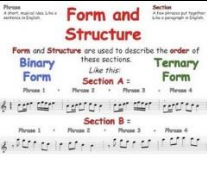
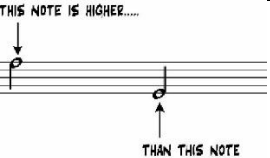
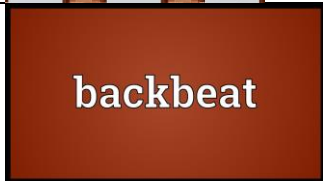
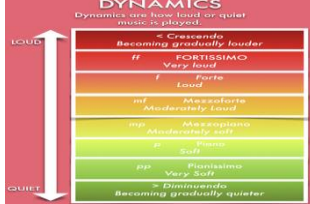
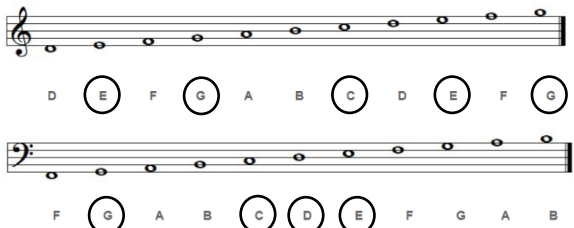


Previous knowledge	Listening and appraising 	Theory of music 	Creating and exploring 	Performing 
	To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them. To know the style of the five songs. To choose one song and be able to talk about: Some of the style indicators of that song (musical characteristics that give the song its style). The lyrics: what the song is about. Any musical dimensions featured in the song and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch). Identify the main sections of the song (introduction, verse, chorus etc). Name some of the instruments they heard in the song.	To know and be able to talk about: Singing in a group can be called a choir. Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow. Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad. Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you must listen to each other. Texture: How a solo singer makes a thinner texture than a large group. To know why you must warm up your voice. How pulse, rhythm and pitch work together. Pulse: Finding the pulse – the heartbeat of the music. Rhythm: the long and short patterns over the pulse. Know the difference between pulse and rhythm. Pitch: High and low sounds that create melodies. How to keep the internal pulse. The instruments used in class (a glockenspiel, recorder or xylophone). Other instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends.	Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot. When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them. To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five. To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake. To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the Challenges in your improvisations.	Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience. A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other. You need to know and have planned everything that will be performed. You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know It is planned and different for each occasion. It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music.
Vocabulary	Rock	A form of popular music that evolved from rock and roll and pop music during the mid and late 1960s.		
	Structure	Structure in music means the way the piece is built up. The different sections (Verse, Chorus, Instrumental, Guitar Solo etc) are in a different order: that's Structure !		
	Pulse	In music, the pulse or rhythm of the music is the beat. It's the thing that the listener is compelled to tap their foot to.		
	Rhythm	Rhythm, in music, the placement of sounds in time. In its most general sense, rhythm is an ordered alternation of contrasting elements.		
	Pitch	In music, the pitch of a note means how high or low the note is.		

		return of the verse and the chorus.																			
	Backbeat	A term used in American popular music to describe a continuous heavy accent on beats 2 and 4 in jazz and rock and roll music.																			
	Amplifier	A device which increases the level or amplitude of an electrical signal, making it louder.																			
	Tempo	The speed of the rhythm or song.	Tempo Markings <table><thead><tr><th>Tempo Marking</th><th>Definition</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Prestissimo</td><td>Very Very Fast (>200bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Presto</td><td>Very Fast (168-200bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Allegro</td><td>Fast (120-168bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Moderato</td><td>Moderately (108-120bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Andante</td><td>Walking Pace (76-108bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Adagio</td><td>Slow and Stately (66-76bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Lento/Largo</td><td>Very Slow (40-60bpm)</td></tr><tr><td>Grave</td><td>Slow and Solemn (20-40bpm)</td></tr></tbody></table> www.musictheoryacademy.com	Tempo Marking	Definition	Prestissimo	Very Very Fast (>200bpm)	Presto	Very Fast (168-200bpm)	Allegro	Fast (120-168bpm)	Moderato	Moderately (108-120bpm)	Andante	Walking Pace (76-108bpm)	Adagio	Slow and Stately (66-76bpm)	Lento/Largo	Very Slow (40-60bpm)	Grave	Slow and Solemn (20-40bpm)
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	Texture	A term that refers to how the melodic, rhythmic, and harmonic materials are woven together in a piece of music.	<table><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Graphic representation</th><th>Type</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>400 - 1450</td><td></td><td>Monophonic Texture</td></tr><tr><td>1450-1750</td><td></td><td>Polyphonic Texture</td></tr><tr><td>1750-1950</td><td></td><td>Homophonic Texture</td></tr><tr><td>1950-</td><td></td><td>Holophonic Texture</td></tr></tbody></table>	Period	Graphic representation	Type	400 - 1450		Monophonic Texture	1450-1750		Polyphonic Texture	1750-1950		Homophonic Texture	1950-		Holophonic Texture			
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	Dynamics	Playing soft to loud on the drums. Degrees of loudness or softness in a musical performance.																			
	Chorus	A fairly large company of singers who perform together, usually in parts. A composition to be performed by a chorus. A part of a song or hymn that is repeated every so often.																			
Playing notes: G, A+ B or D,E F# + G																					
Improvising notes: G, A + B																					
Composing notes: G, A+ B or G,A,B,D+E																					

Year 5: Unit 1: Livin' on a Prayer