Newquay Junior Academy - Summer 1 Sequence - Music



YEAR 3 -Balla

## Prior knowledge...

- The word 'crescendo' means a sound getting gradually louder.
- Some traditional music around the world is based on five notes called a 'pentatonic' scale.
- A pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A.

YEAR 4 – Changes in pitch, tempo and dynamics (Theme: Rivers)

## Prior knowledge...

- To understand that musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony (dah dah dah dum!).
- To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched.
- To know that a motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes.

YEAR 5 - South and West Africa Prior knowledge...

- Samba music originated in Brazil,
   South America and its main
   musical feature is syncopated
   rhythms.
- The 'on beat' is the pulse of a piece of music, and the 'off beat' is beats that fall in between these.

  The beat is a place in the music.

A rhythmic break is a place in the music where some of the instruments play a new rhythm before going back to the original rhythms.

NTENT

To understand, write lyrics to, and perform a

To recognise the key elements of music with a focus on pitch, tempo and dynamics. To also recognise and perform using ostinatos.

To recognise music from another culture and play rhythms and eight-beat breaks as part of an essemble

VOCABULARY/STICKY
KNOWLEDGE

allad, ensemble, compose

- A ballad tells a story through song.
- Lyrics are the words of a song.
- In a ballad, a 'stanza' is a verse.

a cappella, breathing, dynamics, harmony, listen, texture, tempo, ostinato, percussion laver

- When you sing without accompaniment it is called 'A Cappella'.
- Harmony means playing two notes at the same time that usually sound good together.
- An ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice.
- 'Performance directions' are words added to musical notation to tell the performers how to play.

a cappella, call and response, dynamics, performance, chord, improvisation, ostinato, break, poly-rhythms, master drummer,

- 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.
- Major chords create a bright happy sound.
- Poly-rhythms means man rhythms played at once.

| OUTCOME / COMPOSITE | Write a verse with rhyming words which tell part of a story, then perform their lyrics fluently and with actions to another Y3 class.  | Create and perform a piece with a variety of ostinatos and perform to another Y4 class.   | Maintain their part in a performance with accuracy.  Play the more complicated rhythms in time and with rests.  Create an eight-beat break and play this in the correct place.  Perform the above to a Y5 class in another school. |  |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|
|                     | To be able to write lyrics for a ballad.  Lesson 5: Singing my ballad  To take part in a group performance.  | To create and perform an ostinato.  Lesson 5: The performing river  To improve and perform a piece of music based around ostinatos.                           | Lesson 4: Drumming away to Africa  To play call and response rhythms using percussion instruments.  Lesson 5: Eight-beat breaks  To create an eight beat break to play within a performance.                                       |  |
| SEQUENCE OF LESSONS | Lesson 2: Performing a ballad  To be able to perform a ballad with an understanding of style.  Lesson 3: The story behind the song  To understand that ballads tell a story.  Lesson 4: Writing lyrics | Lesson 2: The listening river To recognise key elements of music.  Lesson 3: The repeating river To perform a vocal ostinato.  Lesson 4: The percussive river | Lesson 2: Playing 'Shosholoza'  To use untuned percussion to play a chord progression.  Lesson 3: The 'Shosholoza' show  To use vocals or tuned percussion to perform a piece of music as an ensemble.                             |  |

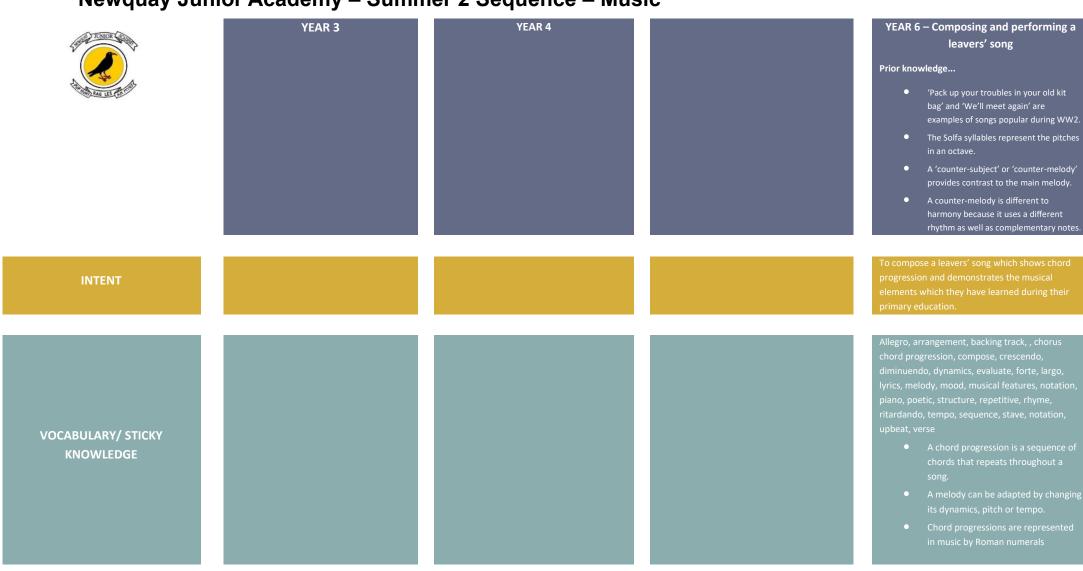
Lesson 1: The singing river

Lesson 1: 'Shosholoza' a cappella

Lesson 1: What is a ballad?

To sing a ballad and explain what it is.

## **Newquay Junior Academy – Summer 2 Sequence – Music**



| SEQUENCE OF LESSONS |  | Lesson 1: A single year To listen to and describe music.  Lesson 2: Writing chorus lyrics To write lyrics for a song.  Lesson 3: Writing verse lyrics To organise lyrics into a song structure. Lesson 4: Backing track To use vocal improvisation and known melodies against a backing track.  Lesson 5: Creating a melody To compose a melody.  Lesson 6: The final piece To compose a verse melody. |
|---------------------|--|--|
| OUTCOME / COMPOSITE |  | Create a melody that fits both the lyrics and the four-chord backing track of the chorus, using tuned percussion instruments and perform the leavers' song with confidence to parents at end of year show.   |