



# Our MUSIC Journey

## At St. Mary's Catholic Primary School

### UKS2

#### LISTENING

'Major' key signatures - note pitches sound cheerful upbeat.  
 'Minor' key signatures - note pitches sadness and tension.  
 Melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo.  
 A chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time.  
 A 'bent note' is a note that varies in its pitch  
 Timbre can also be thought of as 'tone colour' and can be described in many ways eg warm or cold, rich or bright

#### LISTENING

Group of pitches in a song is called its 'key' and that a key decides whether a song sounds happy or sad.  
 Changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music.  
 'Crescendo' - a sound getting gradually louder.  
 'Transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched.  
 Harmony - playing two notes at the same time, which usually sound good together.  
 On beat and off beat and rhythmic break.

#### LISTENING

Rhythm means a pattern of long and short notes.  
 Pulse is the regular beat that goes through music - faster or slower.  
 'Tuned' instruments play more than one pitch of notes.  
 Examples of string, woodwind, brass instruments and how they are different and sound different e.g. lower or higher pitches.  
 'Timbre' means the quality of a sound.

#### LISTENING

Pitch - high and low  
 Tempo - fast and slow  
 Dynamic - loud and quiet  
 Different instruments can sound like a particular character.  
 Listen carefully and talk about what I hear.

#### PERFORMING AND COMPOSING

'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.  
 Representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly.  
 12-bar Blues is a sequence of 12 bars of music, made up of three different chords.  
 Conductor - beats time, performers work together.  
 Improvisation - making up music 'on the spot'.  
 Texture can be created by adding or removing instruments in a piece and can create the effect of dynamic change.  
 Poly-rhythms - many rhythms played at once  
 Vocal composition

#### PERFORMING AND COMPOSING

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 ballad tells a story through song and lyrics are the words of a song. In a ballad, a 'stanza' is a verse.  
 'A Capella' - sing without accompaniment.  
 'performance directions' are words added to music notation to tell the performers how to play.

#### PERFORMING AND COMPOSING

Tempo can be used to represent mood or help tell a story.  
 Following a leader when we perform helps everyone play together accurately.  
 An instrument or rhythm pattern can represent a character in a story.  
 Voice can create different timbres to help tell a story.  
 Graphic score can show a picture of the structure, layers, and/or 'texture', of a piece of music.

#### PERFORMING AND COMPOSING

Performing means playing a finished piece of music for an audience.  
 Match our body movements to the speed (tempo) or pulse (beat) of music.

UKS2 - Two day instrumental workshops during the academic year  
 whole school learning of genres and history of music throughout the academic year

#### DIMENSIONS OF MUSIC

Written staff notation, notes can go on or between lines, and that the lines show the pitch of the note.  
 'Graphic notation' means writing music down using your choice of pictures or symbols but 'staff notation' means music written more formally on the special lines called 'staves'.  
 Time signatures - 3/4 4/4  
 A chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats throughout a song and are represented in music by Roman numerals.  
 All types of music notation show note duration.  
 The duration of a note or phrase in music can be shown using a repeated symbol or the size of a symbol on a graphic score.

#### DIMENSIONS OF MUSIC

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.  
 A 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm.  
 Some traditional music around the world is based on five notes called a 'pentatonic' scale and uses only the five notes C D E G A  
 ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over.

#### DIMENSIONS OF MUSIC

A piece of music can have more than one section, e.g. a verse and a chorus.  
 A melody is made up from high and low pitched notes played one after the other, making a tune.  
 'Notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it.  
 Sergei Prokofiev wrote 'Peter and the Wolf' for children in 1936. (History of Music)  
 'Tintagel' is an example of a 'symphonic poem' written by Arthur Bax in 1917. (History of Music)

#### DIMENSIONS OF MUSIC

A piece of music can tell a story with sounds.  
 An orchestra is a big group of people playing a variety of instruments together.  
 Sounds can be copied by my voice, body percussion and instruments.

#### HISTORY OF MUSIC

'The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra' was written in 1945 by Benjamin Britten.  
 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.  
 songs sung in other languages can contain sounds that are unfamiliar to us, like the clicks of the Xhosa language.  
 'The Click Song' is a traditional song sung in the Xhosa language and is believed to bring good luck at weddings.

#### HISTORY OF MUSIC

Musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony  
 Indian music - sounds between the 12 notes, tabla, rag, drone  
 Many types of music from around the world consist of more than one layer of sound.  
 Samba music originated in Brazil, South America and its main musical feature is syncopated rhythm.

### LKS2

### KS1

### EYFS