

SEPARATE

Biology – Inheritance, variation and evolution

There are two types of reproduction - sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction.

Two parents are needed in sexual reproduction, and the offspring produced are genetically different to the parents.

Only one parent is needed in asexual reproduction, and the offspring produced are genetically identical.

Week 1 – Types of reproduction.
Describe the two different types of reproduction.

Week 2 – Mitosis
Describe the process of Mitosis using the diagram above to help you.

Week 3 – Meiosis
Describe the process of Meiosis using the diagram above to help you.

Week 4 – Punnett squares
Draw a punnett square for a heterozygous male (Aa) and a heterozygous dominant female (AA).

Week 5 – Natural selection.
State what is meant by the idea of natural selection.

Natural selection is a process where organisms, that are better adapted to an environment will survive and reproduce.

This means that the advantageous alleles of this variant organism are passed on to offspring.

Over many generations, the process of natural selection leads to **evolution**.

SEPARATE

Chemistry: Organic Chemistry

Section 1: Key vocabulary FLASHCARDS

Alkene	Alkane
Hydrocarbon	A hydrocarbon containing hydrogen and carbon.
Crude oil	A fossil fuel formed from dead biological matter over millions of years ago, under high heat and pressure.
Alkene	Hydrocarbon with the general formula C _n H _{2n} . Contains a carbon-carbon double bond.
Alkane	An unsaturated hydrocarbon with the general formula C _n H _{2n+2} . Contains a carbon-carbon single bond.
Homologous series	A group of similar organic compounds that have the same functional group.
Cracking	The process of breaking down large hydrocarbons into smaller, more useful hydrocarbons.
Reaction distillation	A way to separate liquids from a mixture of liquids by boiling off the substance of different temperatures, then condensing and collecting the liquids.
Saturated	Describe hydrocarbons with only single bonds, known as saturated hydrocarbons.
Unsaturated	Describe hydrocarbons with a carbon-carbon double bond.
Cracking	The reaction used in the oil industry to break down large hydrocarbons into smaller, more useful ones.

Section 2: Catalysts

Some of the hardest long chain hydrocarbons are too viscous. They are first broken into short chain hydrocarbons. Short chain hydrocarbons are used to crack them.

Cracking is used to break these long chain hydrocarbons into smaller, more useful short chain hydrocarbons. Some decomposition reactions are used to crack them.

All examples of the cracking process are:

$$C_{10}H_{22} \rightarrow C_2H_6 + C_8H_{18}$$

$$C_{10}H_{22} \rightarrow C_3H_8 + C_7H_{14}$$

$$C_{10}H_{22} \rightarrow C_4H_{10} + C_6H_{12}$$

Section 3: Functional groups

Functional group	Example	Formula	End of compound name
Alkene	C=C	Propene	ene
Alkane	C-C	Propane	ane
Alcohol	-OH	Propanol	ol
Carboxylic acid	-COOH	Propanoic acid	oic acid
Ester	-COO-	Propyl propanoate	oate

Section 4: Gas laws and boiling but don't panic, write, repeat

Section 5: Revision notes

SEPARATE

Physics: 4.7

Section 1: Key vocabulary LOOK, COVER, WRITE, CHECK

Aluminium	Definition
Electromagnet	A coil of wire made into a magnet by the passage of electric current through a coil surrounding it.
Magnetic	Ability of being attracted to or repelling the properties of a magnet.
Permanent Magnet	A magnet that retains its magnetic properties in the absence of an external field or current.
Nickel	A metallic element.
Iron	A metallic element.
Cobalt	A metallic element.
Induced	produce an electric charge in current of a magnet, wire by induction.
Current flow	The term used when a current carrying coil is placed around a magnet.

Section 2: Key vocabulary LOOK, COVER, WRITE, CHECK

Alloys	Definition
Alloy	Two or more metals mixed together.
Steel	Two parts iron.
Plate	One of the two opposite poles on the surface of a magnet at which magnetic forces are strongest.
Pole	The area around a charged object, in which another charged object experiences a repulsion or attraction force.
Core	The central part of an electromagnet.
Compass	A device used to determine geographical direction.

Section 3: Magnetic fields FLASH, QUESTION, COPIES, REWRITE

Magnetic field lines around a bar magnet

Magnetic field lines around an electromagnet

Section 4: EM Induction and the motor effect LOOK, SCORE, DRAW, CHECK

Section 5: Knowledge recall FLASHCARDS

Question	Answer
What is the pole of a magnet?	The pole at which the magnetic field is the strongest.
Draw the magnetic field around a bar magnet?	
What is a permanent magnet?	A magnet that does not lose its magnetic properties.
Name the 3 magnetic elements?	Iron, Cobalt, Nickel.
What happens when 2 opposite magnetic poles are brought together?	They attract.
What happens when 2 like poles are brought together?	They repel.
What is an electromagnet?	A magnet made by wrapping a coil of wire around a soft iron core with a current carrying wire around it.
Where is the magnetic North pole of the Earth?	At the south pole.

SEPARATE

Physics: 4.8

Section 1: Universe of stars and galaxies

Section 2: Keywords Look, cover, write, check

Key word	Definition
Big Bang Theory	The suggestion that the universe expanded from a very small region that was extremely hot and dense.
Dwarf planet	A body in orbit around the Sun, that is approximately spherical, is not a satellite of another planet but does not meet other criteria to make it a planet.
Main sequence star	A star during the stable period of its lifetime where the force of gravity pulling the star in are balanced by the outwards force created from the pressure of the fusion reactions are balanced.
Milky Way	The name of our galaxy.
Nebula	A cloud of gas and dust where new stars are formed.
Red - shift	The observed increase in the wavelength of light received from distant galaxies. The further away the galaxy, the faster they are moving away so the bigger the red - shift.
Satellite	An object that orbits a star or planet. Can be natural (e.g. the Moon) or man made (e.g. communication satellites).
Supernova	The explosion of a massive star. This distributes the elements throughout the universe.

SEPARATE

Physics: 4.8

Section 3: Star Formation DRAW AS A FLOWCHART

How Stars are Formed

Section 4: Structure of our planet and how it affects the process

TRIOLOGY

Biology - Ecology

Information from a food web

The example above contains lots of information. Here are three food chains from it:

- oak tree → squirrel → fox
- oak tree → earthworm → wood mouse → fox
- oak tree → earthworm → wood mouse → owl

The oak trees are the **producers**. Squirrels and earthworms are **primary consumers**, and the wood mouse are **secondary consumers**. The foxes and owls are **tertiary consumers**.

1. Carbon enters the atmosphere as carbon dioxide from respiration and combustion.

2. Carbon dioxide is absorbed by producers to make glucose in photosynthesis.

3. Animals feed on the plant passing the carbon compounds along the food chain.

4. Plants and animals die. Decomposers break down dead organisms.

Week 1 - Ecosystems
Describe what an ecosystem is.

Week 2 - Competition
Describe how competition occurs in plants and animals.

Week 3 - Adaptation
Describe how a camel is adapted to survive in its environment.

Week 4 - Food webs.
Consider the food web above as an example, what would happen if the population of sheep decreased?

Week 5 - Carbon cycle
Use the information above to describe the carbon cycle in as much detail as possible.

TRIOLOGY

Section 1: Combustion and Redox

Question **Answer**

- How do you test for carbon dioxide? Carbon dioxide turns lime water cloudy.
- How do you test for hydrogen? Hydrogen produces a squeaky pop sound when a lit splint is held to it.
- How do you test for oxygen? The test for oxygen uses glowing splint inserted into a test tube of the gas. The splint reignites in oxygen.
- How do you test for chlorine? The test for chlorine uses litmus paper. When damp litmus paper is put into chlorine gas the litmus paper is bleached and turns white.

Section 2: Chromatography

Chromatography is a separation technique. It is used to separate mixtures of soluble solids and it is also used to identify the number of substances in a mixture. The R_f value can be used to help identify the compounds.

Task: Calculate the R_f value for the blue, purple and red spot.

Section 3: Atmospheric and Earth Science

Section 3: Knowledge recall

Question **Answer**

- Name the 4 main gases in the atmosphere and state their percentage proportion. Carbon dioxide - 0.04%, Nitrogen - 78%, Oxygen - 21%, Argon - 0.9%.
- Explain how oceans were formed on early Earth. Water vapor produced by volcanic activity condensed when the Earth cooled. This fell as rain which filled the oceans on the Earth.
- Which process cooled the Earth? Photosynthesis.
- Give the definition of carbon footprint. The total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted over the full life cycle of a product, service or event.
- Name three greenhouse gases. 1. Carbon dioxide 2. Water vapour 3. Methane
- What happens in the greenhouse effect? Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere trap the Sun's heat, making Earth warmer.
- Name three atmospheric pollutants. 1. Carbon monoxide 2. Sulphur dioxide 3. Particulates
- Why is sulfur dioxide bad for the environment? It can cause breathing problems and acid rain.

Section 4: Atmospheric and Earth Science

Atmospheric pollution **Reaction in the environment**

Carbon monoxide Causes breathing problems and carbon monoxide poisoning.

Sulfur dioxide Causes breathing problems. Can also cause acid rain which corrodes flowers, trees and buildings.

Particulates Cause global dimming.

TRIOLOGY

Section 1: Key vocabulary LOOK, COVER, WRITE, RECALL

Term	Definition
Electromagnet	A coil of wire made into a magnet by the passage of electric current through and surrounding it.
Magnet	capable of being attracted to or acquiring the properties of a magnet.
Permanent Magnet	A magnet that retains its magnetic properties in the absence of an inducing field or current.
Nitide	A metallic nitride.
Iron	A metallic element.
Cobalt	A metallic element.
Inward	points in a direction: change of current or a magnetic field by induction.
Magnetic Effect	the force used when a current carrying wire is in the presence of a magnetic field experienced.

Section 2: Key vocabulary RE-STATE

Term	Definition
Attract	To pull together.
Repel	To push away.
Pole	each of the two opposite points on the surface of a magnet at which magnetic forces are strongest.
Induced	The new element is charged object, which another charged object exerts a repulsive or attractive force.
Core	The central part of an electromagnet.
Circuit	A device used to determine geographical direction.

4.7 Magnetism and Electromagnetism

Section 3: Magnetic Fields & MARK QUESTION: Compare the usefulness of electromagnets and permanent magnets.

Magnetic field lines around a bar magnet.

Magnetic field lines around an electromagnet.

Section 4: Earth's Magnetic Field & MARK QUESTION: Explain why a compass points north.

Earth's magnetic field lines.

Section 5: Electromagnetic Induction

Section 6: Knowledge recall

Question **Answer**

What is the pole of a magnet? The point at which the magnetic field is the strongest.

Draw the magnetic field around a bar magnet.

What is a permanent magnet? A magnet that does not lose its magnetic properties.

Name the 3 magnetic elements. Iron, Cobalt, Nickel.

What happens when 2 opposite magnetic poles are brought together? They attract.

What happens when 2 like poles are brought together? They repel.

What is an electromagnet? A magnet made by applying a soft metal core to a current carrying wire around it.

Where is the magnetic North pole of the Earth? At the south pole.

Year 11 Religious Education

Task 1: Use the key words and...

Adoration - praising or adoring God for what he is

Confession - program saying sorry for sins and asking God's forgiveness

Congregation - the people assembled for worship

Eucharistic - promoting Christian unity

Liturgical - a set form of public worship

Penance - an action showing sorrow for sin

Reverence - an act showing religious respect

Sacrament - an outward sign of an inward blessing

Veneration - treating with deep respect

Task 2: Answer the following question using information below - Explain two ways in which Christians worship (4 marks)

Worship in Christianity is when Christians show respect and appreciation towards God. It can take different forms and many denominations worship in different ways. Liturgical worship is when Christians worship according to a set pattern on a regular basis. There will be set prayers and readings. Catholics and Anglicans often follow liturgical worship patterns. Non-liturgical worship is less formal as it does not follow a set pattern and can involve more unscripted or improvised forms of worship. Methodism and Pentecostalism are denominations that have more non-liturgical worship services.

Task 3: The Eucharist and its meanings explain and evaluate why the Eucharist is so important to Christians

- The Eucharist is the re-enactment of the Last Supper that Jesus shared with his disciples
- The bread represents the body of Jesus and the wine his blood
- The service is given different names: Catholics call it 'Mass'; the Church of England calls it 'Eucharist'; Baptists call it 'The Lord's Supper'
- Catholics believe in transubstantiation - that the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus
- Protestants accept the bread and wine as symbolic of the body and blood of Jesus

Task 4: Create a mind map about the various places Christians go on pilgrimage. Mind outline three purposes of pilgrimage for Christians

Jerusalem - Jesus celebrated the Last Supper, was arrested, crucified and resurrected in Jerusalem. Christians may visit the Garden of Gethsemane, where he was betrayed and arrested, and the Via Dolorosa, the path he took to his crucifixion. They think about the sacrifice Jesus made in dying for the sins of humanity

Iona - this island off the coast of Scotland is considered to be sacred as many saints lived there. Christians visit Iona to spend time in prayer and reflection.

Walsingham - in 1061, a woman in Walsingham, Norfolk, received a vision of the Virgin Mary, who showed her Jesus' home in Nazareth. A replica was built in Walsingham, as it was difficult for many to make the journey to Israel.

Task 5: A sacrament or ordinance is a rite of passage or ceremony where the grace and power of God can be received. Sacraments recognise important milestones in the life of a Christian. Create a timeline of important and potentially events in your life from birth to death.

History: German Depression

Key Terms	Definition	Image
Economic Depression	A sustained, long-term downturn in economic activity	
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature	
Coalition	When two or more political parties agree to work together	
Dictator	A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force	
Geitapo	The official social political head of Germany, and in Germany-occupied Europe	
Cabinet	The most senior politicians in a government, who regularly meet to make national decisions	

Key Dates - Task 2 - Create a timeline

- October 1929** - Wall Street Crash
- 1930** - Hitler Youth/juvenile branches are established
- September 1930** - Nazi Party gain 18.3% of the vote, becoming the second largest party in Germany
- July 1932** - Nazi Party gain 33.1% of the vote, becoming the largest party
- 30th January 1933** - Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany by President Hindenburg
- 27 February 1933** - Hitler defined the Nazi Party foreign policy
- 27th February 1933** - The Reichstag Fire
- 21st March 1933** - Nazi Party gained 44% of the vote
- 23rd April 1933** - Enabling Act is passed
- 23rd April 1933** - The Geitapo are formed

Key People - Task 3 - Create fact files for the following people:

- Franz von Pappen**
- Kurt von Schleicher**

Research these key people, and include the following in their fact files:

- Date of Birth/Death
- Place of Birth/Death
- Important roles
- Any achievements
- Any failures

Key Issues - Task 4 - Create a mind map for Methods used by Hitler to secure power:

- Held a new election
- Created a Communist plot
- Passed the Enabling Act
- Formed the Geitapo
- Set up Concentration Camps
- Banned Trade Unions
- Night of the Long Knives (killed any opponents)

Key Words and Definitions - Task 5 - Create flashcards

Create flashcards for the date of the German elections, and on the other side, write the percentage of the vote the Nazis gained.

- May 1928 - 2.6%
- September 1930 - 18.25%
- July 1932 - 37.27%
- November 1932 - 33.09%
- March 1933 - 43.91%
- November 1933 - 92.11%

Year 11: Geography The Living World

Biome	Location	Temperature	Rainfall	Flora	Fauna
Tropical rainforest	Centred along the Equator	Hot all year (25-30°C)	Very high (over 2000mm/year)	Tall trees forming a canopy, wide variety of species.	Overst range of different animal species. Most live in canopy layer.
Tropical grasslands	Between latitudes 0°-30° north & south of Equator.	Warm all year (20-30°C)	Wet + dry seasons (1500mm/year)	Grasslands with widely spaced trees.	Large hoofed herbivores and carnivores dominated.
Hot desert	Found along the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn	Hot by day (over 30°C) Cold by night	Very low (below 300mm/year)	Lack of plants and few animals, adapted to drought.	Many animals are small and nocturnal except for the camel.
Temperate forest	Between latitudes 40°-60° north of Equator.	Warm summers + mild winters (5-20°C)	Variable rainfall (1000-1500mm/year)	Many deciduous trees, a variety of species.	Animals adapt to colder and warmer climates. Some migrate.
Tundra	Fair latitudes of 60° north and south of Equator	Cold winter + cool summers (below 10°C)	Low rainfall (below 500mm/year)	Small plants grow close to the ground and only in summer.	Low number of species. Most animals hibernate during winter.
Cool forest	Found within 30° north - south of Equator in temperate waters.	Warm wet all year round with temperatures of 15°C	Wet + dry seasons. Rainfall varies greatly due to location.	Small range of plant life which includes algae and sea grasses that shelter reef animals.	Dominated by algae and a diverse range of fish species.
Biosphere	A biosphere is a large geographical area of distinctive plant and animal groups, which are related to their particular environment. The flora and geography of a region determine what type of biome can exist in that region.				

Simple food chains are useful in explaining the basic processes within ecosystems. They show only one species at a particular trophic level. **Food webs** however consist of a network of many food chains interconnected together.

Plants take in nutrients to build into new organic matter. Nutrients are taken up when animals eat plants and then returned to the soil when animals die and the body is broken down by decomposers.

This is the surface layer of vegetation, which over time breaks down to become humus.

Biomes: The total mass of living organisms per unit area.

- What is an ecosystem, what are the components? Give examples?
- What is a biome? How many biomes can you name? What biomes do we live in?
- Draw an example of a food chain and a food web. What's the difference?
- Using the food web, list all of the affects of removing the goat population?

Using this sheet, what information can you find about the national parks?

Year 11 French Social and Global Issues

Environnement

Four protéger l'environnement... To look after the environment

Il faut... you must...

Il ne faut pas... you mustn't...

Recycler... recycle

Économiser... save

Béatifier les lumières... turn off the lights

Il est nécessaire de... it's necessary that...

Nous achetons... we buy

Nous utilisons... we use

Nous obtenons... we help

Nous changeons... we change

Le transport en commun... public transport

Les produits verts... Green products

Mots Flashcards!

Look, cover, write, check!

Ce qui m'inquiète c'est... what worries me is...

Le chômage... unemployment

Le chômage... unemployment

La faim... hunger

La pauvreté... poverty

Les 107 jours doublets (jeu)... homework

Les problèmes de l'environnement environmental problems

La pollution de l'air... air pollution

Ce n'est pas juste... it's not fair

Il y a trop de gens sans travail there are too many people without work

Volontaire work

Faire du bénévolat... to do volunteer work

Aider... to help

Soutenir... to support

Travailler... to work

Avec des enfants... with children

Avec des personnes âgées... with elderly people

Avec des animaux... with animals

Je fais partie de l'organisation X... I am a member of X

Je fais du bénévolat parce que... I do volunteer work because

Ce me permet d'étendre mes compétences... it lets me expand my skills

J'aime rencontrer de nouvelles personnes... I like to meet new people

Ce me donne plus de confiance en moi... gives me more self confidence

Look, cover, write, check!

Year 11 - Key Stage 4 Performing Arts Component 3

Task 1: Follow these important ideas at each stage, this is a guide of content for your log books.

Task 2: Explain how these ideas to be used in for your ideas.

Task 3: Update your to-do list!

Task 4: Implement the Tier 2 Vocabulary into your work from the onset of Component 3.

Task 5: Use PEEL as a basis for your notes in your log books.

Imagination Target Audience Theatre in Education Message

Tier 2 Vocabulary Definition

Compromise An agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side making concessions.

Delegate To choose or elect someone to take on a specific role or responsibility.

Evaluate To judge or calculate the quality, importance, amount, or value of something.

PEEL

Point - Make a clear point of what you need to achieve

Evidence - State how this would fit in

Explain - Why? How?

Link - back to the original point.

Prioritising tasks

Essential time management skills for devising a piece of drama.

Each week, ensure that you complete a 'To do list'. This will ensure that you are using your rehearsal time wisely.

- Respond to brief and stimulus
- Mind map ideas
- Practical exploration
- Structure material
- Character development
- Script dialogue
- Rehearse and refine
- Source props
- Source set
- Source music and or sound effects
- Dress rehearsal

During stage 1, devisers should respond to the brief and stimulus by highlighting and mind mapping their initial ideas.

During stage 2, devisers should carry out research and begin to develop their initial ideas.

The practical exploration of the initial ideas should take place at stage 3.

During stage 4, devisers begin to structure their material. It is also at this stage where devisers develop clear characters.

During stage 5, devisers continue developing and adding detail to the piece. The development of dialogue and scripting also happens at this stage.

Devisers, rehearse and refine during stage 6 of the rehearsal process.

During stage 7, further refining is required. The sourcing of props, set, music and costumes also happens at this stage.

The Dress Rehearsal usually happens at stage 8 of the devised

Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

Colour Theory

Primary: RED, YELLOW, BLUE	Complementary: Colours opposite on the colour wheel.
Secondary: GREEN, ORANGE, PURPLE	Formed by mixing equal parts of two primary colours.
Tertiary: BROWN, PINK, TEAL	Formed by mixing equal parts of a primary and secondary colour.

Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

Pencil	The basic tool for drawing, can be used for linear work or for shading.
Biro/Fine liner	Drawings can be completed in biro and shaded using hatching or cross hatching.
Pastel Chalk/Oil	Oil and chalk pastels can be used to blend colours smoothly, chalk pastels give a lighter effect.
Colour Pencil	Coloured pencil can be layered to blend colours, some are water soluble.
Acrylic Paint	A thick heavy paint that can be used smoothly or to create texture.
Watercolour	A solid or liquid paint that is to be used watered down or layered.
Linocut	A design is carved into linoleum with a specialist tool, can be used in more than 1 layer.
Monoprint	When ink is transferred onto paper by drawing over a prepared surface.
Mixed Media	Layering and combining a variety of wet and dry media in one piece of work.
Photography	Composing an image, experimenting with subject matter, angles, repeated images, and lighting.

Assessment Objective 2 Create ideas, explore work by exploring ideas and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes.

Materials The substance that an artist uses to make art.

Techniques The method used to complete the art work, can be generic such as painting or more focus such as shading.

Processes The method used to create artwork that usually follows a stage of work rather than just one skill.

Week 1 create flash cards on colour theory

Week 2 write in own words from guide

Week 3 Look, cover, write, check all the types of media

Week 4 Create flashcards

Week 5 write down mixed media used in both paintings?

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/z8pf6j6/revision/1>

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zgtgndm/revision/1>

Understand the technical construction of a digital moving image production

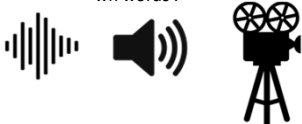
1. Understand the technical construction of a digital moving image production

Explain:

- Narrative structure
- Representation
- Point of View
- Characterisation
- Themes
- Setting
- Mode of address
- Preferred Reading
- Camerawork
- Film & Sound
- Editing

Task 1 write an explanation of what technical construction or a digital moving image is

Task 2: complete 4 paragraphs defining all of the points in the left hand side, you should research and then define in your own words.



Articulation

Non-Dynamics: Articulation like this, the performer plays along the note, not how loud they do it. This would be Dynamics instead.

Staccato Staccato means short and detached. Separated. This will look like a series of short notes.

Legato To play the music smoothly, without breaks between notes. Shown by writing a dot just above/below the head of the note.

Accented Give the emphasis to notes in the next notes. Shown by writing an accent above/below the head of the note.

Slurs A slur between two notes. Marked with a slur above the notes.

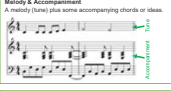
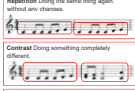





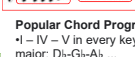
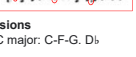
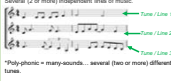
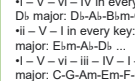
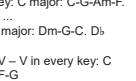
Rhythm

Dotted Notes: If a dot is added to a note (or rest), add on half of what the note is already worth.

Syncopation: Playing off (or in-between) the beat / pulse.

On The Beat: Playing on one of the beats that you would 'tap your foot' to.

Off-Beat: Playing in-between the beats you would 'tap your foot' to.

Texture		Melody	
<p>Melody & Accompaniment A melody (line) plus some accompanying chords or ideas.</p> 	<p>Repetition Doing the same thing again, without any changes.</p> 	<p>Distillation A short repeated idea.</p> 	
<p>Harmony A long or repeated note - usually in the bass.</p> 	<p>Continuity Doing something completely different.</p> 	<p>Evolution (Moving in time)</p> 	
<p>Drone Long or repeated notes - usually at 2nd space.</p> 	<p>Imitation Doing the same thing again, with some changes (similar).</p> 	<p>Dissonant (Moving in height)</p> 	
<p>Polyphonic Several (2 or more) independent lines of music.</p> 	<p>Sequence Doing the same shape (idea) but at a different pitch.</p> 	<p>Chromatic The melody uses notes that aren't in the scale / key of the piece.</p> 	

Popular Chord Progressions

- i - IV - V in every key: C major: C-F-G, D \flat major: D \flat -G \flat -A \flat ...
- i - V - vi - IV in every key: C major: C-G-Am-F, D \flat major: D \flat -A \flat -B \flat m-G \flat ...
- ii - V - I in every key: C major: Dm-G-C, D \flat major: E \flat m-A \flat -D \flat ...
- i - V - vi - iii - IV - I - IV - V in every key: C major: C-G-Am-Em-F-C-F-G