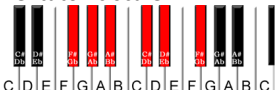
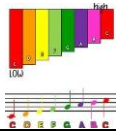


Year 4: Unit 4: Mamma Mia (Summer 2)

Learning sequence	Listening and appraising 	Theory of music 	Creating and exploring 	Performing 
	- To talk about the musical dimensions working together, eg if the song gets louder in the chorus (dynamics). - To be able to talk using musical words.	- Know how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together. - To identify the long and short patterns of rhythm over the pulse. - To identify pitch – high and low sounds that create a melody.	Be able to improvise and compose a simple melody using one, three or all five different notes.	- To choose what to perform and create a programme. - To communicate the meaning of the words. - To record the performance and analyse.
Genre knowledge – Pop	Pop is a genre of popular music that originated in its modern form during the mid-1950s in the United States and the United Kingdom. The terms "popular music" and "pop music" are often used interchangeably, although the former describes all music that is popular and includes many disparate styles.			
Cultural capital	If you are enjoying Pop music, you may also enjoy listening to music by Lady Gaga, Jesse Glynn, Camilla Cabello, James Arthur or Chris Brown.			

Vocabulary

Hook	A term used in pop music to describe a short catchy phrase or riff that we can't stop singing.	Structure <table><tr><td>VERSE</td><td>CHORUS</td><td>VERSE</td><td>CHORUS</td><td>BRIDGE</td><td>CHORUS</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	VERSE	CHORUS	VERSE	CHORUS	BRIDGE	CHORUS	A	B	A	B	C	B	How the sections (verses and choruses etc.) of a song are ordered to make a whole piece.
VERSE	CHORUS	VERSE	CHORUS	BRIDGE	CHORUS										
A	B	A	B	C	B										
Rhythm  ●●●●●●●●●●	The pattern of musical movement through time formed by a series of notes differing in duration and stress.	Pentatonic scale  C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C	A fixed five-note pattern eg: the five black keys on a piano.												
Pitch 	How high or low a musical sound is.	Melody	Another name for a tune.												
Tempo 	A musical dimension that describes how fast or slowly the music is played.	Riff	A short repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as guitar, piano or saxophone.												
Dynamics <i>ppp</i> - Very Quiet - Pianississimo - 90dB <i>pp</i> - Somewhat Quiet - Pianissimo - 80dB <i>p</i> - Quiet - Piano - 50dB <i>mp</i> - Moderately Quiet - Mezzo-Piano - 60dB <i>mf</i> - Moderately Loud - Mezzo-Forte - 70dB <i>f</i> - Somewhat Loud - Forte - 80dB <i>ff</i> - Loud - Fortissimo - 90dB <i>fff</i> - Very Loud - Fortississimo - 100dB	A musical dimension indicating how loudly or quietly the music is being played.	Unison 	In music , unison is two or more musical parts that sound either the same pitch or pitches separated by intervals of one or more octaves, usually at the same time.												
Texture	Layers of sound in music.	Solo	An Italian word used to describe playing/singing/performing on our own.												

Playing notes: G,A,B

Improvising notes: G,A,B

Composing notes: D, E, G, A, B



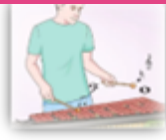
Instrument tips

Recorder



Gently hold the mouthpiece between your lips without letting your teeth touch it, and balance the recorder with your fingers. Your left hand should be on top, and the back side with one hole should face you.

Streckenspieler



Hold up the mallets between your thumb and index finger with the heads of the bar and bounce the mallet off the bar. Keep the mallet near the bars for the next note you play.