
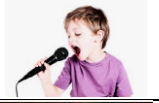



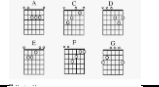






Year Six – Music: How does music improve our world?

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
tuning	Getting an instrument ready so when it is played it sounds at the correct pitch.
timing	To keep time accurately.
scale	a sequence of notes arranged in ascending or descending order of pitch, forming a musical.
key root note	The lowest note of a chord.
dynamics	how quietly or loudly a piece of music should be played.
tempo	The speed at which a piece of music is played.
timbre	the quality of a musical note.

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Adagio — At a slow speed (68 bpm)
Time Signature:	4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	D major — there are two sharps in the key signature (#)
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers

	Sticky knowledge
	To sing with confidence is to sing so that you can be heard, and show with your facial expression that you are enjoying singing.
	To sing with accuracy means to get everything in the performance right, including the tuning, timing, dynamics, and words.
	Technology (a device which can record and play back) can be used to help practise own harmony part.
	Each key uses a set of chords based on the notes in its scale.
	The pattern to finding a basic chord is to take a note from the scale, and count upwards, missing alternate notes to form the chord (C, E, G).
	The lowest note of the chord is called the root note .
	Balance between parts is needed for groups to blend and create a good sound.
	You should consider the beat, tempo, dynamics, texture, timbre when playing in an ensemble so that balance between parts is kept and everyone is working together as a team.
	When playing a solo, it can help to practise performing in front of peers and rehearsing so that the part is known securely.