



St White's Primary School – Music

Phase: KS1 Topic:



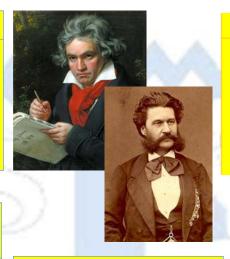


What should I already know?

Music is sounds that are put together which make you feel a particular way or go very well together.

Pulse is the steady beat throughout a piece of music – often what you tap your feet to.

You should know how to move and count to a beat, keeping in time with the music.



Musical skills

You will learn what a melody is and will be able to identify the melodies of some different song.

You will be able to say which part of a song is a verse and which is the chorus.

You will be able to say what an octave is and will practise playing and finding where an octave starts and stops.

You will revise finding and copying rhythms.

Learn to sing and to use voices correctly.

You will able to say what you think of a piece of music and why. You will practise using your voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.

You will be listening with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music

Values

Challenge What challenges do we face when we start playing an instrument?

Commit What can we do differently when we play

Celebrate

something wrong?

Conquer How will understanding

musical terms help us improve our music?

How can we prepare to show and celebrate out learning?

What will I know by the end of the unit?

By the end of the unit, you will be able to say what melodies, rhythms and octave are.

You will be able to find and copy the melodies of different songs.

You will be able to find the verse and chorus of different songs.

You will be able to practise singing, moving and performing songs from your Charanga unit.

You will know about some of the world's most famous compositions and composers and will be able to learn about some of the history behind these pieces.

Technical Vocabulary

Pulse - the steady beat throughout a piece of music.

Notation – music that is written or recorded in any way (not just notes)

Crescendo - getting louder.

Decrescendo - getting quieter.

Melody – a sequence of often memorable rhythms and notes.

Rhythm – long and short notes that create movement.

Octave - Eight notes side by side (CDEFGABC)

Key facts

Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata (1801)

- Beethoven wrote 'Piano Sonata 14' in 1801 but it was renamed in the 1830's by a poet who thought it reminded him of the moon shining over a lake.
- It is one of the most popular songs ever written from piano, or perhaps of all time.
- The song was written for the woman Beethoven was in love with: Countess Giulietta Guicciardi. The Countess was not in love with Beethoven and turned him down.
- Beethoven was beginning to go deaf when he was writing this piece.
- Sonatas usually start off fast and slow down in the middle. Beethoven broke the rules and did the opposite.

Johann Strauss' Blue Danube Waltz (1876)

- The Danube is the second longest river in the world which flows through Germany, Austria, all the way to Romania.
- A Waltz is music that is used to dance to by two people. It has a strong first beat followed by two gentle beats (ONE...two...three...)
- Johann Strauss was known as the 'Waltz King' having written over 400 Waltzes!