

What should I already know?

- Developing melodic phrases
- Structure and form
- Performance
- Exploring notation – C, D, E, F, G, A and B


What will I know by the end of the unit?

What will I learn about understanding music?

Tempo:	Adagio – at a slow speed (60bpm)
Time signature:	4/4 – there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key signature:	D major – there are two sharps in the key signature (F#)
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers

How will I learn to improvise?

Time signature:	2/4
Key signature:	C major
Notes:	C, D, E, F, G, A, B



How will I play along to the songs?

Time Signature	Key Signature	Chords
2/4	C major	C, F, G
3/4	C major	C, F, G
4/4	C major	C, F, G
5/4	C major	C, F, G
6/8	C major	C, F, G

What time signatures will I know?

- The time signatures of 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4 and 6/8.

Which instruments will I be able to talk about?

- To identify the following instruments by ear and through a range of media: bass guitar, electric guitar, percussion, sections of the orchestra such as brass, woodwind and strings, electric organ, congas, pianos and synthesisers, and vocal techniques such as scat singing.

How will I share and perform the learning that has taken place?

- Here, you have the opportunity to share the fun you had in the lesson. You can sing and add any of the musical activities you have practised with the song/s. Create and present a holistic performance. This will be a short performance for sharing at the end of the lesson.

Key Vocabulary

- **Vocabulary covered in Key Stage 1 and Lower Key Stage 2:** Melody, Compose, improvise, cover, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure, riff, solo/improvise/improvisation, by ear, melody, riff, solo, unison.
- **Dimensions of music** a way of referring to the building blocks of music, as referred to in the National Curriculum for Music in England
- **Harmony**, perceptual property of music, and, along with melody, one of the building blocks of Western music.
- **Styles of Music** Neo Soul, Groove, Motown, Blues, Jazz, Urban, Gospel
- **Producer** the person responsible for overseeing and managing the recording process of an album or single
- **Style Indicators** What makes different styles of music unique to each other
- **Hook** a musical idea, often a short riff, passage, or phrase, that is used in popular music to make a song appealing
- **Ostinato** In music, an ostinato is a motif or phrase that persistently repeats in the same musical voice, frequently in the same pitch
- **Phrases** If music is like language, then a single note, or pitch, is like a letter. You can combine them to make words (intervals and chords) and then combine these letters or words to make sentences. A sentence in music would be the equivalent of a phrase.

Key Questions

- **How are chords used?**
By using chords in compositions, we can create music that is more harmonically interesting. We can also create accompaniment for a melody using chords. Explore how chords are used within the music in this unit by listening and responding to La Bamba and looking at the composition extension activities for Disco Fever.
- **What style of music will I learn to perform?**
Disco, Rock'n'Roll, Pop

Which songs will I learn?

- Disco Fever, 1812 Overture, La Bamba, Hondo, Vakuru, Change

