

Subject Knowledge Organiser – Music Year 5/6 - Summer (1) 2023

<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 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 Y5: compose using crotchets, quavers, minims, semibreves and rests to go with these.</p> <p>Y6: as for Year 5 plus semiquavers.</p> <p>Performing Show control, phrasing and expression. Use dynamics, including crescendo and diminuendo. Perform Shalom as a round, holding own part consistently.</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>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>Timbre: (Pronounced Tam-ber) It is what makes a musical note sound different from another one. You could use words like: Brassy Thick Cold breathy Bright Clean Distorted Piercing Rich Warm Heavy Dull</p> <p>Ostinato: a short, repeated rhythm that keeps going throughout a piece of music.</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. There could be a guitar playing, a voice singing and drums playing</p> <p>Texture is an important part of music because it can determine how the music affects us - or 'feels' We will listen to a melody plus accompaniment (songs) and a layered texture (Gamelan music)</p>
	<p>My skills and knowledge I may use from other subjects</p> <p>History: place composers on a timeline; some are playing now (Coldplay, Gamelan), some in living memory (Beatles) beyond living memory (Pachelbel)</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>Diversity, Equality, SMSC and Safeguarding</p> <p>Learn some other folk songs and say why they are important</p> <p>Find out about the importance of folk music in the Whitby area</p> <p>Listen to other versions of our songs eg The Green Grass Grows by Louis Jordan; other similar songs eg The Rattlin' Bog.</p> <p>Safeguarding: Always have adult present if listening to music online. Playing and listening to music are good for mental health/</p> <p>What can you remember?</p> <p>Clap an ostinato 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 a folk song, a rock song and a piece of Western classical music.</p>		

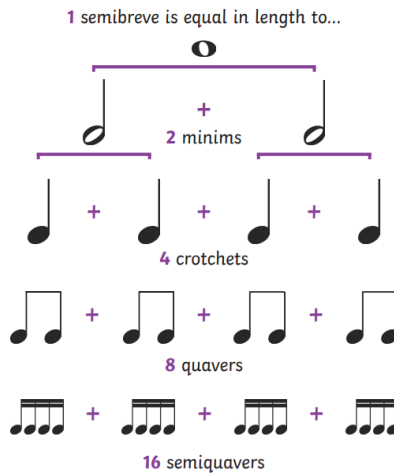
Key Knowledge

Gamelan Music

The Gamelan is thought to be magical and spiritual – players treat their instruments with total respect and would never step over them as they believe they are tied to heaven and stepping over the instruments could break these ties. People don't play Gamelan music because their parents tell them to or because it might be fun – it is a big honour to be asked.

	1	2 +	3	4	5	6 +	7	8
Gong/ Kempul	G 5 (G&K)				G 5 (K)			G 5 (G)
Melody 1	G 5	E 3	E 3		G 5	E 3		G 5
Melody 2	G 5	G 5		A 6	G 5		A 6	G 5
Woodblock	●	●		●	●	●		●
Guiro	●		●		●		●	
Shaker	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cymbal		●		●		●		●
Tambour	●	●		●	●	●		●

	semibreve rest
	minim rest
	crotchet rest



Here are two bars of rhythm on a percussion staff. The values add up to the equivalent of 4 crotchet beats in a bar.



Dynamics



	crescendo getting louder
ff	fortissimo very loud
f	forte loud
mf	mezzo forte medium loud
mp	mezzo piano medium quiet
p	piano quiet
pp	pianissimo very quiet
	diminuendo getting quieter



French time names:

use these to clap the rhythm you compose.

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 Eighth note Quaver	Seh Eighth rest Quaver rest
Ta-fe-te-fe Sixteenth note Semi-quaver	Se Sixteenth rest Semi-quaver rest

Watch out: in the song *Shalom* we meet a minim with a dot after it. This is three beats and we say Ta-ah-ah.

And the Green Grass Grew All Around is a traditional Appalachian folk song that was first noted in 1877.

Shalom is a Hebrew folk song that means "Peace, friends" and can be used to say both "hello" and "goodbye".

Yellow Submarine is a rock song by The Beatles from 1966. *Clocks* is another rock song by Coldplay from 2003.

Pachelbel's Canon is a piece of Western classical music composed around 1860.

Tempo

Term	Meaning	Approx. beats per minute
Presto	Very quickly	♩ = 168-200
Vivace	Lively	♩ = 140
Allegro	Fast	♩ = 120-168
Moderato	Moderate	♩ = 108-120
Andante	At a walking pace	♩ = 76-108
Adagio	Leisurely	♩ = 66-76
Lento	Slowly	♩ = 45-50
Largo	Slowly and broadly	♩ = 40-60

