

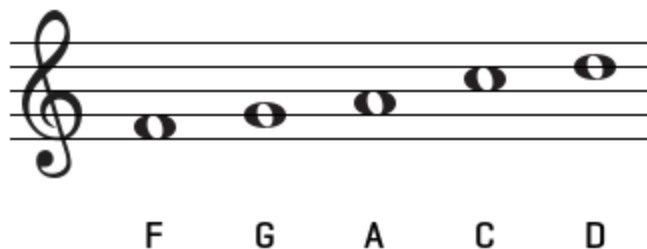


## What should I already know?

Pulse is the steady beat throughout a piece of music – often what you tap your feet to.  
Crescendo means to get louder and decrescendo means to get quieter.  
All instruments have different timbres.  
Timbre describes the tone and character of music.  
Composing is when music is written and recorded using notation. It is written on a staff.

## Musical knowledge

I know that the tempo can change throughout a piece of music. I know that there are words written at the top of the stave that tell the player the tempo and mood of the music.  
I know that a crotchet is worth one beat.  
I know that I can use a mixture of notes and rests in a composition.  
I know that music is written on a stave so that it can be read and played by others.  
I know that music needs to be practised before it is ready to perform to an audience.  
I can improvise music using a pentatonic scale.



## Values

Challenge	What challenges do we face when we start playing an instrument?
Commit	What can we do differently when we play something wrong?
Conquer	How will understanding musical terms help us improve our music?
Celebrate	How can we prepare to show and celebrate our learning?

## Five Note Swing Structure:







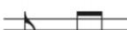



Introduction  
An 8 bar tune (A)  
The same 8 bar tune repeated (A)  
8 bar tune called the Middle 8 (B)  
Tune/Head Tune/Head repeated. (A)  
Many Jazz tunes and Pop songs have this 'plan' – the musical word to describe its FORM  
– AABA; a tune, that tune again, a different tune, the original tune once again to finish.

## Technical Vocabulary

- Rhythm – long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
- Pitch – high and low sounds.
- Pulse – the regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
- Tempo – the speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
- Dynamics – how loud or quiet the music is.
- Timbre – all instruments, including voices, have a certain sound quality e.g. the trumpet has a very different sound quality to the violin.
- Texture – layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
- Structure – every piece of music has a structure e.g. an introduction, verse and chorus ending.
- Notation – the link between sound and symbol.
- Improvise - spontaneously make up music during a performance
- Genre – a style of music e.g. jazz, pop, blues
- music stave - five horizontal lines and four spaces to represent a different musical pitch
- crotchet - one beat note
- Middle 8 - section of a song with a very different tune and lyrics

This piece is an example of Swing/Jazz. This style became popular in the 1940s. It was their equivalent of Pop music – everyone used to dance to it.

## Note and Rest Chart

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
semi quaver	sixteenth note			1/4 beat