



Years 3 and 4

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

improvise	Creating and inventing music in real time, i.e. 'on the spot'.
tuned percussion	Instruments that can produce different notes
untuned percussion	Percussion that makes a unpitched sound when hit, shaken or scraped, e.g. woodblock, maracas, guiro, cymbal, drum
pentatonic scale	Five notes in a scale
drone	A sustained sound – could be a note or chord
chord	Two or more notes played together to achieve harmony
rhythm	How long or short a sound is

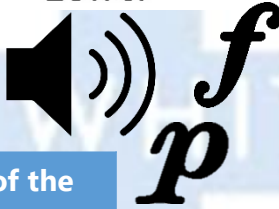
Note Values

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

= 1 beat rest

Pitch and melody

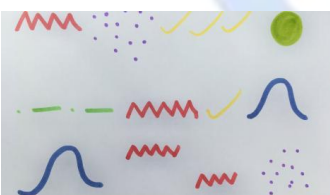
- High
- Low
- Rising (getting higher)
- Falling (getting lower)
- Major and minor tonality: major – happy sounding
- minor – sad sounding



Dynamics – volume of the music

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

Graphic score



Timbre

The unique sound quality of an instrument or sound.

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.

Style

Legato

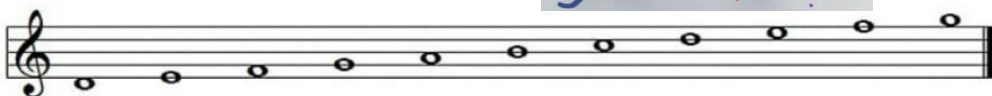


Staccato



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