ICT Capability KS3
Key concepts

Music

The **National Curriculum programme of study for ICT** groups the knowledge, skills and understanding that pupils need to acquire into four themes. The Key Stage 3 Strategy publication entitled **Framework for teaching ICT capability: Years 7, 8 and 9** sub divides each of the first three themes into 3 key concepts.

The resulting **9 key concepts** shown in the diagram provide a useful way forward when considering the breadth of ICT capability. The fourth theme (Reviewing, modifying and evaluating work as it progresses) is a critical feature of ICT capability, which needs to be integrated throughout all areas.

Successful implementation of the ICT strand of the Key Stage 3 Strategy should afford greater opportunities for pupils to apply and develop their ICT capability in different subjects. Subject areas can build on and exploit pupils' ICT capability to enhance teaching and learning in their respective subjects.

Examples of where ICT key concepts can be applied and developed in Music are shown below.

Pie chart diagram with segments:
1 — Using data and information sources
Searching and selecting
Organising and investigating
4 — Analysing and automating processes
5 — Models and modelling
Control and monitoring
Fitness for purpose
8 — Refining and presenting information
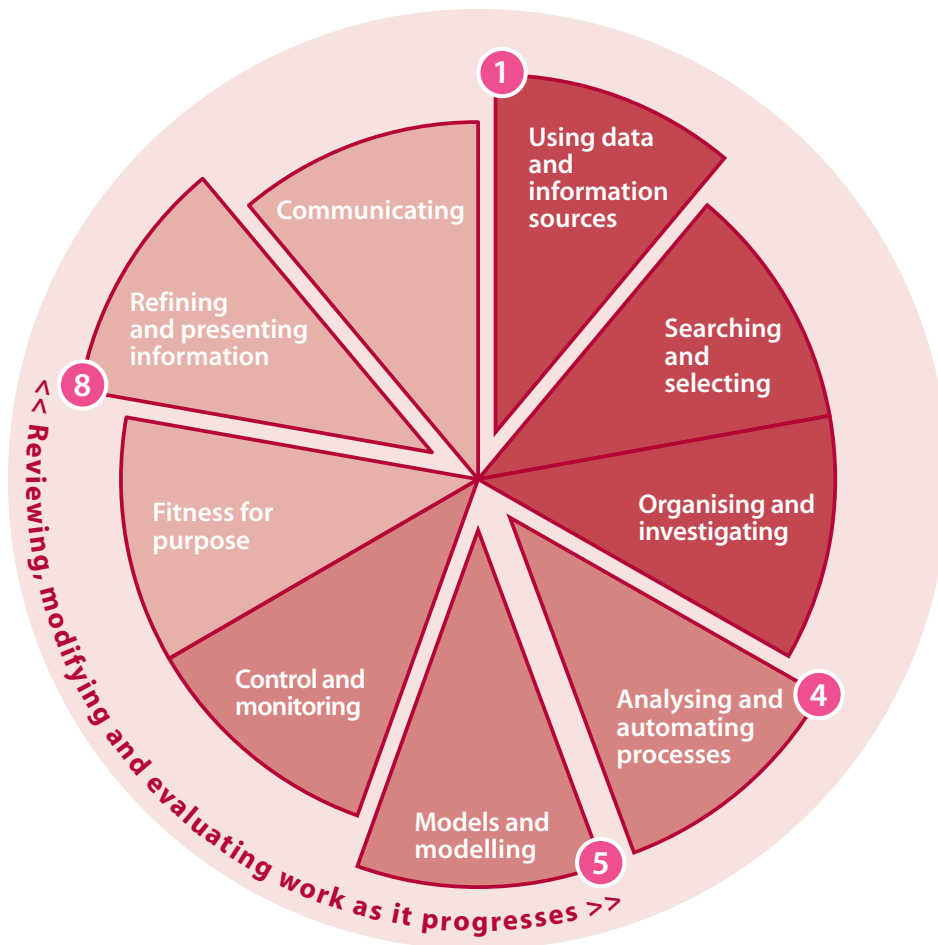Communicating

^< Reviewing, modifying and evaluating work as it progresses >^

Key to ICT National Curriculum themes:

▶ Finding things out
▶ Developing ideas and making things happen
▶ Exchanging and sharing information
▶ Reviewing, modifying and evaluating work as it progresses

1 Using data and information sources

ICT allows us to access musical data in a variety of formats. Such data can be used to exemplify and reinforce musical concepts as well as adding to our understanding of the established professional scene.

4 Analysing and automating processes

ICT automates processes which can help us to realise a musical texture that relies on a fixed formula that would otherwise be beyond our personal performing skills. Automated processors like sequencers are labour saving devices that can be useful for creative investigation of alternatives (transpose) or to enhance rhythmic precision (quantize) beyond our natural capability.

5 Models and modelling

ICT can be a creative compositional tool which allows us to model different structures and instrumental ensembles, and to make systematic changes to musical elements.

8 Refining and presenting information

Music is often about performance and ICT allows us to combine and refine elements of our own ideas with those of others to create performances in a multi media environment where the whole can be greater than the sum of the parts.