

Music – Year 6



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

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, intro/outro, through composed.

Inter-related dimensions

Canon: is a piece of music with voices (or instrumental parts) that sing or play the same music starting at different times. A round is a type of canon.

Ostinato: is a short pattern of notes which is repeated many times.

Harmony: is when more than one pitched note is played or sung at the same time.

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)

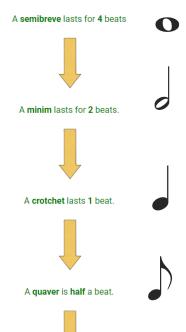
These are the notes that are on the lines of

FACE

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



Notation



We are also continuing to identify and use different musical notes. We are continuing to match rhythmic notations to musical phrases that we hear.

We are learning to notate our compositions with musical notes and pitch names.



A semiguaver is a guarter of a beat

<u>Instruments</u>

In Year 6, we will sing with our voices and we will also play instruments digitally using Garage Band. We may also use the glockenspiel to compose.

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 this 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.

Intro = The starting section of a song/ piece of music.

Outro = the closing section of a song/piece of music.

Through composed = is when sections of a piece of music are not repeated at all.



Famous Composer

Florence Price

Born: 9th April 1887

Died: 3rd June 1953



Florence Price was an African-American classical composer, pianist, organist and music teacher. She is remembered as the first African-American woman to be recognised as a symphonic composer, and the first to have a composition played by a major orchestra.

Some of her most famous pieces are 'Symphony Number 1' and 'Piano Concerto'.

Genres and Traditions of Music:

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

Funk, Disco, 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/