



<b>Area: Composing and notation</b>		<b>Year: 5</b>	<b>Subject: Music</b>																																					
<b>What should I already know?</b> → semibreve has 4 beats, minim has 2 beats, crotchet has 1 beat, quaver has ½ beat, semiquaver has ¼ beat → a rest is where no notes are played → there are 3 different types of musical structure: binary, ternary and rondo		<b>How will I use this learning in the future?</b> In Year 6 I will improvise and compose music for a range of purposes. I will read notes with increasing confidence and accuracy. I will use the <i>full range</i> of symbols for dynamics.	<b>What vocabulary should I learn?</b>																																					
<b>What should I be able to do by the end?</b>			<b>accelerando</b> getting faster <b>bass line</b> the lowest part or sequence of notes in a piece of music <b>biphonic</b> two different simultaneous melodies <b>chords</b> two or more notes played at the same time <b>fortissimo</b> very loud <b>legato</b> smoothly <b>major notes</b> chords sound 'happy' <b>minor notes</b> chords sound 'sad' <b>monophonic</b> one layer/single melody <b>ostinato</b> repeated notes <b>pianissimo</b> very quiet <b>polyphonic</b> more than two melodies <b>ritenuto</b> getting slower <b>staccato</b> short and spikey																																					
<b>I can improvise and compose music that combines several layers by selecting, creating and combining sounds (texture).</b>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td>one sound</td> <td>many sounds</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>tune or melody</td> <td>accompaniment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>thin</td> <td>thick</td> </tr> </table>  → I can use tuned and untuned instruments.  <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	one sound	many sounds			tune or melody	accompaniment	thin	thick																<b>I can read the musical stave and can work out notes: EGBDF and FACE.</b>  <b>On the lines: Every Good Boy Deserves Fun</b>  E G B D F  <b>In the spaces: FACE</b>  F A C E  → I can position notes on the stave accurately according to their pitch.  → I can work out notes using rhymes.	<b>I can draw a treble clef at the correct position on the stave.</b>    <b>I can use a wider range of symbols for dynamics.</b>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>ff</b></td> <td>fortissimo very loud</td> </tr> <tr> <td>↑</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>f</b></td> <td>forte loud</td> </tr> <tr> <td>↓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>p</b></td> <td>piano quiet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>↓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>pp</b></td> <td>pianissimo very quiet</td> </tr> </table>	<b>ff</b>	fortissimo very loud	↑		<b>f</b>	forte loud	↓		<b>p</b>	piano quiet	↓		<b>pp</b>	pianissimo very quiet	<b>What vocabulary should I already know?</b> <b>scale</b> musical notes in order of pitch <b>skip/leap</b> a large/significant change in pitch <b>stave</b> set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that each represent a different musical pitch <b>step</b> a change in pitch <b>treble clef</b> musical symbol used to indicate the pitch  <b>What should I know by the end?</b> Combining sounds is known as 'texture'.  There are symbols used in music to represent the dynamics. (f- forte, ff- fortissimo, p- piano, pp- pianissimo)  A stave has 5 lines and each line and space represents the pitch and name of a note.
one sound	many sounds																																							
tune or melody	accompaniment																																							
thin	thick																																							
<b>ff</b>	fortissimo very loud																																							
↑																																								
<b>f</b>	forte loud																																							
↓																																								
<b>p</b>	piano quiet																																							
↓																																								
<b>pp</b>	pianissimo very quiet																																							