

Glenfield Infant School Knowledge Organiser

Year 2—Autumn 1

Music

Pitch

What should I already know?

- I have been introduced to the musical element of pitch
- I have learnt some songs that have a varying pitch
- I have begun to 'pitch match' notes sung by an adult

Vocabulary

Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Timbre	The particular tone that distinguishes a sound or combination of sounds
Pulse	The underlying steady beat of music. This is what we may tap our foot or clap along to
'solfa'	A system of musical notation used to represent the notes of a scale
Melodic	A sequence of musical notes that are pleasing to the ear
Improvise	Making up things as you go along without a plan
Solo	Performing by yourself
Rhythm	Combinations of long + short sounds

1.

- To understand the difference between the singing and the speaking voice.
- To experiment with different **timbres** of voice.
- To **pitch-match** and sing solos on the notes So and Mi



The higher note 'G' can be sung as 'So'. The lower note 'E' can be sung as 'Mi'.

2.

- To reinforce understanding of high and low notes.
- To learn to sing the notes So and Mi to accurate **pitch**.
- To sing solos on So and Mi.
- To keep to a steady **pulse**



Body actions can be used to help us remember which note is higher (So) and which is lower (Mi).

3.

- To learn to sing the solfa names of So and Mi and to use the hand signs.
- To read and sing from notation using Ta, Te-te and So and Mi



To know that there are different types of notation . 'Ta' is a crotchet (whole note), 'Te-Te' is quavers (half notes).

4.

- To keep a steady **pulse** and clap an accurate **rhythm** using the rhythm names Ta and Te-te.
- To read and sing from **rhythm** and **pitch** notation using solfa names with hand signs – So and Mi.
- To sing solos.



Hand signals help us remember that 'So' is higher than 'Mi'.

5.

- To sing solos.
- To internalise and recall **melodic** phrases.
- To play tuned instruments to a steady **pulse** as an accompaniment to singing.
- To **improvise** instrumental patterns.



Improvisation means making up your own melodies on an instrument.

6.

- To learn a new **pitch** and solfa note and the hand sign – La.
- To listen with concentration and to internalise and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.
- To play tuned instruments to the **rhythm** and to the **pulse**.
- To show recognition of changes in **pitch**.



To know that the note 'La' is higher than the notes 'So' and 'Mi'.

