



National Curriculum	Key Questions		Substantive Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	Real-Life Links		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices (and playing instruments) with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression. ● Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory. ● Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians ● Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music ● Understand and use staff and other musical notations. ● Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What do you know about the Romans? ● What were some of the things that the Romans gave us? ● Would you like to have lived in Roman times? ● What do you know about the Romans? ● What were some of the things that the Romans gave us? ● Would you like to have lived in Roman times? ● Is it always exactly the same, or can it change? 		<p>Knowledge: Know that the beat is the heart of the music and it doesn't change; follow the tune of a song by singing in time with the beat.</p> <p>Know that in music, a motif is a small collection of notes that captures the essence or idea of the piece.</p> <p>Know that: 1 Beat: crochet, 2 Beats: minim, 3 Beats: dotted minim, 4 Beats: semibreve A half beat note: quaver.</p> <p>Understand the main 12 notes C, D, E, F, G, A and B, plus five flats and equivalent sharps in between, which are: C sharp/D flat (they're the same note, just named differently depending on what key signature is being used), D sharp/E flat, F sharp/G flat, G sharp/A flat and A sharp/B flat.</p> <p>Know that in music, transposition refers to the process or operation of moving a collection of notes (pitches or pitch classes) up or down in pitch by a constant interval.</p> <p>Know that you can make a different version of a motif by transposing it up or down in pitch, adding new notes, taking away pre-existing notes, switching up the rhythm, increasing the tempo, performing it backwards and repeating it.</p>	Repeating pattern Mosaic Romans	The Roman empire and its impact on Britain.		
	Technical Questions					Disciplinary Knowledge	Musicians and Composers
	What is a motif? (A short repeating pattern) What other words describe a repeating pattern? (ostinato, riff, loop)	Is a motif always exactly the same, or can it change? (A motif can change and develop throughout a piece of music) How can a motif be developed? (Transposing (changing the key), changing the rhythm, reversing the order)				<p>Skills Recognising the use and development of motifs in music.</p> <p>Composing a coherent piece of music in a given style with voices, bodies and instruments.</p> <p>Developing melodies using rhythmic variation and transposition.</p> <p>Using letter name, graphic and rhythmic notation and key musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions</p> <p>Singing and playing in time with peers with accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Technical Vocabulary</p> Rhythm Flat Sharp Riff/ Loop Ostinato Motif Quaver Beat Minim Dotted minim


				Semibreve Pitch Tempo Composition Transposing	
--	--	--	--	---	--


<u>Lesson 1</u>				
<u>Flashback Four</u>		<u>Learning Objectives</u>		<u>Star Knowledge</u>
<u>Last Lesson:</u> What is it called when you sing without music? <i>(Acapella)</i>	<u>Last Topic:</u> What is a round? <i>(A song where people sing the same tune at different times).</i>	<u>Learning Objective</u> To sing in tune and in time		The beat is the heart of the music and it doesn't change; to follow the tune of a song means singing in time with the beat.
<u>Last Year:</u> Which one of these musicians is a famous Calypso musician? <i>Lord Bathroomer</i> Lord Kitchener <i>Lord Gardener</i>	<u>Previous Key Stage</u> What does the word dynamics mean? <i>(How soft or loud the music is)</i>	<u>Success Criteria</u> I can sing in time with other people and a backing track I can follow or remember the lyrics I can follow the tune		

<u>Lesson 2</u>				
<u>Flashback Four</u>		<u>Learning Objectives</u>		<u>Star Knowledge</u>
<u>Last Lesson:</u> How do you get ready to sing? <i>(Warm up your voice and your body).</i>	<u>Last Topic:</u> What is ostinato? <i>(A repeating pattern or phrase).</i>	<u>Learning Objective</u> To understand what a musical motif is		In music, a motif is a small collection of notes that captures the essence or idea of the piece and is often repeated throughout the piece.
<u>Last Year:</u> Why were steel pans invented? Because percussion instruments were banned <i>Because singing was banned</i> <i>Because stringed instruments were banned</i>	<u>Previous Key Stage</u> What is timbre? <i>(Different types of sound)</i>	<u>Success Criteria</u> I can explain what a motif is I can hear and recognise a motif in a piece of music I can play a motif on a tuned instrument		

<u>Lesson 3</u>		
<u>Flashback Four</u>	<u>Learning Objectives</u>	<u>Star Knowledge</u>

<u>Last Lesson:</u> What is a musical motif? <i>(A small collection of notes that captures the essence or idea of the piece of music).</i>	<u>Last Topic:</u> In dance, what is an ostinato called? <i>(A loop)</i>	<u>Learning Objective</u> To compose and notate a motif <u>Success Criteria</u> I can compose a motif I can use graphic notation to record my motif I recognise standard rhythmic notation	1 Beat = crochet 2 Beat = minim 3 Beat = dotted minim 4 Beat = semibreve Half beat note = quaver
<u>Last Year:</u> Calypso music is often in which time signature? 4/4 3/4 2/2	<u>Previous Key Stage</u> What does call and response mean? <i>(When one person plays or sings and then everyone else sings or plays back)</i>		

Lesson 4			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
<u>Last Lesson:</u> What is a one beat note called? <i>(Crotchet)</i>	<u>Last Topic:</u> When we add layers of sound, we are adding: <i>Structure</i> Texture <i>Timbre</i>	<u>Learning Objective</u> To develop and transpose a musical motif <u>Success Criteria</u> I can transpose (change the key of) my motif I can use sharp and flat notes to transpose my motif I can adapt my motif (by changing notes, the rhythm or reversing the order)	The main 12 notes are C, D, E, F, G, A and B, plus five flats and equivalent sharps in between, which are: C sharp/D flat (they're the same note, just named differently depending on what key signature is being used), D sharp/E flat, F sharp/G flat, G sharp/A flat and A sharp/B flat.
<u>Last Year:</u> How much is a single quaver worth? <i>(half a beat)</i> 	<u>Previous Key Stage</u> What is it called when we write music down? <i>(Notation)</i>		

Lesson 5			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
<u>Last Lesson:</u> What does transposing the music mean? <i>(Changing the key – moving a collection of notes up or down in pitch)</i>	<u>Last Topic:</u> When we are changing the speed of the music we are changing the: <i>Timbre</i> <i>Texture</i> Tempo	<u>Learning Objective</u> To combine and perform different versions of a musical motif <u>Success Criteria</u> I can combine different versions of a musical motif I can perform my own part in a group performance I can play from musical notation	A different version of a motif can be made by transposing it up or down in pitch, adding new notes, taking away pre-existing notes, switching up the rhythm, increasing the tempo, performing it backwards or repeating it.
<u>Last Year:</u> How much is a pair of quavers worth? <i>(1 beat = 1/2 + 1/2 = 1)</i> 	<u>Previous Key Stage</u> What is beat? <i>(The heartbeat of the music – it stays the same)</i>		