



CHRIST'S COLLEGE
Emmanuel Schools Foundation

MUSIC COURSE OVERVIEW

KEY STAGE 4 COURSE GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

"Music gives a soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, and life to everything." – **Plato**

Welcome to GCSE Music!

This course offers you the opportunity to enjoy and understand how music is created for multiple different genres. You also composition, create your own music in these different genres.

As we study the diverse cultures of 4 key networks you will gain knowledge that will support you in all future studies. You will further develop your analytical skills by breaking down pieces of music and recreating your own deepening your understanding of the creation of music.

Studying these different genres will help you to develop understanding of different cultures in turn gaining respect for how others create and use music. You will learn how to communicate through composition and music theory. By creating your own composition, you will learn problem solving skills as well as time management skills.

GCSE music will give you a safe space to express yourself through composition by giving you the ability to express emotions and events through your composition

Mrs E Senior

Lead Teacher of Music

July 2025



COURSE OVERVIEW

Prior Learning Required

The Key Stage 3 Music curriculum at Christ's College has been created to ensure all students have the firm foundation that will support them in GCSE music. You will use your analytical skills to further break down popular compositions in order to understand how and why composers use the musical elements. You will learn how to use these skills across multiple genres.

You will be able to take these skills and apply them to your composition while you explore how the different elements can be used to create different emotions.

Every year in KS3 you will look at topics that will be explored again in GCSE. These topics are Henry Purcell, Film music, World music.

Music is a subject that is linked to multiple other subjects like: English, Math's, History, Geography and RS. GCSE music will support you in other aspects such as critical thinking, analytical thinking, understanding how change your language from Teir 2 words to tier 3 language.

Further Education Pathways

Students who study GCSE music will have several opportunities open to them. Some of these options are: Artist, Session Musician, Instrumental Teacher, Orchestra Musician, Songwriter, Composer for Video Games, Media Music Composer, Music Producer, Studio Maintenance Engineer, Music Recording / Mixing Engineer, Mastering Engineer, Assistant Recording Technician, Live Event Technician, DJ, Music Manager, A&R Assistant, Sync Assistant, Project Co-Ordinator, Member Services Representative, Research Officer, Music Data Administrator, Royalties Assistant, Copyright Assistant, Digital Marketing Manager.



COURSE OVERVIEW / KEY STAFF

Component	Overview	Assessment
Component 1 Performing 30% NEA	2 performances Solo - minimum 1 piece - minimum 1 minute Ensemble - minimum 1 piece - minimum 1 minute Together total minimum of 4 minutes across the solo and ensemble pieces	Minimum total 2 pieces 30 marks each  Total of 60 marks
Component 2 Composing 30% NEA	2 compositions 1 to set brief – minimum 1 minute 1 free composition – minimum 1 minute Together total minimum of 3 minutes	2 pieces 30 marks each  Total of 60 marks
Component 3 Appraising 40% Exam	4 Areas of Study with 2 Set Works each: • Instrumental Music 1700–1820 • Vocal Music • Music for Stage and Screen • Fusions	 Exam 1hr 45mins  Total of 80 marks

Department Teachers

This GCSE course is split into 3 components. Component one and two are taught by Mrs E Senior and component three is taught by their instrument teacher (dependant on their instrument). The available instruments to learn are: Singing, drums, violin, guitar, piano, flute, clarinet and saxophone.

Mrs E Senior Lead Teacher of Music	Mrs Senior has taught at Christ's College since September 2021 and previously at one of the sister schools Bede Academy. She studied BMus, specialising in education, at Stellenbosch University, South Africa, Honour in Music at Sunderland university.
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KNOWLEDGE CHECKLIST

Instrumental skills:

Technical control

Coordination

Tone quality

Tonal control

Hold tempo

Articulation

Accurate pitch

Accurate performance

General

Identify the musical period in which this piece was composed.

Identify the musical genre

Identify the metre.

Identify the tonality.

Identify the cadence.

Identify harmonic devices.

Identify melodic devices.

Identify rhythmic devices.

Identify the interval.

Identify studio effects.

Identify the similarities and differences between two extracts

Aurally identify rhythms and dictate them.

Aurally identify pitches and dictate them.



KNOWLEDGE CHECKLIST

Analytical knowledge:

Know the background information and circumstances of this set work

Describe the instrumentation used in Baroque music: strings, harpsichord, continuo, ripieno, concertino, Baroque flute.

Explain figured bass.

Explain the use of dynamics in Baroque music and this extract.

Describe the structure

Describe the texture

Describe the melodic devices.

Describe the tonality.

Describe the harmony.

Describe the tempo, metre & rhythm

Compare in detail with a related but unfamiliar listening extract.

Set works:

Instrumental Music 1700–1820: J S Bach: 3rd Movement from Brandenburg Concerto no. 5 in D Major

L Van Beethoven: 1st Movement from Piano Sonata no. 8 in C Minor 'Pathétique'

H Purcell: Music for a While

Queen: Killer Queen (from the album 'Sheer Heart Attack')

S Schwartz: Defying Gravity (from the album of the cast recording of Wicked)

J Williams: Main Title/Rebel Blockade Runner (from the soundtrack to Star Wars Episode IV: A New Hope)

Afro Celt Sound System: Release (from the album 'Volume 2: Release')

Esperanza Spalding: Samba Em Preludio (from the album 'Esperanza')



REVISION AND HOMEWORK

Revision Material

- Revision material will be loaded on to Teams with links to websites that will help with revision.
- Revision techniques will be taught during lessons and interventions.
- Revision pack is also provided.
- Textbook practice questions
- Revision book (revision guide)
- BBC Bite size quiz's
- Homework will link in with revision

Homework and Independent Study

Homework

Each week you will be set a homework task which has a deadline assigned to it.

This will be marked and returned to you.

These tasks will be in the form of:

Homework Booklets

Making flash cards

Exam Style Questions

Revision tasks

Independent Study

The suggested tasks for independent study are:

Creating mind maps or flash cards using the GCSE RS revision guide.

Creating mind maps or flash cards using BBC bitesize.

Completing the revision tasks in the revision guides provided in Teams

Textbooks and Revision Guides

Publisher	Title	Authors	ISBN
Peters and Faber Music	Edexcel GCSE (9-1) Anthology of Music (Edexcel GCSE Music 2016)	Julia Winterson	1232118385
Pearson Education	Edexcel GCSE (9-1) Music Student Book (Edexcel GCSE Music 2016)	Jonny Martin, John Arkell	1292123141
Rhinegold Education	Edexcel GCSE Music Study Guide	Paul Terry	178558166X
Rhinegold Education	Edexcel GCSE Music Listening Tests	Simon Rushby	1785581678



LITERACY REQUIREMENTS

GCSE literacy skills are crucial for success across all subjects, not just Music.

Developing strong reading comprehension, vocabulary and writing skills will help students to understand exam questions, analyse information and articulate their knowledge effectively. Daily reading, across a wide range of texts, will assist students to build these skills.

In Year 10, students are required to read Accelerated Reader books daily and pass quizzes (books can be borrowed from the College library). In Year 11, the reading focus is on revision material. Please see page 18 for suggested reading material.

The following literacy requirements are specific to Music:

- Students should know the key vocabulary terms and their definitions. See pages 9 to 17 for a detailed list of key terms. You can also check the knowledge organisers.
- Students should know how to punctuate writing clearly and accurately to ensure they communicate precise meaning.
- The reading age required to fully comprehend all questions on GCSE papers is usually 15.6 years, **but it has been known to be higher in some exam papers!**
- Students should be familiar with the meaning of tier-two vocabulary as this is essential to understanding exam questions. See the list on the next page.



ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Music for a While:

- **Incidental music:** Music to be performed as part of a play.
- **Secular:** Music used for a non-religious occasion.
- **Continuo:** A bass part played by one or more bass and/or chordal instruments in Baroque music.
- **Improvisation:** A line that is not notated but freely chosen by the performer.
- **Arpeggiated chords:** A spread chord, normally from the bottom to the top.
- **Ornaments:** Notes that decorate a melody.
- **Mordent:** An ornament played as a rapid wiggle from the printed note to the note above and back.
- **Appoggiatura:** A 'leaning' note. An expressive dissonance that moves by step to resolve onto a note of the current chord.
- **Word painting:** How the music reflects the meaning of a word or phrase in a text.
- **Melisma:** When several notes are sung to the same syllable.
- **Ground bass:** A constantly repeating bass pattern above which a melody unfolds. Popular in the Baroque.
- **Da capo aria:** A song with a ternary structure (ABA).
- **Figured bass:** A basso continuo part with figures and symbols to indicate the harmonies of the music.
- **Dissonance:** Sounds that are not pleasant when played together.
- **Suspension:** A note that is held over to a chord in which it doesn't belong, creating a dissonance that is then resolved.
- **Tierce de picardie:** When a piece in a minor key ends with the tonic major chord. Cadential 6/4: A perfect cadence using chords IC-V-I.
- **Chromatic:** Notes that don't belong to the key or move by semitones.
- **Non-diatonic:** Notes that don't belong to a key.
- **Perfect cadence:** Chords V-I. A chord pattern that makes a phrase sound finished.
- **Melody dominated homophony:** Melody and accompaniment.
- **Counterpoint:** 2 or more different lines occurring simultaneously.
- **Panning:** Giving sounds different levels in the right and left speakers.
- **Anthem:** An uplifting song with a strong, memorable melody.
- **Syllabic:** One note per syllable.
- **Angular:** Movement by leaps.
- **Conjunction:** Movement by step.
- **Sequence:** The immediate repetition at a different pitch of a melody.
- **Tenor:** A high male voice.
- **Fill:** A brief improvised flourish to fill the gap between two phrases.
- **Pull off:** Plucking the guitar string with the fretting hand.
- **Bend:** A slight change in the pitch of the note while it is still sounding.
- **Slides:** An ornament consisting of 2 notes that rapidly rise by step to the main note.
- **Vibrato:** Technique used to cause rapid variations in pitch.
- **Parallel shift:** A succession of chords whose notes all move in the same direction.
- **Dissonance:** Sounds that are not pleasant when played together.
- **Circle of 5ths:** A series of chords where the roots are a 5th higher or lower from the previous one.
- **Extended chord:** A chord with an added note such as a 9th or 11th.
- **Pedal:** A sustained or repeated note sounded against changing harmonies.
- **Scalic:** Music based on scales ascending or descending in pitch.
- **Homophonic:** Melody and accompaniment.
- **Imitation:** When a melody in one part is copied a few notes later in a different part.
- **Antiphony:** Call and response. Music performed alternately by 2 groups.
- **Vamp:** A short repeated accompanying phrase.
- **Compound quadruple time:** 12/8 metre. 4 dotted crotchet beats in a bar.
- **Anacrusis:** One or more notes that occurs before the first strong beat of a phrase.
- **Syncopation:** Emphasising beats of the bar that are normally unaccented.
- **Triplet:** 3 notes played in the time of 2.
- **Swung rhythm:** A pair of notes where the 1st is lengthened, and 2nd is shortened.

Killer Queen:

- **Overdubbing:** Recording a part over previously recorded music.
- **Multi-tracking:** Recording on separate tracks for editing individually.
- **Flanger:** An effect creating a swirling sound.
- **Distortion:** Effect that increase volume, sustain, and noise on an electric guitar.
- **Reverb:** An effect that creates the impression of being in a physical space.
- **Wah-wah:** a filter effect in which the peak is swept up and down the frequency range in response to the player's foot movement on a rocker pedal.



ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Brandenburg Concerto NO. 5 in D Major

- **Chamber music:** Music for a small group of musicians, usually a string section and limited number of wind players.
- **Patronage:** A system where composers were commissioned and earned money from a wealthy person. (patron)
- **Secular:** Non- religious music.
- **Affection:** The prevailing mood in a Baroque movement.
- **Ternary form:** ABA. Three sections where the first is repeated at the end.
- **Fugue:** A musical form consisting of exposition, middle section and final section. The music is contrapuntal.
- **Countersubject:** The melody after the subject or answer has been sounded.
- **Answer:** In a fugue, the subject repeated in response to its initial appearance, usually a 4th or 5th higher or lower.
- **Subject:** The short main theme of the fugue.
- **Diatonic:** Notes that belong to the current key.
- **Pedal:** A sustained or repeated note as the chords above change.
- **Suspension:** Prolonging a note to create dissonance with the next chord, this then needs to be resolved.
- **Figured bass:** A basso continuo part with figures and symbols to indicate the harmonies of the music.
- **Dominant:** The fifth degree of a scale.
- **Secondary dominant:** The dominant of the dominant.
- **Passing modulations:** When the new key only lasts for a few bars.
- **Relative minor:** The minor key based on the 6th note of the major scale.
- **Cadential:** Progression of chords making a cadence. (musical punctuation).
- **Chromatic:** Notes that do not belong to the key or move by semitones.
- **Functional harmony:** Music that uses cadences.
- **Concertino:** The group of soloists in a concerto grosso.
- **Ripieno:** The accompaniment group in a concerto grosso.
- **Basso continuo:** A constantly repeating bass pattern above which a melody unfolds. Popular in the Baroque.
- **Concerto grosso:** Large scale composition for orchestra with a group of soloists.
- **Solo Concerto:** Concerto that has one soloist.
- **Dialoguing:** Motifs exchanged between different parts without overlapping.
- **Antiphony:** Call and response. Music performed alternately by 2 groups.
- **Monophonic:** An unaccompanied melody.
- **Homophonic:** Melody and accompaniment.
- **Contrapuntal:** 2 or more different lines occurring simultaneously.
- **Stretto:** Entries of the subject occur closer together than before, heightening the tension of the music.
- **Unison:** More than one part playing the same melody at the same pitch.
- **Canon:** Contrapuntal device where the melody is overlapped by the same melody in another part starting a few notes later.
- **Imitation:** Contrapuntal device where the melody is overlapped by the same melody in another part starting a few notes later on a different pitch.
- **Sequence:** The immediate repetition at a different pitch of a melody.
- **Passagework:** A constantly moving passage, often in patterns of quick notes.
- **Ornamentation:** Notes that decorate a melody
- **Scalic/conjunct:** Movement by step.
- **Appoggiatura:** A 'leaning' note. An expressive dissonance that moves by step to resolve onto a note of the current chord.

Pathétique

- **Classical era:** The period between 1750 and 1825.
- **Romantic era:** The predominant style in the 1800s.
- **Pathétique:** A mood that is moving/emotional
- **Movement:** An independent section in a longer piece of music.
- **Sonata form:** A common structure in the Classical era and later. Consists of subjects, expositions, development, recapitulation and coda.
- **Exposition:** The first section of a movement in sonata form.
- **Development:** The central section of sonata form.
- **Recapitulation:** The final section of sonata form.
- **Subject:** One of two important themes in sonata form.
- **Coda:** The closing section.
- **Transition:** A section used to take the music from one key to another by modulation. Acts like a 'bridge'.
- **Virtuoso:** A musician that displays exceptional technical skill.
- **Fortepiano:** An early piano.
- **Mordent:** An ornament played as a rapid wiggle from the printed note to the note above and back.
- **Sustaining pedal:** Used to prolong a piano sound after the note is played.
- **Articulation:** The way the note is played, how it is attacked and prolonged.
- **Legato:** Play the note in a smooth and connected manner.
- **Staccato:** Play the note in a short and detached manner.
- **Unrelated keys:** Keys that share very few similar notes. Eg. C major and F# major.
- **Circle of 5ths:** A series of chords where the roots are a 5th higher or lower from the previous one.
- **Pedal:** A sustained or repeated note sounded against changing harmonies.
- **Perfect cadence:** Chords V-I. Makes a phrase sound finished.
- **Interrupted cadence:** Chord V(7) followed by any chord except I, usually VI.
- **Imperfect cadence:** Chord I, II or IV to V. Sounds unfinished.
- **Alberti bass:** A figuration commonly used in the Classical period, made up of broken chords used as an accompaniment.
- **Enharmonic:** 2 notes or scales that are written differently but sound the same, eg. C# and Db.
- **Diminished 7th:** A 4 note chord comprising of minor third intervals.
- **Dominant preparation:** A passage focused on the dominant chord to create expectation for a return to the tonic.
- **Cadential 6/4:** A perfect cadence using chords IC-V-I.
- **Alla breve time:** 2/2 time signature.
- **Grave:** Very slow tempo.
- **Allegro di molto e con brio:** Quickly, with much vigour.



ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Defying Gravity

- **Tremolo:** The continuous, rapid repetition of a pitch or alternating pitches.
- **Stabbed chords:** Loud, detached chord.
- **Staccato:** Play in a short and detached manner.
- **Legato:** Play in a smooth and connected manner.
- **Overdrive:** A guitar effect that produces a deliberately distorted sound.
- **Sforzando:** An accent to be played with greater force.
- **Unison:** More than one part playing the same melody at the same pitch.
- **Contrapuntal:** A polyphonic texture where the parts play against each other and interweave.
- **Monophonic:** A single line which can be played or sung by several people.
- **Homophonic:** Melody and accompaniment.
- **Colla voce:** Band follows the vocalist's tempo.
- **Rallentando:** Slow down.
- **A tempo:** Back to the original speed.
- **Syncopation:** Emphasising beats of the bar that are normally unaccented
- **Triplet:** 3 notes played in the time of 2
- **Fermata:** Pause on a note or rest.
- **Ostinato:** A rhythmic, melodic or harmonic pattern repeated many times in succession.
- **Leitmotif:** A musical idea that is associated with a person, object, place or emotion.
- **Compound interval:** An interval extending over more than an octave.
- **Angular:** Movement by leaps.
- **Sequence:** The immediate repetition at a different pitch of a melody.
- **Conjunct:** Movement by step.
- **Syllabic:** One note per syllable
- **Vocalisation:** Wordless singing using a vowel syllable.
- **Fanfare:** A celebratory piece for brass instruments often marking the opening of an important event or ceremony.
- **Motif:** A short distinctive melody or rhythm used in different ways to form longer passages of music.
- **Chromatic:** Notes that do not belong to the key or move by semitones.
- **Dissonance:** Sounds that are not pleasant when played together.
- **Pedal:** A sustained or repeated note sounded against changing harmonies.
- **Bitonal:** When two different keys are used simultaneously.
- **Augmented chord Circle of 5ths:** A series of chords where the roots are a 5th higher or lower from the previous one.
- **Interrupted cadence:** Chord V(7) followed by any chord except I. Sounds surprising.

Main Title/ Rebel Blockade Runner- Star Wars

- **Film score:** The complete set of original music to accompany a film, forming part of the film's soundtrack.
- **Main Title:** Heard during the opening credits, sets the mood for the film
- **Underscore:** Background music, played under spoken dialogue.
- **Leitmotif:** A musical idea that is associated with a person, object, place or emotion.
- **Sequence:** The immediate repetition at a different pitch of a melody.
- **Auxiliary figure:** A form of melodic decoration that falls between two identical notes. It can be higher or lower.
- **Fanfare:** A celebratory piece for brass instruments often marking the opening of an important event or ceremony.
- **Ostinato:** A rhythmic, melodic or harmonic pattern repeated many times in succession.
- **Triplet:** 3 notes played in the time of 2.
- **Syncopation:** Emphasising beats of the bar that are normally unaccented.
- **Anacrusis:** One or more notes that occur before the first strong beat of a phrase.
- **Homophonic:** Melody and accompaniment.
- **Contrary motion:** Simultaneous melodic lines whose pitches move in opposite directions.
- **Pedal:** A sustained or repeated note sounded against changing harmonies.
- **Homorhythm:** A type of homophonic texture where all parts have the same rhythm.
- **Tutti:** A passage where all instruments are playing.
- **Cadence:** The end of a musical phrase, often harmonised by two chords.
- **Quartal harmony:** Chords based on intervals of a 4th rather than the usual 3rds.
- **Parallel motion:** A succession of chords whose notes all move in the same direction.
- **Tertiary relationship:** Chords moving in thirds
- **Dissonant:** Sounds that are not pleasant when played together.
- **Tritone:** An augmented 4th interval, considered the most dissonant interval.
- **Bitonality:** When two different keys are used simultaneously.
- **Compound interval:** An interval extending over more than an octave.
- **Diatonic:** Notes that belong to the current key



ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Afro Celt Sound System (1995)

- **Fusion:** The blending of two or more musical styles, usually from different cultures.
- **Build:** Long crescendo and thickening of texture in electronic music.
- **Breakdown:** Sounds drop out prior to a build.
- **Loop:** Short section of music constantly repeated using technology.
- **Coda:** The closing section..
- **Kora:** A Handheld harp, shaped like a lute, used in West African music.
- **Talking drum:** African drum with tonal variety, mimics patterns of speech.
- **hurdy-gurdy:** String instrument with hand cranked wheel. Can produce drone sounds.
- **Uilleann pipes:** Type of Irish bagpipe used in folk music.
- **Bodhrán:** Handheld drum used in Irish traditional music.
- **Synthesiser:** Electronic instrument that creates sounds by modifying existing sounds.
- **Low pass filters:** A filter that passes low frequencies.
- **Double stopping:** Playing 2 notes at the same time on a string instrument.
- **Glissando:** Slide from one note to another.
- **Samples:** A short segment taken from an existing recording for reuse in a new composition.
- **Reverb:** An effect that creates the impression of being in a physical space.
- **Pad:** Synthesiser sound designed to be used in chords.
- **Homophonic:** Melody and accompaniment.
- **Heterophonic:** Two or more instruments playing the same melody at the same time, with each embellishing it in a slightly different way.
- **Layering:** Different levels of repeating patterns are placed on top of each other. Entire layers drop in or out to provide contrast.
- **Polyphonic:** When 2 or more different lines play simultaneously.
- **Riff:** A repeated pattern in popular music.
- **Free time:** No established tempo.
- **Syncopation:** Emphasising beats of the bar that are normally unaccented.
- **Triplets:** 3 notes played in the time of 2.
- **Accents:** Place a stronger attack on note.
- **Diatonic:** Notes that belong to the current key.
- **Modal:** A type of scale with 7 notes that is neither major or minor. Commonly used in folk music and jazz.
- **Chromaticism:** Notes that do not belong to the key or move by semitones.
- **Extended chords:** A chord with an added note such as a 9th or 11th.
- **Harmonic pulse:** The rate at which chords change.
- **Drone:** The term used in folk music for a pedal note. Sometimes consists of the tonic and dominant.
- **Static harmony:** When the harmony remains on a single chord for a prolonged soundtracks

Samba EM Preludio- Esperanza Spalsing

- **Samba:** National dance style of Brazil, known for energetic drumming and syncopated rhythms.
- **Bossa nova:** 'New trend'- One of the most popular musical styles of the 50s and 60s in Brazil. Mixes elements of samba with jazz.
- **Session musician:** Freelance musician hired to play on recording sessions.
- **Double stops:** Playing 2 notes at the same time on a string instrument.
- **Mordent:** An ornament played as a rapid wiggle from the printed note to the note above and back.
- **Harmonic:** A very high note on a string instrument produced by placing a finger on a string very lightly before plucking or bowing.
- **Virtuosic:** A performance of outstanding technical ability.
- **Chest register:** The vocal technique usually used to sing in a low range. The area of resonance is the chest.
- **Overdubbing:** Adding additional 4-note to an existing recording.
- **Syllabic:** Each syllable is set to a pitch.
- **Syncopation:** Emphasising beats of the bar that are normally unaccented.
- **Triplet:** 3 notes played in the time of 2.
- **Rubato:** Tiny fluctuations in tempo for expressive effect.
- **Imitation:** When one melody is copied straight after in a different part while the previous melody continues.
- **Monophonic:** An unaccompanied melody.
- **Homophonic:** Melody and accompaniment.
- **Polyphonic:** When 2 or more different lines play simultaneously.
- **Solo:** An extended improvised melodic line played by a single instrument, over a chord sequence usually in the middle of the song.
- **Tonal:** Music that belongs to a key.
- **Extended chord:** A chord with an added note such as a 9th or 11th.
- **Chromatic:** Notes that do not belong to the key or move by semitones.
- **Diminished 7th:** A 4-note chord comprising of minor third intervals.
- **Flattened 5th:** A 'blue note' used in jazz.
- **Turnaround:** A set of faster moving chords to get the music back to a repeated section.
- **Broken chords:** When the notes of a chord are played one at a time rather than simultaneously.
- **Jazz harmony:** Chords used in jazz music. Usually extended chords with blue notes.
- **Enharmonic equivalent:** 2 notes or scales that are written differently but sound the same, eg. C# and Db.



WIDER LISTENING LIST

Additional Reading/ listening

This additional reading/ listening list has been created to allow you to identify books and music that you can listen to that will help your assessments.

Instrumental music:

Corelli-Concerto Grosso OP.6 NO.1
Bach- Concerto for 2 violins
Vivaldi- 'Winter' from the four seasons, 1st Movement
Handel- Concerto Grosso OP. 6 NO. 5, 2nd movement
Schubert- Piano Sonata D.960
Mozart- Piano Sonata in C, K. 545, 1st Movement
Haydn- Piano Sonata NO. 60 in C, 3rd Movement
Chopin- Raindrop Prelude

Vocal music:

Vivaldi- Gloria
J.S Bach- Weichet Nur, Betrubte Schatten
Marcello- Quella Fiamma
Purcell- Sweeter Than Roses
Handel- Every Valley
The Beach Boys- God Only Knows
Billy Joel- Piano Man
Alicia Keys- Dragon Days
Elton John- I guess That's Why They Call It The Blues
Alicia Keys- If I Ain't Got You

Music for screen and stage:

Lord of the Rings- The Prophecy
The Lord of the Rings- Concerning Hobbits
ET- Flying Theme
Batman Returns- Birth of a Penguin Part 1
Hairspray- Mama I'm a Big Girl Now
Phantom of the Opera- Prima Donna
Matilda- Naughty
The Lion King- Shadowland
Les Miserables- Do You Hear the People Sing

Fusion

Capercaillie- Beautiful Wasteland
ED Sheeran- Galway Girl
Hadise- Dum Tek Tek
Rosalia- Pienso En Tu Miar
Demet Akalin-Pirlanta
Carlos Gardel- Volver
Bernstein- America
Jobim- The Girl From Ipanema
Buena Vista Social Club
Dizzie Gillespie and Machito Afro Cuban Moods





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