

Little Leigh Primary School

Music Essential Learning and Assessment



LITTLE LEIGH
PRIMARY SCHOOL



Educating Hearts, Educating Minds

Music Essential Learning and Assessment Questions

Reception					
Essential Learning					
Autumn 1 I've Got a Grumpy Face	Autumn 2 <u>Christmas Performance</u> Can I retell the Christian Christmas story through actions and song?	Spring 1 Bird Spotting Cuckoo Polka	Spring 2 Shake My Sillies Out	Summer 1 Slap Clap Clap	Summer 2 Down there Under the Sea
I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can move to the beat of the music with actions. I am beginning to sing with a sense of pitch. I can explore making sound with my voice and percussion instruments to create different feelings and moods 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can explore how to warm up my body and voice I can sing and add actions to my songs. I can perform songs and try to move in time with the music. I can build the confidence to perform in front of friends and family. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use my voice to create and copy back a range of sounds. I can move to the beat of the music with actions. If I listen carefully, I can recognise the 'cuckoo call' in a piece of music (so-mi). 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use instruments to create a sound story using instruments to represent different animal sounds/ movements. How to sing an action song with changes in speed. Play along with percussion instruments. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can create a three-beat pattern using my body as percussion and perform it to a steady beat. I can play rhythm patterns on percussion instruments. I can listen actively to music in 3/4 time. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can make up new words to a melody. With support, I can play a call-and-response phrase using stepping notes (C-D-E). I can listen to a range of sea-related pieces of music and respond with movement.
Assessment Questions					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can you move to the beat of the music? Can you change your voice to match the pitch? Which feeling or emotion is described in the song? Which instrument will you choose to make a grumpy/ happy sound? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can you warm up your body and voice before you sing? (pat & shake arms and legs/ exercise the face, make high and low sounds) I can sing a song, with actions. Am I confident to perform in front of my family and friends? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can you change the sound? (Sing or play, quiet or loud, fast or slow) Can you name three percussion instruments? (Triangle, drum, tambourine, maracas) How many times can you hear the Cuckoo call? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which instruments could you choose to represent an elephant? Drum, Mouse? Triangle Which movements could you choose to represent an elephant? Slow swinging arm, mouse- on toes, running fast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you create a three-beat body percussion pattern? Can you sing a Waltz melody in time to the music? Show me how you can transfer your body percussion pattern onto a percussion instrument? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are stepping notes? (notes next to each other going up or down). Can you respond appropriately to music with movement?
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Year One					
Essential Learning					
How do pulse, rhythm and pitch work together? (Menu Music)	What skills are needed to become a confident performer? (Christmas Performance)	How can lyrics match with the beat of the music? (Football)	Can there be more than one composer? (Musical Conversations)	How can music paint a picture in our minds? (Nautilus)	How can I create my own music? (Come Dance with Me)
I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If I listen carefully to music I can explain the structure of the song Listening to a song can help me name the instruments being played Using actions can help me remember the words Pitch can change to high and low Instruments can be played in different ways to accompany the song 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to warm up my body and voice before a performance Listening to the music will help me stay in time My voice can project so everyone in the audience can hear Engaging with an audience is part of a performance Respecting fellow performers is important 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few notes can be used to help make a song A rhythm can be repeated throughout a song My body or an instrument can play a rhythm I can use my voice to pronounce words clearly 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A composer is someone who creates music Improvise means making a performance without preparing it Graphic symbols can represent sound I can draw pictures to show how to play music Percussion instruments can be used to create sound effects 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to perform actions to music with a sense of beat. How to respond to musical signals and musical themes using movement, How to show an awareness of duration and move slowly to music. How to create a picture in 	I know... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the pitch can change (higher or lower) The beat is a steady pulse that runs through a songs or piece of music, like a ticking clock or heartbeat. Using call and response can help to copy rhythm patterns Holding a beater correctly will help me play a rhythm

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Props and costumes can make a performance more interesting. 				response to a piece of music.	pattern on a tuned percussion instrument.
Assessment Questions					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What have you noticed about this song as it continues to play? What is the difference between high & low pitch? Which props can be used to accompany our song? How do we handle our instruments when playing them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why is it important to warm up the body before singing? (It will keep my voice healthy and make a better sound). How will dynamics change your performance? (It will add atmosphere) How can you engage with the audience? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which parts of your body can be used to play a rhythm? How do you know if the song has a repeated rhythm? How many syllables are in your name? Which instruments can you use to play notes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can you improvise using question-and-answer conversations with percussion instruments? Which sound effects and short sequences of sounds have you used to respond to a stimulus? How can you use a graphic score? (Create, interpret, and perform simple graphic scores.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you respond to musical signals? What similarities and differences have you noticed in the art work? Comparing two pieces of music, can you explain which piece of music you prefer and why? Can you create a piece of art, drawing freely and imaginatively in response to a piece of music? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you create musical phrases from new word rhythms? Using tuned percussion, can you respond accurately, holding the beater correctly? How can you move to the beat? Can you sing and match the pitch? Can You sing a phrase on your own? Can you copy back, sing and play a rhythm pattern using call and response? How can you show awareness of the beat while adding actions? Can you sing as part of a group?

Year Two

Essential Learning

How can we use call-and-response to communicate through music? (Tony Chestnut)	What skills are needed to become a confident performer? (Christmas Performance)	Can my body be used to create a rhythm for a rap? (Grandma Rap)	Can musical instruments be used to imitate the movement of transport? (Trains)	How can instruments add mood to a film? (Charlie Chaplin)	Tanczymy Labada
<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A call consists of different notes compared to a response An echo consists of repeating the same notes performed by the first performer If I listen carefully to music I can begin to identify the correct notes Actions to a song must fall on the syllables in the words 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using dynamics (varying between quiet and loud) into my performance will enhance atmosphere and engage the audience If I warm up my body and voice before I sing, I make a better sound. Singing in time includes listening to the rhythm of the music Engaging with an audience is part of a performance Respecting fellow performers is important 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A crotchet is a quarter of a note (1 beat) A quaver is half a crotchet (half a beat) A rest refers to an interval of time that a player is not sounding a note on their instrument I can read notes to help me perform a song A loop is a repeating section of music Using crotchets, quavers and crotchet rest from stick notation can help me chant and play rhythm patterns 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crescendo is when music starts quietly and gets louder throughout the song Diminuendo is when the music fades Accelerando is when the speed of the music gradually gets faster throughout the song Ritenuato is when the speed of the music gradually gets slower throughout the song Percussion instruments can play together but at different rhythm patterns 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piano means a soft sound Forte means a loud sound The pitch can alter based on what it is representing Sounds can both long and short 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beat is a steady pulse that runs through a songs or piece of music, like a ticking clock or heartbeat. The pitch can change (higher or lower) how to copy back rhythm patterns using call and response Holding a beater correctly will help me play a rhythm pattern on a tuned percussion instrument.

Assessment Questions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When performing a call-and-response, how do you know when to perform your part? How is the call section of the song different to the respond section of the song? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why is it important to warm up the body before singing? (It will keep my voice healthy and make a better sound). How will dynamics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the difference between a crotchet and a quaver? How many beats does a crotchet have? How many beats does a quaver have? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to the different instruments carefully, do they have the same rhythm pattern? What is different about them? What other instruments can be used to imitate a train? Can you tell where the music starts to slow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you respond to musical signals? What similarities and differences have you noticed in the art work? Comparing two pieces of music, can you 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you create musical phrases from new word rhythms? Using tuned percussion, can you respond accurately, holding the beater correctly?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is an echo different to call-and-respond? • How many notes are being played in this section of the song? 	<p>change your performance? (It will add atmosphere)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can you engage with the audience? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many quavers fit into one crotchet? • What is a loop? 	<p>down? What is this called?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you hear how the music is getting faster? What is this called? • What is it called when the music gradually gets louder? • Can you hear when the music starts to fade? What is this called?" 	<p>explain which piece of music you prefer and why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you create a piece of art, drawing freely and imaginatively in response to a piece of music? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can you move to the beat? • Can you sing and match the pitch? • Can You sing a phrase on your own? • Can you copy back, sing and play a rhythm pattern using call and response? • How can you show awareness of the beat while adding actions? • Can you sing as part of a group?
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Essential Learning

Autumn 1 How Can a Traditional Pentatonic Song Connect Us to Music from Around the World? (I've been to Harlem)	Autumn 2 <u>Christmas Performance</u> What skills do I need to become a confident performer?	Spring 1 What are the musical features of Cuban Music? (Latin Dance)	Spring 2 How do music and voice collaborate to create a musical piece? (From a Railway Carriage)	Summer 1 How does music bring people together? (Samba with Sérgio)	Summer 2 (Fly me with the stars)
<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A melody can have a string of notes that can include high pitch and low pitch • An ostinato consists of a repeated melody • A two part round is where one group starts off and the other group starts to sing the same song a bit later • There can be different versions of a song • Notes from the pentatonic scale can be used to compose a song • Untuned instruments can be used to play a rhythm 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I need to use my voice safely when singing. • using good posture helps me produce a good sound. • using dynamics adds expression to my performance. • practising will help me develop confidence and a sense of ownership over performing. • It's important to respect fellow performers and acknowledge applause. 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhythm patterns can be created to accompany instrumental sections of a song • A chord consists of three or more notes played together • A drone in music is like a long, steady sound that stays the same while other notes change around it. • My body can be used to represent the rhythm • A chord and single note can be used when composing a song 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way words are used in a song can be altered to change the atmosphere of the song • Sound and images can be used to create a story • Words from a poem can be used to help create a piece of music • Paintings and poetry can be used to inspire composers • Rhythm patterns can be created using the voice • More than one composer can be included to create a musical piece 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Brazil, samba supports communities to be successful • The voice can be used as percussion • Using word rhythms, and the voice, are important ways to learn to play percussion instruments. • Word rhythms are an important way to learn rhythm patterns 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A crotchet is a note that lasts for one beat, like a simple clap. • A quaver is a note that lasts for half a beat, so it's like clapping twice as fast. • Note rhythm is how long or short you play each sound in music

Assessment questions

- What is the difference between the two versions of the song?
- How could I create an ostinato using an untuned instrument?
- How do you know if a note is being held for a long length?
- Which notes can I use to create a melody that includes both low and high pitch sounds?

- How can you prepare your voice for singing? (Vocalising, sirening and simple scales, games)
- What does good posture look like? (tall neck, relaxed knees, hands by my side).
- What happens when you change the dynamics in a song? (the volume changes quiet /loud. It adds interest to a performance).
- How can you engage with the audience?

- What movements can be used to match with the song?
- Which notes can be included to create a chord?
- Can you identify the verse and chorus sections within the song?
- What musical features are commonly found in Cuban music?

- How can using loud or soft voices change the feeling of a song?
- What are some ways we can make our voices sound different in music?
- How do composers use words and music to tell a story in a song?
- Can you think of a pattern in a song you know?

- What is a beat in music, and how can you find it when listening to a song?
- What is vocal percussion, and how can you make sounds using only your voice?
- What is a carnival, and why is it special in Brazil?
- How does music help people in Brazil's communities? Why is it important?

- What are chords, and how are they used in music?
- What are examples of tuned percussion?
- What do you need to be careful about when singing with someone else?
- What is the difference between crotchets and quavers in music?

Essential Learning

Autumn 1 (This little light of Mine)	Autumn 2 <u>Christmas Performance</u> What skills do I need to become a confident performer?	Spring 1 How do musicians structure a song? (The Doot Doot Song)	Spring 2 How can music be used to create a dramatic atmosphere? (Fanfare of the Common Man)	Summer 1 How can music help tell stories? (The Horse in Motion)	Summer 2 Favourite Song
I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gospel music is a form of African American religious music. It is sung in churches. The word gospel means "good news," This kind of music praises God. And Jesus. • A rhythmic ostinato is a rhythmic pattern that is persistently repeated • How to use dynamics to sing in a Gospel style. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I need to use my voice safely when singing. • using good posture helps me produce a good sound. • using dynamics adds expression to my performance. • practising will help me develop confidence and a sense of ownership over performing. • It's important to respect fellow performers and acknowledge applause. 	I know... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A triad is three notes played together • Acoustic means sounds that are formed without using electricity • A song has a structure and not all instruments are played within each section • There are different types of acoustic songs including country, folk and pop. 	I know... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fanfare is a short piece of music usually played for a special event. It is often played to announce the arrival of an important person. • Fanfares are usually played by trumpets or French horns and other brass instruments. • A fanfare can be created using a small set of notes. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ostinatos are repeated patterns and more than one ostinato can be played at the same time • Composers use moving images to help structure their ideas • Music in film helps enhance images and tell stories 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Folk rock combines the harmonies of folk with the energy, rhythms and instruments of rock music • Timbre is quality of the musical note. It is what makes a musical note sound different from another one. • Chords can be three notes played together e.g. A minor = A-C-E

Assessment questions

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the main features of Gospel music? • How is dynamics used in this song? (sing the chorus louder and the verses quieter)
What is a rhythmic ostinato? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we make our voices louder without shouting? • What actions can be included to match with the song? • How can we present ourselves when performing this song?
How can we make sure we stay in time with the music? • How can we make sure we stay in time with the music? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the difference between a chord and a triad? • How can two songs be structured differently? • What does acoustic mean? • What is similar and what different about these two acoustic songs? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can using loud or soft voices change the feeling of a song? • What are some ways we can make our voices sound different in music? • How do composers use words and music to tell a story in a song? • Can you think of a pattern in a song you know? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is an ostinato? • When listening to this score what images do you think of? • A musical motif is a short piece of piece that helps capture the ideas of a musical piece | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What instruments are usually played in folk rock music? • Can you demonstrate how to play a certain chord? • What is timbre? |
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Autumn 1 (What shall we do with the drunken sailor?)	<u>Christmas Performance</u> What skills do I need to become a confident performer?	Madina tun nabi	Northwich Sings!	Composing in Ternary Form	Kisne Banaaya
I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body percussion can be used to create and compose rhythm patterns. • Singing how to sing and play in unison. • The main purpose of a Sea Shanty and can describe some features using musical vocabulary. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining good vocal health is important • Small dynamic changes helps emphasise important syllables and create interest in the melody • By working on my breathing, I can sing longer phrases, change the volume smoothly, sing more in tune, and make the melody sound more expressive. • Phrasing helps shape the melody. By changing the volume a little, I can make certain words stand out and make the song more interesting to listen to. • If I use the Five E's* when I sing, I'll be able to perform confidently. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madina tun nabi is an Islamic song that originates from the holy city of Madina in Saudi Arabia. • A drone is where a note or chord is continuously sounded throughout most or all of a piece. • When I sing in a round, I practise two musical skills; harmony and rhythm/timing 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That music tells a story and is created to be evoke emotion • A good performer; watches the conductor, uses energy and expression to make their performance interesting, listens carefully to the music and those around her, enunciates the words clearly. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ternary form is a musical pattern using ABA form • Music can describe feelings and tell a story. • How to listen, appraise, and respond to the music using drawings and words. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisne banaaya is a song from India and Pakistan. It explores how our world, and the different creatures that live in it and how they came into existence. • How to compare this song and different performances. • How to sing the song (in Hindi) and learn choreography.
Assessment questions					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How would you record and perform your rhythm patterns? • What does unison mean? • What are the main features of a Sea Shanty? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I maintain good vocal health? • What will increasing and controlling your airflow help you to achieve? (Better phrasing, longer quality sounds). • How can you become a confident performer? (Use the Five E's-Eyes, Ears, Expression, Enunciate, Energy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where does the song Madina tun nabi originate from? • What is a drome and how is it played? • Which skills do you use when singing in a round? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the story behind the songs? • What skills are needed to become a good performer? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is ternary form? • What are the features of the Empress of the pagodas? How does the music make you feel? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What language is the song sung in? (Hindi) • What did you notice when you compared the two songs? • Demonstrate how you can sing in four parts and accompanied with a pitched ostinato and instrumental beat.
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Essential Learning

Autumn 1 What elements of a song create a hook? (Songwriting)	Autumn 2 <u>Christmas Performance</u> What skills do I need to become a confident performer?	Spring 1 <u>Three Little Birds</u>	Spring 2 <u>Northwich Sings!</u>	Summer 1 <u>Baloo Baleerie</u>	Summer 2 Balinese music (gamelan beleganjur and kecak)
<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texture is how many layers of sound there are and how they fit together. • A hook is the catchy part of a song that you remember easily. • The pitch can be experimented in order to identify the right hook for a song 	<p>I know that... I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining good vocal health is important • Small dynamic changes helps emphasise important syllables and create interest in the melody • By working on my breathing, I can sing longer phrases, change the volume smoothly, sing more in tune, and make the melody sound more expressive. • Phrasing helps shape the melody. By changing the volume a little, I can make certain words stand out and make the song more interesting to listen to. • If I use the Five E's* when I sing, I'll be able to perform confidently. 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reggae is a style of popular music that originated in Jamaica. By the 1970s, it had become an international style and was popular in the UK, USA, and Africa. • Lyrics of Bob Marley have some connections to Jamaica's past. • Harmony is when two or more notes are played or sung together. • Sections of a song can be sung in unison and other sung in harmony 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That music tells a story, and is created to be evoke emotion • A good performer; watches the conductor, uses energy and expression to make their performance interesting, listens carefully to the music and those around her, enunciates the words clearly. 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3/4 means there are 3 crotchet beats (quarter notes) in each bar of music. 4/4 means there are 4 crotchet beats in each bar of music. • A Scottish snap is a rhythm in music where a quick, short sound comes first, followed by a longer sound. • A lullaby must be sung accurately and with expression. • I can compose a gentle melody inspired by lullabies in 3/4 time 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gamelan beleganjur is a form of gamelan music – an Indonesian percussion ensemble – often performed at religious processions. • The kecak is a form of Balinese Hindu dance and music drama. The dance is traditionally performed in temples and villages across Bali. • The kecak chant is a short melody runs all the way through. It is repeated melody (cycle) which is common in Balinese music.
Assessment questions					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you add more instruments to a song, how does that change the texture? • What is the hook of your favourite song? Why do you think it's so catchy? • How can changing the pitch of a hook make it more memorable • How does changing the pitch change the mood of the song? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I maintain good vocal health? • What will increasing and controlling your airflow help you to achieve? (Better phrasing, longer quality sounds). • How can you become a confident performer? (Use the Five E's-Eyes, Ears, Expression, Enunciate, Energy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes reggae music sound different from other styles? • Where did reggae music come from? • Why do you think reggae became popular in so many places, like the UK and the USA? • How does the rhythm of reggae make you feel compared to other music styles? • What message do you think Bob Marley is sharing in this song? • What do you notice when two or more notes are sung or played together? How does it sound different from singing alone? • How does the music change when we switch from unison to harmony? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the story behind the songs? • What skills are needed to become a good performer? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which time signature do you prefer for this melody? Why? • Why is it important to sing a lullaby accurately? How does it help the listener? • How is the rhythm of the Scottish snap sound different to other rhythms? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is gamelan beleaguer, and where is it commonly performed? • What is the kecak, and where is it typically performed in Bali? • What is the role of the kecak chant in the performance of the kecak dance and music drama?
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Year Six

Essential Learning

Hey Mr Miller	<u>Christmas Performance</u> What skills do I need to become a confident performer?	Dona Nobis Pacem	You to me Are Everything	Ame Sau vala tara bal	End of Year Production
I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swing bands were created during WWII • Swing music has a syncopated beat • How to compose and play a syncopated melody. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining good vocal health is important • Small dynamic changes helps emphasise important syllables and create interest in the melody • By working on my breathing, I can sing longer phrases, change the volume smoothly, sing more in tune, and make the melody sound more expressive. • Phrasing helps shape the melody. By changing the volume a little, I can make certain words stand out and make the song more interesting to listen to. • If I use the Five E's* when I sing, I'll be able to perform confidently. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dona nobis pacem is a round in three parts that is set to a short prayer • Legato means notes that are played smoothly with no gaps between the notes • Monophonic means having a single line of music without accompaniment or harmony • Homophonic is where a singer is accompanied by a guitar picking or strumming chords 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soul music is a genre of African American music that originated in the 1950s and 1960s • A 'cover version' is a new performance or recording by a musician other than the original performer • Cover versions will have similarities and differences compared to the original version. 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composers use the following interrelated dimensions of music to create contrast; Dynamics- Louder and quieter sections. Texture- Sections where there are fewer performers and sections where there are more performers. Timbre -A description of the sound of a musical note. Smooth, sharp or bright can be used to describe the timbre of a sound. Tempo- faster slower sections. Pitch- high and low sections. Harmony- notes that sound nice together and notes that clash. Duration- Longer notes and shorter notes 	I know that... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I now have a sense of confidence and ownership over performing. • How to collaborate with different groups on stage by listening carefully to the music and those around me. • Acting through song' helps me to sing melodies expressively. • My making small dynamic changes, I can emphasise important syllables and create musical interest in the melody.

Assessment questions

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the main features of a Swing band? (originally created during WWII, syncopated beat, played on brass instruments; trumpets, saxophone, trombone, guitar, piano drums. • What are the cultural, social, and historical context of swing music? • What is a syncopated beat? (these are notes that are not played on the beat) • How can you combine singing and dancing in your performance? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I maintain good vocal health? • What will increasing and controlling your airflow help you to achieve? (Better phrasing, longer quality sounds). • How can you become a confident performer? (Use the Five E's- Eyes, Ears, Expression, Enunciate, Energy) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does monophonic mean? • What does legato mean? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a cover version? • What are the similarities and differences between the original and cover version? • What choreography can you think of that would fit with the mood of this song? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can a composer create contrast in a piece of music?
They can use;
Dynamics- Louder and quieter sections.
Texture- Sections where there are fewer performers and sections where there are more performers.
Timbre - A description of the sound of a musical note. Smooth, sharp or bright can be used to describe the timbre of a sound.
Tempo- faster slower sections.
Pitch- high and low sections.
Harmony- notes that sound nice together and notes that clash.
Duration- Longer notes and shorter notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can you develop a sense of confidence and ownership over performing? (listen carefully to the directions and advise given, work hard and practise) • What skills will help you to sing a melody with expression? (Acting through the song) • What are the effects of changing the dynamics within a song? (it will add more interest for the listener) |
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