



# Preston Grange Primary School Music Curriculum



# Nursery Overview

Autumn 1	<p>Accurately match environmental sounds to pictures.</p> <p>Explore different sounds. Including musical instruments</p> <p>Copy some aspects of whole body action rhymes</p> <p>Demonstrate joint attention when the group chant favourite rhymes.</p> <p>Imitate hand gestures and anticipate some words and join in with them.</p>
Autumn 2	<p>Copy most aspects of whole body action rhymes and challenges.</p> <p>Join in with favourite rhymes- some lines, words and actions.</p> <p>Develop rhyme awareness</p>
Spring 1	<p>Join in with longer sections of favourite rhymes –some lines, words and actions.</p> <p>Show pleasure in favourite elements of rhymes</p> <p>Copy all aspects of whole body action rhymes sand challenges.</p>
Spring 2	<p>Know a few rhymes by heart.</p> <p>Express preferences for rhymes</p>
Summer 1	<p>Know a range of rhymes and express preferences.</p>
Summer 2	<p>Know a wider range of rhyme.</p> <p>Accurately match instrumental sounds to familiar percussion instruments.</p> <p>Know by heart most of the words of simple repetitive` songs and melodic nursery rhymes</p>

# Reception Overview

<b>Autumn 1</b>	<p>Mark the pulse of pieces of music using body percussion.</p> <p>Copy, memorise and perform a repertoire of simple hand action songs.</p> <p>Recall a range of simple nursery rhymes.</p>
<b>Autumn 2</b>	<p>Mark the beat and imitate rhythms with tapping and striking instruments.</p> <p>Know further actions songs and ring games by heart.</p> <p>Learn and perform a repertoire of songs – Christmas Nativity</p> <p>Secure more complex rhymes.</p> <p>Perform confidently to an audience in a simple adult structured presentation.</p>
<b>Spring 1</b>	<p>Imitate more complex rhythm patterns with tapping instruments.</p> <p>Explore musicality by dancing with large arm movements using props, ribbon and fabric.</p> <p>Play with words and 'funny' rhymes, including 'add you your word' rhyme.</p>
<b>Spring 2</b>	<p>Memorise a short choreographed dance sequences to accompany songs in pairs or groups.</p> <p>Call and response songs.</p>
<b>Summer 1</b>	<p>Move rhythmically on the spot and when travelling, using hands or feet to mark the beat.</p> <p>Echo simple, short rhythmic phrases with untuned percussion.</p> <p>Memorise rhymes and songs by heart and talk about words in repeated phrases showing that word boundaries are noticed and not blurred e.g. Oncesuppona time – once –upon –a-time.</p> <p>Play Boomwhackers with wrist and shoulder control.</p>
<b>Summer 2</b>	<p>Use body percussion and instrumental sound effects to tell a story.</p> <p>Sing simple sea shanties.</p>

# KS1 and KS2 Overview

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 1	Menu Song	Football	Come Dance With Me
Year 2	Tony Chestnut	Grandma rap	Tanczemy Labada
Year 3	I've Been to Harlem	Latin Dance	Fly with the stars
Year 4	This Little Light of Mine	Spain	Global Pentatonics
Year 5	What shall we do with the drunken sailor?	Madina fun nabi	Keep the home fires burning
Year 6	Hey, Mr Miller!	Dona nobis pacem	Twinkle Variations



Music Knowledge Organisers

Year 1

Name: .....

Class: .....

# Menu song

This is a cumulative song - it gets longer and longer!

Before singing warm-up your voice - just like warming up your body for PE. Practise these sounds and mouth exercises.

**Pitch = lower and higher notes.**  
Imagine climbing up and down a ladder.

**Pitch goes up (higher)**  
To - day is Mon - day, ...

**Pitch goes down (lower)**  
1. To - day is Mon - day, ...

The double bass is a very big string instrument that can play very **low** notes. Listen for the walking bassline in the *Menu song*.

A **steady beat** helps us sing, perform actions and play instruments together.

1 clap 2 clap 3 tap 4 tap

Play an **accompaniment** to the song on an **untuned percussion instrument** (something you shake, tap or scrape).

shake tap scrape

<u>Monday</u>	
Spaghetti	
<u>Tuesday</u>	
Chicken	
<u>Wednesday</u>	
Potatoes	
<u>Thursday</u>	
Salad	
<u>Friday</u>	
Fish	
<u>Saturday</u>	
Curry	
<u>Sunday</u>	
Roast Dinner	

Genre =  
musical  
theatre

Copy (echo) a leader  
singing the song.



'Food glorious food' from  
*Oliver!* by Lionel Bart

'Be our guest' from *Beauty  
and the beast* by Howard  
Ashman and Alan Menken



How confident do you feel singing the *Menu* song  
and playing in time to the steady beat?



Add a comment:



**Rain is falling down**  
(progression song)

Ready, steady, off we go ...

Rain is falling down (splash!)  
Rain is falling down (splash!)  
Pitter patter, pitter patter,  
Rain is falling down (splash!)

←  
A long, long time ago

←  
A long time ago

→  
21st century - present

*The herring song* - an old  
traditional folk song.

1968 - 'Food glorious food'  
from *Oliver!*

1991 - 'Be our guest' from *Beauty  
and the beast*.

*Menu song* - An old song but  
a new version.

Name: .....

Class: .....

# Football

Year 1 Term 2



Don't clap this one back

There are 5 syllables in this rhythm.

Tap the rhythm of your name on a drum.



Foot-	ball	Foot-	ball,

Run and	get your	kit	ball.

Tap the rhythm of the *Football* chant.

Football, football, run and get your kit ball,  
Football, football, any time at all.  
Even when it's dark you can play it in the park,  
Any time at all, (clap clap) football.

Football, football, run and get your kit ball,  
Football, football, any time at all.  
Get your trainers on your feet, you can play it in the street,  
Any time at all, (clap clap) football.

**Pattern** = something that repeats, in music it is a group of sounds that repeat.

**Word pattern** = a group of words that repeat.

**Chant** = a rhythmic phrase that is spoken or sung by lots of people.

**Rhythm** = when you combine different length notes you create a rhythm.

**Syllable** = a beat of sound in a word. A word might have one syllable or lots. 'My' has one syllable and 'teach-er' has two. How many syllables are there in your name? \_\_\_\_\_





Play a repeating rhythm (ostinato) on an untuned percussion instrument.



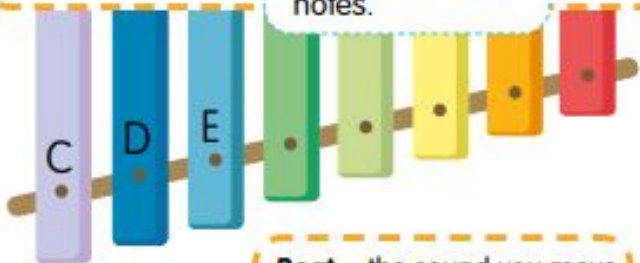
scrape



shake

Untuned percussion = a percussion instrument without notes.

Tuned percussion = a percussion instrument with notes.



Beat = the sound you move your body to when you hear music, a repeating 'pulse'.



Rain is falling down (progression song)

Ready, steady, off we go...

Rain is falling down (splash!)  
Rain is falling down (splash!)  
Pitter patter, pitter patter,  
Rain is falling down (splash!)



Sing the do-re-mi intervals with the following actions:

red = tap legs, yellow = tap knees, blue = tap toes

mi (E) mi (E)  
re (D) re (D)  
do (C) do (C)

Copy (echo) a leader singing the song.

Copy (echo) a leader singing the song.



Name: .....

# Come dance with me

Year 1 Term 3

Class: .....

Remember to warm up your bodies and voices!

Draw a noisy picture with your voice.



Structure = verse/chorus

Chime bars are in the tuned percussion family. You can play melodies (tunes) on tuned percussion.



Oh yes we can!

**Beat** is a constant **pulse** - like the beating heart of a song. It helps us move, sing and play together.

Go up the ladder for higher and down the ladder for lower.

Can you wave your hands up in the air?  
Can you do a little wiggle like you just don't care?  
Come dance with me.  
Come dance with me.

Tuned percussion is played with **beaters** also known as **mallets**. You need one in each hand.





**Rain is falling down**  
(progression song)

Ready, steady, off we go ...

Rain is falling down (splash!)  
Rain is falling down (splash!)  
Pitter patter, pitter patter,  
Rain is falling down (splash!)

Write your new lyrics (words) here:

Can you ...

Can you ...

**Duration** = longer and shorter sounds.

**Rhythm** = patterns of longer and shorter sounds.

**Solo** = singing on your own

What is a **crotchet**?



A crotchet is a one beat sound.



walk



walk



walk



walk



What are a pair of **quavers**?



A pair of quavers also take up one beat as they are shorter.



jogg-ing



jogg-ing



jogg-ing



jogg-ing



What is a '**rest**' in music?



Untuned percussion = instruments without any notes like a shaker or scraper.



A '**rest**' in music means keep counting the beat, but don't sing or play.

shh

1



shh

2



shh

3




shh

4



There are 2 kinds of call-and-response:

copycat (echo)   
question and answer 

How confident do you feel performing call-and-response patterns with your voice and on instruments?



Add a comment:



Knowledge Organisers

Year 2

Name: .....

Class: .....

# Tony Chestnut

Year 2 Term 1



'Tony Chestnut knows I love him'

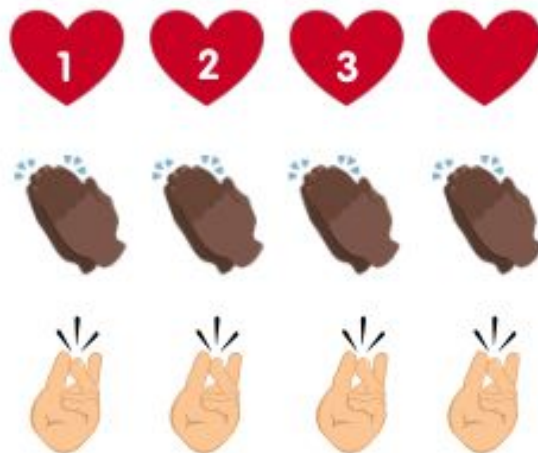


head      shoulders      knees      toes



## Steady beat:

The heartbeat of the music ...

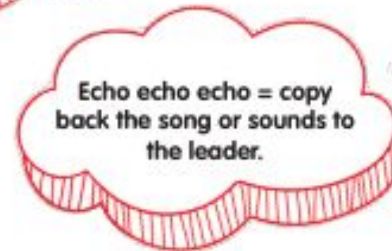


Keep your actions on the beat.

## "Cuckoo call"



Sing your name to the 'Cuckoo call' notes.



## Call-and-response



my turn

your turn

### Tuned percussion:

xylophone



glockenspiel



Can you think of any more?

### Untuned percussion:

bass drum



cymbals

castanets



Can you think of any more?

Did you know ...

Untuned and tuned instruments make up the percussion section in an orchestra.

These instruments can play a tune.



Look carefully. Can you name any of these instruments?

These instruments do not play a tune.



*Hi lo chicka lo*  
(progression song)

Hi lo chick-a lo  
chick-a lo  
chick-a lo  
Hi lo chick-a lo  
chick-a lo Hi!

How confident do you feel making up call-and-response patterns and playing the melody on tuned percussion instruments?



Add a comment:

Name: .....

# Grandma rap

Year 2 Term 2

Class: .....

## Perform beat actions



Grandma grandma sick in bed



Called for the doctor and the doctor said



Grandma grandma you ain't sick



All you need is a walking stick

Beat is the continuous steady pulse in music.



1

2

3

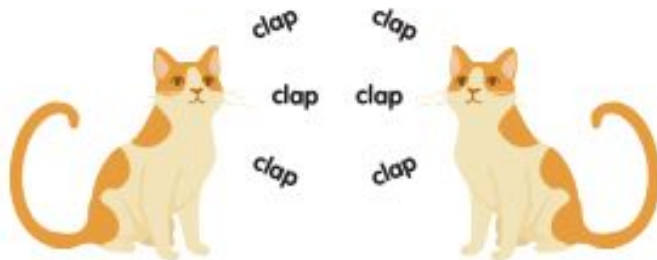
4

1

2

3

4



singup.org

To the



back

To the



front

To the



Side, side,  
side

To the



back

To the



front

To the



Side, side,  
side

Make up actions for these words:

grandma

sick

doctor

walking stick

up

down

back

front

side




never

college




dollar

wriggle

Music durations:

	2 quavers	jogging
	crotchet	walk
	crotchet rest	shhh

Create rhythms use walk, jogging and shh

jogging	walk	shhh
		

Beat 1	Beat 2	Beat 3	Beat 4

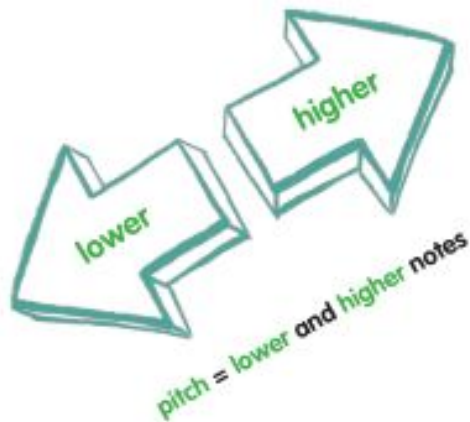
Beat 1	Beat 2	Beat 3	Beat 4



**Hi lo chick a lo**  
(progression song)

Hi lo chick-a lo  
chick-a lo  
chick-a lo  
Hi lo chick-a lo  
chick-a lo Hi!

Pitch is the notes in music.  
Pitch can move up and down.



Can I chant  
Grandma rap  
rhythmically and  
perform to an  
accompaniment  
I created?



Add a comment:



Name: .....

# Tańczymy labada

Year 2 Term 3

Class: .....

Style = folk music

Key words .....

## PITCH

Notes on a pitched instrument have a letter name



## DURATION

Beats



4 beats in each bar = 4/4

Perform the actions below on the beat



## TIMBRE

The quality of sound made by an instrument



scrape!

tap!

ding!

Guitarist/  
violinist etc ... =  
accompaniment

Drummer =  
backing beat

## TEXTURE

Layers of sound

Singer =  
tune/ melody



## Folk music

Traditional music that is often old music passed down for generations. The music is linked to a place or country.



## Music of Poland



Poland has a rich tradition of music from folk music to classical.

*Tańczymy labada* and *Płynie statek* are both Polish songs.

I feel confident to play an accompaniment on percussion and invent a 4 beat body percussion pattern.



## Progression snapshot #3

*Hi lo chicka lo*  
(progression song)

Sing with added body percussion accompaniment.

## Frédéric Chopin



♪ Classical Polish composer

♪ He is famous for his piano music

Add a comment:



Knowledge Organisers

Year 3

Name: .....

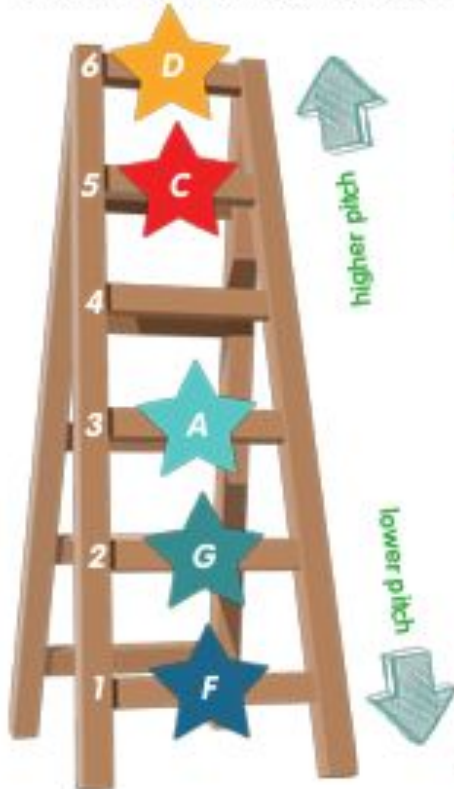
# I've been to Harlem

Compose some body percussion actions to go with *Born to be wild*.

Year 3 Term 1

Class: .....

Harlem is in North America. It is a part of New York city.



A **pentatonic scale** uses the notes 1,2,3,5,6. In this song this means you need the notes F,G,A,C,D.



Use these 5 notes to compose a **pentatonic ostinato** (repeating) pattern.



Play your **ostinato** pattern as an **accompaniment** to the singing.



Dover is a town in the south of England.

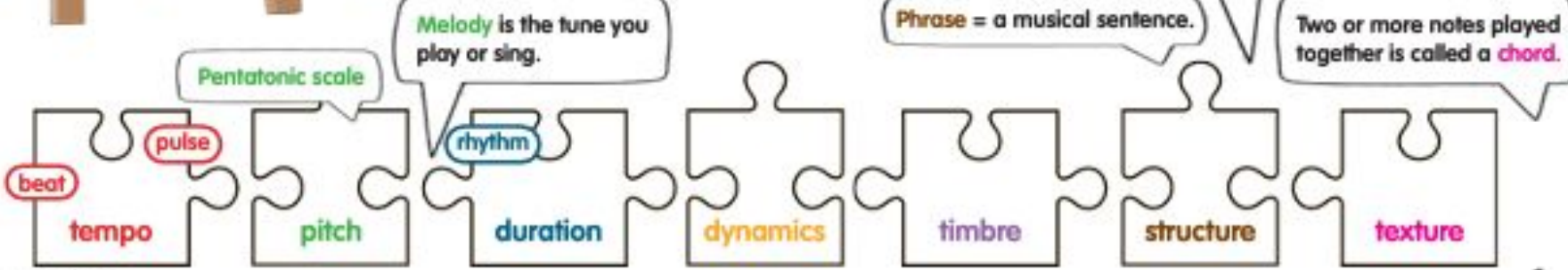
Notation	Name
	crotchet
	quaver
	semiquaver

**Unison** = sing together.  
**Round** = sing in 2 or more groups starting after each other.

**Call-and-response** = 'I sing' 'You sing'.

**Phrase** = a musical sentence.

Two or more notes played together is called a **chord**.



How confident do you feel composing and playing an ostinato accompaniment using notes from a pentatonic scale?



Add a comment:

Tongo means 'Mangrove' - a Mangrove is a type of tree that grows in water in places where the weather is tropical.

Tongo is also a pentatonic song - it is a call-and-response song from Polynesia.



### Tongo (progression song)

21 CALL  
Verse  
2. Tan - gi  
RESPONSE  
Tan - gi



Call-and-response means 'I sing' 'You sing'. Imagine the rowers in 2 boats calling to each other.

All of these pieces of music are about different places in the world - do you know any other pieces of music that are about or from different countries? Perhaps you have relatives or friends you can ask?



tap knee



tap knee



tap shoulder



tap shoulder

### Further listening:

'Morning mood' from *Peer Gynt Suite* by Edvard Grieg (1843 - 1907).

Grieg loved his home country, Norway. He wrote music using old Norwegian folk songs and music that describes the dramatic landscape.



Genre = classical music

Name: .....

Class: .....



# Latin dance

Year 3 Term 2

Can you play these chords?

Beat	♥ ♥ ♥ ♥	♥ ♥ ♥ ♥	♥ ♥ ♥ ♥	♥ ♥ ♥ ♥
Count	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
	C	C	C	C
Part 3	A	A	A	A
Part 2	E	E	E	E
Part 1	A	A	A	A
Chord	A minor	A minor	A minor	A minor

Beat	♥ ♥ ♥ ♥	♥ ♥ ♥ ♥	♥ ♥ ♥ ♥	♥ ♥ ♥ ♥
Count	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
	C	C	C	C
Part 3	A	A	A	A
Part 2	F	F	F	F
Part 1	A	A	A	A
Chord	F major	F major	F major	F major

Latin dance chorus lyrics

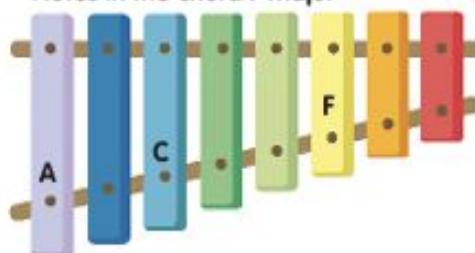
'Ev'rybody clap your hands,  
Come on and do the Latin dance.  
'Ev'rybody clap your hands,  
Come on and do the Latin dance.'



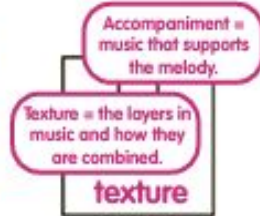
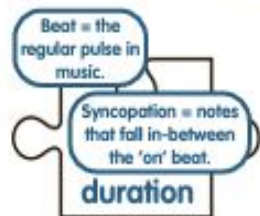
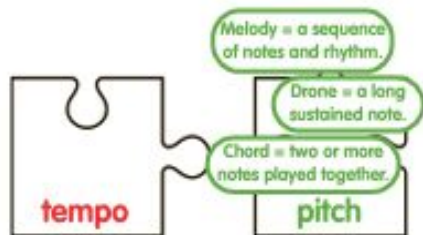
Notes in the chord A minor



Notes in the chord F major



$\frac{4}{4}$  The 4/4 time signature means that there are 4 crotchet beats in each bar.



Cuba is an island. It is located where the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean meet. Cuban music mixes Spanish melodies and West African rhythms.

There are lots of genres of Cuban music including the rumba, cha-cha-cha, mambo, salsa, bolero, guaguaco.



### Tongo (progression song)

Can I sing the call-and-response song *Tongo* and accompany it with a drone on note D?



Cuban music has a special rhythm called 'clave'.

There are two types:

The 2 3 clave = rest 1 2, 1 2 3

The 3 2 clave = 1 2 3, rest 1 2

Cuban music to listen to:

- *El Manisero (The Peanut Vendor)* performed by Don Azpiazu and his Havana Casino Orchestra. Vocals by Antonio Machin.
- *Quimbara* performed by Celia Cruz and Tito Puente.
- *Chan, chan* performed by Compay Segundo.

Latin dance class performance plan:

Intro: .....

Verse 1: .....

Chorus: .....

Instrumental: .....

Verse 2: .....

Chorus: .....

Chorus: .....

Outro: .....



Tito Puente



Celia Cruz

I can play chords to accompany a song.



Comments:

Name: .....

# Just 3 notes

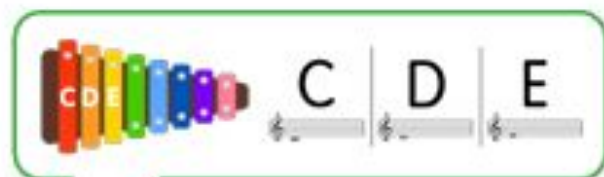
Year 3 Term 3

Class: .....

Notation	Rhythm name	Action word
	2 quavers	jogging
	crotchet	walk
	crotchet rest	sh
	minim	stride



American composer, Steve Reich, wrote *Drumming* after observing musicians in Ghana.



How high or low a note sounds.

Getting faster, getting slower.

Longer and shorter sounds.

Genre = minimalism

Ostinato = repeating pattern





Compose using these rhythm patterns.

walk jog - ging run-ning fast-er shh!

Write your favourite 4 beat rhythm pattern here.

Now add pitch - you can use the notes C - D - E.

Play your pattern then repeat it to create an ostinato.

How confident do you feel composing and performing using a few rhythm patterns and pitches?

Add a comment:

Musica ricercata are pieces for piano written by Gyorgy Ligeti in 1953. Much of it uses just 3 notes.



Score = what the music looks like written down.

20th century composers:



Minimalism = music made from simple ostinatos that repeat with little change.

Gyorgy Ligeti was born in Hungary in 1923. He died in Austria in 2006.



Steve Reich was born in America in 1936. He is famous for his work on 'minimalism'.



Knowledge Organisers

Year 4

Name: .....

Class: .....

# This little light of mine

Year 4 Term 1

## Gospel music:

- Gospel = Good news.
- Gospel songs often describe stories from the bible, praising Jesus and God.
- Gospel is a form of African American religious music.



## Pentatonic scale:

A five note scale.

**G A B (or B<sup>b</sup>) D E**

'Blue' note



## Bass line:

The lowest notes played in the music.



## Rhythmic ostinato:

A rhythm pattern that repeats throughout the music.



Sister Rosetta Tharpe

Ray Charles



Clarinet, electric guitar, band, banjo, double bass, hand drum, trumpet, and trombone.

Verse  
Chorus  
Call-and-response  
Echo  
Phrase

Choir  
Solo singer  
Voices in harmony





**I wanna  
sing scat**

(progression  
song)

I wanna sing scat, sing scat  
I wanna sing bop, sing bop  
I wanna sing swing, sing swing  
I wanna sing jazz, sing jazz  
I wanna sing scat, sing scat

Sing in a Gospel style

'Doodle' with the melody

Slide between notes

Add 'oohs' and 'woos'

Repeat words

'Twiddle' on words

Extend a word for a long time

Move in time to the song



1920s



1950s & 1960s



1960s



21st Century - Present

Harry Dixon Loes wrote  
*This little light of mine.*

*This little light of mine* was  
popular in the United States  
Civil Rights movement.

Sister Rosetta Tharpe  
performed *Didn't it rain* in a  
Manchester railway station.

Hezekiah Walker *Every praise.*

What elements of Gospel music will you include in a performance of *This little light of mine*?

Opening chorus: .....

Verse 1: .....

Chorus: .....

Verse 2: .....

Chorus: .....

I can improvise using notes  
from the pentatonic scale and  
sing in a Gospel style.



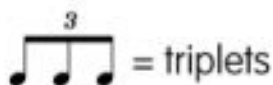
Add a comment:

Name: .....

Class: .....

# Spain

## Triplet rhythm



A rhythm made of three beats filling the space usually taken by two



## Dynamics = volume

Italian words are used to describe volume in music

Soft or quiet = piano (pee-ah-no)

Loud = forte (for-tay)



**Emmanuel Chabrier**  
1841 -1894

- French Composer
- He played piano and violin
- Composed 'España' in 1883

## Habanera rhythm



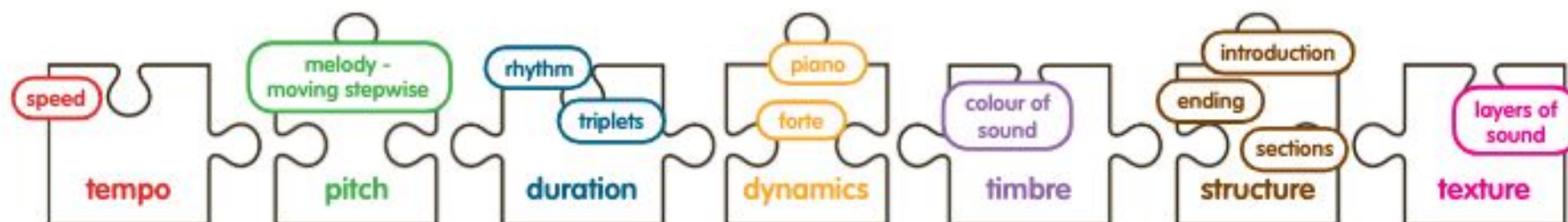
This rhythm originated in Cuba but its pattern and style is mostly associated with Spain

## Count like a musician

Musicians are always busy counting in their head whilst playing

You try ...


- ONE - ba - ne - ra
- TWO - ba - ne - ra
- THREE - ba - ne - ra
- FOUR - ba - ne - ra




# SPANISH STYLE

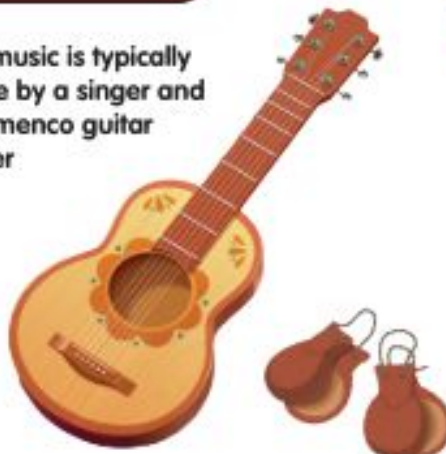
## Flamenco




 Based on the folk music traditions of Southern Spain.



 The music is typically made by a singer and a flamenco guitar player



 A dancer, performs to the music using expressive arms, rhythmic foot stamps and sometimes clicking castanets held in their hand.

## Fiesta



A festival or fair in Spain. Often very colourful, full of music, dancing and food.

Another composer influenced by Spanish music traditions.



**George Bizet**

'Habanera' from his opera *Carmen*

I feel confident playing a repeating rhythmic pattern and can count musically.



Add a comment:

Name: .....

# Global Pentatonic

Year 4 Term 3

Class: .....

## Pentatonic scale

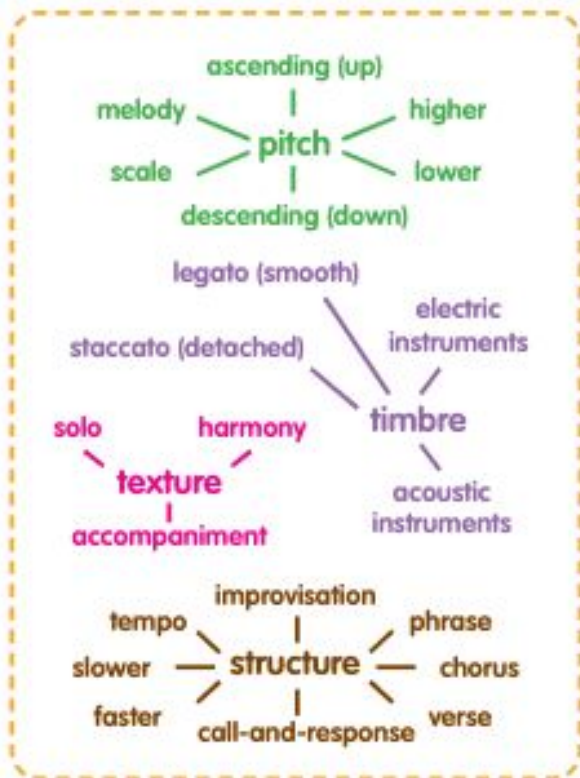
A five-note scale  
Latin word 'penta' meaning 5  
Latin word 'tonus' meaning sound



A pentatonic scale starting on the note C



Music from around the world and across many traditions and cultures use a pentatonic scale.



## Duration = note lengths

= crotchet (1 beat)

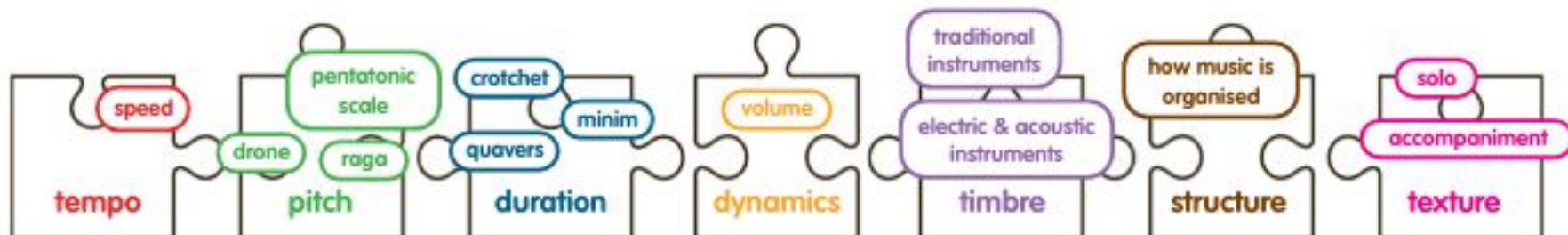
Walk walk walk walk

= minim (2 beats)

Stride stride stride stride

= quavers (1/2 beat each)

Jogging jogging jogging jogging



Below are the pieces of music you will listen to. Can you use musical terms to describe them?



### *Skye boat song*

- Folk song from the Isle of Skye, Scotland
- Usually played as a lullaby

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### *Om Namah Shivaya*

- Devotional Hindu mantra to Lord Shiva
- Hindustani classical music based on the bhupali raga

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### *Busy weaving*

- Solo piece played on a Chinese long-stringed instrument called a guzheng (pronounced 'goo-chung')

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### *Desert blues*

- A live performance as part of the Pan African Pentatonic Project
- Two African musicians: Alhousseini Anivolla from Niger and Girum Mezmur from Addis Ababa

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I feel confident using musical terms to compare music featuring the pentatonic scale.



Add a comment:

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Knowledge Organisers

Year 5

























Name: .....

Class: .....

# What shall we do with the drunken sailor?

Year 5 Term 1

A triad is made up of 3 alternate notes, played together.

 	 (rest)	 	 (rest)	 	 (rest)	 	 (rest)
What shall we do with the	drunken	sailor?	What shall we do with the	drunken	sailor?		
 	 (rest)	 	 (rest)	 	 (rest)	 	 (rest)
What shall we do with the	drunken	sailor,	earlye	in the	morning?		



Harmony = singing or playing different notes together.

Sea shanty = songs sung by sailors. A strong beat is important as it helped sailors work together to make the job easier.

Practise, practise, practise!



How to play a triad ...

Play a note, miss a note, play a note, miss, play.

Major triads (sound 'happy') → C major = C E G

Minor triads (sound 'sad') → A minor = A C E  
D minor = D F A

Accompaniment /accompany, solo, harmony, chord, triad.

Steady beat, strong beat.

Melody  
Bass note  
Major  
Minor

2/4 or 4/4 time signature  
Crotchet  
Quavers  
Semi-quavers

beat  
tempo

pulse

pitch

rhythm

duration

dynamics

timbre

structure

texture

## Hey, ho! Nobody home (progression song)

Hey, ho! Nobody home.  
Meat nor drink nor money have I none.  
Still I will be very merry.  
Hey, ho! Nobody home.



For the video, show that you can:

- Add a body percussion action to the steady beat
- You might clap, or stamp or think of your own idea.

Notation	Name	Sound	Action word
	crotchets	ta	walk
	quavers	tika	jogging
	semiquavers	tika tika	running faster

Sea shanties are folk songs that were learnt by listening and passed down over hundreds of years. There are often different versions of the same song.

Shanty man needed!

Requirements: a loud voice,  
good songwriter, good at  
picking the speed of tasks.

A rhythm grid can help you create and remember your ideas. Choose a shanty, draw a grid and write down your body percussion accompaniment ideas. It might look something like this.

 	 	 	 
clap	table tap	jogg-ing	clap
ta 	tika ti 	ti ti 	ta 

How confident do you feel singing a sea shanty, playing an accompaniment to the steady beat, and adding your own body percussion rhythm patterns?



Add a comment:



Hey, ho! Nobody home is over 400 years old and would have been sung at Christmas time.

What shall we do with the drunken sailor?

In modern times sea shanties are sometimes sung in **harmony**.

2021 - Drunken Sailor TikTok Sea Shanty Epic Mashup.

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Name: .....

# Madina tun Nabi

Year 6 Term 2/3

Class: .....

A 'Nasheed' is a type of Islamic song that teaches about the Islamic faith.

Traditionally Nasheeds were sung unaccompanied, but nowadays they are often accompanied.

**Drone** = a note or chord that is held continuously throughout most of a piece of music.

Sing these lines from the Verses as solos:



**Vocal decoration** = a singer decorates a word by adding notes to the tune. Listen to the performance then try singing the 'n' sound of 'tun' copying the singer.

**G major (G)**

G B D

**D major (D)**

D F# A

**Verse 1:** The city of the Prophet's where we all like to be.

*(Part 1) Madina Madina  
(Part 2) Ah*

**Verse 2:** The city that's bright where you'll become light of all worries and burdens. When you set sight your heart will delight at the wonders of Madina.

*(Part 1) Madina Madina  
(Part 2) Oh  
(Part 1) Madina Madina  
(Part 2) Oh  
(Part 1) Madina Madina*

**Play the chords:**

Chorus: D - G - D - G - D - G - D - G

**Verse: G (12 times)**

Chorus: D - G - D - G - D - G - D - G





Al-Masjid al-Nabawi (The Prophet's Mosque), in Medina

Medina tun Nabi means 'the city of the Prophet'



Medina

Mecca

SAUDI ARABIA



**In the unit we listened to:**

- *Madina tun Nabi* by Aashiq Al Rasul.
- *Nami nami* by ODO Ensemble.
- *A is for Allah* performed by Zain Bhikha.
- *Burdah Maula ya Salli* performed by Mesut Kurtis.
- *Ya Thabyat Elban* performed by Youssef Yaseen and Tomos Latorre.
- *Room 310* performed by Lynn Adib.

***Madina tun Nabi***

**Intro to the song** - drone and improvisation on instruments

**Start backing track.**

**Intro** - solo singer.

**Chorus** - group sings, chords.

**Verse 1** - solo singers, drone.

**Chorus** - group sings, chords.

**Verse 2** - solo singers, drone.

**Chorus** - group sings, chords.

I can play a drone and chords to accompany singing.



I can improvise over a drone.



Comments:

***Hey, ho! Nobody home***

(progression song)

Recap the melody of *Hey, ho! Nobody home* and accompany yourself with a drum

Hey, ho! Nobody home!  
 Meat nor drink nor money have I none.  
 Still I will be very merry.  
 Hey, ho! Nobody home!



Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate windows.

Name: .....

# Keep the home fires burning

Year 5 Term 1

Class: .....

In this unit ...  
You will find out about the importance of songs in helping people keep their spirits up in times of war, and you will have the chance to compose a fanfare.



They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning  
We will remember them.

This extract is from a poem *For the fallen* by Robert Binyon written in 1914. It is now widely used in Remembrance services.



*The last post* - this piece has a military background and is over 250 years old. It is now widely known as it is used as a symbol of remembrance.

An arpeggio is a 3 note chord with the notes played one at a time.



A triad is a 3 note chord. The notes are played at the same time. The C major triad has the notes C E G.



Crotchet  
Quavers  
Dotted quaver/ semiquaver  
Minim  
Semiquavers



bugle



trumpet



Phrase = musical sentence.



Stately L = 78

Part 1 -

Part 2 -

Part 3 -

Part 1 -

Part 2 -

Part 3 -



How confident do you feel about composing a short fanfare?



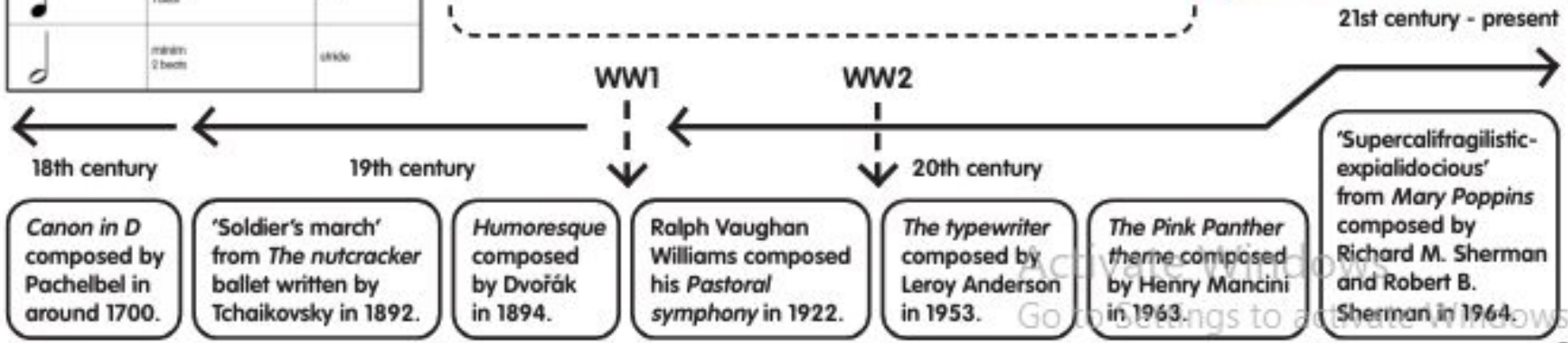
Add a comment:

**Fanfare** = short melody originally used in battle and played on brass instruments, sometimes to announce the arrival of an important person.

Notation	Rhythm name	Action word
	4 semiquavers 1 beat, 1/4 beat each	running faster
	2 quavers 1 beat, 1/2 beat each	jogging
	dotted quarter + semiquaver 1 beat, 3/4 beat + 1/4 beat	skippy
	crotchet 1 beat	walk
	minim 2 beats	stride

Pick some words from the song as a rhythm pattern and using the notes from the C major arpeggio [C, E G C'] compose a fanfare melody.

Keep the home fires burning,  
While your hearts are yearning,  
Though your lads are far away  
They dream of Home;  
There's a silver lining  
Through the dark clouds shining,  
Turn the dark cloud inside out,  
'Til the boys come Home.





Knowledge Organisers

Year 6



Name: .....

Class: .....

# Hey, Mr Miller



World famous big band leaders:



Duke Ellington

Count Basie

Glenn Miller

In this unit you will learn about the American musician Alton Glenn Miller and his swing band. You will discover more about swing-style jazz and the band leaders of 1930s and 1940s America.

World famous jazz singers:



Ella Fitzgerald

Billie Holiday

Here are the instruments that make a big band ...

There are 3 sections in a big band.

Rhythm section instruments:  
Piano, double bass, drums, guitar.

← Rhythm

Brass section instruments:  
Trumpets, trombones.

← Brass

Woodwind section instruments:  
Saxophones (alto, tenor, baritone), clarinet.

← Woodwind

## Swing rhythm

The rhythm has a 'bouncy' feel:



## Syncopation

Where the rhythm pattern falls off the main beat.

## C major scale



## Arpeggio

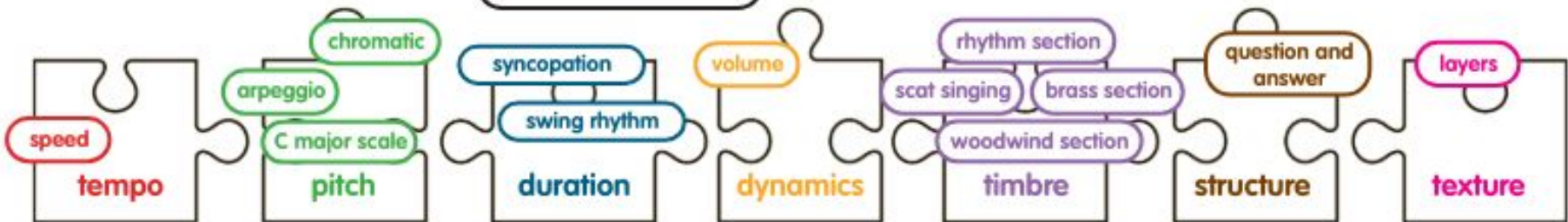
Where the notes of a chord are played one at a time:



SCAT singing = a style of singing on nonsense syllables.



Ba-ba-ba-ba  
Doo-wa-doo-waa





### Throw, catch (progression song)



### Class arrangement

There is a 4-bar introduction ...

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. |    |

I sang and played a class arrangement of the song with a good sense of ensemble.



Add a comment:

During World War 2, swing bands helped keep the home front morale high with their music.



Popular songs from the time included:

*Boogie woogie bugle boy*

*Shoo shoo baby*

*Chattanooga choo choo*

**Genre  
= jazz  
(swing)**



1930 - 1950

Swing style jazz.



1939 - 1945

World War 2.



Present (now)

*Hey Mr Miller* by David Machell.

Name: .....

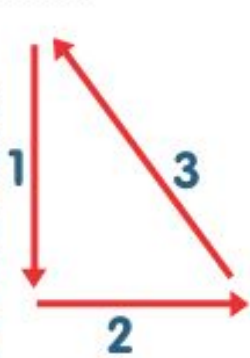
# Dona nobis pacem (Give us peace)

Year 6 Term 2

Class: .....

Conduct the beat, follow the arrows and count  
1, 2, 3 / 2, 2, 3 / 3, 2, 3 / 4, 2, 3.

Keep your hand open, palm down, nice and relaxed.



Dona nobis pacem, pacem.  
Dona nobis pacem.  
Dona nobis pacem.  
Dona nobis pacem.  
Dona nobis pacem.

Thinking voice = hearing musical notes in your head.



F C7 F C

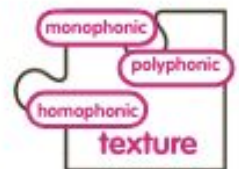
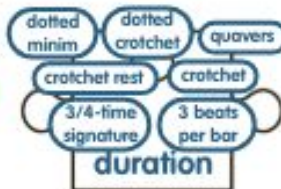
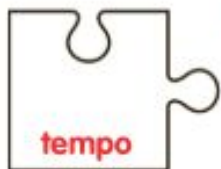
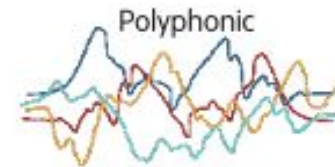
Do - na no - bis pa - cem, pa-cem.

Texture = the layers in a piece of music

Monophonic = one sound

Homophonic = same sound

Polyphonic = many sounds





## Throw, catch

(progression song)

Throw, catch.  
Throw, catch.  
Throw, catch.  
Jikeleza. (sing twice)

Na-na-na-na-na-na-na.  
Na-na-na-na-na-na-na.  
Na-na-na-na-na-na-na.  
Jikeleza. (sing twice)

Notice *Throw, catch* begins with the same three notes as *Dona nobis pacem*.

### Compose an 8-bar melody

→ In 3-time



1



2



3

→ Based around chords F and C major

#### C major (C)



#### F major (F)



→ Use four 2-bar patterns from *Dona nobis pacem*

## 12<sup>th</sup> Century

- *O Eucharisti in Leta Via* by Hildegard von Bingen, sometime between 1140 - 1160

## 16<sup>th</sup> Century

- *Ronde* ('La Morisque' from *Danserye*) by Teilman Susato 1551
- *If ye love me* by Thomas Tallis 1565
- *Jubilate Deo* by Giovanni Gabrieli 1597

## Crotchet

= 1 beat



## Dotted crotchet

= 1 and a half beats



## Minim

= 2 beats



## Dotted minim

= 3 beats



Arpeggio = the notes of a chord played one at a time.



Da mi so da, do so mi do.

Scale = a sequence of notes moving in step up or down.



I can sing a round accurately and in a legato style.



Comments:

Name: .....

Class: .....

# Twinkle Variations

In this unit you will be composing music using the form Theme and variation.



**Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**  
1756 - 1791

He is considered as one of the greatest composers in the history of western music.

Thought to be a child prodigy; composing from 5 years old.

He composed over 800 pieces of music.

## Composing techniques



- Experiment with tempo.
- Develop or change the rhythm.
- Experiment with structure - change the order of phrases.
- Decide how to orchestrate your music. Which instruments will play each part?

### Theme:

A short melody (tune) used as the basis of a longer piece of music.

### Variation:

Different versions of the theme.

### Passacaglia:

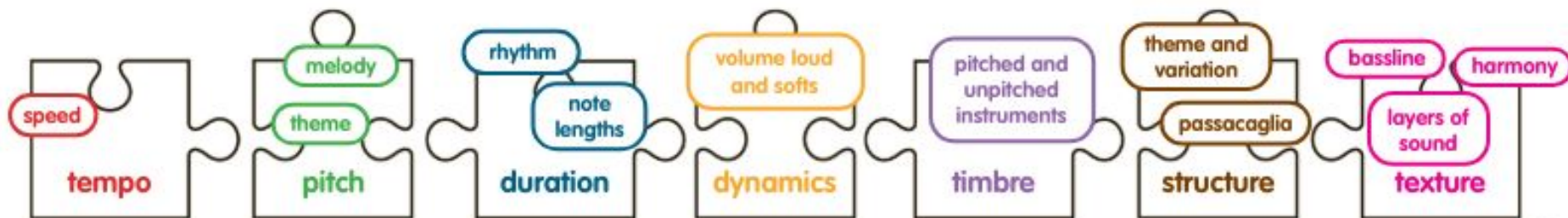
An old musical form, which features a repeating bassline.

### Graphic Score:

A visual representation of music.

### Improvise:

Music that is made up on the spot, without any preparation.



Mozart's Twinkle variations:  
Write an adjective for each variation.

I feel confident  
using a variety  
of composing  
techniques to  
create my own  
theme and  
variation piece.



Add a comment:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Other composers who composed famous  
theme and variation pieces ...



Benjamin Britten composed *The young person's guide to the orchestra*. Each variation highlights one section or instrument within the orchestra.



Edward Elgar composed composed *Enigma variations*. Each variation describes one of Elgar's friends, even a dog!



Johannes Brahms composed *Variations on a theme by Haydn*. The last movement is a perfect passacaglia.

1781

1873

1899

1945

Present - 21st century

Mozart wrote twelve variations on *Ah vous, dirai-je, Maman*

Johannes Brahms wrote *Variations on a theme by Haydn*.

Edward Elgar wrote *Enigma variations*.

Benjamin Britten wrote *Young Person's guide to the orchestra*.

You are Year 6.

Queen Victoria on the throne

End of WW2