Newquay Primary Academy – Music Autumn 2 Term Sequence

Year 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Traditional Instruments and improvisation (Theme: India) **Prior knowledge…** • To know that a 'soundscape' is a landscape created using only sounds. • To know that a composer is someone who creates music and writes it down. • To understand that a motif is a 'sound idea' that can be repeated throughout a piece of music	Adapting and transposing motifs (Theme: Romans) **Prior knowledge…** Prior knowledge... • 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. • Changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music.	**Prior knowledge…**	**Prior knowledge…**
INTENT			
To learn about Indian music and its features and to perform a piece of music using musical notation	To understand what a motif is and be able to adapt and transpose them		

VOCABULARY / STICKY KNOWLEDGE			
Bollywood, drone, dynamics, notation, rag, sitar, table, tanpura, tala, tempo • Indian music uses all of the sounds in between the 12 'notes' that we are used to in western music. • A 'tala' is a set rhythm that is repeated over and over, usually on the drums called	backing track, bass line, beat, call and response, compose, crotchet, dotted minim, flats, graphic notation, in-time, in-tune, key, key signature, loop, lyrics, minim, motif, notation, ostinato, pitch, quavers, repeating patterns, repetition, rhythm, rhythmic notation, riff, semibreve, sharps • Musical motifs (repeating		

'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.

• Many types of music from around the world consist of more than one layer of sound; for example a 'tala' and 'rag' in traditional Indian music.

patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony (dah dah dah dum!).

• '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

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. | | |