



Years 5 and 6

Topic: Composing

Year A and Year B

## What should I already know?

- I can use different ways to write music down.
- I can make music using different instruments to make different sounds
- I know the pulse is a special regular beat

Musicians use music to express themselves, to communicate and to entertain themselves and others.

## Technical vocabulary

pentatonic scale	Five notes in a scale
groove	A repeated series of notes to make a 'tune.'
rhythm	How long or short a sound is
melody	a sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying
composition	the process of creating a piece of music, or the finished product itself

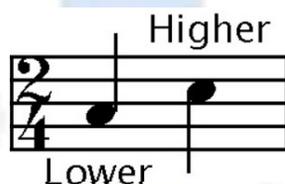
## Note Values

Minim		2 beats
Crotchet		1 beat
Quaver		1/2 of a beat

= 1 beat rest

## Pitch and melody

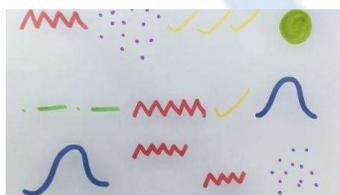
- High
- Low
- Rising (getting higher)
- Falling (getting lower)
- Major and minor tonality: major – happy sounding
- minor – sad sounding



## Dynamics – volume of the music

Loud (forte)  
Quiet (piano)  
Getting louder (crescendo)  
Getting softer (decrescendo)

## Graphic score



## Style

### Legato



**Notes are played smooth and connected**

### Staccato



**Notes are played short and separated**

## Tempo – speed of the music

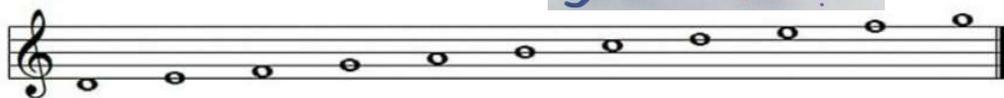
- Fast (allegro)
- Slow (adagio)
- Getting faster (accelerando)
- Getting slower (rallentando)
- Bar – a segment of time with a specific number of beats
- Metre - The different groupings of beats, most commonly occurring in 2, 3 and 4 time.

## Timbre

The unique sound quality of an instrument or sound.

## Structure and form

Call and response – two distinct phrases where the second phrase is heard as a direct response to the first  
Ostinato – a musical phrase or rhythm which is repeated  
Contrast – difference between different parts



Stave notation

D E F G A B C D E F G