

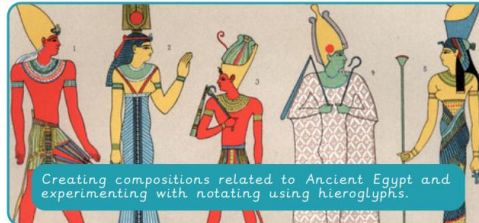
Year 5 music: composition notation

Vocabulary

Melody	The combination of pitch and rhythm which forms a tune.
Improvising	Making up music as it is played or performed.
Notation	Written symbols used to represent music.
Motif	A short musical phrase that is often repeated.
Call and response	A musical technique that is similar to a conversation. One phrase of music acts as the 'call' and is 'answered' by a different phrase.
Unison	Playing or singing notes at the same pitch at the same time.
Verse	A repeated section of a song that usually features new lyrics on each repetition.
Structure	The overall organisation of a piece of music. Traditional pop music usually follows a verse, chorus, verse structure.
Major	A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.
Minor	A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.
Tempo	The speed or pace of the music.
Ensemble	A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music.

Year 5: Egyptians

Musical feature: Composition notation



Creating compositions related to Ancient Egypt and experimenting with notating using hieroglyphs.



Notation

Staff notation

Quaver		Half	½	
Crotchet		One	1	
Minim		Two	2	
Dotted minim		Three	3	
Semibreve		Four	4	

Letter notation



Connect

Music: inter-related dimensions of music, which are covered in every single music unit - can you recall these?

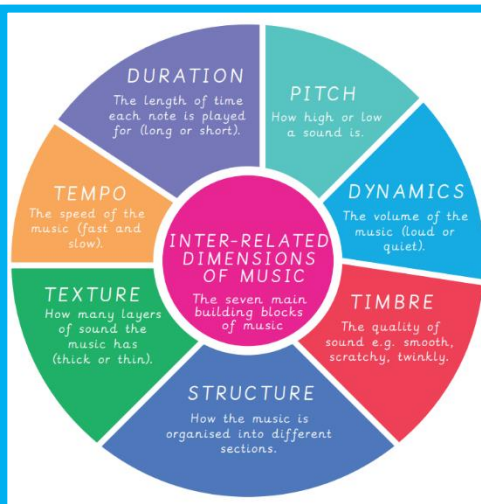
Adapting & transposing motifs (Romans, year 4 music)



History - what did the Ancient Egyptians believe? (year 3)
What was life like in Ancient Egypt?
How did the Egyptians communicate?

INTER-RELATED DIMENSIONS OF MUSIC

The seven main building blocks of music



Key Knowledge

- ✓ To know that simple pictures can be used to represent the structure (organisation) of music.
- ✓ To understand that a slow tempo and a minor key (pitch) can be used to make music sound sad.
- ✓ To understand that in written staff notation, notes can go on or between lines, and that the lines show the pitch of the note.