



Aspire Achieve Thrive

**Spring Term**  
**Term 2**  
**Music**  
**Year 10**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tutor:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Year 10 Homework Timetable

<b>Monday</b>	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
<b>Tuesday</b>	Option B Task 1	Sparx Science	Science Task 1
<b>Wednesday</b>	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
<b>Thursday</b>	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Maths	Option B Task 2
<b>Friday</b>	Sparx Science	Science Task 2	English Task 2

### Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

### Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)
Computer Science
French
Geography
History

Option B
Business Studies
Hospitality and Catering
Drama
Music
Geography
Health and Social Care
ICT
Media Studies
Music
Sport
Travel and Tourism

Option C
Art
Business Studies
Hospitality and Catering
Child Development
Computer Science
Drama
Photography
Science (Triple)
Sport

**Half Term 3 (6 weeks) - Year 10**

<b>Week / Date</b>	<b>Homework task 1 Cornell Notes</b>	<b>Homework task 2 Exam Question</b>
Week 1 6th January 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b>  Britpop	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the song, 'Wonderwall', by Oasis
Week 2 13th January 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b>  Britpop	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, 'Britpop'?
Week 3 20th January 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b>  Rock Pop	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the song, 'Use Somebody', by The Kings of Leon
Week 4 27th January 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b>  Rock Pop	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, 'Rock Pop'?
Week 5 3rd February 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b>  Reggae	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the song, 'No Woman, No Cry', by Bob Marley
Week 6 10th February 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b>  Reggae	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, 'Reggae'?

### Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 7 24th February 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b>  Disco	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the song, 'September', by Earth, Wind and Fire
Week 8 3rd March 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b>  Disco	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, 'Disco'?
Week 9 10th March 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b>  The Blues	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the song, 'Hound Dog', by Elvis Presley
Week 10 17th March 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b>  The Blues	<b>Question:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, 'The Blues'?
Week 11 24th March 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b>  Britpop, Rock Pop, Reggae and Disco	<b>Question:</b> Using the google classroom, use your <b>notes</b> to complete Comp1, 'Genres and Styles' coursework
Week 12 31st March 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b>  Britpop, Rock Pop, Reggae and Disco	<b>Question:</b> Using the google classroom, use your <b>notes</b> to complete Comp1, 'Genres and Styles' coursework



### Interesting Facts

- The term "Britpop" was coined by the media to describe the genre's celebration of British culture.

- Blur's "Country House" and Oasis's "Roll With It" were released on the same day in 1995, marking the height of the "Battle of Britpop."

- Noel Gallagher (Oasis) and Damon Albarn (Blur) later became collaborators, despite their rivalry.

- Britpop was strongly influenced by 1960's British rock but incorporated elements of punk rock's energy.

### History

Britpop emerged in the early 1990's as a reaction to the dominance of American grunge and alternative rock. It celebrated British culture, with bands embracing national identity and referencing UK themes, and lifestyle in their lyrics.

Rooted in the British rock tradition of the 1960's and 70's, Britpop drew inspiration from The Beatles, The Kinks, and David Bowie, while modernizing the sound. The genre peaked in the mid-1990s with the famous "Battle of Britpop" rivalry between Blur and Oasis, which symbolized the cultural and musical divide within the UK. Britpop's popularity began to wane by the late 1990s as new genres like post-Britpop and indie rock gained prominence.

### Famous Artists and Bands

Oasis – Known for anthems like "Wonderwall" and "Don't Look Back in Anger".

Blur – Iconic tracks like "Parklife" defined the Britpop sound.

Pulp – Known for storytelling and hits like "Common People".

The Verve – Blended Britpop with orchestral influences, as in "Bitter Sweet Symphony"

The Stone Roses – They played a pivotal role in shaping the melodic and jangly guitar-driven style adopted by Britpop bands, and influenced the sound of Britpop bands.

# Knowledge Organiser

## Musical elements

**Melody:** Singable, anthemic, and memorable vocal lines, with ornamentation and expressive phrasing.

**Harmony:** Simple, diatonic progressions, frequently based on I, IV, V, and vi chords.

**Rhythm:** Steady 4/4 time signature.

**Structure:** Traditional verse-chorus form with bridges and instrumental sections, often featuring repeated hooks and climactic choruses.

**Dynamics:** Builds contrast between softer, introspective verses and energetic, louder choruses.

**Lyrics:** Centered on relatable themes such as everyday life, British identity, relationships, and working-class struggles.

**Texture:** Typically homophonic, with a clear vocal melody supported by guitar-based accompaniment. Polished "live" feel, and use of analog effects like reverb and delay for space and depth.

**Tonality/Scales:** Primarily diatonic (major and minor keys), with some modal influences.

**Harmony:** Simple chord progressions often based on triads, with occasional use of 7th chords for color.

**Rhythmic Techniques:** Steady 4/4 time signature with driving drumbeats. Syncopation occasionally used in guitar riffs or vocal melodies.

**Structure/Form:** Standard verse-chorus structure, often with a bridge or instrumental solo. Repetition of hooks and choruses for memorability.

**Distinctive Melodic Features:** Singable, anthemic melodies often doubling with guitar or piano lines. Use of vocal ornamentation (e.g., slides, scoops) for emotional delivery.

## Instrumentation

**Electric guitars (with effects):** Central to the Britpop sound, often jangly or distorted, providing both rhythmic drive and melodic hooks. Acoustic guitars, frequently used to add warmth and depth, especially in softer sections or intros.

**Bass guitar:** Provides rhythmic and harmonic support, often following the drums to anchor the groove.

**Drum kit:** Delivers steady beats in 4/4 time, with energetic fills to build momentum and dynamic shifts in choruses.

**Keyboards and synthesizers:** Occasionally used to enrich textures or add subtle melodic lines and atmospheric layers.

**Lead vocals with backing harmonies:** Distinctively British in style, often expressive and emotive, featuring catchy refrains and singalong choruses.

"Wonderwall" – Oasis

"Parklife" – Blur

"Common People" – Pulp

"Animal Nitrate" – Suede

"Bitter Sweet Symphony" – The Verve



## History

Pop-Rock is a genre that blends the catchy melodies of pop music with the energy and instrumentation of rock music. It's appeal lies in being both radio-friendly and high energy. It emerged in the late 1950s and 1960s as a response to the growing popularity of rock and roll, with artists aiming to create a more melodic and accessible version of rock. Early pioneers included The Beatles and The Beach Boys, who combined the energy of rock with catchy hooks and polished vocal harmonies.

In the 1970s, artists like Fleetwood Mac and Elton John brought sophistication to the genre, with introspective lyrics and innovative production. The 1980s saw pop-rock thrive with stadium-filling acts like Bon Jovi and Bryan Adams, known for their anthemic songs. In the 1990s, bands such as Counting Crows and Matchbox Twenty added an alternative edge. In modern times, acts like Harry Styles, Kings of Leon and Imagine Dragons continue to evolve pop-rock, blending it with modern production techniques and electronic influences.

## Interesting Facts

- Pop-rock songs often chart across both rock and pop categories on music charts.
- The Beatles are considered one of the first and most influential pop-rock bands.
- Many pop-rock artists collaborate with pop producers for radio-friendly hits.
- Several subgenres exist, like soft rock and alternative pop-rock.

## Famous Artists and Bands

- The Beatles: Early pioneers of merging pop melodies with rock instrumentation.
- Queen: Known for their theatrical and dynamic style.
- Bon Jovi: An iconic figure in 1980s pop-rock.
- Kelly Clarkson: Modern pop-rock artist blending rock power with pop sensibility.
- The Killers: Famous for merging indie rock with a pop aesthetic.

## Musical Elements

**Melody:** Memorable and singable, often the primary focus of the song.

**Harmony:** Simple chord progressions, typically revolving around I, IV, V, vi chords (commonly found in pop music).

**Rhythm:** Strong backbeat on 2 and 4, with a driving rhythm section.

**Structure:** Verses, choruses, and bridges are common, with an emphasis on the catchy, repetitive chorus.

**Dynamics:** Verses tend to be softer, leading to loud, high-energy choruses.

**Lyrics:** Often focus on personal themes—relationships, love, breakups, or empowerment.

**Texture:** Homophonic, with melody (vocals) supported by rhythmic and harmonic backing.

**Tonality/Scales:** Diatonic, often in major or minor keys with catchy melodic lines.

**Harmony:** Simple triads, with extended chords (e.g., 7ths and 9ths in choruses).

**Rhythm:** Steady 4/4 beats with syncopation for drive and interest. Use of rhythmic ostinatos (repeated patterns) in hooks and intros.

**Structure/Form:** Verse-chorus-bridge, with pre-choruses building tension. Hooks frequently placed at the end of choruses for memorability.

**Distinctive Melodic Features:** Singable, emotive vocal melodies often doubling instrumental hooks. Repetition of phrases to create earworms.

## Instrumentation

**Electric (Effects), acoustic guitars:** Often used for both rhythm and lead parts, providing the driving force behind the sound.

**Bass guitar:** Creates the low-end support, often keeping time with the drums.

**Drum kit:** The backbone of the genre, providing a steady beat with occasional fills to create dynamic shifts.

**Keyboards/synthesizers:** Sometimes used to create fuller textures or add melodic hooks.

- Lead vocals with backing harmonies: Often high-energy and melodic, with catchy hooks and strong choruses.

## Key listening

“Use somebody” - Kings of Leon

“Since you’ve been gone” - Kelly Clarkson

“Hard Times” - Paramore

“Believer” - Imagine Dragons

“Youngblood” - 5SOS





## History

Reggae originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s, evolving from earlier genres such as ska and rocksteady. The genre's rise is closely linked to the cultural and social changes in Jamaica during that period. The music served as a voice for the oppressed and became deeply intertwined with the Rastafarian movement, which emphasizes themes of social justice, African identity, and spirituality. The Wailers, featuring Bob Marley, Peter Tosh, and Bunny Wailer, were pivotal in bringing reggae to an international audience, particularly with hits like "One Love" and "No Woman, No Cry."

The global popularity of reggae grew throughout the 1970s and 1980s, fueled by the success of artists like Bob Marley, who became a symbol of reggae and Rastafarianism worldwide. Reggae's influence has led to the creation of sub genres, such as dancehall and dub. The genre's characteristic offbeat rhythms, socially conscious lyrics, and laid-back vibe continues to resonate with audiences worldwide.

## Interesting Facts

**Bob Marley's Impact:** Considered to be the most iconic figure, he helped popularize the genre globally. His album "Exodus" was named the Best Album of the Century by Time magazine in 1999.

**Rastafarian Influence:** Reggae music is deeply connected to the Rastafarian movement, which promotes African heritage, spiritual freedom, and social equality. Many reggae songs reflect these themes.

**First Grammy for Reggae:** The Grammy Award for Best Reggae Album was first awarded in 1985, and Black Uhuru was the first recipient.

**Reggae and Politics:** Reggae music has often been used as a tool for political expression. Songs like Bob Marley's "Get Up, Stand Up" and Peter Tosh's "Equal Rights" address social and political issues, advocating for change and equality.

## Famous Artists and Bands

**Bob Marley and The Wailers:** Perhaps the most famous reggae band, known for their global hits and influence on the genre.

**Peter Tosh:** A founding member of The Wailers who had a successful solo career with politically charged songs.

**Jimmy Cliff:** Known for hits like "The Harder They Come" and his role in the film of the same name, helped bring reggae to a wider audience.

**Toots and the Maytals:** Pioneers of the genre, credited with popularizing the term "reggae" with their song "Do the Reggay."

## Musical elements

**Melody:** Simple, catchy, and repetitive, focusing on creating a relaxed and laid-back vibe.

**Harmony:** Typically involves simple chord progressions, often using the I-IV-V chords

**Rhythm:** The rhythm in reggae is characterized by the "one drop" beat, where the emphasis is on the third beat of the measure, and the use of offbeat rhythms known as the skank.

**Structure:** Typically follow a verse-chorus structure, often with an intro and an instrumental break or dub section.

**Dynamics:** Generally features moderate dynamics, maintaining a consistent volume throughout the song with occasional emphasis on certain beats or phrases.

**Lyrics:** Songs often address themes of social justice, love, peace, and Rastafarian beliefs, delivered in a conversational and straightforward manner.

**Texture:** The texture in reggae music is generally homophonic, with a clear melody line accompanied by rhythm guitar, bass, and percussion.

**Tonality/Scales:** Reggae music typically uses major and minor scales, creating a warm and soulful sound.

**Harmony:** Reggae harmony focuses on simple, repetitive chord progressions, often emphasizing the I-IV-V chords to maintain a relaxed and steady groove.

**Rhythmic Techniques:** Key rhythmic techniques in reggae include the one drop, skank, and syncopation, which contribute to the genre's distinctive offbeat and laid-back feel.

**Structure/Form:** Reggae songs usually follow a straightforward verse-chorus form, with instrumental breaks and dub sections adding variety and depth

## Instrumentation:

**Electric guitar:** Plays the characteristic offbeat skank.

**Bass guitar:** Typically plays a prominent role, creating deep, melodic lines that drive the rhythm.

**Drums:** Emphasize the third beat of each bar/measure (Kick bass and snare)

**Keyboards:** Often punctuates the rhythm with stabs and fills, on the 2nd and 4th beat of each measure.

**Horns:** Adds melodic and harmonic richness, sometimes punctuating the rhythm and adding fills

"One Love" - Bob Marley and The Wailers

"No Woman, No Cry" - Bob Marley and The Wailers

"Uptown Top Ranking" - Althea & Donna

"Israelites" - Desmond Dekker & The Aces

"Pressure Drop" - Toots and the Maytals



## History

Disco emerged in the early 1970s, primarily in urban clubs in the United States. It originated as a fusion of earlier dance music styles, including funk, soul, and Latin music, characterized by a steady four-on-the-floor beat and syncopated bass lines. Disco's rise was closely tied to the nightlife scene, in New York City's discotheques. The genre reached its peak popularity in the late 1970s, with hits like the Bee Gees' "Stayin' Alive" and Donna Summer's "I Feel Love". The disco craze was further fueled by the 1977 film "Saturday Night Fever," which brought disco culture into the mainstream and showcased the dances and fashion associated with the genre. However, by the early 1980s, disco faced a backlash, leading to a decline in its mainstream popularity. Despite this, the influence of disco persisted, shaping the evolution of electronic dance music and pop. Today, disco's legacy is celebrated for its role in fostering an inclusive dance culture and its enduring impact on modern music.

## Interesting Facts

**Saturday Night Fever:** The 1977 film "Saturday Night Fever," starring John Travolta, played a significant role in popularizing disco music and its culture. Its soundtrack, featuring the Bee Gees, became one of the best-selling albums of all time.

**Disco Demolition Night:** On July 12, 1979, a promotional event at Comiskey Park in Chicago, known as Disco Demolition Night, symbolized the backlash against disco. Fans destroyed disco records, marking a turning point in the genre's popularity.

**Pioneering Technology:** Disco was one of the first genres to extensively use synthesizers and drum machines, paving the way for the development of electronic dance music (EDM).

**Diverse Origins:** Disco music brought together diverse communities, including African Americans, Latinos, and the LGBTQ+ community, fostering an inclusive and vibrant dance culture.

## Famous Artists and Bands

**Bee Gees:** Known for their harmonious vocals and hits like "Stayin' Alive" and "Night Fever," became synonymous with disco music.

**Donna Summer:** Dubbed the "Queen of Disco," she produced iconic tracks such as "I Feel Love" and "Hot Stuff."

**Chic:** Led by Nile Rodgers and Bernard Edwards, were pivotal in shaping the disco (Guitar) sound.

**Gloria Gaynor:** Famous for the anthem "I Will Survive," which became a symbol of female empowerment and resilience.

**KC and the Sunshine Band:** Known for their upbeat and catchy songs like "Get Down Tonight" and "That's the Way (I Like It)."



## Musical elements

**Melody:** Melodies are often simple, catchy, and designed to be memorable. It also frequently uses hooks and repetitive phrases.

**Harmony:** Harmonies typically involve lush, layered arrangements with frequent use of seventh and ninth chords to create a rich, textured sound.

**Rhythm:** Disco rhythms are characterized by a steady four-on-the-floor beat, with a bass drum hitting on every beat, and syncopated bass lines that add groove and movement.

**Structure:** Usually follows a verse-chorus structure, often with extended instrumental breaks for dancing.

**Dynamics:** Generally features moderate to high dynamics, maintaining energy and excitement throughout the track.

**Lyrics:** Lyrics often revolve around themes of love, dancing, nightlife, and escapism, delivered in a straightforward and engaging manner.

**Texture:** Texture in disco music is typically dense and layered, with multiple instruments and vocal lines creating a rich, full sound.

**Tonality/Scales:** Disco music often uses major scales to create a bright and uplifting feel, with occasional use of minor scales for contrast.

**Harmony:** Disco harmony is characterized by the use of extended chords, such as sevenths and ninths, adding complexity and depth to the music.

**Rhythmic Techniques:** Key rhythmic techniques in disco include the four-on-the-floor beat, and syncopated bass lines. Offbeat hi-hat patterns, creating a driving and infectious groove.

**Structure/Form:** Disco songs typically follow a verse-chorus form, with instrumental sections and breakdowns to enhance the dance experience.

## Instrumentation

**Electric guitar:** Adds harmonic and melodic layers. It often plays rhythmic, and funky chords.

**Bass guitar:** Creates the groove and supports the rhythm, by playing syncopated and melodic bass lines.

**Keyboards/synthesizers:** Contribute to both harmonic and melodic elements. They use sounds from electric pianos and synthesizers, adding electronic textures and effects.

**Horn:** These include instruments like trumpets, trombones, and saxophones, enhancing the richness and fullness of the sound.

**String:** String arrangements often feature violins, violas, and cellos, that add lush, orchestral textures to the music.

"Stayin' Alive" - Bee Gees

"I Will Survive" - Gloria Gaynor

"Le Freak" - Chic

"Dancing Queen" - ABBA

"Don't Stop 'Til You Get Enough" - Michael Jackson



## History:

Blues music originated in the late 19th century in the Deep South of the United States, particularly among African American communities. It developed from African musical traditions, work songs, spirituals, and folk music. It reflected the hardships, struggles, and emotions of the time, including slavery and segregation. Early blues often sung a cappella or was accompanied by simple instruments like the guitar or harmonica. As the genre evolved, it became a significant part of the cultural and social movements, especially during the Great Migration, when many African Americans moved to northern cities like Chicago. By the 1920s, blues had gained more formal recognition with artists such as Bessie Smith, and Robert Johnson, who became a legendary figure in the Delta blues scene. The genre expanded further in the 1940s and 1950s, as it merged with jazz, gospel, and R&B, influencing the development of rock and roll. Chicago blues, marked by amplified instruments and more complex arrangements, became a major style. The Blues has since become a foundation for many popular genres and remains influential in contemporary music worldwide.

## Interesting Facts

- The term "blues" refers to both the mood of the music and the musical form itself, often relating to feelings of sadness, melancholy, and longing.
- The 12-bar blues progression, a common structural pattern in blues music, is one of the most important building blocks in Western popular music.
- Robert Johnson, known for his haunting blues guitar playing, allegedly sold his soul to the devil at the crossroads in exchange for his musical talent.
- The blues scale, which uses flattened third, fifth, and seventh notes, is essential to the distinctive sound of blues music.

## Famous Artists and Bands

B.B. King – Known for his expressive guitar playing and his hit songs like "The Thrill is Gone."

Muddy Waters – Often considered the father of modern Chicago blues, he had a profound influence on rock and roll.

Etta James – A powerful singer known for her blend of blues, gospel, and soul music.

Robert Johnson – Legendary figure in Delta blues, known for his guitar skills and mysterious myth surrounding his music.

Stevie Ray Vaughan – Known for his fiery performances and blending blues with rock elements.

### Musical elements

**Melody:** Melodies often feature bent or "blue" notes, with sliding intervals and improvisation, creating a soulful, expressive sound.

**Harmony:** Harmony in blues is typically based on the 12-bar blues progression, using I, IV, and V chords, often with dominant 7th chords to create tension and resolution.

**Rhythm:** It has a swing or shuffle rhythm, where the beat is divided unevenly, giving it a laid-back, swinging feel.

**Structure:** Typically follows a 12-bar structure, with a repeating pattern that allows for improvisation over a fixed harmonic progression.

**Dynamics:** Dynamics can vary widely, with emotional crescendos and decrescendos that reflect the lyrical content and instrumental improvisation.

**Lyrics:** Lyrics often tell stories of hardship, love, loss, or life's struggles, reflecting on personal experiences.

**Tonality/Scales:** Blues music predominantly uses the blues scale, which incorporates flattened third, fifth, and seventh notes, giving it a distinct, emotional quality.

**Harmony:** The harmony is simple, typically based on I, IV, and V chords in a 12-bar progression, but can be enriched with 7th chords or additional extensions.

**Rhythmic Techniques:** Blues often uses syncopation, swing rhythms, and cross-rhythms, which creates a sense of groove and forward movement.

**Structure/Form:** The 12-bar blues form is the backbone of blues music, often with variations on each repeat, and sometimes expanded into 8 or 16-bar sections.

### Instrumentation:

**Electric guitar:** Central in blues, using techniques such as bending notes, vibrato, and slides to create expressive, emotive sounds.

**Bass guitar:** Provides a solid foundation, playing a repetitive root note pattern or walking bass lines complementing the harmonic structure of the blues.

**Drums:** Usually maintains a steady backbeat, with cymbals and snare emphasizing the second and fourth beats, driving the groove forward.

**Keyboards:** Adds harmonic richness and texture, typically playing chords or riffs that complement the melody and rhythm.

"Hound dog" by Elvis Presley

"Hoochie Coochie Man" by Muddy Waters

"Cross Road Blues" by Robert Johnson

"At Last" by Etta James

"Pride and Joy" by Stevie Ray Vaughan

## STEP 2: CREATE CUES

**What:** Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

**What:** Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

**How:**

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

**Why:** Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

## STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

**What:** Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

**When:** During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

**How:**

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

**Why:** Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

## STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

**What:** Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

**What:** At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

**How:** In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

**Why:** Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

# WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Topic:</b> Britpop	Revision guide page:
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<b>Links</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**







# WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Rock Pop	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

**Summary**





# WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Reggae	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**







# WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Topic:</b> Disco	Revision guide page:
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<b>Links</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**





# WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Topic:</b> The Blues	Revision guide page:
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<b>Links</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**





# WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

**Topic:** Britpop, Pop Rock, Reggae and Disco

Revision guide page:

<b>Links</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**









## Week 2

<b>Revision Card on:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, 'Britpop'?	<b>Answers</b>
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## Week 4

<b>Revision Card on:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, 'Rock Pop'?	<b>Answers</b>
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## Week 6

<b>Revision Card on:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, Reggae?	<b>Answers</b>
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## Week 8

<b>Revision Card on:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, 'Disco'?	<b>Answers</b>
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## Week 10

<b>Revision Card on:</b> What are the key Musical Features of the genre, 'The Blues'?	<b>Answers</b>
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## Week 12

<b>Revision Card on:</b> Britpop, Rock Pop, Reggae and Disco	<b>Answers</b>
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Aspire  
ACHIEVE  
Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive