

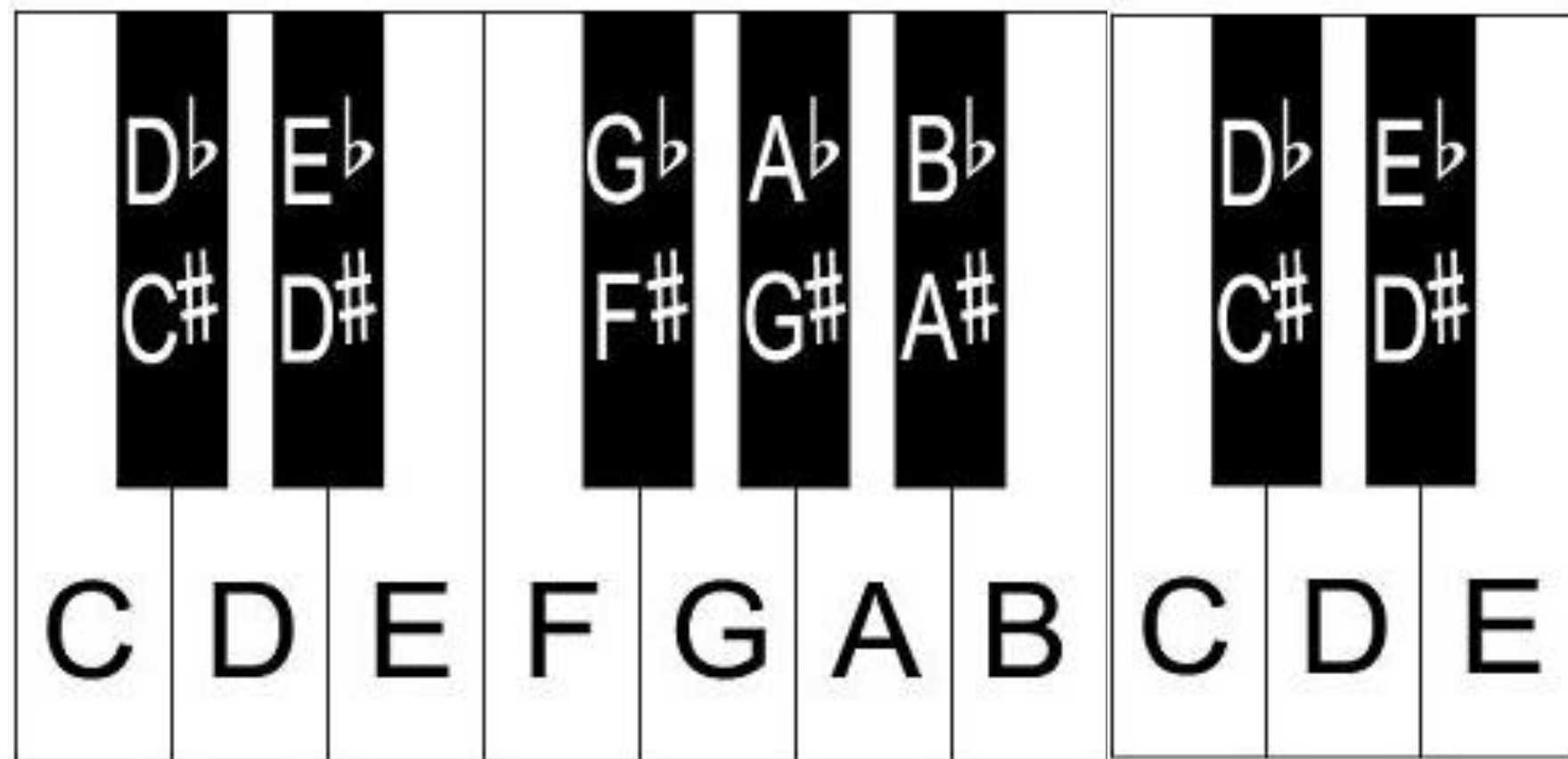
Music

Core








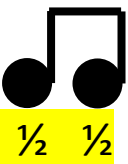
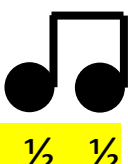



Knowledge

GROUP	TERM	MEANING
1	Duration	Long/short = how long it is
	Dynamics	Loud/Quiet = volume
	Timbre	All instruments sounds diff/have own sound
	Pitch	High/Low
	Tempo	Fast/Slow = speed
2	Texture	How many instruments/sounds
	Genre	What type of music E.G. rock/classical
	Rhythm	Length of notes (grouped as a pattern)/ beat
	Structure	Sections of a piece of music E.G chorus
	Melody	Tune
3	Accompaniment	Backing music
	Composer	Person who writes the music.
	Era	Period of history
	Harmony/Chords	Several notes together.
	Tonality	Mood – happy/sad



Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Rhythm	Saxophone	Instrument
Timbre	Double Bass	Percussion
Chorus	Choir	Glockenspiel
Dynamics	Guitar	Tambourine
Accompaniment	Cello	Keyboard
Chord	Ukuleles	Piano
Rehearse	Flute	Cymbal
Crotchet	Bassoon	Xylophone
Quaver	Piccolo	Orchestra
Practise	Accordion	Maracas



Note values

Note Name	1	2	3	4
Semibreve 4				
Minim 2				
Crotchet 1				
Quaver ½ EACH Every circle = a sound				
Dotted minim 3				

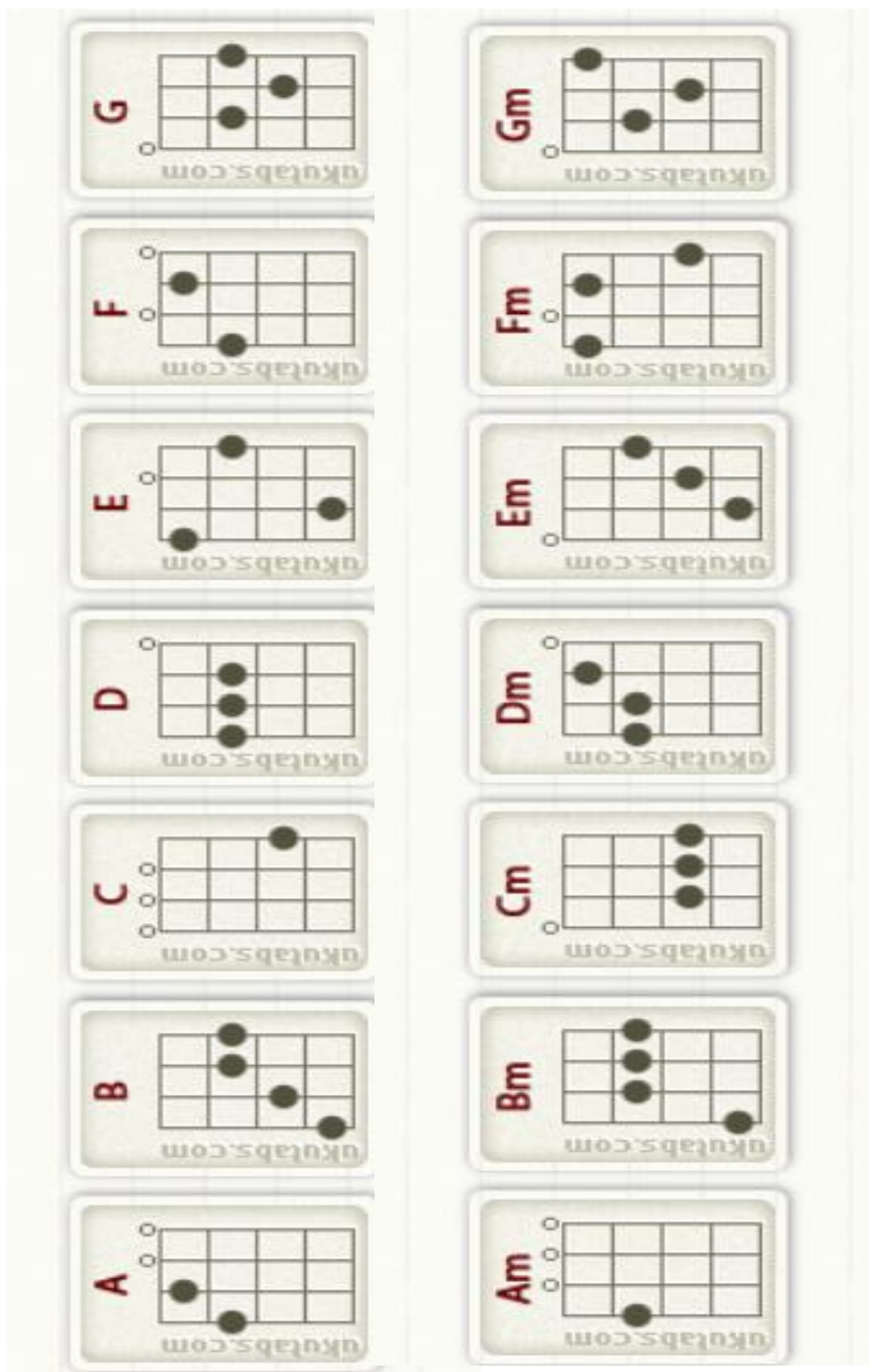
Important note:

 = 2 quavers 'holding hands'. They are worth half each. 
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ On the right is a quaver on its own (still half a beat) $\frac{1}{2}$

A dot beside a note (like the dotted minim) = 50% extra and can be added to any note.

Basic Ukulele Chords – This way up.

Lay the ukulele directly on top of the grid to work out where to put your fingers.



FAMILIES OF INSTRUMENTS.

EXTRA GROUP: KEYBOARD = piano, organ, keyboard

<p>PERCUSSION</p> <p>Drum Cymbal Triangle Xylophone Glockenspiel Bongos</p>	<p>WOODWIND</p> <p>Flute Clarinet Bassoon Oboe Saxophone Recorder</p>
<p>STRINGS</p> <p>Violin Viola Cello Double bass Harp Ukulele Guitar</p>	<p>BRASS</p> <p>Trumpet Trombone Tuba French horn Cornet Euphonium</p>

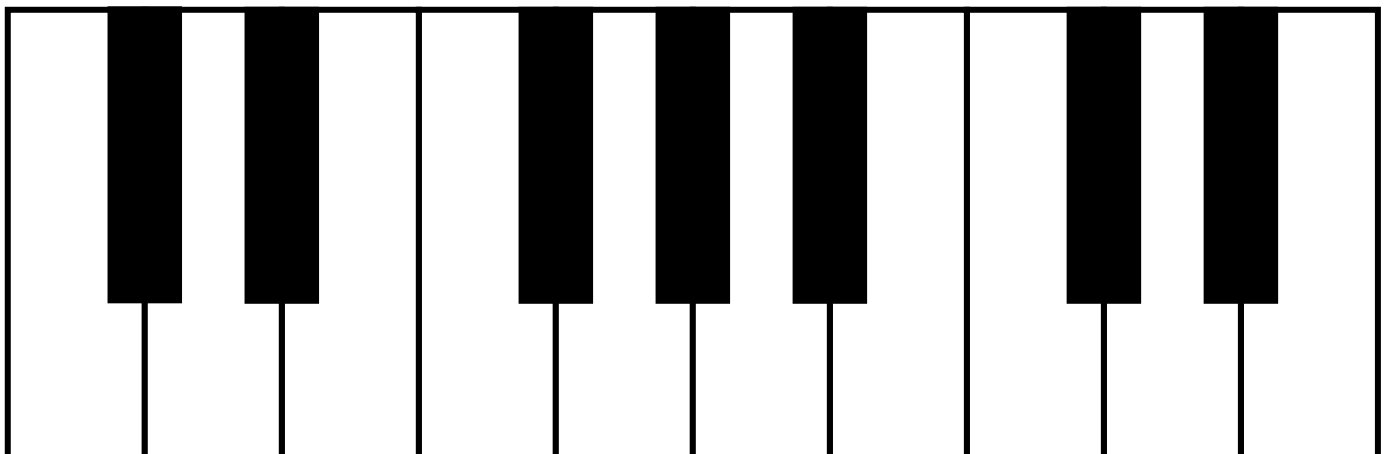
CHORDS =

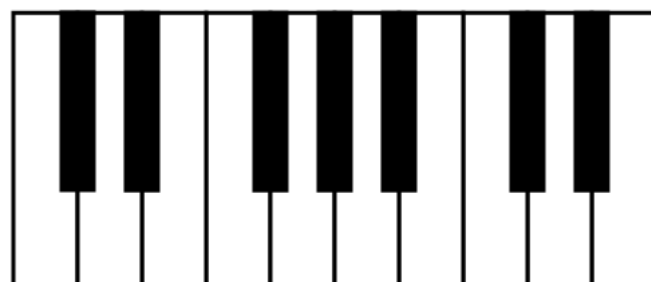
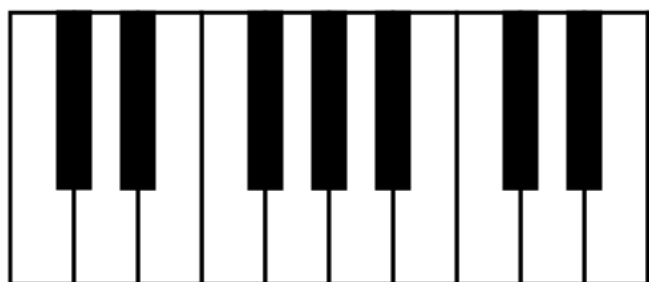
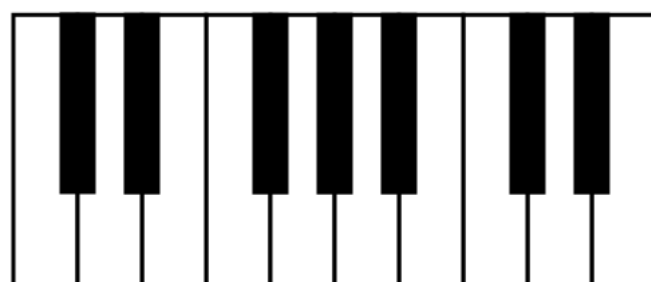
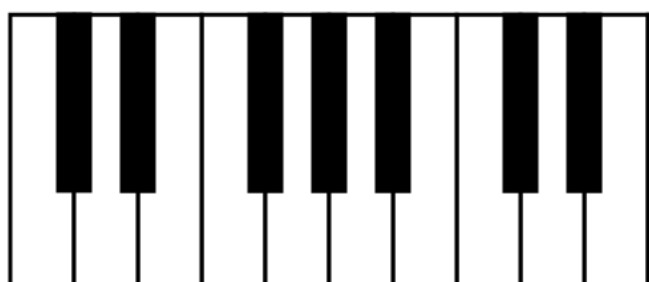
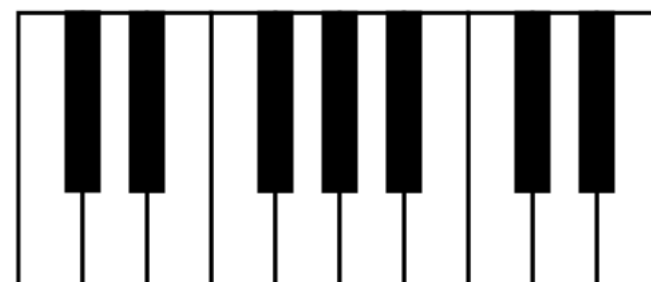
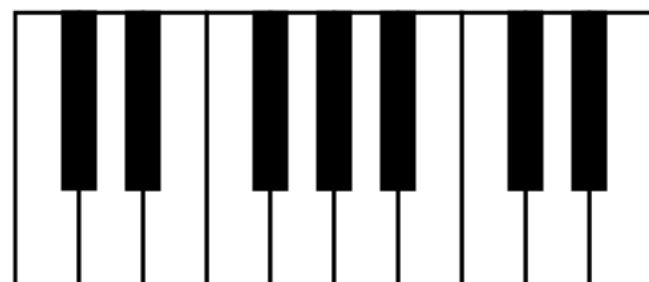
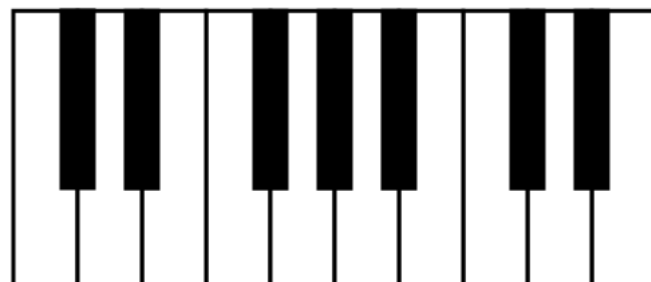
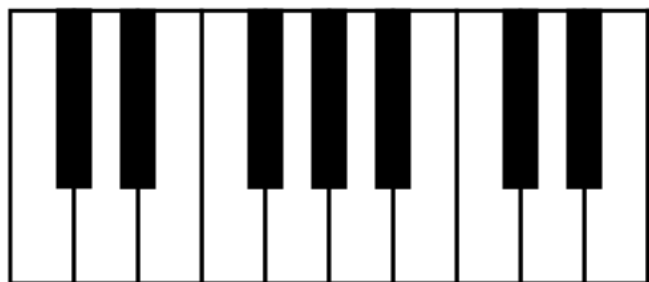
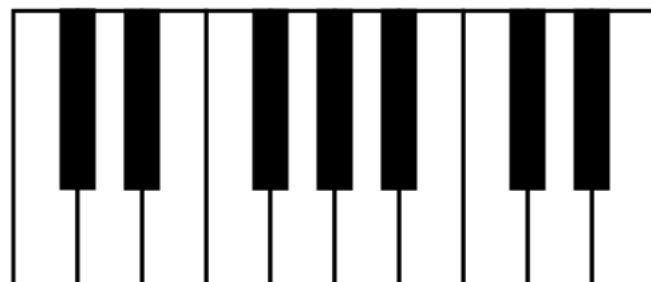
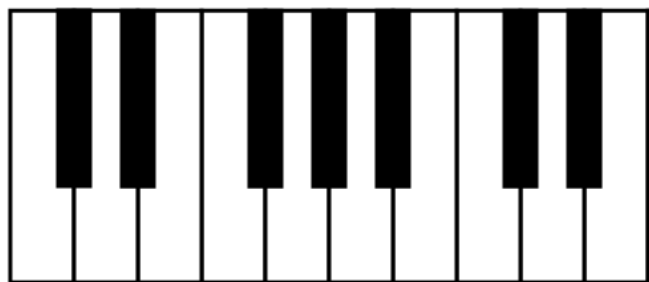
- Instruments that can play chords include;
- Instruments that cannot play chords include;

HOW TO WORK OUT CHORDS

1. Each chord STARTS with that letter.
2. MAJOR = Count 4 notes, then 3 (including black notes)
3. MINOR = count 3 notes then 4 notes (TIP= every other letter)

MAJOR	minor





<u>Developing level</u>	<u>Confident level</u>	<u>Advanced level</u>	I Can....
			Play at least 3 chords on the ukulele
			Name all the notes on the keyboard
			Play a tune (Right Hand) on the keyboard
			Play keyboard hands together (tune & chords)
			Sing a song accurately (pitch and timing)
			Recognise & play rhythms
			Keep a part in time in a group
			Use correct musical vocabulary e.g. Dynamics = volume
			Use listening skills e.g. name instrument, state speed
			Read treble clef notation (piano Right Hand)
			Create music

Level Descriptions:

Developing level:
Need a lot of help/
Big pauses between
notes / Find it quite
difficult to do

Confident level:
Don't need much
help/ No pauses /
Quite happy &
confident to do

Advanced level:
Can help others /
Find it easy to do/
Can do more complex
versions

- / = / +

Assessment record

Description	Grade	Target

Practical Work Targets:

1. Play all lines. (Don't keep starting again)
2. Work on getting correct notes & rhythms (chord shapes on uke).
3. Work on tempo/ no pauses.
4. Play hands together.
5. Play the harder version.
6. Play the harder version hands together.
7. Work on dynamics & finishing touches.
8. Make most of practice time.
9. GROUP WORK: Work on timing with other members of group.
10. GROUP WORK: Make sure you have a hard enough role in group

GLUE HERE