

Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 Exam Answers Reference

apex music appreciation semester 2 exam answers are a crucial resource for students aiming to excel in their coursework and assessments. Whether you're preparing for your upcoming exam or seeking a comprehensive review of key concepts, understanding the core topics and how to approach them effectively can make a significant difference. This guide provides an in-depth overview of typical exam questions, tips for studying, and detailed answers to help you navigate your semester 2 music appreciation exam with confidence.

Understanding the Scope of the Semester 2 Exam

Before diving into specific answers, it's essential to understand what topics are generally covered in the semester 2 exam for music appreciation. These often include:

Key Areas of Focus

- Music Theory and Fundamentals
- Historical Periods and Movements
- Major Composers and Their Works
- Musical Forms and Structures
- Listening Skills and Musical Analysis
- Cultural and Societal Contexts of Music

Having a clear understanding of these areas allows students to target their revision effectively.

Common Types of Exam Questions in Music Appreciation Semester 2

Knowing the typical question formats can help you prepare more strategically. Some common question types include:

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

These test factual knowledge about composers, musical periods, or terminology.

Short Answer Questions

Require concise explanations of concepts, such as defining musical terms or describing characteristics of a musical period.

Essay Questions

Demand detailed analysis and critical thinking about musical works, historical contexts, or stylistic features.

Listening Analysis

Involves listening to a musical excerpt and answering questions about its features, form, or historical significance.

Sample Exam Questions and Detailed Answers

To illustrate the depth of understanding required, here are some sample questions with comprehensive answers.

Q1. Describe the characteristics of Baroque music and name three significant composers from this period.

Baroque music, spanning roughly from 1600 to 1750, is characterized by its ornate and elaborate style. Key features include:

- **Use of Contrast:** Between loud and soft sounds, solo and ensemble passages.
- **Rich Ornamentation:** Melodic embellishments to add expressiveness.
- **Polyphony:** Multiple independent melodic lines played simultaneously.
- **Basso Continuo:** A continuous bass line providing harmonic foundation.
- **Imperative Rhythms:** Rhythmic drive and patterns like the motoric rhythm.

Significant composers from this era include:

- **Johann Sebastian Bach:** Known for complex fugues and sacred music.
- **George Frideric Handel:** Renowned for his operas and oratorios, including the famous *Messiah*.
- **Antonio Vivaldi:** Famous for his virtuosic violin concertos, especially *The Four Seasons*.

Q2. Explain the concept of musical form with examples from the Classical period.

Musical form refers to the structure and organization of a musical composition. It guides how the musical ideas are developed and presented. During the Classical period (approximately 1750-1820), common forms include:

- **Sonata Form:** Consists of three main sections: exposition, development, and recapitulation. It is often used in symphonies, sonatas, and concerto movements. For example, Mozart's *Symphony No. 40* employs sonata form extensively.
- **Theme and Variations:** A main theme is presented and then altered in successive variations. Haydn's *String Quartet Op. 76, No. 3* features this form.
- **Minuet and Trio:** A ternary form with a stately dance character, common in symphonies and sonatas. Beethoven's symphonies often include minuet movements.

Understanding these forms helps in analyzing and appreciating the structure of Classical compositions.

Q3. How does the Romantic era differ from the Classical era in terms of musical expression?

The Romantic era (approximately 1820-1900) emphasizes emotional expression and individualism, contrasting with the Classical era's focus on clarity and balance. Key differences include:

- **Expressive Content:** Romantic music seeks to evoke deep emotions, often through dramatic melodies and dynamic contrasts.
- **Harmonic Language:** Use of chromaticism and expanded harmonic progressions to create tension and color.
- **Orchestration:** Larger orchestras with increased instrumental colors and effects.
- **Program Music:** Music that tells a story or depicts scenes, as seen in Berlioz's *Symphonie Fantastique*.
- **Individualism:** Composers like Chopin and Wagner emphasized personal style and innovative techniques.

Overall, Romantic music prioritizes emotional depth and expressive freedom over structural restraint.

Tips for Effective Exam Preparation

To succeed in your music appreciation semester 2 exam, consider the following strategies:

1. Review Class Notes and Textbooks Thoroughly

Ensure you understand key concepts, definitions, and examples discussed in class.

2. Listen Actively to Musical Excerpts

Practice analyzing recordings, identifying features like texture, form, and instrumentation.

3. Use Flashcards for Terminology

Memorize important terms such as harmony, melody, rhythm, and musical forms.

4. Practice Past Exam Questions

Simulate exam conditions to improve your time management and confidence.

5. Form Study Groups

Discussing topics with peers can deepen understanding and reveal new insights.

Additional Resources for Study

Supplement your learning with reputable online platforms and materials:

- [IMSLP \(International Music Score Library Project\)](#) ? Free access to scores and historical information.
- [Khan Academy Music Section](#) ? Video lessons on music history and theory.
- [YouTube Channels](#) ? Numerous channels dedicated to music analysis and history.

Conclusion: Achieving Success with the Right Answers and Preparation

apex music appreciation semester 2 exam answers provide a foundation for understanding the core principles of music history, theory, and analysis. By familiarizing yourself with common questions and detailed answers, you can approach your exam with greater confidence. Remember, effective preparation involves active listening, thorough review, and critical thinking. With diligent study and utilization of the resources outlined, you can excel in your semester 2 music appreciation exam and deepen your appreciation of the rich world of music.

Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 Exam Answers: An In-Depth Analysis and Review

In the realm of contemporary education, Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 Exam Answers have

become a focal point for students and educators alike. These answers serve as a critical resource, not only for exam preparation but also for fostering a deeper understanding of music history, theory, and cultural significance. As the curriculum evolves to incorporate diverse musical genres and technological advancements, the importance of comprehensive and accurate exam resources grows exponentially. This article delves into the intricacies of these exam answers, analyzing their structure, content, and pedagogical value while providing insights into how students can best utilize them for optimal learning.

Understanding the Scope of Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2

The Curriculum Framework

The second semester of Apex Music Appreciation typically expands on foundational concepts introduced earlier. It often encompasses:

- Historical Periods: Baroque, Classical, Romantic, 20th Century, and Contemporary music.
- Genres and Styles: Jazz, Blues, Rock, Pop, Electronic, and World Music.
- Music Theory: Scales, chords, harmony, rhythm, and notation.
- Cultural and Social Contexts: How music reflects societal changes and cultural identities.
- Music Technology: Recording, production, and digital distribution.

Understanding this scope is essential for appreciating the breadth of exam answers, which are designed to test both factual knowledge and interpretative skills.

Structure and Content of Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 Exam Answers

Core Elements of the Answers

The exam answers are structured to address key learning outcomes. They typically include:

- Concise Definitions: Clear explanations of musical terms and concepts.
- Historical Context: Background information on composers, genres, or musical movements.
- Analytical Insights: Interpretation of musical pieces, discussing form, harmony, melody, and rhythm.
- Examples and Evidence: Specific references to compositions, recordings, or performances.
- Critical Reflection: Personal insights or evaluations based on learned criteria.

This structured approach ensures that answers are comprehensive, coherent, and aligned with

assessment standards.

Types of Questions Covered

The answers cater to various question formats, including:

- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs): Focused on factual recall.
- Short Answer Questions: Requiring brief explanations of concepts.
- Long-Form Essays: Demanding detailed analysis and synthesis of ideas.
- Listening Questions: Based on audio clips requiring identification and critique.
- Comparison Questions: Contrasting different musical styles or periods.

Each type necessitates specific strategies for crafting effective responses, which the exam answers aim to exemplify.

Analyzing the Pedagogical Value of the Exam Answers

Enhancing Conceptual Understanding

One of the primary benefits of detailed exam answers is their role in reinforcing core concepts. By studying model responses, students learn to articulate ideas clearly, use appropriate terminology, and develop analytical skills. For example, an answer explaining the development of jazz improvisation might dissect historical influences, stylistic features, and notable artists, providing a multi-layered understanding.

Developing Critical Listening Skills

Listening is central to music appreciation, and exam answers often incorporate detailed analyses of audio clips. Students learn to identify genres, instruments, and stylistic nuances. For instance, a response analyzing a Beethoven symphony might discuss orchestration techniques, thematic development, and emotional expression, sharpening auditory discrimination.

Fostering Cultural Awareness

Music is deeply intertwined with cultural identity. The answers elucidate how different genres reflect societal values, historical contexts, and technological innovations. Comparative analyses between Western classical music and indigenous musical traditions demonstrate the course's emphasis on cultural literacy.

Effective Strategies for Utilizing Exam Answers

Active Engagement

Rather than passively memorizing answers, students should actively analyze and question the responses. For example, they could compare different answer versions, identify strengths and weaknesses, and relate them to their own understanding.

Practice and Application

Using exam answers as models, students can practice crafting their own responses to similar questions. This iterative process enhances writing skills and confidence. For listening exercises, students should attempt to identify features before reviewing the provided answers.

Integration with Coursework

Aligning exam answers with class notes, textbooks, and listening assignments ensures cohesive learning. Cross-referencing answers with actual musical pieces promotes a more holistic grasp of the material.

Limitations and Ethical Considerations

While exam answers are invaluable resources, reliance solely on them can hinder genuine understanding. It's crucial for students to:

- Develop their own analytical skills rather than memorize responses.
- Understand that model answers are guides, not definitive solutions.
- Avoid academic dishonesty by using answers responsibly, as learning aids rather than shortcuts.

Educators, on their part, should emphasize critical thinking and originality in assessments and discourage rote learning.

Future Directions and Technological Integration

The landscape of music education is rapidly changing with technological innovations:

- Digital Platforms: Interactive modules and AI-powered feedback are becoming commonplace.
- Online Resources: Video tutorials, podcasts, and forums enrich learning.
- Adaptive Learning: Customized exam answers tailored to individual student needs.

In this context, Apex's exam answers may evolve to incorporate multimedia elements, virtual listening labs, and dynamic feedback systems, further enhancing their pedagogical effectiveness.

Conclusion: The Value of Well-Crafted Exam Answers in Music Education

The Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 Exam Answers serve as vital tools in nurturing musical literacy and analytical prowess. Their comprehensive structure, grounded in cultural and historical contexts, enables students to develop a nuanced understanding of music's role in society. When used thoughtfully, these answers can significantly improve exam performance, foster critical listening and thinking skills, and inspire a lifelong appreciation of the art form. As technology continues to revolutionize educational practices, the integration of diverse and interactive answer resources promises to elevate music education to new heights, ensuring students are well-equipped to navigate the rich tapestry of musical expression in the modern world.

Question What are the key themes covered in the Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 exam? The key themes include the evolution of musical styles from classical to contemporary, analysis of major composers and their works, understanding musical elements like harmony, rhythm, and melody, as well as recognizing different music genres and their cultural contexts. **Answer** How can I effectively prepare for the Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 exam? Effective preparation involves reviewing lecture notes, studying the key composers and their compositions, listening to sample pieces, practicing identifying musical elements, and completing past exam questions to familiarize yourself with the format. Are there any recommended resources or textbooks for Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2? Yes, textbooks such as 'Music Appreciation' by Robert W. Ottman and 'Understanding Music' by David Willoughby are highly recommended. Additionally, online platforms like YouTube educational channels and music streaming services can enhance your understanding. What types of questions are typically found on the Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 exam? The exam usually includes multiple-choice questions, short answer questions on music analysis, identification of musical pieces, and essay questions that require critical thinking about musical history and genres. How important is listening practice for the Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 exam? Listening practice is crucial as it helps you recognize different musical styles, instruments, and compositional techniques, which are often tested through audio identification questions and analysis tasks. What are some common mistakes students make when preparing for the Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 exam? Common mistakes include neglecting to review listening examples, focusing only on memorization rather than understanding musical concepts, and not practicing past exam questions thoroughly. Can I use online flashcards to prepare for the Apex Music Appreciation Semester 2 exam? Yes, online flashcards can be very effective for memorizing key composers, musical terms, and identifying musical styles, especially when combined with active listening practice. Is it necessary to understand the cultural and historical context of music pieces for the exam? Absolutely. Understanding the cultural and historical background of musical works enriches your analysis and helps in answering essay questions more

comprehensively, which is often emphasized in the exam.

Related keywords: Apex Music Appreciation, semester 2 exam, music history, musical genres, music theory, listening skills, exam answers, music analysis, study guide, music terminology

Prescribed music 2014 schools

Prescribed music 2014 schools refer to the curriculum guidelines and mandated music programs implemented across various educational institutions in 2014. During that year, many schools worldwide focused on integrating structured music education into their academic offerings, emphasizing the importance of arts in fostering creativity, discipline, and cultural awareness among students. This article explores the significance of prescribed music in 2014 schools, highlights key programs and initiatives, and discusses their impact on students and educators alike.

Understanding Prescribed Music in 2014 Schools

In 2014, many educational systems adopted prescribed music curricula to ensure a standardized approach to music education. These curricula aimed to provide students with foundational music knowledge, practical skills, and cultural appreciation. Prescribed music programs often came with specific guidelines on content, assessment, and teaching methodologies, designed to foster a comprehensive understanding of music in young learners.

What Is Prescribed Music?

Prescribed music refers to the officially mandated musical content and activities that schools are required to teach within their curriculum. This includes:

- Music theory and history
- Practical instrumental and vocal training
- Music appreciation and cultural studies
- Performance and composition exercises

In 2014, many education authorities emphasized a balanced approach combining theoretical knowledge with hands-on practice.

The Goals of Prescribed Music Programs

The primary objectives of prescribed music curricula in schools include:

- Developing students' musical skills and literacy
- Encouraging creativity and self-expression
- Promoting cultural awareness and diversity
- Enhancing cognitive and social skills through music engagement
- Fostering teamwork and discipline through ensemble participation

By setting standards and expectations, prescribed music programs aimed to elevate the quality of music education nationwide.

Key Features of Prescribed Music 2014 Schools

The 2014 mandated programs incorporated several core features that distinguished them from previous years' initiatives. These elements contributed to the success and consistency of music education across various institutions.

Structured Curriculum Content

The curricula were carefully designed to include:

- Introduction to music theory and notation
- Historical perspectives on different musical genres and periods
- Practical skills in playing instruments and singing
- Knowledge of composers and influential musicians
- Music technology and recording techniques

This comprehensive approach aimed to produce well-rounded musical education.

Assessment and Evaluation

Assessment methods were standardized to measure students' progress effectively. These included:

- Performance exams
- Written theory tests
- Cultural and historical essays
- Participation in group performances and projects

Continuous assessment encouraged active participation and skill development.

Integration of Technology

In 2014, schools increasingly incorporated technology into their music programs. This included:

- Digital audio workstations for composition and recording
- Music learning apps and software
- Online resources for theory and listening exercises
- Virtual collaboration platforms for student projects

Technology enhanced engagement and provided students with modern tools to explore music creatively.

Prominent Prescribed Music Programs in 2014

Several regions and countries implemented notable prescribed music initiatives in 2014, each tailored to their cultural and educational contexts.

United Kingdom: The National Curriculum for Music

In 2014, UK schools followed the national curriculum that mandated music education from Key Stage 1 through Key Stage 4. Key features included:

- Focus on singing, listening, composing, and performing
- Exposure to both Western and world music traditions
- Assessment through practical and theoretical tasks

The curriculum aimed to produce confident performers and informed listeners.

United States: Common Core and State-Specific Guidelines

While the US did not have a unified national curriculum for music, many states adopted prescribed music standards aligned with the Common Core. Highlights included:

- Emphasis on integrating music into broader arts education
- Standards for music literacy and performance
- Inclusion of technology-based music projects

Schools aimed to foster both artistic skills and cultural understanding.

Australia: The Australian Curriculum ? The Arts

In 2014, Australian schools followed the national arts curriculum, which encompassed music as a key strand. Features included:

- Development of musical skills and understanding of cultural diversity
- Performance tasks, composition, and analysis
- Incorporation of Indigenous Australian music traditions

This holistic approach aimed to promote inclusivity and cultural awareness.

Impact of Prescribed Music 2014 Schools on Students and Educators

The structured approach to music education in 2014 brought numerous benefits and challenges.

Benefits for Students

Students experienced:

- Enhanced cognitive development, including improved memory and spatial reasoning
- Increased confidence through performance opportunities
- Greater cultural awareness and appreciation for diversity
- Teamwork and social skills developed through ensemble participation
- Creative expression and emotional intelligence fostered through composition and improvisation

Such comprehensive programs aimed to nurture well-rounded individuals.

Benefits for Educators

Teachers benefited from:

- Clear guidelines and standards for curriculum delivery
- Access to resources and teaching aids aligned with national standards
- Opportunities for professional development in music education
- Collaboration with fellow educators through music networks and communities

Consistency in curriculum delivery helped improve teaching quality and student outcomes.

Challenges Faced

Despite the positive impacts, some challenges included:

- Limited funding for music programs in certain regions
- Insufficient access to instruments and technology in underprivileged schools
- Balancing music education with academic priorities
- Training and retaining specialized music teachers
- Adapting curricula to diverse student needs and cultural backgrounds

Addressing these challenges was essential for maximizing the benefits of prescribed music programs.

The Legacy of 2014 Prescribed Music Schools

The initiatives and standards established in 2014 played a pivotal role in shaping contemporary music education. They emphasized the importance of arts in holistic development and laid the groundwork for future curriculum enhancements. Many schools continue to build upon these programs, integrating new technologies and pedagogies to keep music education relevant and engaging.

Conclusion

The concept of **prescribed music 2014 schools** reflects a significant milestone in formal music education, characterized by structured curricula, standardized assessments, and a focus on cultural diversity. These programs have contributed to enriching students' educational experiences, fostering skills that extend beyond music into other areas of life. As educational systems evolve, the foundational principles established in 2014 continue to influence how schools approach arts education, ensuring that music remains a vital component of holistic learning environments. Whether through traditional instruments or digital platforms, prescribed music programs in 2014 set a powerful precedent for nurturing the next generation of musicians, performers, and culturally aware citizens.

Prescribed Music 2014 Schools: An In-Depth Analysis and Guide

In the landscape of secondary education, the implementation of prescribed music 2014 schools marked a significant shift in how music education was structured, delivered, and evaluated across various regions. This initiative aimed to standardize music curricula, enhance student engagement,

and foster a deeper appreciation for musical arts within the school system. As educators, students, and parents navigated these changes, understanding the nuances of prescribed music programs introduced in 2014 became essential for maximizing educational outcomes and supporting student development.

Understanding the Prescribed Music 2014 Schools Initiative

Background and Rationale

The prescribed music 2014 schools program was introduced as part of broader educational reforms to:

- Ensure consistency in music curriculum content across schools.
- Promote a comprehensive understanding of music theory, history, and practical skills.
- Encourage active participation in musical activities and performances.
- Align secondary music education with international standards and best practices.

Prior to 2014, many schools followed varied curricula, leading to disparities in music education quality and student preparedness. The prescribed program sought to address these issues by establishing clear guidelines and learning objectives.

Core Objectives of the 2014 Program

- Curriculum Standardization: Offering a unified framework for music education.
- Skill Development: Focusing on both theoretical knowledge and practical musicianship.
- Cultural Appreciation: Introducing students to diverse musical genres and traditions.
- Assessment & Certification: Creating consistent evaluation criteria and pathways for certification.

Key Components of the Prescribed Music Curriculum

Theoretical Foundations

- Music theory basics: scales, chords, notation, rhythm.
- Music history: evolution of musical styles, influential composers, cultural contexts.
- Genres and styles: classical, jazz, folk, contemporary, world music.

Practical Skills

- Instrumental proficiency: piano, guitar, violin, wind instruments, etc.
- Vocal training and singing techniques.
- Ensemble participation: bands, choirs, orchestras.
- Composition and arrangement: creating original music.

Performance and Composition

- Regular live performances and recitals.
- Composition projects integrating learned theory and techniques.
- Recording and production basics.

Appreciation and Critical Listening

- Analyzing musical pieces.
- Developing an ear for different genres and styles.
- Understanding lyrics, themes, and cultural significance.

Implementation in Schools: How 2014 Schools Adapted

Curriculum Integration

Most schools incorporated the prescribed music curriculum into their academic timetable, often alongside other arts subjects. This integration involved:

- Dedicated music classes focused on the prescribed syllabus.
- Cross-disciplinary projects linking music with history, literature, or social studies.
- Extracurricular activities aligned with curriculum goals.

Teacher Training and Resources

To effectively deliver the prescribed music program, schools invested in:

- Professional development workshops for music teachers.
- Access to updated textbooks and digital learning tools.
- Partnerships with local music conservatories and cultural organizations.

Infrastructure and Facilities

- Upgrading music rooms with instruments and sound equipment.
- Establishing recording studios or multimedia labs.
- Creating performance spaces within school premises.

Impact of the Prescribed Music 2014 Schools Program

Educational Outcomes

- Improved student musical literacy and practical skills.
- Increased participation in school concerts, competitions, and community events.
- Higher levels of student achievement and confidence in music assessments.

Cultural and Social Benefits

- Broader exposure to diverse musical traditions fostered cultural awareness.
- Enhanced teamwork and collaboration through ensemble projects.
- Promotion of inclusivity, allowing students from different backgrounds to engage with music.

Challenges Encountered

While the program achieved many successes, some hurdles included:

- Resource limitations, especially in underfunded schools.
- Variability in teacher expertise and training.
- Balancing curriculum demands with other academic priorities.

Evaluating the Success and Areas for Improvement

Success Metrics

- Increased enrollment in music courses.
- Higher exam pass rates in music assessments.
- Positive feedback from students and parents regarding musical engagement.

Recommendations for Enhancement

- Continued investment in teacher training.
- Broader access to quality instruments and technology.
- Increased community involvement and partnerships.
- Incorporation of contemporary digital tools for music creation and learning.

Future Outlook for Prescribed Music Schools

Looking ahead, the prescribed music 2014 schools model serves as a foundation for evolving music education. Potential developments include:

- Integration of digital music production software.
- Greater emphasis on contemporary and popular music genres.
- Expanding performance opportunities through virtual platforms.
- Personalized learning paths to cater to diverse student interests.

The ongoing refinement of the curriculum and resources will help sustain its relevance and effectiveness.

Conclusion

The prescribed music 2014 schools initiative represents a pivotal step toward a more standardized, comprehensive, and engaging music education for secondary students. By blending theory, practice, and cultural appreciation, the program aims to nurture not only skilled musicians but also culturally aware and creative individuals. As schools continue to adapt and evolve their approaches, the core principles established in 2014 will serve as a guiding framework for future generations of learners and educators committed to the transformative power of music.

Additional Resources

- Links to updated curriculum documents and teaching guides.
- List of recommended textbooks and digital tools.
- Contact information for regional music education coordinators.
- Opportunities for student participation in music festivals and competitions.

In Summary

Understanding and effectively implementing the prescribed music 2014 schools curriculum requires a comprehensive approach that encompasses curriculum content, teacher training, infrastructure development, and community engagement. By fostering a rich musical environment, schools can

inspire lifelong passion for music, cultural understanding, and creative expression among their students.

Question What is prescribed music in 2014 schools? Prescribed music refers to the specific music curriculum or repertoire that schools are required to teach or include in their programs during 2014, often set by education authorities or curriculum standards. How did the prescribed music syllabus change in 2014 schools compared to previous years? In 2014, many schools updated their prescribed music syllabus to include new genres, composers, and contemporary pieces, reflecting a shift towards more diverse and modern musical education. What are the benefits of following prescribed music in schools for students? Following prescribed music allows students to develop a solid foundation in music theory and history, fosters cultural awareness, and ensures consistency in music education across different schools. Which organizations were responsible for setting the prescribed music curriculum in 2014 schools? Organizations such as the national or regional education departments, curriculum boards, and music education associations were responsible for establishing the prescribed music curriculum in 2014 schools. Were there any notable controversies or debates regarding prescribed music in 2014 schools? Yes, debates arose around the inclusion of contemporary or popular music in the prescribed syllabus, with some arguing it was essential for engagement, while others emphasized classical and traditional music to preserve cultural heritage. How can teachers effectively implement the prescribed music curriculum in 2014 schools? Teachers can effectively implement the curriculum by integrating diverse teaching methods, using multimedia resources, encouraging student participation, and aligning lessons with the prescribed standards and objectives.

Related keywords: prescribed music curriculum, 2014 school music guidelines, music education standards 2014, school music syllabus 2014, recommended music pieces 2014, classroom music teaching 2014, music lesson plans 2014, school music program requirements, prescribed music list 2014, music education policies 2014

Read the full article online: [PRESCRIBED MUSIC 2014 SCHOOLS](#)