



Concept Map-Music

Year 3

In the traditional instruments and improvisation (India) unit we will learn that...

A 'tala' is a set rhythm that is repeated over and over, usually on the drums called 'tabla'.

A 'rag' is the tune in traditional Indian music, and is often played on a stringed instrument called a 'sitar'.

A 'drone' in music is a note that goes on and on, staying the same, a bit like someone humming a long-held note.

In the pentatonic melodies and composition unit we will learn that...

The five notes in a pentatonic scale are C,D,E,G,A.

A crescendo is when the music gradually gets louder.

Timbre is the specific tone or quality that a voice or instrument has.

In the ballads unit we will learn that...

A ballad tells a story through song.

Lyrics are the words of a song.

In a ballad, a 'stanza' is a verse.

In the myths and legends unit we will learn that...

A graphic score can show a picture of the structure of music.

A graphic score can show a picture of the layers, or 'texture', of a piece of music.

'Tintagel' is an example of a 'symphonic poem' written by Arthur Bax in 1917.

Year 4

In the body and tuned percussion unit we will learn that...

Deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections.

Combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'.

A 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm.

In the adapting and transposing motifs Romans unit we will learn that...

Musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music.

'Transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched.

A motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes.

In the changes in pitch, tempo and dynamics Rivers unit we will learn that...

When you sing without accompaniment it is called 'A Cappella'.

Harmony means playing two notes at the same time that usually sound good together.

An ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice.

In the developing singing techniques Viking unit we will learn that...

The group of pitches in a song is called its 'key'.

A key decides whether a song sounds happy or sad.

Dotted crotchets are worth one and a half beats.

Year 5

In the Blues unit we will learn that...

12-bar Blues is a sequence of 12 bars of music, made up of three different chords.

'Blues' music aims to share feelings and blues songs tend to be about sadness or worry.

A 'bent note' is a note that varies in its pitch, e.g. the pitch may slide up or down.

In the Samba and carnival sounds and instruments unit we will learn that...

Samba music originated in Brazil, South America. The main musical feature is syncopated rhythms.

The 'on beat' is the pulse of a piece of music, and the 'off beat' is beats that fall in between these.

A rhythmic break is a place in the music where some of the instruments play a new rhythm before going back to the original rhythms.

In the South and West Africa unit we will learn that...

'The Click Song' is a traditional song sung in the Xhosa language and is believed to bring good luck at weddings.

Major chords create a bright, happy sound.

Poly-rhythms means many rhythms played at once.

In the Holi Festival unit we will learn that...

A vocal composition is a piece of music created only using voices.

Varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sound made.

Year 6

In the Theme and Variations Pop Art unit we will learn that...

A 'theme' is a main melody in a piece of music.

'Variations' in music are when a main melody is changed in some way throughout the piece.

'The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra' was written in 1945 by Benjamin Britten.

Representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly.

In the songs of World War 2 unit we will learn that...

The Solfa syllables represent the pitches in an octave.

A 'counter-subject' or 'counter-melody' provides contrast to the main melody.

A counter-melody is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm as well as complementary notes.

In the Ancient Egypt composition notation unit we will learn that...

'Major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat.

'Minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension.

'Staff notation' means music written more formally on special lines called 'staves'.

Texture can be created by adding or removing instruments in a piece and can create the effect of dynamic change.

In the composing and performing a leavers' song unit we will learn that...

A chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats throughout a song.

Chord progressions are represented in music by Roman numerals.

A melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo.