Subject Knowledge Organiser – Music Year 2 Block 1 (Autumn 2023)

Key Music Concepts

- Performance
- Composition
- Listening
- Singing
- Instrumental

I can already…

Describe music by saying that it is:

high or low
fast or slow
loud or quiet

Sing and perform with other people.

Clap and play a beat and simple rhythm

I am now learning to…

Listening
- Clap a **beat** and a **rhythm** using French time names
- Describe music using **dynamics tempo** and **pitch**
- Recognise repetition

Performing

Sing songs in **ensemble**, listening carefully to other people and following the leader

Perform a percussion rhythm alongside singing

Composing
- Improvise / write a rhythm using untuned percussion
- Record a rhythm on percussion staff notation / MuseScore using crotchets and quavers.

By the end of Year 2 I will…

Listen carefully to lots of different music and describe it in different ways

Use my voice and some instruments really well

Use everything I know to create different types of music

Vocabulary

Ensemble: a group of people who perform together

Tempo: how **fast** or **slow** music is

Dynamics: how **loud** or **quiet** music is

Pitch: how **high** or **low** music is

Rhythm: the pattern of long and short noties in a piece of music

Bars: bars divide up the beats in the pulse into equal sections. The dividing lines are called bar lines.

Key Skills I will learn / use

recognise and name pitch, dynamics, tempo. Use these to help give an opinion about whether or not I like the music.

Collect and use these elements from listening to improve my singing and composing

Notice the difference in these elements between and within pieces of music (listening) and when singing.

I can use learning from other subjects:

History: place composers on a timeline; some are playing now (Wellerman), some in living memory (Dr Seuss, Ben E King) or beyond living memory (Ravel).

Geography: identify countries where music comes from on a world map

Maths: fractions: 2 quavers = 1 crotchet

I remember what I have learned…

Make up a rhythm and clap it using French time names.

Clap it again with a different tempo, and then with different dynamics.

Name a folk song and a soul song

Name three things to remember about how to stand properly when you are singing

We can write music using crotchets and quavers

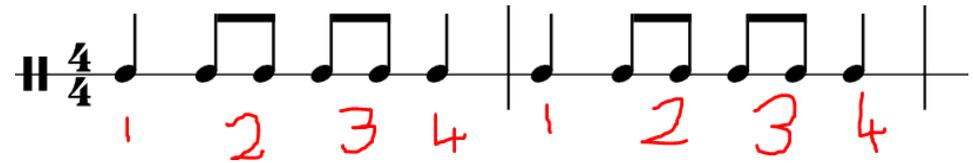|		
crotchet	= 1 beat	♩
a pair of quavers	= 1 beat	♫

We us **French time names ta and ta te** to clap **rhythms.** Say **ta** when you clap a crotchet and **ta-te** when you clap a pair of quavers.

Crotchet rest - Sa

We can write a 2-bar rhythm for untuned percussion on a staff like this:

This has four crotchet beats in each bar.

Untuned percussion only plays one note. It is used to play a rhythm

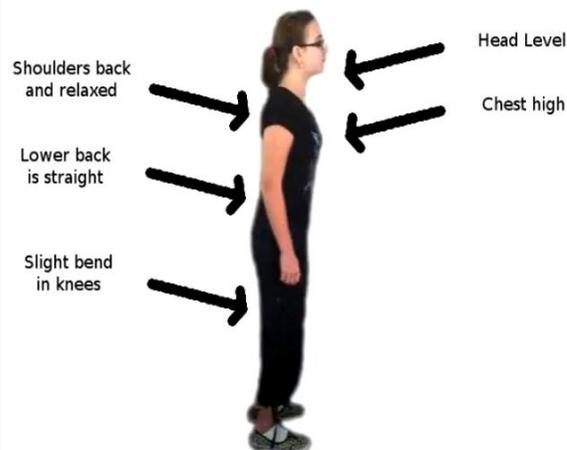Drum Tambourine Claves Woodblock Maracas Bells

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Timbre

The unique sound that an instrument makes. We can use everyday words like:

Scratchy
Sweet
Sparkling
Ringing
Crunchy
Rough
Dull

How to stand for singing

Head Level
Chest high
Shoulders back and relaxed
Lower back is straight
Slight bend in knees

I can find out more about the world by…

Listening to music played by lots of different people ● learning some more folk songs from different countries

Staying Safe
Always have a grown-up with you if you listen to music on the internet.

Types of music

Soul Music – Stand By Me

Western Art Music – Bolero

First Nations Armerican – White Fish Powwow and Gathering of Nations

Traditional – Taiko drumming

Folk Music – Wellerman

Popular Music – Mr Brown Can Moo