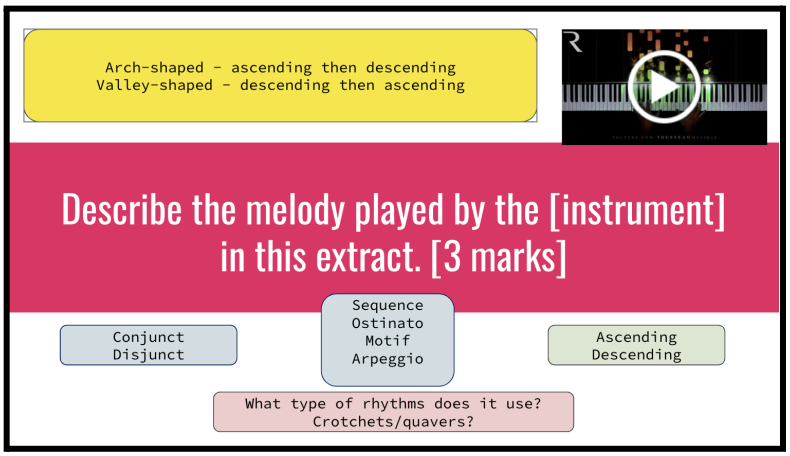
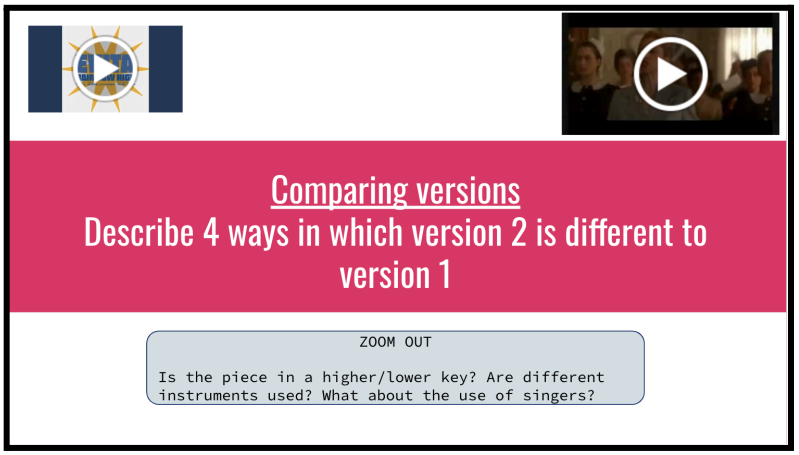
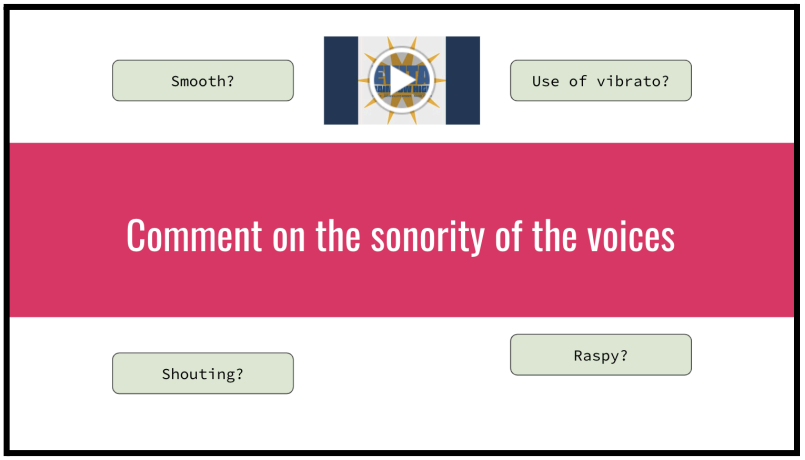
Music Revision Spring Onwards

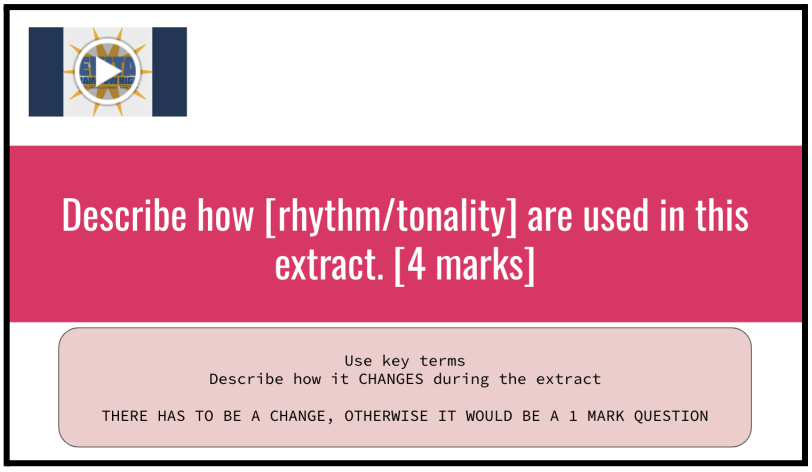
Log in to **Elemental** Revise the musical elements, set works and complete practice tests. Homework will be set for you every week until your exam, too.	Elemental
	Test yourself on your understanding of **key terms and MAD T SHIRT** in the KAA Music Glossary - LINK Listen to any piece of music and **test yourself** on it by using the KAA Music Exam Questions Bank - LINK
Watch the following **YouTube** videos: 1. **Harmony** explained in 5 different ways - LINK 2. **Music Theory** in 16 minutes - LINK 3. **Classical Music** Explained - LINK	YouTube
	Listen to some **Classical** Music: **Baroque**: Vivaldi - LINK **Classical**: Hummel - LINK **Romantic**: Tchaikovsky - LINK **20th Century**: Schoenberg - LINK
READ THIS ENTIRE REVISION BOOKLET https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wRKJI2H70wKmwzLKX7yxbE9oVZwWkFx1/view?usp=sharing	eduqas Part of WJEC

Key questions to practise, using any extract of music:









🎵 GCSE MUSIC TOP TIPS 🎵

🎼 MAD T SHIRT

Melody – Conjunct/ disjunct, sequence, repetition, imitation, balanced phrases, syllabic/ melismatic

Articulation – Legato (smooth), staccato (detached), accents, pizzicato

Dynamics – Crescendo/ diminuendo, forte, piano, sudden/ layered changes

Texture – Monophonic, homophonic, polyphonic, melody-dominated homophony, octaves, canon, unison

Structure – Binary, ternary, verse–chorus, rondo, through-composed, repeated sections, codas

Harmony – Diatonic, chromatic, perfect/ imperfect cadence, pedal, sequence, ostinato, circle of fifths

Instrumentation – Identify instruments *and what they do* (e.g. strings play pizzicato, brass play fanfares)

Rhythm – On-beat, syncopated, dotted, swung, triplets, steady crotchets/ quavers, riffs

Tempo/Time/Tonality – Allegro, ritardando, 2/4–3/4–4/4, major/ minor, modulation

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🧠 COMMON QUESTIONS & QUICK ANSWERS

- **Ritardando** = gradually slower
- **Relative minor** = 3 semitones below major key
- **Perfect cadence** = V–I ("finished")
- **Pedal** = sustained note under changing harmony
- **Walking bass** = steady stepwise bass movement
- **Scat singing** = improvised nonsense syllables
- **Riff** = short repeating idea (usually in pop/jazz)
- **Semiquaver** = ¼ beat
- **Pentatonic** = 5-note scale
- **Anacrusis** = upbeat before bar 1
- **Sequence** = motif repeated higher/lower

🎧 LISTENING TIPS

- Always describe **what** and **where**: "Dynamics get louder in the B section."
- Mention **bar numbers**, **lyrics**, or **sections**.
- Use **musical terms**, not vague words ("different", "same", "simple").
- Avoid "scalic" and "consonant" — use **conjunct** and **dissonant** instead.
- For 10-mark questions:
    - Give specific observations ("tempo **starts** slow **then** speeds up").
    - Write three points per mark (aim for 30 comments in total).
    - Use MAD T SHIRT language.

💡 TOP EXAM TIPS

✅ Use the space for rough notes (MAD T SHIRT, circle of fifths).
✅ Underline multiple-choice answers (not circle).
✅ Check the number of marks → give that many points.
✅ Don't confuse *key signature* with *time signature*!
✅ Describe *how* something changes (higher/lower, faster/slower).
✅ Don't just name an instrument – say what it plays.
✅ Cadences occur over **two beats** (e.g. bar 7 beat 4 → bar 8 beat 1).
✅ Pop songs often use **4-chord progressions** (I–V–vi–IV).

🎶 PIECES TO KNOW

Badinerie (Bach) – Baroque; fast tempo, sequences, ornamentation, diatonic, clear cadences. LINK

Africa (Toto) – Pop/world fusion; syncopated rhythm, layered textures, repetitive riff, diatonic harmony, electronic & acoustic mix, memorise the chord sequences. LINK