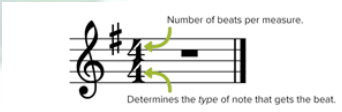



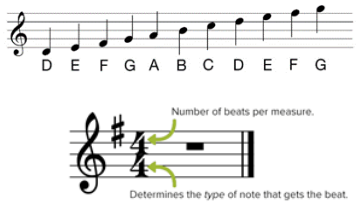
MUSIC - STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

	<u>KS1</u>	<u>LKS2</u>		<u>UKS2</u>		
<p>Cycle A</p>	<p><u>Musicianship/ Listening</u> A pulse is the steady beat that you can hear in the music, like the ticking of a clock.</p> <p>When you listen to music, you can hear the beat and make your own sound to follow a repeated pattern: - Using your body (sing, clap, tap, stomp) - Using an instrument - Using objects e.g. a pen tapping a table,</p> <p>Pictures and symbols can represent a sound and help to know when to make or play a sound. If there is a picture, you play. If there is not, you rest.</p>	<p><u>Listening/ Composing</u> A composer is a person who writes music.</p> <p>You can use your body to represent movement. For example, you can make your body big or small when a sound is loud or quiet. You can hop and skip to a happy song or glide slowly to a sad song.</p> <p>You can create your own music with your voice or an instrument to create a pattern.</p> <p>A pattern is a group of notes and rests that repeat.</p> <p>When creating music, sounds can be changed - high and low (pitch)</p>	<p><u>Performing (Singing)</u> F or forte means playing/singing loud or strong.</p> <p>P or piano means playing/singing soft.</p> <p>To perform forte, make sure there is enough air in your lungs. More air means more fuel for your lungs.</p> <p>To perform piano, use less breath pressure than when you are singing forte.</p> <p>Hand signals: Crescendo: to play/sing louder Decrescendo: to play/sing quieter.</p> <p>Singing in a round means multiple voices sing the same melody, but start singing the song at different times.</p> <p>Two or more sounds are in unison when they are played/sung at the same pitch.</p>	<p><u>Listening/ Composing (History of popular music)</u> <u>Big Band Swing</u> Key Musician: Glenn Miller Key features: Horn section (trumpets, trombones and saxophones) Rhythm section (guitar, double bass, piano, drums) Rhythm and tempo: Downbeats, fast (allegro), slow (adagio), pulse, beat, getting faster, getting slower</p> <p><u>Jazz</u> Key Musician: Louis Armstrong Key features: distinctive voices (scatting) Improvisation Syncopation Dynamics: Loud (<i>forte</i>), quiet (<i>piano</i>), getting louder (crescendo),</p>	<p><u>Performing (Singing)</u> Choral music is performed by groups of singers, in which there is more than one voice to a part.</p> <p>Features of choral singing: Rhythm: by setting the number of beats in a bar, the time signature helps there to be a consistent rhythm throughout the song, making it easier to follow. It gives an underlying structure, called meter.</p> <p>There are 4 components of a choir: soprano (the highest in pitch), alto, tenor and bass (the lowest in pitch)</p> <p>F or forte means playing/singing loud or strong. To perform forte, make sure there is enough air in your lungs. More air means more fuel for your lungs.</p> <p>P or piano means playing/singing soft. To perform piano, use less breath pressure than when you are singing forte.</p> <p>Musical phrasing is like telling a story. When you speak, you might emphasise particular words or speed up and slow down to make the story sound more interesting - musical phrasing lets you do the same thing when singing.</p>	<p><u>Listening/Composing:</u> When improvising, a musician can experiment with using a wider range of dynamics, including very loud (<i>fortissimo</i>), very quiet (<i>pianissimo</i>), moderately loud (<i>mezzo forte</i>), and moderately quiet (<i>mezzo piano</i>).</p> <p>Before you can start to compose, you should consider what story you want your music to tell and what emotional impact you want it to have.</p> <p>Where you set the tempo and pitch of a note and chord in a composition can alter the mood of the music.</p> <p>A Viking-inspired piece would have a fast tempo and a low/high pitch.</p> <p>Fast tempo— joy/excitement/anger/fear Slow tempo— sadness/relaxation/serenity Low-pitch darkness, sadness, tension High-pitch joy/excitement/fear/nervousness</p>

MUSIC - STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

<p>Sounds can change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high and low (pitch) - loud and quiet - fast and slow (tempo) - short and long <p>When you listen to music or a rhythm pattern, you can listen for the pulse, pitch and tempo.</p> <p>You can decide if you like the music or not and say why. Some music might make you feel different emotions and make you want to move your body in a certain way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loud and quiet (volume) - fast and slow (tempo) - short and long (duration) <p>You can change the pitch, volume, tempo or duration of your voice to copy something that you can hear, like a rainstorm or a train journey.</p> <p>Camille Saint-Saens was a French composer.</p> <p>He composed music called <i>The Carnival of the Animals</i>.</p> <p>Notation Symbols can be written down to show you when to play and when to rest.</p> <p>A computer programme can be used to create the</p>	<p>To sing with expression means to understand the emotion behind a song and change the pitch, tempo or dynamics for effect.</p> <p>To sing songs with actions, you have to anticipate actions that are coming by associating them with certain words/lyrics.</p> <p>Play a note and release the note, then match the pitch on a vowel sound. Play the note again to make sure you have correctly matched the pitch.</p> <p>For example, a sad or emotional song might have a slow tempo and the dynamics may be quiet, whereas a happy song about joy might have a high pitch, fast tempo and loud dynamics.</p>	<p>getting softer (decrescendo)</p> <p><u>Motown</u> Key Musician: Stevie Wonder Key features: steady 4 beat drum tempo Frequent use of strings and horns Texture: Unison, layered, solo duet, melody and accompaniment</p> <p><u>Rhythm and Blues</u> Key Musician: Ma Rainey Key features: Soulful singing Strong backbeat and bassline Pitch and melody: High, low, rising, falling</p> <p><u>History of Music</u> Key Points: Black radio became popular. Programmes targeted specifically to black audiences brought together</p>	<p>Deciding when to breathe, how fast or slow you sing or which words to emphasise are all part of musical phrasing.</p> <p>A syncopated rhythm is where there is a rest, where there would usually be a beat.</p> <p>Syncopation happens when the off beats (2 and 4) are emphasised more than the main beats.</p> <p>3- and 4-part rounds mean that there are 3 or 4 groups of people, who all sing the same melody, but all start at different times.</p> 	<p>A chord is a group of notes sounded together.</p> <p>Ternary form is represented as 'ABA'. 'A' is a section of music, and 'B' is a different section of music. Then, section 'A' is repeated.</p> <p>Structuring a piece in ternary form means that a piece of music can be easier to follow.</p> <p>Notation</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1697 678 2060 949"> <caption>Note and Rest Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>name</th> <th>relative length</th> <th>note</th> <th>rest</th> <th>in 4 time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>semibreve</td> <td>whole note</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4 beats</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minim</td> <td>half note</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2 beats</td> </tr> <tr> <td>crotchet</td> <td>quarter note</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1 beat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>quaver</td> <td>eighth note</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1/2 beat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>semiquaver</td> <td>sixteenth note</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1/4 beat</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p># SHARP b FLAT ♮ NATURAL</p> 	name	relative length	note	rest	in 4 time	semibreve	whole note			4 beats	minim	half note			2 beats	crotchet	quarter note			1 beat	quaver	eighth note			1/2 beat	semiquaver	sixteenth note			1/4 beat
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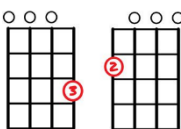
MUSIC - STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

		<p>sound that an instrument can make.</p> <p>Music and sounds can be changed on a computer programme.</p>	<p>their language, music, politics, an culture—creating a new sense of community.</p> <p>5 days of riots in Detroit after an unlicensed bar was raided by police which halted the production of Motown music.</p> <p>There are 4 main purposes of music: dance, personal or communal entertainment, communication and ritual.</p>		 <p>Number of beats per measure.</p> <p>Determines the type of note that gets the beat.</p>	
<p>Cycle B</p>	<p><u>Singing/Listening</u> To sing in tune, you need to listen to how high or how low a sound is.</p> <p>Pitch matching is singing at the same pitch as someone else.</p> <p>Listen to the note lots of times and try to match your voice to it. Keep practising until your voice is the same</p>	<p><u>Musicianship/ Composing (Recorders)</u> A recorder is an instrument that is played by blowing into the mouthpiece and covering holes when you blow.</p> <p>Sounds are made by blowing gently and covering and uncovering the finger holes.</p>	<p><u>Listening/ Composing (Boomwhackers):</u> Improvising means inventing music 'on the spot' using your voice, body or an instrument. Musicians make up the music as they sing or play.</p> <p>You can compose music in different ways:</p>	<p><u>Performing (Ukuleles)</u> The string names are G-C-E-A</p> <p>The ukulele is a four-stringed musical instrument made from wood that looks like a small acoustic guitar.</p>	<p><u>Listening/Composing (History of Classical Music)</u> Musical styles have changed over time. Music history is broken up into the following eras, each with different music characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1400-1600 Renaissance— people began to explore different musical styles and incorporate instruments. • 1600-1750 Baroque—music is tuneful and very organised and melodies tend to be highly decorated. 	<p><u>Performing (Ukuleles)</u> Ukulele music can be written down using tablature (where to place your fingers) or staff notation (on a staff).</p> <p>You can alter the mood of the music by changing the dynamics, by strumming lightly or with more pressure.</p> <p>You can use different strumming patterns to change the sound of the ukulele strings to play along to songs effectively.</p>

MUSIC - STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

<p>pitch as the note you heard.</p> <p>Dynamics means how loud or quiet the volume of a sound is.</p> <p>To sing louder, relax your shoulders and sit up straight. You will have more space in your chest and your voice will make a louder sound.</p> <p>Tempo means how slow or fast music should be played/sang.</p> <p>Hand signals: Start Stop Louder Quieter Counting in Higher Lower</p>	<p>Different notes have a different pitch.</p> <p>You can play longer and shorter (duration) notes by blowing into the mouthpiece for different lengths of time.</p> <p>Resting means being silent and not playing.</p> <p>To move between the notes B, A and G, keep the thumb and first finger pressed down for all the notes, but move the second and third fingers up and down smoothly.</p> <p>B has the highest pitch, because it is highest on the stave (lines)</p> <p>G is the lowest pitch, because it is lowest on the stave (lines)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the structure of somebody else's music - Combine ideas from several different pieces of music - Compose your own piece of music completely <p>Music can have a beginning, middle and end.</p> <p>Most songs have four beats in a bar.</p> <p>Different notes have different values—this means that some need to be played for longer than others.</p> <p>Silence in music can have a greater impact on the drama of a narrative.</p> <p>Minim- 2 beats Crotchet- 1 beat Crotchet rest- 1 beat Paired quaver- ¼ beat</p>	<p>To change the string pitch, turn the tuning pegs.</p> <p>To strum a ukulele, use the side of your thumb and strum all 4 strings from the top to the bottom gently.</p> <p>To change the sound the ukulele makes, your fingers press down on the strings</p> <p>Tablature is a form of musical notation which tells the player where to place their fingers on a particular instrument rather than which pitches to play.</p> <p>Each string is represented as a line on the tab (literally a picture of what you need to play).</p>	<p>The orchestra and the opera were born in the Baroque period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1750-1820 Classical- on simplicity, brief moments of drama and tonal harmony. It is orderly, balanced and clear. Popularisation of genres such as the piano concerto and the symphony. • 1820-1900 Romantic — composers saw music as a way to express emotion. It is meant to describe something, perhaps a scene in nature or a feeling. • 1890-1960 Modern— allows composers to use traditional musical ideas while implementing their own creative approach with complete freedom. <p><u>Sergei Prokofiev (Modern)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian composer. • Peter and The Wolf is a symphonic fairy tale (for full orchestra). • Peter and the Wolf uses different instruments which each represent a character in the story. • A repeated section of music used in this way is called a 'motif' 	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>C</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Am</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>F</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>G</p>  </div> </div>
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MUSIC - STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

		<p>A has a pitch between B and G, because it sits between them on the staff (lines)</p> <p>How to play successfully: Left hand is on top Fingers are covering the correct holes. Finger holes are completely sealed. Air steam is gentle and steady. Move fingers smoothly up and down.</p>	<p>The staff is a set of 5 lines which show the pitch of a note.</p> <p>To create a 4-beat phrase, put 4 bars of music together.</p> <p>To create a 3-bar phrase, put 3 bars of music together.</p> <p>Modern Bhangra is a fusion of cultures, mainly Indian and British, using instruments like the dhol drum and tolbi.</p> <p>A steel band plays music on steel drums. The steelpan originates in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>Rhythm and tempo: Downbeats, fast (allegro), slow (adagio), pulse, beat, getting faster, getting slower</p> <p>Dynamics: Loud (<i>forte</i>), quiet (<i>piano</i>),</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C Am</p> 		
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MUSIC - STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

			<p>getting louder (crescendo), getting softer (decrescendo)</p> <p>Texture: Unison, layered, solo duet, melody and accompaniment</p> <p>Pitch and melody: High, low, rising, falling</p>			
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