BTEC Tech Award in Music Knowledge Organiser: Component 1

Explore | **Listen** | **Compose** | **Perform** | **Evaluate**

Blues

- ***The Blues originated on Southern plantations in the 19th century.***
- **Key words:** 12 bar blues, walking bassline, melody, chords, call and response, tempo, repetition.
- **Instruments:** early blues music was mainly vocals and guitar but later instruments included double bass, piano, trumpet.
- **Playing techniques:** improvisation, bending/sliding (guitar), muting (trumpet).
- **Famous artists:** Bessie Smith, Robert Johnson, Muddy Waters, BB King.
- **Associated genres:** Jazz, Swing, Ragtime, Country, Gospel.

Rock 'n' roll

- ***Originated in the US during the late 1940s and early 1950s.***
- **Influences:** Blues, Jazz, Gospel, Country.
- **Key words:** boogie woogie, backbeat rhythm.
- **Instruments:** saxophone, piano, lead & rhythm electric guitar, double bass, drum kit.
- **Technological advances:** microphone, amplifier, use of distortion.
- **Famous artists:** Buddy Holly, Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry, Bill Haley, Little Richard.
- **Rock n roll styles:** Rockabilly, Doo wop.

1960s - 1965-1969

- ***In the late 60s, outdoor rock music festivals began and psychedelic music reflected the growing hippie culture.***
- ***Television became a major force in rock music, attracting younger audiences.***
- **Key words:** riff, 7th chords, bassline, lyrics.
- **Instruments:** guitar, bass guitar, drum kit, piano, synthesizer.
- **Famous artists:** The Who, The Rolling Stones, Cher, The Monkees, Tom Jones.
- **Rock subgenres:** Pop rock, Psychedelic rock, Progressive rock, Blues rock.

1960s - 1960-1964

- ***Rock and roll was gradually overtaken by pop-rock.***
- ***The 1960s were a time of upheaval in society, fashion, attitudes and especially music.***
- **Key words:** verse, chorus, fusion, multi-tracking, chord sequence, major, minor, hook.
- **Instruments:** guitar, bass guitar, drum kit, piano.
- **Playing techniques:** guitar licks, fills, simple melodies, rhythmic guitar work, standard song forms, acapella.
- **Famous artists:** The Beatles, The Beach Boys, The Kinks, The Supremes, Marvin Gaye.
- **60s genres:** Rock, Funk, Soul, Motown, R&B, Ska, Folk.

Invented 1963

# BTEC Tech award Music Knowledge Organiser: Component 1

1970s Disco

- *Disco is a genre of dance music and subculture that emerged in the 1970s from the US.*
- **Key words:** four-on the-floor, syncopated, bassline, octave, major 7th, minor 7th, chords
- **Instruments:** strings, horns, electric piano, synthesizers, electric rhythm guitars, drums
- **Playing/vocal techniques:** falsetto, reverb
- **Disco fashion:** glamorous, colourful patterns, bold colours, flared trousers, platform shoes, medallions
- **Famous artists:** Bee Gees, Donna Summer, Gloria Gaynor
- **Associated genres:** Electronic Dance Music, House music, Hip hop
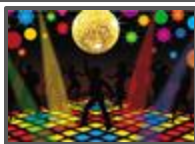
## 1970s Rock - riffs

- *One of the first events of the 1970s was the breakup of The Beatles. Heavy metal became popular*
- **Key words:** syncopated, syllabic, riff, timbre, verse, chorus, bridge, repetition
- **Instruments:** guitar, vocals, drum kit, keyboard
- **Playing/vocal techniques:** distorted guitar, feedback, reverb, palm muting
- **Famous artists:** Queen, Led Zeppelin, The Rolling Stones, Rainbow
- **Sub-genres:** Hard rock, Glam rock, Progressive rock, Punk rock, Heavy metal

1990s Britpop

- *Britpop was a UK-based music and culture movement. It produced brighter, catchier alternative rock bringing it into the mainstream.*
- **Key words:** melodic, chords, band, 4/4 time
- **Instruments:** vocals, electric guitar, electric bass, acoustic guitar, drums, piano, strings
- **Playing/vocal techniques:** live playing, clean guitar, overdrive, string arrangements, open chords
- **Famous artists:** Oasis, Blur, Pulp
- **Associated genres:** Alternative, Indie pop
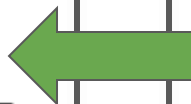
1980s Synth Pop

- *Synthesizer (synth) pop also known as techno pop is a subgenre of new wave music. This was the evolution of electronic music technology.*
- **Key words:** monophonic, texture, 4/4 time, simple harmony
- **Instruments:** synthesizers, drum machines, sequencers
- **Playing/vocal techniques:** robotic sounding vocals
- **Famous artists:** Depeche Mode, Eurythmics, Soft Cell
- **Associated genres:** House, Techno

BTEC Tech Award in Music: Component 2

Explore	Listen	Compose	Perform	Evaluate

Explore

Key Vocabulary for Professional Portfolio:
Time management, self-discipline, working with others, correct and safe use of equipment (health and safety), identifying resources required, auditing existing skills

Methods of capturing music development
- Digital or traditional portfolios including studio track sheets, production notes, rehearsal diaries, screenshots, milestone performances and reviews from others
- Recorded auditions
- Compositional sketches
- Rough cuts and initial mixes

Having a clear and organised approach to communication
- Key points in the process are referred to in a logical order
- Images, videos and recordings are clear
- Written commentary supports the quality of work

Sharing and commenting on work
- Social media eg Soundcloud, Facebook, YouTube
- Jam sessions, improvisation sessions, mixtapes, demos, sharing samples, remixing, remote collaboration

## Applying and developing musical skills and techniques:

Developing Music Skills
- Timing and phrasing
- Using rhythm and pitch
- Using equipment appropriately
- Expression
- Combining instruments/sounds
- Health & safety in the use of equipment

Music Performance
- Tuning (if appropriate)
- Learning repertoire
- Physical preparation and exercises
- Instrumental/vocal techniques
- Practise routines
- Following an accompaniment
- Stage presence

Creating Original Music
- Exploring and extending ideas
- Using structure effectively
- Using rhythmic and melodic patterns
- Development of harmony
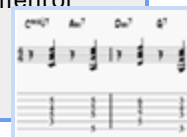
Using BandLab
- There are two options for recording - Live Loops or Tracks
- In the Tracks section there are a range of virtual instruments. Simply scroll and tap on the one you want to use
- Use the microphone option to record live audio eg singing

Stage presence: Looking confident and authentic; engaging the audience whilst you perform.

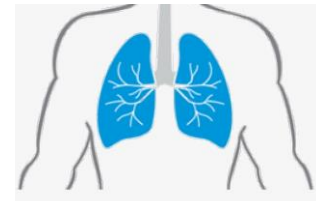**Diction:** Enunciation of words.

Intonation: Accuracy of pitch.

Vocal Registers

Head Voice

First Bridge

Chest Voice

Register: Where your voice resonates.

KS4: Solo Performance Voice

Vocal range: The span from the lowest note you can sing to the highest note.

Breath control: Managing your breath so you can sing long phrases or reach high notes.

BTEC Tech Award Music Knowledge Organiser:
Component 3 - Responding to a Commercial Brief

Explore | **Listen** | **Compose** | **Perform** | **Evaluate**

What is a brief?
A brief is a written document that provides a scenario and instructions to find or create a product for a target audience. It gives a brief overview of the background and objectives.

Target audience
This is a group of people identified as likely customers. People in the target audience share similarities such as age or location. This makes it easier to target your product.

Activity 1 - Responding to a brief
- ❏ Investigate the musical styles in the brief
- ❏ Carry out **research** of relevant material eg listen to **cover versions**, find **sheet music**
- ❏ What **resources** are required?
- ❏ What **changes** will you make?
- ❏ **Timeline** of development

Activity 1 - Responding to a brief

What are the creative constraints?
What resources are available?
Will your own ideas be effective within the timeframe?
How can you make your music stand out from other work?
How can you develop your own skills?
How can you build on your strengths?

Use the QR codes to watch cover versions of different songs.

Instruments, iPad/Garageband, sheet music, amp, microphone, practice room

Working out individual parts, establishing a practice routine, learning/memorising new material

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Activity 2 - Applying musical skills

Organisation Skills
- ➔ Identify priorities - what will you do and when?
- ➔ Set targets - what do you need to do each lesson? How will you monitor this?
- ➔ Use of technology - do you need to use Garageband?

Preparing for the project
- ➔ Health and Safety - correct and safe use of equipment, manual handling
- ➔ Checking resources and facilities - what instruments are available? Do you need sheet music and/or lyrics?
- ➔ Plan for alternatives - have a back up plan in case things go wrong

Consider the constraints
- ➔ Ensure you are working within the aims of the brief - keep in mind your target audience, the finished product and the deadline
- ➔ Use suitable materials and techniques
- ➔ Address any quality issues

Explore	Listen	Compose	Perform	Evaluate

Step One:
Plan to meet the demands of the brief and research relevant material.

Step Two:
Choose one song and one style of music and prepare a proposal of your idea.

Step Three:
Sit a 2 hour written exam on the development of your ideas and the rehearsal process.

Step Four:
Select and apply musical skills and techniques to create your music product.

Step Five:
Present a final musical product in response to a commercial music brief.

Step Six:
One hour written exam to evaluate your performance and comment on the creative process.

BTEC Musical Styles:

St marks

Western Classical:

Art music of the European tradition, normally notated, and normally intended for

public performance

Listening

You must be able to answers questions on unfamiliar music from the following styles/genres to identify and accurately describe musical elements, musical contexts and musical language:

• The Coronation Anthems and Oratorios of Handel
• The Orchestra Music of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven.
• The piano music of Chopin and Schumann.
• The Requiem of the late Romantic period.

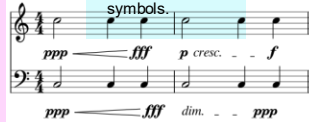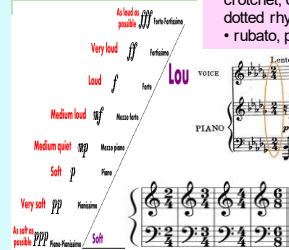### Sonority (Timbre)

• instruments and voices: solo instruments, chamber groups
• instrumental techniques such as arco, pizzicato, con sordino

Dynamics:

pp, p. mp, mf, f, ff including the Italian terms cresc, crescendo, dim, diminuendo including hairpins sfz, sforzando common signs, terms and symbols.

Tempo, metre and rhythm

• simple and compound time • regular • anacrusis • common Italian tempo terms eg allegro, andante • pulse • augmentation, diminution • hemiola • semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver • dotted rhythms, triplets, scotch snap • rubato, pause • tempo.

Joseph Haydn 1732-1802

Ludwig van Beethoven 1770-1827

Melody

• conjunct, disjunct,

• triadic, broken chords, scalic, arpeggio

• inervals within the octave

• passing notes

• diatonic, chromatic

• slide/portamento,

• Ornamentation : acciaccaturas, trills appoggiaturas, turns, mordents,

• ostinato

• phrasing, articulation.

Harmony

• diatonic, chromatic • consonant, dissonant • pedal, drone • cadences: perfect, plagal, imperfect, interrupted and tièrce de Picardie • identification of major, minor and dominant seventh chords using chord symbols/roman numerals

Chopin 1810-1849

Handel 1685-1759

Structure

• binary and ternary
• rondo
• arch-shape
• through-composed theme and variations,
• sonata,
• minuet and trio/scherzo and trio
• call and response
• ground bass,
• Continuo
• Cadenza

Tonality

• major, minor, and their key signatures to four sharps and flats
• modulation to dominant, subdominant in major or minor keys
• relative major or

Mozart 1756-1791

BIG IDEA   **Explore**   **Listen**   **Compose**   **Perform**   **Evaluate**

BTEC Musical Styles: Popular Music

Listening
You must be able to listen attentively to unfamiliar music from the following styles/genres to identify and accurately describe musical elements, musical contexts and musical language:
• music of Broadway 1950s to 1990s
• rock music of 1960s and 1970s film present.

Popular Music:
mainstream music including a number of musical styles and genres including rock, pop, musical theatre, film and computer gaming music from 1950 to the present.

Structure
• intro/outro • verse • chorus • break • twelve-bar blues
• drum fill.

Sonority (Timbre)
• standard contemporary instrument types eg electric guitar, synthesizers
• specific instrument types eg sitar, dilruba • instrumental techniques eg palm mute (pm), pitch bend, hammer-on (ho), pull-off (po), slide guitar/bottleneck
• drum kit components and techniques eg rim shot • vocal timbres eg falsetto, belt, rap, beat-boxing, scat singing • specific instrumental techniques eg slap bass
• specific instrumental effects eg amplification, distortion • specific technological recording techniques eg automatic double-tracking (ADT) and direct input transformer (DIT).

Melody :
riff • pitch bend• melisma • hook • slide• glissando • improvisation• ostinato • blue notes.

Harmony
• power chords • chord symbols eg C7 • stock chord progressions eg I VI IV V.

Tempo, metre and rhythm
• bpm (beats per minute) • mm (metronome marking) • groove • backbeat • syncopation • off-beat • shuffle, swing/swung.

| Explore | Listen | Compose | Perform | Evaluate |

BTEC Musical Styles: Traditional Music

Lstening –you must be able to listen attentively to unfamiliar music from the following styles/genres to identify and accurately describe musical elements, musical contexts and musical language:
• Blues music from 1920–1950
• Fusion music incorporating African and/or Caribbean music
• Contemporary Latin music• Contemporary Folk music of the British Isles

Traditional music takes influences from traditional sources including folk music and reinterprets them in a contemporary style

Sonority (Timbre)• families of instruments as found in traditional/world music eg steel drums • the use of technology, synthesised and computer- generated sounds, sampling and the use of techniques such as reverb, distortion and chorus • drone • vocal techniques eg falsetto, vibrato, rap.

Texture• a cappella • imitative • layered/layering.

Harmony and Tonality:
• Modal
• Pentatonic

Melody• blue notes • pentatonic, whole tone, modal
• slide/glissando/portamento, pitch bend, appoggiaturas
• ostinato • riff
• melody–scat • melisma
• improvisation

Structure• strophic, verse and chorus, cyclic • call and response • popular song forms • structure–12/16 bar blues.

Tempo, metre and rhythm• irregular, free • skank • bubble • clave (Bo Diddley type beat) • augmentation, diminution • anacrusis • hemiola • bi-rhythm, cross-rhythm, polyrhythm • shuffle beat • backbeat • syncopation • off-beat • bossa nova • samba • salsa • tango • habanera • danzón • merengue • cha-cha-cha • rumba.

| Explore | Listen | Compose | Perform | Evaluate |