		in Britain. Students develop an understanding
		of the way Music is valued in Britain and how







				their work can be appreciated by society, nationally and internationally.	
Adaptive Curriculum Content		Adaptive Curriculum Content		Adaptive Curriculum Content	
<ul> <li>Clear instructions on PowerPoint</li> <li>Adapted handouts</li> <li>Demo of practical tasks</li> <li>Extra time given during RRR and mid-term assessments</li> <li>Homework adapted</li> <li>The end of topic assessment modified to reflect the topics covered by certain classes and ability levels.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Clear instructions on PowerPoint</li> <li>Adapted handouts</li> <li>Demo of practical tasks</li> <li>Extra time given during RRR and mid-term assessments</li> <li>Homework adapted</li> <li>The end of topic assessment modified to reflect the topics covered by certain classes and ability levels.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Clear instructions on PowerPoint</li> <li>Adapted handouts</li> <li>Demo of practical tasks</li> <li>Extra time given during RRR and mid-term assessments</li> <li>Homework adapted</li> <li>The end of topic assessment modified to reflect the topics covered by certain classes and ability levels.</li> </ul>	
			ing each unit of work		
<b>Differentiated Instruction:</b> Class instructions adapted to meet the needs of students by providing varied materials, activities, and assessments.	<b>Scaffolded Instruction:</b> Break down complex concepts into smaller, more manageable steps, providing additional support and guidance as students' progress through the material.		<b>Formative Assessment:</b> Use ongoing assessments, such as quizzes, discussions, and peer reviews, to continuously monitor student progress and provide timely feedback.		<b>Pace:</b> Time given to students to organise equipment and resources at their own pace.









