

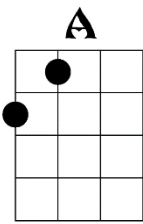
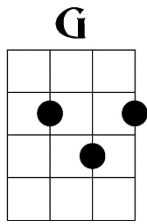
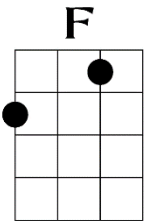
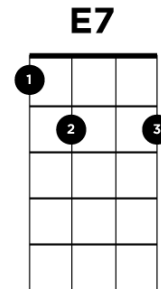
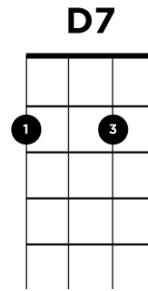
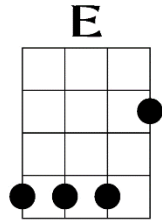
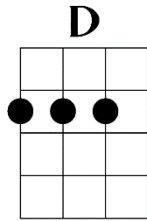
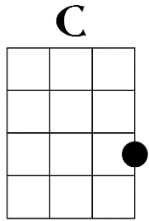
MUSIC SPRING 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



Spring 2

Y5 Music Knowledge Organiser

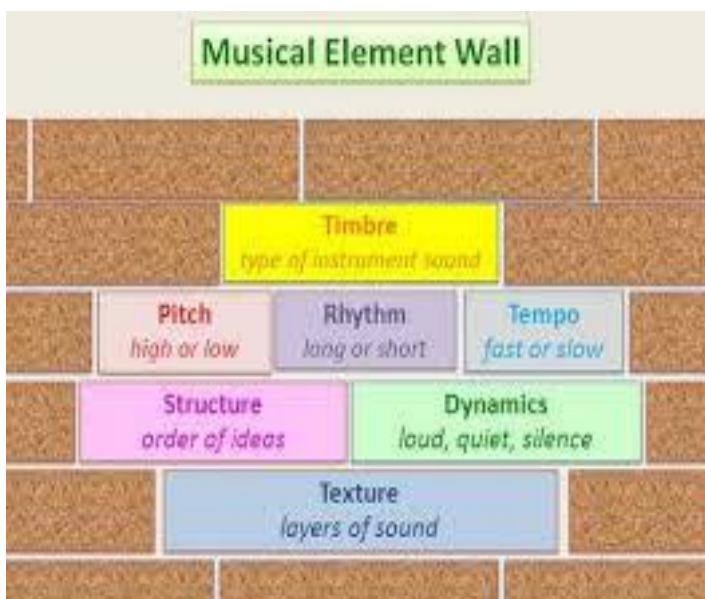
Topic 5 - Ukuleles



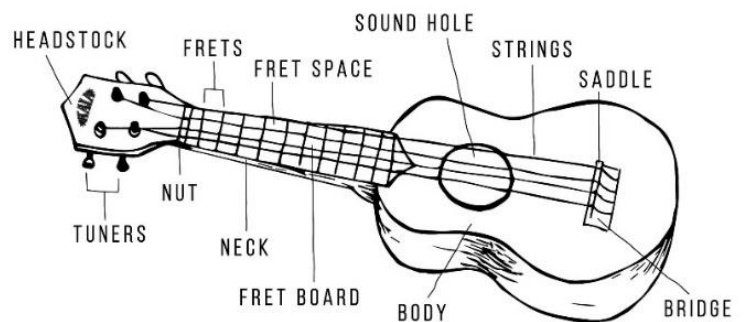
Chords, 3 or more notes played together.

Major chords: a major chord is a chord that has a root, a major third, and a perfect fifth. When a chord has these three particular notes. A 'Happy Chord'.

Minor chords: a minor chord is a chord that has a root, a minor third, and a perfect fifth. When a chord has these three notes alone.



PARTS OF THE UKULELE



Spring 2

Y6 Music Knowledge Organiser

Topic 4 - Music comprehension



Overview -

Children will develop their singing skills alongside comprehension skills in preparation for SATS. They will listen to and appraise the music using the musical elements.

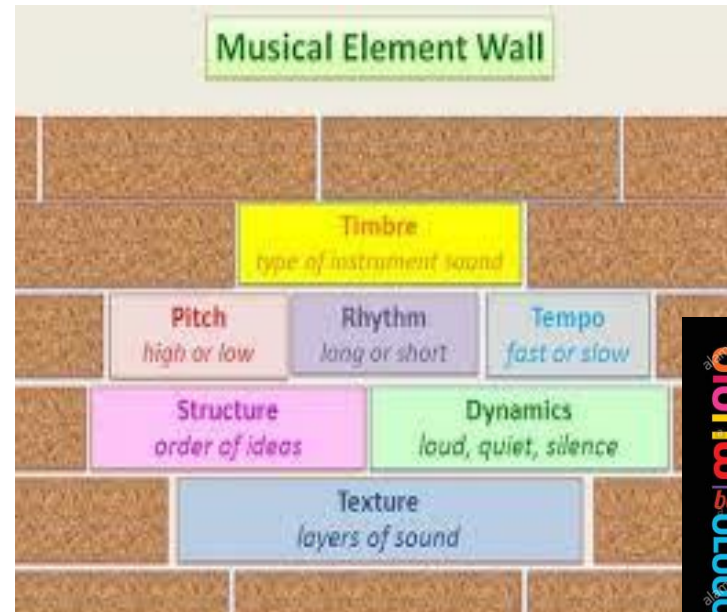


Key Vocabulary:

Rhythm tempo singing structure comprehension

Melody improvise pitch tempo

Dynamics timbre pulse texture



Spring 2

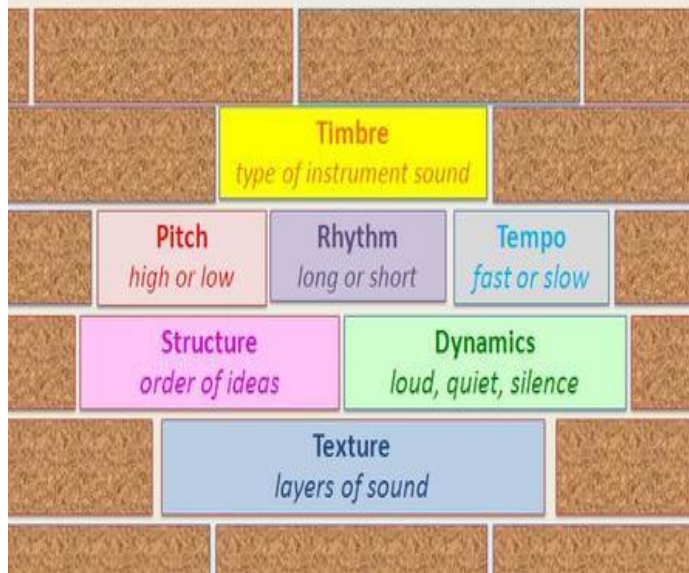
Y7 Music Knowledge Organiser

Topic 4 - African Drumming

Overview:

Pupils will gain an understanding of the rich and varied culture found on the continent of Africa; how music is used for celebration, communication etc. A particular focus will be on the tradition and techniques of Djembe drumming with the opportunity to develop polyrhythms, call and response and unison.

Musical Element Wall



| Rhythm Pyramid Notes | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|----------|
| ○ | | | | | | | Semibreve | |
| ♪ | | | | ♪ | | | | Minim |
| ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | Crotchet |
| ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | ♪ | Quaver |

Key Vocabulary:

polyrhythms slap

tone unison beat

Djembe culture

call and response head

rhythm tradition

master drummer repeat

The term "djembe" originates from the Bambara saying "Anke djé, anke bé" which translates to "everyone gather together in peace."

The **djembe drum** is most commonly associated with the Madinka people of West Africa. The djembe specifically originates out of Mali as far back as the 12th century.

The three basic sounds that can be produced with a djembe are bass, tone, and slap. Other tones can be produced using a combination of these, but these are the three building blocks.

Goat skin is the most common and preferred head material for a djembe. It is believed that if the goat has a tougher skin, a better quality of sound will be produced.

Due to their loud, resonating sound, the djembe has traditionally been used to communicate between tribes over long distances.

Spring 2

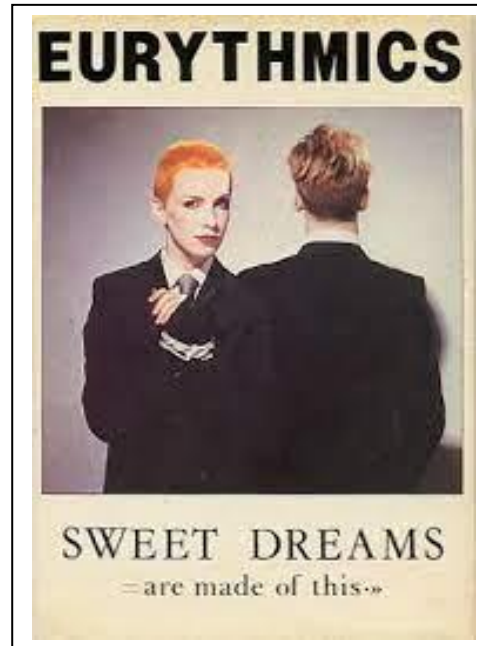
Y8 Music Knowledge Organiser

Topic 4 - Hooks and Riffs

Overview:

Pupils will understand how music is based on repeated musical patterns; distinguishing between riffs, hooks and ostinatos.

They will perform, create and listen to a range of music from different times and places based on Repeated Musical Patterns.



Bolero – Learning and Ostinato



Key Vocabulary:

Hook Riffs Ostinato Repetition Pattern

HOOK – A ‘musical hook’ is usually the ‘catchy bit’ of the song that you will remember. It is often short and used and repeated in different places throughout the piece. **HOOKS** can either be a: **MELODIC HOOK** – a **HOOK** based on the instruments and the singers; a **RHYTHMIC HOOK** – a **HOOK** based on the patterns in the drums and bass parts or a **VERBAL/LYRICAL HOOK** – a **HOOK** based on the rhyming and/or repeated words of the chorus.

RIFF – A repeated musical pattern often used in the introduction and instrumental breaks in a song or piece of music. **RIFFS** can be rhythmic, melodic or lyrical, short and repeated.

OSTINATO – A repeated musical pattern. The same meaning as the word **RIFF**, but used when describing repeated musical patterns in “classical” and some “World” music.

BASS LINE – The lowest pitched part of the music often played on bass instruments such as the bass guitar or double bass. **RIFFS** are often used in **BASS LINES**.

MELODY – The main “tune” of a song or piece of music, played higher in pitch than the **BASS LINE** and it may also contain **RIFFS** or **HOOKS**. In “Classical Music”, the melody line is often performed “with” an **OSTINATO** pattern below.

