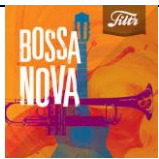
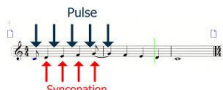
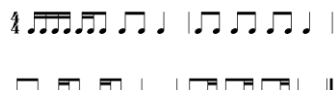
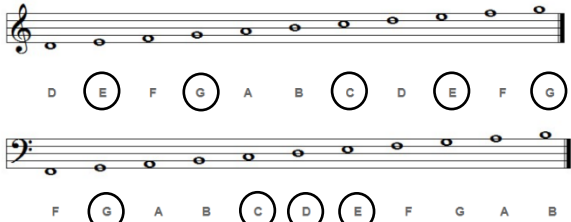


Previous knowledge	Listening and appraising 	Theory of music 	Creating and exploring 	Performing 
	To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them. To know the style of the five songs. To choose one song and be able to talk about: Some of the style indicators of that song (musical characteristics 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	Appraising	To assess the value or quality of.		
	Bossa Nova	A style of Brazilian music derived from samba but placing more emphasis on melody and less on percussion.		
	Syncopation	a temporary displacement of the regular metrical accent in music caused typically by stressing the weak beat.		
	Rhythm	Rhythm, in music, the placement of sounds in time. In its most general sense, rhythm is an ordered alternation of contrasting elements.		
	Big Bands	A large group of musicians playing jazz or dance music.		

		To create and perform music spontaneously, or without preparation.																		
Note names	The pitches of notes are given names simply for ease of referring to them in music. The names of the notes are A, B, C, D, E, F, G - the first seven letters of the alphabet.																			
Solo	A single performer or a passage that is to be performed by a single performer.																			
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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Hook	A musical or lyrical phrase that stands out and is easily remembered.																			
Swing	Swing music is a form of jazz that developed in the United States in the 1930s and 1940s																			
Playing notes: G, A + B and D, E, G, A + B.																				
Improvising notes: G, A + B																				
Composing notes: D, E, G, A + B.																				

Year 5: Unit 2: Classroom Jazz 1