

Newquay Primary Academy – Music Autumn 1 Term Sequence



Year 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
<p>Prior knowledge...</p>	<p>Body and tuned percussion (Theme: Rainforests)</p> <p>Prior knowledge...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Tintagel' is an example of a 'symphonic poem' written by Arthur Bax in 1917. 	<p>- Blues</p> <p>Prior knowledge...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group of pitches in a song is called its 'key' and that a key decides whether a song sounds happy or sad. • Different notes have different durations, and that crotchets are worth one whole beat. • 'Reading' music means using how the written note symbols look and their position to know what notes to play. • Written music tells you how long to play a note for 	<p>Prior knowledge...</p>

INTENT

To identify the structure of a piece of music and use their knowledge of structure to compose their own piece of music.

To immerse in, understand a play Blues music.

VOCABULARY / STICKY KNOWLEDGE

Pitter, patter, raindrop, clapping, clicking, body percussion, tempo, rhythm, boom, snap, structure, texture, contrast, higher, lower, compose, loop, melody, pitch, inspiration, keyboard

- 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'.

Blues, chord, 12-bar Blues, bar, scale, Blues scale, bent notes, ascending scale, descending scale, improvisation

- A chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time.
- 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

- A 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm.
- Changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music.

varies in its pitch, e.g. the pitch may slide up or down

SEQUENCE OF LESSONS

Lesson 1: Introducing traditional Indian music and instruments.
To explain an opinion of Indian music.

Lesson 2: Indian music: Playing a rag
To be able to improvise using given notes.

Lesson 3: Indian music: Adding a drone
To be able to improvise using given notes.

Lesson 4: Indian music: Introducing the tal
To create a piece of music using a drone, rag and tal

Lesson 5: Indian music: Performing Anile vaa
To perform a piece of music using musical notation.

Lesson 1: Here come the Romans
To sing in tune and in time.

Lesson 2: Musical motifs
To understand what a musical motif is.

Lesson 3: Motifs and mosaics
To compose and notate a motif.

Lesson 4: Motif development
To develop and transpose a musical motif.

Lesson 5: Combine and perform
To combine and perform different versions of a musical motif.

OUTCOME / COMPOSITE

Sing and play in time with others with some degree of accuracy and awareness of each other's parts and perform to parents during parent café.

Combine different versions of a musical motif and perform as a group, to parents, using musical notation.