

MUSIC

YEARS
9–10
V 8.3

RATIONALE: MUSIC This rationale complements and extends the rationale for The Arts learning area. Music is uniquely an aural art form. The essential nature of music is abstract. Music encompasses existing sounds that are selected and shaped, new sounds created by composers and performers, and the placement of sounds in time and space. Composers, performers and listeners perceive and define these sounds as music. Music exists distinctively in every culture and is a basic expression of human experience. Students' active participation in music fosters understanding of other times, places, cultures and contexts. Through continuous and sequential music learning, students listen to, compose and perform with increasing depth and complexity. Through performing, composing and listening with intent to music, students have access to knowledge, skills and understanding which can be gained in no other way. Learning in Music is aurally based and can be understood without any recourse to notation. Learning to read and write music in traditional and graphic forms enables students to access a wide range of music as independent learners. Music has the capacity to engage, inspire and enrich all students, exciting the imagination and encouraging students to reach their creative and expressive potential. Skills and techniques developed through participation in music learning allow students to manipulate, express and share sound as listeners, composers and performers. Music learning has a significant impact on the cognitive, affective, motor, social and personal competencies of students. As independent learners, students integrate listening, performing and composing activities. These activities, developed sequentially, enhance their capacity to perceive and understand music. As students' progress through studying Music, they learn to value and appreciate the power of music to transform the heart, soul, mind and spirit of the individual. In this way students develop an aesthetic appreciation and enjoyment of music.	Music: Years 9 and 10 Achievement Standard By the end of Year 10, students analyse different scores and performances aurally and visually. They evaluate the use of elements of music and defining characteristics from different musical styles. They use their understanding of music making in different cultures, times and places to inform and shape their interpretations, performances and compositions. Students interpret, rehearse and perform solo and ensemble repertoire in a range of forms and styles. They interpret and perform music with technical control, expression and stylistic understanding. They use aural skills to recognise elements of music and memorise aspects of music such as pitch and rhythm sequences. They use knowledge of the elements of music, style and notation to compose, document and share their music.
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AIMS In addition to the overarching aims of the Australian Curriculum: The Arts, Music knowledge, understanding and skills ensure that, individually and collaboratively, students develop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the confidence to be creative, innovative, thoughtful, skillful and informed musicians skills to compose, perform, improvise, respond and listen with intent and purpose aesthetic knowledge and respect for music and music practices across global communities, cultures and musical traditions an understanding of music as an aural art form as they acquire skills to become independent music learners.

Organisation and Content Structure In the Australian Curriculum, the Arts is a learning area that draws together related but distinct art forms. While these art forms have close relationships and are often used in interrelated ways, each involves different approaches to arts practices and critical and creative thinking that reflect distinct bodies of knowledge, understanding and skills. The curriculum examines past, current and emerging arts practices in each art form across a range of cultures and places. The Australian Curriculum: The Arts Foundation to Year 10 enables exploration of the dynamic relationships between Arts subjects. This can involve students making and responding to artworks in traditional, contemporary and emerging forms, using materials, techniques and technologies from one Arts subject to support learning in another. In this twenty-first century Arts curriculum, students explore innovative and hybrid art forms which extend and challenge art making and combine practices of two or more art forms. Within all Arts subjects, design facilitates the creative and practical realisation of ideas. Design thinking is a fundamental strategy in the experimentation, refinement and resolution of an artwork and takes into account logical, critical and aesthetic considerations. Many different words describe design within the Arts such as choreographing, narrating, devising, constructing, composing and sculpting. Design connects the different art forms so that they inform each other, providing possibilities for students to create innovative and hybrid forms of art.

Strands - Content descriptions in each Arts subject reflect the interrelated strands of Making and Responding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making includes learning about and using knowledge, skills, techniques, processes, materials and technologies to explore arts practices and make artworks that communicate ideas and intentions. Responding includes exploring, responding to, analysing and interpreting artworks. Relationship between the strands: <i>Making</i> and <i>Responding</i> are intrinsically connected. Together they provide students with knowledge, understanding and skills as artists, performers and audience and develop students' skills in critical and creative thinking. As students make artworks they actively respond to their developing artwork and the artworks of others; as students respond to artworks they draw on the knowledge, understanding and skills acquired through their experiences in making artworks. Viewpoints - In both making and responding to artworks, students consider a range of viewpoints or perspectives through which artworks can be explored and interpreted. These include the contexts in which the artworks are made by artists and experienced by audiences. The world can be interpreted through different contexts, including social, cultural and historical contexts. Based on this curriculum, key questions are provided as a framework for developing students' knowledge, understanding and inquiry skills. In Music , students listen to, compose and perform music from a diverse range of styles, traditions and contexts. They create, shape and share sounds in time and space and critically analyse music. Music practice is aurally based and focuses on acquiring and using knowledge, understanding and skills about music and musicians.

Knowledge and skills of Music In Music, students' exploration and understanding of the elements of music, musical conventions, styles and forms expands with their continued active engagement with music. In listening to, performing and composing music from a broad range of styles, practices, traditions and contexts, students learn to recognise their subjective preferences and consider diverse perspectives of music. This, in turn, informs the way in which they interpret music as performers and how they respond to the music they listen to. Additionally students develop their own musical voice as composers and their own style as musicians.
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The Arts across Foundation to Year 10: Years 7–10 As students move into adolescence, they undergo a range of important physical, cognitive, emotional and social changes. Students often begin to question established conventions, practices and values. Their interests extend well beyond their own communities and they begin to develop concerns about wider issues. Students in this age range increasingly look for and value learning that is perceived to be relevant, is consistent with personal goals, and/or leads to important outcomes. Increasingly they are able to work with more abstract concepts and consider increasingly complex ideas. They are keen to explore the nature of evidence and the contestability of ideas, debating alternative answers and interpretations. In these years, learning in the Arts enables students to explore and question their own immediate experience and their understanding of the wider world. Learning through and about the Arts enables students to build on their own experiences and dispositions. Students explore and engage with artworks made by others. They make their own artworks drawing on their developing knowledge, understanding and skills. Students' understanding of sustainability is progressively developed. They explore how the Arts are used to communicate about sustainability and also learn about sustainability of practices in the Arts. Students learn that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples have converted oral records to other technologies. As they explore forms, students learn that over time there has been development of different traditional and contemporary styles. Students explore Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander art forms that are publicly available for broader participation in their community. Students may also extend their cultural expression with appropriate community consultation and endorsement. They identify and explore the social relationships that have developed between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and other cultures in Australia, reflected in developments of forms and styles in the Arts. Through the Australian Curriculum: The Arts, students in Years 7 to 10 pursue broad questions such as: What meaning is intended in an artwork? What does the audience understand from this artwork? What is the cultural context of the artwork and of the audience engaging with it? What key beliefs and values are reflected in artworks and how did artists influence societies of their time? How do audiences perceive and understand artworks? What does the advancement of technology mean to the presentation of, and audience engagement with, different artworks? This curriculum also provides opportunities to engage students through contexts that are meaningful and relevant to them and through exploration of past and present debates.
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Content descriptions in each Arts subject focus on similar concepts and skills that, across the bands, present a developmental sequence of knowledge, understanding and skills. The focus of each content description in Foundation to Year 6 expands into more specific content descriptions for Years 7 to 10 as presented in the table below. For transition purposes from primary to secondary in Years 7 – 8 and consistency state-wide, generalist primary teachers at Year 7 could focus on the four initial similar concepts and skills eg, the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th Content Descriptions, with the deeper and expanded concepts being emphasised in year 8, eg, the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 7th Content Descriptions. E.g. The emphasis in Year 7 could then be on: 8.1, 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6, and in Year 8: 8.2, 8.4, 8.5 and 8.7.

Content description	Foundation–Yr 6	Content description	Yrs 7–10
1 st	Exploring ideas and improvising with ways to represent ideas	1 st	Exploring ideas and improvising with ways to represent ideas
		2 nd	Manipulating and applying the elements/concepts with intent
2 nd	Developing understanding of practices	3 rd	Developing and refining understanding of skills and techniques
		4 th	Structuring and organising ideas into form
3 rd	Sharing artworks through performance, presentation or display	5 th	Sharing artworks through performance, presentation or display
		6 th	Analysing and reflecting upon intentions
4 th	Responding to and interpreting artworks	7 th	Responding to and interpreting artworks

Years 9–10: Level Description: Music

In Years 9 and 10, learning in Music builds on the experience of the previous band. It involves students making and responding to music independently and in small groups, and with their teachers and communities. They explore music as an art form through listening, composing and performing.

Students continue to develop their aural skills as they build on their understanding and use of the elements of music. They extend their understanding and use of more complex rhythms and diversity of pitch and incorporate dynamics and expression in different forms. They extend their use of and identification of timbre to discriminate between different instruments and different voice types.

They build on their understanding of their role within an ensemble as they control tone and volume in a range of styles using instrumental and vocal techniques. In performance they extend technical and expressive skills from the previous band.

As they experience music, students draw on music from a range of cultures, times and locations. They explore the music and influences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, and those of the Asia region. Students learn that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have converted oral records to other technologies. As they explore music forms, students learn that over time there has been further development of different traditional and contemporary styles. Students reflect on the development of traditional and contemporary styles of music and how musicians can be identified through the style of their music.

As they make and respond to music, students explore meaning and interpretation, forms and elements and social, cultural and historical contexts of music. They evaluate performers' success in expressing the composers' intentions and expressive skills in music they listen to and perform. Students maintain safety, correct posture and technique in using instruments and technologies. Their understanding of the roles of artists and audiences builds upon previous bands as students engage with more diverse music.

Years 9–10: Examples of knowledge and skills in Music

Music is learned through developing skills and knowledge associated with the elements of music. Musical ideas are conceived, organised and shaped by aspects and combinations of rhythm, pitch, dynamics and expression, form and structure, timbre and texture. When making and responding, students' musical skills are best developed through activities which integrate the techniques and processes of music: listening, composing and performing.

Examples of knowledge and skills in Music

The following information serves to articulate the main parts of the broader conceptual areas of Knowledge and Skills. These are not an exclusive, exhaustive list, but an indication of the breadth of study within music. In this band students are introduced to the ways that ideas and intentions are communicated in and through music. They develop knowledge, understanding and skills through music practices focusing on:

Elements of music**Rhythm**

- regular and irregular time signature and beat subdivisions; triplets and duplets; further time signature
- complex metres, required note groupings: $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$
- rhythmic devices including syncopation, rhythmic motif, rhythmic augmentation and diminution

Pitch

- melodies and chords based on major, minor and modal scales; tonal centres; modulation; consonance and dissonance; chromaticism; pitch devices including riff, ostinato and pedal note

Dynamics and expression

- dynamic gradations; expressive devices and articulations relevant to style such as rubato, ornamentation, terraced dynamics, pitch bending, vibrato, oscillation, filters and pedals

Form and structure

- structures appropriate to styles and repertoire studied including theme, hook, motivic development, head, sonata form, interlude and improvisation

Timbre

- identifying instruments and voice types by name and method of sound production; use of mutes, pedals, harmonics, digitally manipulated sound, distortion, and techniques appropriate to style

Texture

- horizontal and vertical layers appropriate to styles and repertoire studied; homophony and polyphony writing, countermelody and white noise

Skills (including aural skills)

- singing and playing music in two or more parts in a range of styles
- performing with expression and technical control and an awareness of ensemble.

Years 9–10: Considering viewpoints in Music

In both *Making* and *Responding*, students learn that meanings can be generated from different viewpoints and that these shift according to different world encounters. As students make, investigate or critique music as composers, performers and audiences, they may ask and answer questions to interrogate, explore and investigate the composers' and performers' meanings, and the audiences' interpretations. Meanings and interpretations are informed by contexts of societies, cultures and histories, and an understanding of how elements, materials, skills and processes are used. These questions provide the basis for making informed critical judgments about their own music and the music they interpret as musicians and listen to as audiences. The complexity and sophistication of such questions will change across Foundation to Year 10. In the later years, students will consider the interests and concerns of composers, performers and audiences regarding philosophies and ideologies, critical theories, institutions and psychology.

Examples of viewpoints and questions within the Music Content Elaborations Years 9–10**Considering viewpoints:**

- *Meanings and interpretations*: For example – How do changes in instrumentation and orchestration affect the interpretation of this piece?
- *Cultures and histories*: For example – How are the elements of music used in this piece to convey a cultural identity? What historical forces and influences are evident in this work?
- *Psychology*: For example – How does music used in games or film influence and stimulate an emotional response in an audience?
- *Evaluations*: For example – How are these two performances different? Which one was more successful with audiences and why?
- *Societies*: For example – How is this piece typical of the social context in which it was created? *Cultures*: How are the elements of music used in this piece to convey a cultural identity? *Histories*: What historical forces and influences are evident in this work?
- *Critical theories*: For example – How has the rise of technology changed the nature of music? How has technology impacted on audiences, the music industry and the way we consume music?

Years 9–10 Content Descriptions: Music

- 10.1 Improvise and arrange music, using aural recognition of texture, dynamics and expression to manipulate the elements of music to explore personal style in composition and performance
- 10.2 Manipulate combinations of the elements of music in a range of styles, using technology and notation
- 10.3 Practise and rehearse to refine a variety of performance repertoire with increasing technical and interpretative skill
- 10.4 Plan and organise compositions with an understanding of style and convention, including drawing upon Australian music by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists
- 10.5 Perform music applying techniques and expression to interpret the composer's use of elements of music
- 10.6 Evaluate a range of music and compositions to inform and refine their own compositions and performances
- 10.7 Analyse a range of music from contemporary and past times to explore differing viewpoints and enrich their music making, starting with Australian music, including music of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, and consider music in international contexts.

NB: It is advised that the 'Learning in Music' two page introduction (Subject, structure) is used along with this 'explorer' paper. Download it from the Australian Curriculum website.

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