

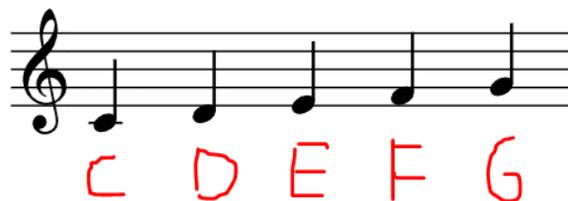
Subject Knowledge Organiser – Music Year 3 - Summer (2) 2023 Changes from Summer (1) in red

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| <p>Key Music Concepts</p> <p>Performance Composition Listening Singing Instrumental</p> <p>Key Skills</p> <p>Observe: Listening carefully to find out which instruments are playing</p> <p>Name: Describing music using musical vocabulary and using this to give my opinion of music</p> <p>Notice: Listening to my own performances and deciding what changes I want to make.</p> <p>Recognise: Standing and breathing correctly for singing.</p> <p>Notice: Listening to other people as I perform.</p> | <p>What you have already learned</p> <p>Listen with concentration and describe how fast/slow high/low music is. Clap rhythm and beat.</p> <p>Compose by combining sounds, pitch and rhythm.</p> <p>Perform using your voice expressively and playing tuned and untuned instruments.</p> | <p>What you will have learned by the end of the unit</p> <p>Listening: describe music using vocabulary on this sheet. Clap rhythm and beat.</p> <p>Composing: using crotchets and quavers and staff notation, compose 4 bars of melody using notes C-G in the treble clef</p> <p>Performing: Use French time names to clap rhythm before singing. Sing with control in voice and pronounce words clearly. Play confidently in a group or solo, using your instrument accurately.</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 should be played. We are going to use adagio (quite slow) and allegro (quite fast).</p> <p>Dynamics: how loud or soft a piece of music is. We will use forte (loud) and piano (quiet).</p> <p>Pitch: how high or low a sound is.</p> <p>Rhythm Rhythm is the pattern of long and short sounds as you move through the song. You could guess a song from someone clapping the rhythm.</p> <p>Beat: Beats are organised into bars on the staff in Western musical notation. The beat in a piece of music stays the same, usually for most of the piece. If you are asked to 'Clap in time with the music' this means that you clap the beat steadily. You couldn't guess a song from listening to someone clapping the beat.</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>percussion: instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater</p> <p>Texture Layers of sound: this means the different things which are happening at the same time in a piece of music. We will listen to a melody plus accompaniment (songs), solos, and a folk song in two and three different parts.</p> |
| | <p>My skills and knowledge I may use from other subjects</p> <p>History: place composers on a timeline</p> <p>Geography: identify countries where music comes from on a world map</p> <p>Maths: fractions – crotchet=1 beat and quaver=half a beat.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">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 Ska songs chosen by your teacher with messages of equality and social justice.</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 crotchets and quavers Say the French time names for your rhythm Clap this rhythm allegro and then adagio Use instruments to play a rhythm with 2 different timbres Name three different types of music that you have heard</p> | | |

Key Knowledge



You can use these notes to compose your melody.



Don't write the note names on your composition!

To write a melody

First of all, compose a rhythm.



Now, use the same rhythm but place the notes on a staff with a treble clef.



Play the notes. Do you like the way they sound? Change any notes you like and play it again until you have a version you are happy with.

You can do this on paper with a tuned instrument or a keyboard. You can also do this using MuseScore on an iPad or laptop.

French Time Names



We use these to clap **rhythms**. Say **ta** or **ta-te** as you clap the crotchets and quavers.

Green Grass Grows All Around Folk song

There was a tree, (There was a tree), all in the wood, (all in the wood),
The pret-ti-est tree, (the pret-ti-est tree) that you ev-er did see, (that you ev-er did see)

Death and the Maiden is Western Art Music from Germany. This song tells a made-up story of a spooky character chasing a girl.

Ergen Deda is folk music from Bulgaria. It is for singing and dancing.

Klezmer music comes from Jewish traditions of Eastern Europe. It uses a variety of instruments and is for singing and dancing.

Ska music is British music for singing and dancing. It has a quick tempo and exciting rhythms. It often uses several brass instruments.