



Music – Year 5



Inter-related dimensions

Pulse: is a steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat.

Rhythm: a pattern of long or short sounds.

Dynamics: how loud or quiet a sound is.

Pitch: how high or low a sound is.

Tempo: how fast or slow a note/ piece of music is.

Duration: How long or short a sound/note/ piece of music is.

Timbre: The unique quality of a sound that comes from an instrument e.g. hollow, metallic, sharp, heavy.

Metre: When beats are combined in groups of 2, 3, 4 or more in a bar of music.

Articulation: How a note is sounded e.g. holding a note or stopping a note abruptly.

Structure: The order that different parts of a song are played in e.g. verse-chorus, binary, ternary, rondo variation, 12 bar blues.

Notation

We are continuing to identify and use pitch names e.g. **A, B, C, D, E, F, G** when using notation.

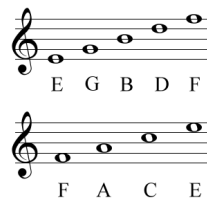
We can use these mnemonics to help us:

EGBDF (Every Good Boy Deserves Fun)

These are the notes that are on the lines of a stave.

FACE

These are the notes that are in between the lines on a stave.



Notation

A **semibreve** lasts for 4 beats



A **minim** lasts for 2 beats.



A **crotchet** lasts 1 beat.



A **quaver** is half a beat.



A **semiquaver** is a quarter of a beat



We are continuing to learn about different musical notes and what they mean. We are starting to match rhythmic notations to musical phrases that we hear.

We are starting to record notes when we are composing.

Structure

Binary = where there are two sections of music in a song, that are often repeated e.g. A-A-B-B.

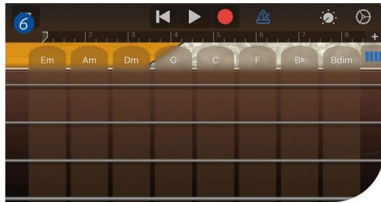
Ternary = where there are three sections of music in a song, and the third is usually a repetition of the first e.g. A-B-A.

Rondo variation = where a piece of music has one main theme, which is heard several times, and other musical ideas are in between each time e.g. A-B-A-C-A-D-A.

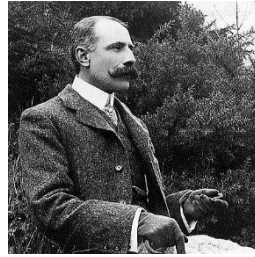
12 bar blues = where music follows 12 bars (3 lines of 4 beats). The first two lines are often repeated and then there is a third line e.g. AAB.

Instruments

In Year 5, we will sing with our **voices** and we will also play instruments digitally using **Garage Band**. We may also use the **glockenspiel** to help us with our composing.



Famous Composer



Gustav Theodore Holst

Born: 21st September 1874

Died: 25th May 1934

He was a British music composer.

Holst is most famous for his music known as *The Planets*, which he created in 1918. It is a collection of seven movements – which depict all of the planets apart from Earth.

However, people believe his music is not fully based on the planets in the solar system. People believe Holst wrote his music about the Roman Gods (which the planets are named after) e.g. Mars – the god of war.

Genres and Traditions of Music:

We will listen to and appraise different pieces of music from the following genres and traditions:

Funk, Disco, Jazz, Hip-Hop, Rock and Roll, Pop, Classical, Blues, Rap, Reggae.

We will listen to different styles of music in our Cultural Capital sessions and in our Music lessons.

Websites that will help our learning:

Charanga website: <https://charanga.com/site/>

BBC websites for KS2: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z7tnvcw>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ten-pieces>

BBC website for Inter-related dimensions of music: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zwxhfg8>

Lichfield MusicShare website (Cathy Lamb): <https://lichfieldmusicshare.org.uk/resources/>

Purple Mash Music Resources <https://www.purplemash.com/login/>

Structure Form examples <http://encoreyouthmusic.com/kids/explore-music/explore-form/>