

Subject Knowledge Organiser – Music Year 5/6 – Block 1 2023-24

<p>Key Music Concepts</p> <p>Performance Composition Listening Singing Instrumental</p> <p>Key Skills</p> <p>Respond thoughtfully to music by using the vocabulary on this sheet to give an opinion.</p> <p>Give your own views on dynamics and tempo when composing and performing.</p> <p>Connect ideas from listening to music with your own performance.</p>	<p>What you have already learned</p> <p>Listening: Describe music using basic musical words for tempo and dynamics. Clap rhythm and beat.</p> <p>Composing: compose a rhythm using crotchets, quavers, minims and rests. Notate on a percussion staff.</p> <p>Performing: clap rhythm using French time names before singing; sing in tune, breathe well, use dynamics in singing. Play own part securely Gamelan piece.</p>	<p>What you will have learned by the end of the unit</p> <p>Listening Learn and then use independently use the full range of vocabulary for tempo and dynamics. Describe structure, texture. Use these to give your opinion about the music.</p> <p>Composing – using Musescore</p> <p>Y5: compose a melodic ostinato using note values already learned and notes C, E & G</p> <p>Y6: compose rhythmic and pitched ostinato parts using notes from C Major to be played together as a single piece. Include semiquavers and semibreves.</p> <p>Performing Show control, phrasing and expression. Use dynamics, including crescendo and diminuendo.</p>	<p>What you will have learned by the end of the key stage</p> <p>Sing and play musically with confidence, expression, fluency, control and accuracy, alone and in a group.</p> <p>Compose using all the elements of music</p> <p>Listen with attention to detail and develop good aural memory</p> <p>Use staff notation and other notations</p> <p>Appreciate and understand a wide range of music.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Tempo The speed at which a piece of music is played. Tempo is measured in beats per minute (bpm)</p> <p>Dynamics: how loud or soft a piece of music is. Dynamics are an important way of conveying the mood of a piece and your use of dynamics is an important element of your performance. Composers use dynamics to change the mood.</p> <p>Rhythm is the pattern of long and short notes and rests as you move through the song. You could guess a song from someone clapping the rhythm.</p> <p>Articulation: the way a note is played eg detached from other notes (stacatto) or smoothly (legato)</p> <p>Harmony: two or more notes played at the same time.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">My skills and knowledge I may use from other subjects</p> <p>History: place composers on a timeline;</p> <p>Maths: equivalent fractions – crotchet=1 beat and quaver=half a beat; semi-quaver=quarter of a beat</p> <p>RE significance of music in worship;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Diversity, Equality, SMSC and Safeguarding</p> <p>Learn some other folk songs from different cultures and say why they are important</p> <p>Find out about the importance of folk music in the Whitby area, especially sea shanties</p> <p>Find out more about the civil rights music in America and the importance of soul music to this.</p> <p>Safeguarding: Always have adult present if listening to music online. Playing and listening to music are good for mental health/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What can you remember?</p> <p>Clap a rhythm using different note values Use tempo and dynamics to clap it in a different way. Say the French time names for your rhythm Name four types of music that you have listened to.</p>		<p>Chord: a harmony with three or more notes played at the same time. Chords might sound good together or may make an awkward sound: we call this dissonance.</p> <p>Polyrhythm: different rhythms played at the same time.</p> <p>Texture in music refers to different layers of sound in a piece of music. Layers of sound are the different things which are happening at the same time in a piece of music, eg melody + accompaniment. Texture is an important part of music because it can determine how the music affects us - or 'feels'</p> <p>Syncopation: rhythms where the emphasis is off the beat.</p>

Key Knowledge

The Scale of C Major

Don't write the note names under the notes on your composition!

Y5 will use the notes C, E and G
Y6 will choose any notes from this scale

Notes in the treble clef



Notes in the bass clef



Note Durations

Notes		Rests	
	Ta Quarter note Crotchet		Sa Quarter rest Crotchet rest
	Ta-a Half note Minim		Sa-a Half rest Minim rest
	Ta-a-a Dotted half note Dotted minim		Sa-a-a Dotted half rest Dotted minim rest
	Ta-a-a-a Whole note Semibreve		Sa-a-a-a Whole rest Semibreve rest
	Ta-teh Quaver Crotchet		Seh Quaver rest Crotchet rest
	Ta-fe-te-fe Semi-quaver Sixteenth note		Se Semi-quaver rest Sixteenth note rest

use these to clap the rhythm you compose.

How to compose a melody

First, compose a rhythm.



Now, use the same rhythm but place the notes chosen from the scale of C major on a staff with a treble clef. Copy and paste this multiple times to make an **ostinato**.



Input other people's compositions to make a **system**



You can add notes to your own in the bass clef. Y5 will use the C, E and G. Y6 will use any notes from the scale of C major.



Texture

Texture describes how melodies, rhythms and harmonies are layered in a piece of music.

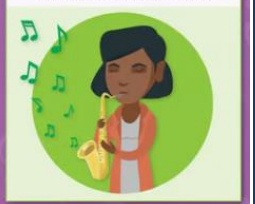
Thick Texture

If there are many layers of melodies, rhythms or harmonies playing at once it is called a **thick** texture.



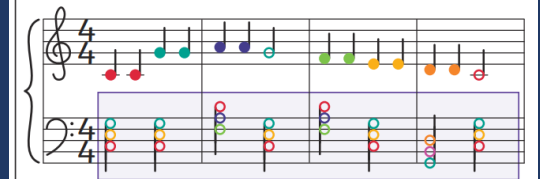
Thin Texture

If there are only a few layers of melodies, rhythms or harmonies playing at once it is called a **thin** texture.



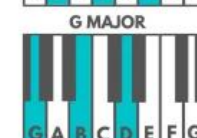
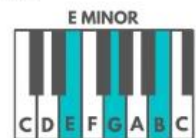
Block Chords

An accompaniment can be made from a series of chords. These are known as 'block chords' because they are played together as a block of notes.



Use some of the chords below to make an accompaniment to your singing

CHORDS FOR C MAJOR



"Boléro" by Maurice Ravel

2 Bar Rhythmic Ostinato



