

Comments from Staff:

KS4 - the use of weekly activities means you can easily keep track of progress being made on coursework. This is not only important when distance learning to ensure that pupils are on the right track in terms of the work they are producing, but also a great safety feature as we all know students love to 'lose work!'

In terms of us creating digital portfolios which we started last year with some success for key stage 3, having a central storage area for all work and resources on Seesaw is great.

Also, if someone came on a learning walk and wanted to track progress in the practical aspects of our subjects, this would have been difficult to demonstrate. Having it all stored on Seesaw makes showing progress much easier - maybe?

But being able to annotate, whilst talking and recording the screen is an absolute game changer for coursework. You can zoom, move pages, highlight whilst talking

Parents have been commenting on student much more than they ever did before - it is great that they are involved and interested.

Quality assurance and sharing good work is easier and it is great to have a little nose though what other people are doing with their classes.

Comments from Staff:

I have found that students who wouldn't normally engage with Drama have managed to produce work because they are not having to perform in front of their peers. They can film and submit if they are lacking in confidence

Students who have extra needs have found alternative ways to complete the task therefore feeling more involved in the subject.

Having everything stored on SeeSaw in video format makes marking and feedback loads easier. I will continue to get them to do this when we return to the classroom.

Digital technology has helped with group work! As they can share images and edit them together. This is how we created our tableau's.

Being able to set folders for teachers/ modules/ weeks helps keep work organised and it is so easy to see if a student has actually submitted the work. Using this alongside the 'star' system allows you to gain a really quick snapshot as to the progress/level of effort that students are inputting into your subject.

The use of the folders also means that when sharing classes - you are able to see work across the other subjects that they are completing - it's so nice to see the work that students are completing in drama alongside music.

Comments from Students:

I like the fact that I do not have to write everything. If I want to talk to the camera and submit that for my work, I can. I liked it when we did interviews and asked each other questions on video. This made it easy to make sure that you met all of the criteria.

I am really proud of my radio show on Rap music. It made more sense to talk through my research over the top of the tracks that I was speaking about. Just writing an essay about it would not have been as much fun. I think the listener will also find it more exciting and learn more rather than just reading which can be dull.

I like being able to choose how I present my work and I feel that it is more professional. It makes me feel like I am working at university or in a job as I can create a portfolio instead of just writing in an exercise book. I think that it will help me when I go to college or Uni and in the world of work - people don't give business presentations with exercise books, they do it with keynote and videos and stuff.

I enjoy making the videos for creative industries work. I like to show these to my friends and parents so they can see what they are doing. I think it will be funny to watch them back when I am in year 11!

I like presenting my work with presentations and videos. It means I spend longer on each piece but I take more pride in it. I made a lego video to explain my work - it was great and fun.

If I video what I am doing then it is easier for me to see what I got better at. My first videos are cringe, but my later ones are quite good.

I forget everything so watching the videos back at the start of the lesson reminds me what I was doing! I can also show my mum when I do something that I am really happy with.

Menuetto - a dance

G Major **MENUEETTO** Allegretto *Slower than Allegro*

Anacrusis

Main melody

Conjunct - moves in steps

Mainly Crotchets

Acciaccatura

Octave Apart

Accidental - Modulation

Trill - Ornamentation

Rhythmic motif

Disjunct

Slurs / Legato

Perfect Cadence

G D 5-V 1-I Crotchet rest

Modulation

Back to G major

Mainly Quavers

Opening Melody

Staccato - short and fast

p *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *Fine*

A

conjunct

slower than allegro

mainly crotchets

acciacatura

modulation

trill

perfect cadence

D G V I a crotchet rest

g major **MENUEETTO** Allegretto

anacrusis

active apart

rhythmic motif

1/2 1/4 1/4 1

main melody

a dance

slur

modulating

disjunct

opening melody

quavers

back to tonic (a)

staccato

no more accidentals

B

p *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *Fine*

Ensemble: **Jazz Band**
 Instruments: **trumpet, sax
trombone**
 Composer: **louis armstrong**
 Decade: **1940's**



TIME

Lesson 1



Lesson Review

What part did you play today?

6

How did you do?

decent

List 3 things that Hans Zimmer did to make his piece of music build in excitement as it went on.

1. **used loads of instruments**
2. **loud**
3. **got louder**

HPL - Meta-thinking

What can we change about our piece to make it more exciting?
 List 3 things

1. **start with less**
2. **build up**
3. **loud**



Concepts

Texture - how does the texture change during the piece? How does this effect the piece?

more people playing

Melody - how many different notes are in the basic tune? What is repeated patten in music called?

base- 5

Reggae – CHORDS and BASS

Explain 3 things you have learnt about reggae music:

1. **rasta farian**
2. **originates in Jamaica**
3. **Bob Marley was famous for it**

Which part did you play today?

chords
 How did you do?
could've been better

What skills do we need to be able to perform effectively as an **ENSEMBLE**?

**listen
communicate
conductor
coordination**

CREATING

ANALYSING

META THINKING

IMAGINE

PASSION

ETHICAL

EQUITY

EVOLUTION

EXCELLENCE

HPL - Linking
Connection finding

What other types of musical ensembles are you aware of?

jazz ensembles, marching bands, boy bands, string quartets, blues bands

What is **SIMILAR** about chamber orchestras and one other ensemble of your choice?

marching bands have brass and a lot of people in it, same as the chamber orchestras. marching bands play during parades or special events, chamber orchestras were played for important people and in celebrations.

What is **DIFFERENT** about chamber orchestras and one other ensemble of your choice?

another example is a jazz ensemble doesn't typically have a conductor, everyone just plays together and improvises, whereas in chamber orchestra they all rely on the conductor.

Feedback

REFLECTION WINDOW

Upload the video of your performance here:

What was successful about today's recording?

i did the harder version of strumming

What steps could you take to improve the performance you have recorded in today's lesson?

i should try and improve my chord changes

Don't forget to submit your work

DISTORTION

GUNS N' ROSES EDITION

Tonality

Welcome to the jungle is written in the key of e-flat major although notes from the minor key are used throughout the song. It is quite common for rock songs to be written in a major key as it makes them more exciting and because of this, and also tempo, rock music is often considered very energetic. This is reflected in the song and the lyrics of the song. It uses lots of chords from the e-flat major scale, for example, e-flat 5, b-flat 5 and a-flat 5.

Tempo

Welcome to the jungle is written at a tempo of 123 bpm meaning that it is very lively and fast. It is quite an average tempo for a rock song, with most rock songs being between 110 and 140 beats per minute although it is faster than lots of songs from other genres, such as pop. Because it is fast, it comes across as very exciting. This adds to the meaning of the song, showing that Los Angeles can be very exciting and it also adds to the liveliness of the song given by its major key.

Instrumentation

There are heavily distorted guitars, drums, vocals and bass playing most of the song as well as clean electric guitar playing during the bridge right before the guitar solo. These instruments are very commonly used in rock, especially hard rock. The distorted guitar gives a harsh timbre, contributing to the overall feel and creepiness of the song. The texture and instrumentation changes throughout the song, from lots of distorted guitar, vocals and drums in the verse to screeching vocals and less prominent guitar in the chorus. As they change throughout the song, so do the dynamics, for example, it's louder in the choruses and the guitar solos and quieter in the introduction and the bridges. It helps transition from one part of the song to another and create more exciting parts of the song and more relaxed parts.



Welcome to the Jungle

In this week's special Guns n' Roses edition, we will be talking about Welcome to the Jungle, which peaked at 7th on the charts. It was released in 1987 by Guns n' Roses in their debut album, 'Appetite for Destruction'.

Lyrical content

According to Guns n' Roses, the song is about Los Angeles, although it only refers to it as a jungle, and the lyrics depict the more dangerous side of Los Angeles that many people encounter when they go there, often pursuing fame.

"Welcome to the jungle, it gets worse here every day
You learn to live like an animal in the jungle where we play"
It uses the jungle as a metaphor for Los Angeles, comparing the city to a jungle to emphasise the chaos there.

"You know where you are?
You're in the jungle baby
You're gonna die"

It is trying to emulate the danger of the city and give you a sense of dread. This is backed by the screeching vocals and howls. It references drugs and alcohol as well, which helps you picture the danger because there is an example. It also tells you more about Guns n' Roses.

"In the jungle, welcome to the jungle,
Watch it bring you to your n-n-n-n-n-n-n knees, knees
Uh, ah, I'm gonna watch you bleed"

The lyrics in the chorus continue describing the dangers of LA and continue to invoke the sense of dread by emphasising the like 'jungle' and 'bleed', which a few of the choruses end with. The verses have a

S4 Week 3 - Creative Industries - Music

Tempo & time signatures

- ☐ Answer the following questions about tempo and time signature:

1. What does tempo mean in a piece of music?

Tempo, is the speed a piece of music should be played at.

2. What are 3 common tempos in music? Please write the Italian name, descriptive name and BPM for each one.

Larghissimo - 20 bpm, extremely slow
Moderato - 108-120 bpm, moderate speed.
Vivace - 168-176 BPM, fast.

3. What does BPM mean in a piece of music?

Beats Per Minute.

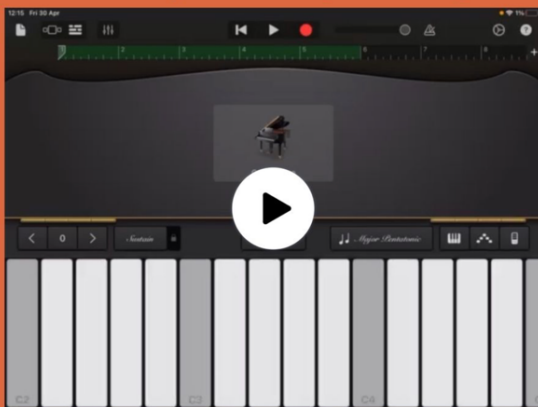
4. What does time signature mean in a piece of music?

Tells' you how many beats are in each bar.

5. What are two common time signatures used in music?

2-4, 4-8

Add a recording or video of your Melody line here:



Please insert a recording or video of your 2 sequences here: **VERSE**

