

KS2 Year A

2022 2023

Previous learning:

Some children will know the tempo *Andante*.
 Some children will know the scale of C major has no sharps or flats and using the following notes written on a staff like this:



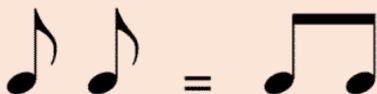
Some children will be able to recognise minims, crotchets and quavers alongside their corresponding rests.



minim crotchet quaver

2 beats 1 beat 1/2 beat

Some children will know that 2 quavers can be joined together.



Key Learning:

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Andante — At a walking pace (104 bpm)
Time Signature:	2/4 — there are two crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, crotchets and quavers

Improvise Together

Time Signature:	2/4
Key Signature:	C major
Notes:	C, D, E, G, A

SONG 1 Love What We Do Style: Disco

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



Circle the part you played:
 Part 1: C, D, E, F, G, B (Recorder): C, D, E, F, G
 Part 2: C, D, E, F, G, B (Recorder): G, A, B, C
 Part 3: C, D, E, F, G, B (Recorder): G, A, B, C
 Part 4: C (Recorder): G
Circle the notes you improvised with:
 C, D, E, G, A

SONG 2 When The Saints Go Marchin' In Style: New Orleans Jazz

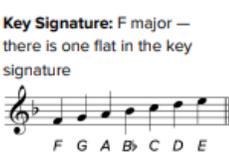
Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature



Circle the part you played:
 Part 1: G, A, B, C, D, E
 Part 2: G, A, B, C, D
 Part 3: G, A, D (Recorder): G, A, B
 Part 4: G (Recorder): G, A
Circle the notes you improvised with:
 G, A, B, D, E

SONG 3 My Bonnie Lies Over The Ocean Style: Folk: Sea Shanty

Time Signature: 3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar
 12/8 in the activity section — there are four dotted crotchet beats in a bar



Circle the part you played:
 Part 1: C, D, E, F, G, A
 Part 2: C, D, E, F, G, A (Recorder): F, G, A
 Part 3: C, D, E, F, G, A (Recorder): F, G, A
 Part 4: F

Y3 Unit 2 Playing in a Band

New Orleans Jazz music

From the 1910s
 Influenced by: Blues and Marching Band
 Music that it influenced: Swing



The city of New Orleans has been really important in the development of American music. It is a great example of the wonderful things that can happen when different cultures live, play, and learn together. From as early as 1835, enslaved African people were permitted to gather in public squares in New Orleans to play music and dance together. Europeans arriving in the city brought marching band music and instruments like cornets and clarinets, while Cubans brought Afro-Cuban rhythms and drums. Over time musicians borrowed, adapted, and shared the music they heard. This developed into a new style of music that had various names, including "New Orleans Jazz" and "Dixieland".

How do I know this is New Orleans Jazz?

Melody instruments including the clarinet, cornet, and trombone.
 A rhythm section with drums, piano, banjo, double bass, and tuba.
 Bluesy melodies and syncopated rhythms played at a laid-back tempo.
 "Polyphonic improvisation" - this is when lots of musicians take the same melody and improvise around it at the same time.

Children will learn to recognise the trumpet, French horn and the clarinet.



My Bonnie Lies over the Ocean - A Sea Shanty

This song was influenced by the Sea Shanty, which is a type of Folk song. Sea Shanties were sung by pirates and sailors when they were aboard their ship. These songs would get them through the long days, as they were doing the hard labour of keeping the ship going. There would be a solo singer who would lead the song for the rest of the crew. They would be known as the 'shantyman'. The shantyman would sing the chorus, whilst the other crew members would sing the rest.

Folk music traditions are practised by almost every culture on the planet. Folk songs usually tell the stories of people, places and events important to the community they come from. Sometimes, Folk music is performed to an audience. At other times, Folk musicians just play to each other. Before the days of audio recording, Folk songs were often passed down from generation to generation, so many have been adapted and changed over the years. Almost every style of music we know today has its origins in Folk music from somewhere in the world!

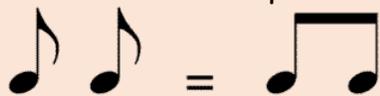
Previous learning:

All children will be able to recognise minims, crotchets and quavers alongside their corresponding rests.



2 beats 1 beat $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

All children will know that 2 quavers can be joined together.



Some children will know the scale of G major, that it has F# in it and it is written on the staff like:



Some children will be familiar with 'Gospel' music and already know the song 'Oh Happy Day'.

Children will learn to identify a cello and a harpsichord.



Key Learning:

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Moderato — At a moderate speed (112 bpm)
Time Signature:	3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	F major — there is one flat in the key signature (b)
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, crotchets and quavers

Improvise Together

Time Signature:	4/4
Key Signature:	G major
Notes:	G, A, B, C, D

SONG 1
Your Imagination
Style: Pop

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature

Circle the part you played:

Part 1: C, E, G, A
Part 2: C, E, G
(Recorder): G, A, B
Part 3: C, E, G
(Recorder): G, A, B
Part 4: C
(Recorder): G, B

Circle the notes you composed with:
C, D, E, G, A

SONG 2
You're A Shining Star
Style: Pop: Ballad

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature

Circle the part you played:

Part 1: G, A, B
Part 2: G, A, B
Part 3: G, A, B
Part 4: G

Circle the notes you improvised with:
G, A, B, C, D

SONG 3
Music Makes The World Go Round
Style: Musicals

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: E major — there are four sharps in the key signature

Circle the part you played:

Part 1: E, F#, G#, A, B
Part 2: F#, G#, A, B
Part 3: F#, G#, A, B
Part 4: E
(Recorder): B

Y3 Unit 3

Composing using your imagination

Pop Music From: 1950s

The term 'Pop music' is shortened from 'Popular music' - meaning music that lots of people like to listen to. Different countries have their own versions of Pop music, like K-pop (from South Korea), Zim Pop (from Zimbabwe) and Britpop (from the UK). The wide appeal of Pop music often turns Pop musicians into Pop stars, like Beyoncé. It is supported by a huge network of commercial record companies, radio stations and streaming platforms. New types of Pop music are always emerging in response to the changes in the world around us.

How do I know this is Pop music?

- Strong melodies and hooks, with an emotional singing style and lively rhythms.
- A simple structure of alternating verses and choruses.
- A polished studio sound.
- Lyrics about themes people relate to, like love, relationships and having fun.

Gospel Music

Gospel is a style of music usually associated with African American Christian worship. The lyrics praise God and the music is influenced by Spirituals and other West African traditional music. Gospel music has been sung in American churches since the 18th century. Since the mid-20th century, it has become popular across the world.

Gospel is not confined to a specific ensemble or performance type, rather it is the religious message behind it that defines the style.

Musicals

From: 1866

A Musical is a dramatic performance in a theatre that combines singing, spoken dialogue, acting and dance. It is similar in some ways to opera, but usually draws more from Pop and Jazz music styles than orchestral music. Hundreds of Musicals have been written since the beginning of the 20th century, including West Side Story, Fiddler On The Roof and Hamilton. A band of live musicians plays along with the singing and dancing in an orchestra pit beneath the stage. The home of the Musical is Broadway in New York City.

How do I know this song is from a Musical?

- Very expressive style, with strong melodies, lively rhythms and rich, dramatic orchestration.
- Lyrics are delivered in a mixture of speaking and singing.
- The music follows the mood of the storyline.

Influenced by: Romantic & Folk





Y4 Unit 1 Musical Structures

Previous learning:

They are familiar with the tempo 'Moderato'.

All children will be able to recognise minims, crotchets and quavers alongside their corresponding rests.

minim crotchet quaver

2 beats 1 beat 1/2 beat

All children will know that 2 quavers can be joined together.



All children will know the scale of F major and that it has Bb in it, and G major and that it has F# in it.

Key Learning:

Understanding Music		Improvise Together	
Tempo:	Moderato — at a moderate speed (112 bpm)	Time Signature:	4/4
Time Signature:	4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar	Key Signature:	C major
Key Signature:	C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature	Notes:	C, D, E, G, A (C pentatonic)
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers		

SONG 1 Hoedown Style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral	SONG 2 I'm Always There Style: Soul Ballad	SONG 3 Martin Luther King Style: R&B
Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar	Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar	Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature	Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature	Key Signature: Bb major — there are two flats in the key signature
Circle the part you played: Part 1: F, G, A, Bb, C Part 2: F, G, A, Bb Part 3: F, G, A, Bb, C Part 4: F, G	Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:	Discuss together what this song was about. Write down

A dotted crotchet is 1 and a half beats. A 'dot' is added to the crotchet and the crotchet rest to show the half beat.

Children will learn to identify the Hammond organ, timpani and a xylophone.



Soul Music From: 1950s

Soul is a popular style of music that was developed by African American musicians in the 1950s. It emphasizes the emotional delivery of virtuoso vocalists and bands like Aretha Franklin, Stevie Wonder and The Supremes. It is also known for its smooth, sensitive instrumental arrangements. Different record labels, including Motown, Stax and Atlantic, became famous for creating their own unique studio sound.

How do I know this is Soul?

- Powerful, passionate vocalists singing about love, family and political issues.
- Instruments include keyboard/electric organ, saxophone, trumpet, electric bass and guitar.
- A strong emphasis on the backbeat - beats two and four of a bar.

20th and 21st Century Orchestral From: 20th Century

Influenced by: many genres like Romantic, Jazz, Folk and Gamelan
Music that it influenced: Bollywood, Film and TV, Jazz and Minimalism
The 20th and 21st centuries have seen orchestral instruments played all over the world in new ways and different contexts. Some composers have written in earlier styles of music, such as Baroque and Romantic. Many composers have combined orchestral music with other contemporary styles, such as Pop and Jazz, as well as traditional styles like Classical Arabic music and Gamelan. Other composers have challenged audiences to listen to all sound as though it is music - even sound that they might usually think of as just noise!

How do I know this is 20th and 21st Century Orchestral music?

- Any style or combination of styles can be performed by an orchestra, in any context.
- Any instrument can be included in the orchestra, including amplified instruments, electronic instruments and audio effects.
- Use of harmonies, melodies and rhythms that weren't heard in earlier styles of orchestral music.
- Use of vocal and instrumental performance techniques that weren't heard in earlier European orchestral styles.

Reggae

From: 1960s

Influenced by: Ska and Rocksteady

Reggae is a popular style of music from Jamaica. Developed in the 1960s, Reggae is strongly linked with the Rastafarian religion, which promotes natural healthy living and recognises that the history of black people does not start with slavery. Reggae singers, most famously Bob Marley, often talk about this in their lyrics, as well as social issues like poverty and racial injustice.

How do I know this is Reggae?

- Reggae strongly emphasizes the off-beat - beats two and four of a 4/4 bar.
- The music is played at a steady tempo, and the off-beats are usually marked by staccato electric guitar chords.
- There are syncopated, melodic basslines and the drums usually emphasize the third beat of a bar.
- Reggae bands may also include backing singers, organs, saxophones and trumpets.



Y5 Unit 5 Freedom to Improvise

The Lark Ascending

This piece was composed by Ralph Vaughan Williams in 1914 but wasn't performed until 1920. It was inspired by an earlier poem by George Meredith with the same title. The poem admires the flight and the song of a lark.

The violin is intended to sound like both the bird's song and its flight. Vaughan Williams was a violinist, so he was easily able to instruct the performer to play particular sounds and melodic ideas in order to create that image. Because it is so well-written for violin and makes the instrument sound so good, it is a favourite piece for violinists!

K-pop

Though this song is sung in English, it takes its inspiration from Korean Pop, or K-pop. Korean Pop as we know it today was first created in the 1990s, and K-pop musicians like Blackpink, BTS and Super Junior have become superstars around the world. Like all Pop styles, the music responds to the changing tastes of audiences, and recent K-pop has focused on Hip Hop-style beats, heavy electronic production and memorable, catchy melodies.

Hip Hop

From: 1970s. Hip Hop music features a combination of DJing, called 'turntablism', electronic beats, sampling and rapping. It was developed in the South Bronx, an African American area of New York, in the 1970s, and was influenced by Jamaican Sound System culture. Better music technology helped the style to quickly evolve in the 1980s. Since then, different countries and communities all over the world have developed their own style of Hip Hop in their own languages. Famous Hip Hop producers include Timbaland and J Dilla, and well-known rappers include Jay-Z, Kendrick Lamar, Missy Elliott and Lil Nas X.

How do I know this is Hip Hop?

- Rapping - a very rhythmic, syncopated vocal style, with lyrics often addressing current issues in society.
- Sampling - taking clips from existing recordings and using them to create new songs.
- Scratching - physically moving a vinyl record on a turntable to create a rhythmic sound effect.
- Use of drum machines and synthesizers.

Key Learning:

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Adagio — At a slow speed (66 bpm)
Time Signature:	3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	D major — there are two sharps in the key signature (♯)
Rhythmic patterns using:	Dotted minims, minims, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers

Improvise Together

Time Signature:	6/8
Key Signature:	C major
Notes:	C, D, E, F, G, A, B



SONG 1 Look Into The Night Style: Pop

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: D minor — there is one flat in the key signature



Circle the part you played:

- Part 1: F, G, A, C, D
Part 2: F, G, A, C, D
(Recorder): F, G, A, C
Part 3: F, G, A, C, D
(Recorder): F, G, A, C
Part 4: D
(Recorder): F, G, A

Circle the notes you composed with:

D, E, F, G, A, B♭, C

SONG 2 Breathe Style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral

Time Signature: 3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



Circle the part you played:

- Part 1: C, D, E, F, G, A, B
Part 2: C, E, F, G, A, B
Part 3: F, G, A, B, C
Part 4: C
(Recorder): F, G, A, B

Circle the notes you improvised with:

C, D, E, G, A

SONG 3 Keeping Time Style: Funk

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature



Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:

Previous learning:

They are familiar with the tempo 'moderato' and 'andante'.

All children will be able to recognise minims, crotchets and quavers alongside their corresponding rests. Children will also recognise a dotted crotchet.

A dotted crotchet is 1 and a half beats. A 'dot' is added to the crotchet and the crotchet rest to show the extra half beat.



All children will know the scale of C major that doesn't have anything in its key signature; F major that has B♭ in it; and G major that has F♯ in it.

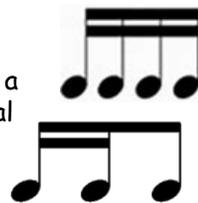
Some children will be familiar with pop music and 20th/21st Century Orchestral Music.



This is a dotted minim and a dotted minim rest. The 'dot' is worth half the value of the minim therefore it is worth 3 beats.



This is a semiquaver and a semiquaver rest. It is worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a beat therefore 4 semiquavers equal 1 crotchet. They are normally grouped in 4s or as 2 semiquavers and a quaver.



Funk

From: 1965

Funk is a style of music that emphasizes strong rhythms and basslines, which originated in the United States. The singer and bandleader James Brown and groups like Parliament-Funkadelic and Sly & The Family Stone were some of the musicians who made Funk very popular. The foundation of Funk is interlocking rhythmic patterns, called 'grooves', played by drums, electric bass, electric guitars and horn sections. It is great music to dance to, and it helped to influence the development of Hip Hop.

How do I know this is Funk?

- A steady 4/4 drum beat, often with intricate patterns played on the hi-hat.
- Emphasis on the first beat of a bar.
- A staccato technique called 'slap bass'.
- Percussive electric guitar chords and horn riffs.

Y5 Unit 6 Battle of the Bands!

Rhythm and Blues (or **R&B**) is a style of music that developed out of Swing and Blues in the 1940s. It was pioneered by many African American musicians and record labels who wanted to sell their music to bigger audiences around the country. Many Jazz musicians adapted their music to better fit with these audiences, which helped to create new song structures and ensembles featuring more electric instruments. Many elements of Rhythm and Blues later became known as Rock 'n' Roll.

Central Park in the Dark by Charles Ives 1906

Charles Ives' (1874-1954) music was so unconventional in his time that initially few people took his work seriously. His music is very experimental. He often composed in several keys at once and layered multiple tempos on top of one another. He was also fond of mixing unrelated styles of music together and frequently drew on American Folk and church music for inspiration.

Avant-Garde music is a type of 20th and 21st Century **Orchestral music**. Composers in this style seek to make their music as unconventional and futuristic as possible. They break many of the rules of orchestral music that came before, using **scales**, **chords** and **rhythms** much more freely.

This music is **atonal**, which means that it doesn't have a **key centre**. In 20th and 21st Century Orchestral music, chords and scales are often used completely freely, with **irregular rhythms** and noisy instrumental sounds. There are no 'rules' - anything goes, so long as it's interesting, exciting and doesn't break the flow of the music!

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor (1875-1912) was a British composer, born in London to an English mother and a Sierra Leonean father. He studied at the Royal College of Music and went on to become one of the most recognised composers of his generation. His pieces were performed around the world, and he was invited to the White House at a time when America was segregated.

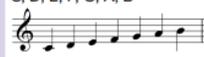


Key Learning:

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Allegro — At a brisk speed (120 bpm)
Time Signature:	5/4 — there are five crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets and quavers

Improvise Together

Time Signature:	6/8
Key Signature:	C major
Notes:	C, D, E, F, G, A, B 

SONG 1 You And Me Style: Pop

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: G major and E minor — there is one sharp in both key signatures



Circle the part you played:

Part 1: G, A, B ♭, B, C, D, E ♭, E
Part 2: G, A, B ♭, B, C, D, E ♭, E
(Recorder): G, A, B ♭, B, C, F#
Part 3: G, A, B ♭, B, C, D, E ♭, E
(Recorder): G, A, B ♭, B, C, F#
Part 4: G
(Recorder): F#, G, A, B

Circle the notes you composed with:
G, A, B, B ♭, C, D ♭, D, E, F

SONG 2 A Bright Sunny Day Style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



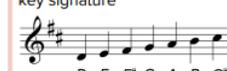
Circle the part you played:

Part 1: C, G, A
Part 2: C, G, A
Part 3: C, G, A
Part 4: C

Circle the notes you improvised with:
C, D, E, F, G

SONG 3 You Belong With Me Style: R&B

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: D major — there are two sharps in the key signature



Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:

Previous learning:

They are familiar with the tempo 'moderato' and 'andante'.

All children will be able to recognise minims, crotchets and quavers alongside their corresponding rests. Children will also recognise a dotted crotchet.

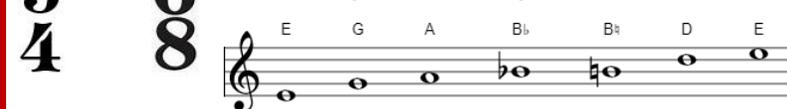


A dotted crotchet is 1 and a half beats. A 'dot' is added to the crotchet and the crotchet rest to show the extra half beat.

All children will know the scale of C major that doesn't have anything in its key signature and G major that has F# in it.

Some children will be familiar with pop music and 20th/21st Century Orchestral Music.

Children will learn 2 new time signatures of **5/4** and **6/8** and compose using a blues scale.



Dynamics help to communicate sadness, anger and other emotions. By using a range of dynamics from **pianissimo** (very soft, with the symbol *pp*) to **fortissimo** (very loud, with the symbol *ff*), the composer is telling us that there is a wide range of emotion and activity happening in the piece.

The Song Of Hiawatha: Overture Op. 30 by Samuel Coleridge-Taylor 1899

This is **Romantic** music. How do we know this is Romantic?

- Dramatic performance style, with dynamic and emotional contrasts.
- Contains elaborate harmonies and textures, with long, sweeping melodies.
- The music tells a story. This is known as **programme music**.

Overtures are symphonic introductions, which are often meant to be played before a larger work. This overture helps us to get ready for a story with ups and downs, represented by the dynamics and the major and minor tonality. Overtures were common in **Classical** and **early Romantic** music.

Y6 Unit 4 Musical Styles Connect Us

Danny Boy - an Irish Folk Song

This song is all about saying goodbye to a loved one and dreaming of their return. No one is sure of the exact meaning of the lyrics, but it could be sung by a mother whose son is going to war or emigrating. The lyrics were written by English lyricist Frederic Weatherly, and the melody of the song is taken from the traditional Irish tune Londonderry Air.

Irish people have a long history of emigrating from Ireland to countries such as America, the UK and Australia. Life could be very hard in Ireland, especially in the 19th century when a potato blight caused a terrible famine in the country. In 1890, 40% of all people born in Ireland had moved to another country. Irish migrants brought their rich musical traditions with them, and traditional Irish music is still played all over the world.

Mazurka In G Minor, Op. 24 No. 1 by Frédéric Chopin

This piece was composed in 1836 by Frédéric Chopin (1810-49), born near Warsaw, Poland. He was a pianist and composer, whose compositions remain very popular to this day. By the time he was six, he was already an expert piano player and beginning to compose.

A mazurka is a type of Polish Folk dance. Chopin was very proud of Polish culture and used lots of Polish Folk melodies in his music.

Romantic music is Orchestral music in the Western European concert-hall tradition, composed between 1830 and 1910. Romantic composers often took inspiration from art, literature and nature.

Compositions became much longer and orchestras hugely increased in size. Composers were encouraged to search for a more personal style and performers began to play much more passionately. Important Romantic composers include Hector Berlioz, Richard Wagner, Clara Schumann, Johannes Brahms, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky and Samuel Coleridge-Taylor.



Key Learning:

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Moderato — At a moderate speed (116 bpm)
Time Signature:	5/4 — there are five crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	G major — there is one sharp in the key signature (#)
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets and quavers

Improvise Together

Time Signature:	2/4
Key Signature:	C major
Notes:	C, D, E, F, G, A, B

SONG 1
Let's Rock
Style: Rock

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature



Circle the part you played:

Part 1: G, B♭, B, C, D, F

Part 2: G, B♭, B, C, D, F

(Recorder): G, A, B♭, B, C

Part 3: G, B♭, B, C, D, F

(Recorder): G, A, B♭, B, C

Part 4: G

(Recorder): G, A, B

Circle the notes you improvised with:

G, A, B♭, C, D

SONG 2
Simple Gifts
Style: Folk

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature



Circle the part you played:

Part 1: F, G, A, B♭, C, E

Part 2: F, G, A, B♭, C, E

(Recorder): F, G, A, B♭, C

Part 3: F, G, A, B♭, C, E

(Recorder): F, G, A, B♭, C

Part 4: F

(Recorder): F, G, A, C

Circle the notes you composed with:

F, G, A, B♭, C, D, E

SONG 3
Friendship Should Never End
Style: Pop

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature

A major — there are three sharps in the key signature



Circle the part you played:

Part 1: E, F#, G, G#, A, B, C, C#

Part 2: E, F#, G, G#, A, B, C, C#

Part 3: E, F#, G, G#, A, B, C

Part 4: A

Previous learning:

They are familiar with the tempo 'moderato' and 'andante'.

All children will be able to recognise minims, crotchets and quavers alongside their corresponding rests. Children will also recognise a dotted crotchet.



A dotted crotchet is 1 and a half beats. A 'dot' is added to the crotchet and the crotchet rest to show the extra half beat.

5
4

Children will be familiar with the time signature of

Children will be familiar with the term 'blues'.

Rock Music. How do I recognise it?

- Effects on the electric guitar, such as overdrive and distortion.
- Energetic singers with big personalities.
- A strong, powerful rhythm section consisting of bass guitar and drum kit.
- Lyrics that talk about having fun and important issues in society.

Rock music is a powerful style, dominated by the electric guitar. It grew out of Rock 'n' Roll and the Blues. During the classic Rock era in the 1960s, artists such as The Beatles, The Rolling Stones and Jimi Hendrix became extremely popular and helped to change attitudes in society. In the 1970s, bands such as Led Zeppelin played to massive stadium crowds and sold millions of records. In the decades since then, many newer types of Rock music have emerged and become popular, such as Heavy Metal, Punk and Indie.

Simple Gifts - An American Folk Song

This song is all about the joy and contentment of living a life of simple activities and pleasures. It was written by Joseph Brackett, a Shaker, in the 19th century. The song was originally written to be danced to, and the last two lines that mention 'turning' are describing part of the dance. The melody of the song has been set to other words, including Aaron Copland's Appalachian Spring and Sydney Carter's Lord Of The Dance.

The Shakers are a Christian religious community who originally migrated to America from England in the 1780s. Shakers valued simplicity, community and equality between men and women, and saw hard work and craftsmanship as ways to worship God.

KS2 Year B

2023 2024

Previous learning:

All children will be able to recognise minims, crotchets and quavers alongside their corresponding rests.



minim crotchet quaver

2 beats 1 beat $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

All children will know that 2 quavers can be joined together.



Key Learning:

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Andante — At a walking pace (92 bpm)
Time Signature:	4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	A minor — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, crotchets and quavers

Improvise Together

Time Signature:	4/4
Key Signature:	G major
Notes:	G, A, B, C, D

SONG 1 Friendship Song Style: Pop

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



Circle the part you played:
Part 1: C, D, E, F, G, A, B
Part 2: C, D, E, F, G, A, B
(Recorder): C, F, G, A, B
Part 3: C, D, E, F, G, A, B
(Recorder): C, F, G, A, B
Part 4: C
(Recorder): C, G

Circle the notes you improvised with:
C, D, E, G, A

SONG 2 Family Style: Rock

Time Signature: 2/2 — there are two minim beats in a bar
Key Signature: E b major — there are three flats in the key signature



Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:

SONG 3 Come On Over Style: Soul

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature



Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:

Y3 Unit 4 More Musical Styles

Romantic Music

Romantic music is orchestral music in the Western European concert-hall tradition, composed between 1830 and 1910. Romantic composers often took inspiration from art, literature, and nature. Their music often sounded grander and more passionate than previous styles because orchestras had hugely increased in size by this period.

Important Romantic composers include Hector Berlioz, Richard Wagner, Clara Schumann, Johannes Brahms, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Samuel Coleridge-Taylor.

Rock Music - Soft Rock

This is a Rock song, but a gentler, Soft Rock song. Rock music is a powerful style dominated by the electric guitar, but there are some Rock songs (like this one), that don't feature a guitar at all! They still have all the passion and drama of a Rock song though. Soft Rock songs tend to be a mixture of other styles like Folk and Pop music with Rock, to make a distinctive sound. Rock music grew out of Rock 'n' Roll and the Blues. During the classic Rock era in the 1960s, artists such as The Beatles, The Rolling Stones and Jimi Hendrix became extremely popular and helped to change attitudes in society. In the 1970s, bands such as Led Zeppelin played to massive stadium crowds and sold millions of records. In the decades since then, many newer types of Rock music have emerged and become popular, such as Heavy Metal, Punk, Indie and Soft Rock.

Native American Music

Native American Music includes dance and celebration music, as well as ritual and ceremonial music. It is closely linked to the cycles of daily life, the natural world and connection with the spirit. There are many Native American nations, and each one has a rich musical tradition. Songs are used to preserve the languages, traditions and histories of the many individual nations. However, since the 20th century, the intertribal Powwow has become a focus of musical celebration and dance, with musicians from many nations sharing songs and accompanying dances. Native American music has influenced many other styles. Contemporary musicians mix elements of traditional music with more modern styles, like Rock and Hip Hop. A Double Beat Song is a type of Crow Hop Song and Dance that has a specific beat, with two hits of the drum on each beat.

How do I know this is Native American music?

Songs that accompany dancing often include call and response, with the singer calling and the dancers responding together. Powwow dancing is always accompanied by a large ceremonial drum, played by several people at the same time. Traditional instruments include drums, rattles and flutes. Traditional singing styles vary across nations, with some emphasizing falsetto singing and vibrato.

Y4 Unit 2 Exploring Feelings When You Play

Key Learning:

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Andante — at a walking pace (97bpm)
Time signature:	2/4 — there are two crotchet beats in a bar
Key signature:	F major — there is one flat in the key signature (b)
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers

Improvise Together

Time signature:	4/4
Key signature:	C major
Notes:	C, D, E, G, A (C pentatonic)



SONG 1
Looking In The Mirror
Style: Electronic Dance Music (EDM)

Time signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key signature: C major — there are no flats or sharps in the key signature



Circle the part you played:

Part 1: C, D, E, G
Part 2: C, D, E, G
(Recorder): E, F, G
Part 3: C, D, E, G
(Recorder): E, F, G
Part 4: C
(Recorder): G

Circle the notes you improvised with:
C, D, E, G, A

SONG 2
Take Time In Life
Style: Folk

Time signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature



Circle the part you played:

Part 1: G, A, B, C, F#
Part 2: G, A, B, C, F#
Part 3: G, A, B, C, F#
(Recorder): G, A, B, C
Part 4: G
(Recorder): G, A

Circle the notes you improvised with:
G, A, B, C, D, E, F#

SONG 3
Scarborough Fair
Style: Folk

Time signature: 3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar

Key signature: C minor — there are three flats in the key signature



Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:

Electropop

This song is influenced by a style known as Electropop, a form of Electronic Dance Music (EDM) which began in the 1980s. Electropop combines elements of Pop music with an older style known as Synth-pop, with a big emphasis on electronic sounds. This song also includes dance beats based on Trance and Techno styles.

The song also has some similarities to K-pop, a style of South Korean Pop music that was first created in the 1990s. K-Pop took inspiration from J-Pop, or Japanese Pop, which has a very similar sound and performance style. K-pop music has heavy electronic production and memorable, catchy melodies.

How do I know this is Electronic Dance Music (EDM)?

Polished, electronic drum sounds designed for dancing.

Strong basslines, often played with a fuzzy or muddy-sounding synthesizer timbre.

Cycles of tension and release, with gradual changes in texture leading to a big climax, known as a 'drop'.

Repeating melodic and harmonic patterns played on synthesizers.

Jazz Music and Duke Ellington

Duke Ellington (1899-1974) was one of the greatest American composers of the 20th century. He wrote many tunes that are now Jazz standards and had a career lasting over 60 years.

How do I know this is Jazz?

Lots of improvisation, often structured around compositions and songs.

Combines different scales and melodic styles.

Often led by melody instruments, such as saxophone, trumpet, violin and voice.

Complex rhythms which are often played with a swing feel.

Rhythm sections are often made up of drums, bass, guitar and piano.

Previous learning:

All children will have learned about swing music and were introduced to Duke Ellington in KS1.

Most children will know that pop music contains strong melodies and hooks, with an emotional singing style and lively rhythms. It has a simple structure of alternating verses and choruses and a polished studio sound. It has lyrics about themes people relate to, like love, relationships and having fun.

All children will be able to recognise dotted crotchets.



A dotted crotchet is 1 and a half beats. A 'dot' is added to the crotchet and the crotchet rest to show the extra half beat.

minim crotchet quaver

2 beats 1 beat 1/2 beat



Folk Music

Folk songs tell the stories of people, places and events important to a community. They are composed and sung by every culture on the planet.

Common topics of songs include work, romantic love and the perils of war.

Before the days of audio recording, songs were often passed down from person to person and many have been changed over the years.

In the Middle Ages, Scarborough Fair was an important trading fair in Yorkshire. Tradesmen came from all over England to meet and trade with merchants who had travelled there from all over the world. In those days, people couldn't rely on high street shopping and online delivery services as we do now, so these types of fairs were very important for traders. There would often be travelling musicians and performers who would travel from fair to fair to entertain the traders and customers. This was the origin of the festivals, fairgrounds and circuses that we go to today for entertainment.

Y4 Unit 3
Compose With Your Friends

Disco music

- Disco music has a strong, simple drumbeat with a bass drum playing on each beat of the bar.
- Repeated riffs are played by the horn section (trumpets, saxophones and trombones) over the top of rhythm guitars and a syncopated bassline.
- Disco uses electronic instruments, including drum machines and synthesizers.
- Disco is a style of Dance music that developed in New York in the 1970s. Although heavily influenced by Funk and Soul, Disco used electric drum machines and synthesizers as well as live instruments.
- The resulting recordings were played on records by DJs in clubs. These clubs were a safe haven for LGBTQ+ audiences, as they were spaces they felt free to express themselves without experiencing discrimination.

Leonard Bernstein (1918–1990) composed this piece for the Broadway Musical, West Side Story. It was inspired by William Shakespeare's play, Romeo and Juliet, telling the tale of two rival gangs in 1950s New York.

Leonard Bernstein enjoyed many different kinds of music, from Western Classical to Pop and Jazz, often combining them in his music.

When composing this piece, Bernstein was inspired by a style of music called Mambo, a lively Cuban dance style that was first created in the 1930s. In the 1940s and 1950s, it became very popular in Latin America, as well as in New York.



2/2 time means there are 2 minim beats in every bar.

Key Learning:

Understanding Music		Improvise Together	
Tempo:	Allegro — At a brisk speed (150bpm)	Time signature:	4/4
Time signature:	3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar	Key signature:	C major
Key signature:	G major — there is one sharp in the key signature (♯)	Notes:	C, D, E, G, A (C pentatonic)
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets and quavers		

SONG 1
Bringing Us Together
Style: Disco

Time signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key signature: C major — there are no flats or sharps in the key signature



C D E F G A B

Circle the part you played:

Part 1: G, A, C
Part 2: G, A, C
Part 3: G, A, C
Part 4: C

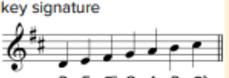
Circle the notes you composed with:

C, D, E, F, G, A, B

SONG 2
Old Joe Clark
Style: Folk

Time signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key signature: D major — there are two sharps in the key signature



D E F# G A B C#

Circle the part you played:

Part 1: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C
Part 2: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C
(Recorder): F#, G, A, B, C
Part 3: D, E, F#, A, C
(Recorder): F#, G, A, B, C
Part 4: D
(Recorder): F#, A, B, C

Circle the notes you improvised with:

D, E, F#, A, B

SONG 3
Dance With Me
Style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral

Time signature: 3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar

Key signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



C D E F G A B

Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:



Previous learning:

Children will be able to talk about the structure of the music using the terms verse, chorus, instrumental section, outro and bridge.

Children will know about Folk Music and the common topics for songs like work, love and war.

All children will be able to recognise dotted crotchets.



A dotted crotchet is 1 and a half beats. A 'dot' is added to the crotchet and the crotchet rest to show the extra half beat.

Unison means everyone is playing the same thing at the same time.

Pizzicato is when string players pluck the string with their finger, rather than using a bow.

Heitor Villa-Lobos and The Little Train Of The Caipira

Heitor Villa-Lobos (1887 - 1959) was a Brazilian composer and conductor who also played the guitar and cello. He is one of the most famous South American composers of all time. Twenty years after his death, his face was chosen for a Brazilian banknote. Villa-Lobos enjoyed travelling around Brazil, writing down Folk melodies sung and played by local people from its towns and villages. In The Little Train Of The Caipira, he uses the orchestra to describe a journey he took with farmworkers, on an old steam train.

Y5 Unit 1 Melody and Harmony in Music

Gospel Music

This style of music is passionate, uplifting lyrics about God, heaven and salvation. A strong solo vocalist supported by instrumental accompaniment. Instruments including the drum kit, electric bass and keyboard or Hammond organ. Use of syncopated rhythms and a faster tempo than traditional hymns or Spirituals.

When talking about the structure of music, part can be referred to as a 'rap section'.

The singer is using a technique called falsetto, which takes their voice over an octave above their usual singing range.

20th and 21st Century Orchestral

The 20th and 21st centuries have seen orchestral instruments played all over the world in new ways and different contexts. New music is constantly being written for the instruments of the orchestra, and symphony orchestras around the world perform the works of both new and established living composers.

Music in this style may include:

- Any musical style or combination of styles can be performed, in any context.
- Any instrument can be included in the orchestra, such as amplified/electronic instruments and audio effects.
- Unusual harmonies, melodies and rhythms.
- Unusual vocal and instrumental performance techniques.

Key Learning:

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Allegro — At a brisk speed (128 bpm)
Time Signature:	4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	A minor — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets and quavers

Improvise Together

Time Signature:	4/4
Key Signature:	A minor
Notes:	A, B, C, D, E, F#, G 

SONG 1 Ghost Parade Style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral

Time Signature: 6/8 — there are six quaver beats in a bar

Key Signature: C minor — there are three flats in the key signature



Circle the part you played:

- Part 1: C, G, A, B, B
Part 2: C, G, A, B, B
Part 3: C, G, A, B, B
(Recorder): C, G, B
Part 4: C

Circle the notes you improvised with:
C, D, E, F, G

SONG 2 Words Can Hurt Style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature



Circle the part you played:

- Part 1: G, A, B, C, D, E, F
(Recorder): G, A, B, C, F
Part 2: G, A, B, C, D, E, F
(Recorder): G, A, B, C, F
Part 3: G, A, B, C, D, E, F
(Recorder): G, A, B, C, F
Part 4: G
(Recorder): G, A, B, F

Circle the notes you composed with:
G, A, B, C, D, E, F

SONG 3 Joyful, Joyful Style: Gospel

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:



Small vocal improvisations are known as ad-libs.



If the music is in 6/8 time, there are six quaver beats in each bar.

Previous learning:

Most children will know that Gospel is a style of music usually associated with African American Christian worship. The lyrics praise God, and the music is influenced by Spirituals and other West African traditional music.

Gospel music has been sung in American churches since the 18th century. Since the mid-20th century it has become popular across the world. It may include call and response singing.

All children will be able to recognise dotted crotchets.



A dotted crotchet is 1 and a half beats. A 'dot' is added to the crotchet and the crotchet rest to show the extra half beat.

A sextet is an ensemble of six musicians.

Messo means quite therefore you can describe music as **meso piano** (quite quiet) or **meso forte** (quite loud). You may see **mp** and **mf** written.

Quinn Mason

Quinn Mason is a young composer and conductor from Dallas, Texas. He fell in love with orchestral music after he saw a performance of The Rite Of Spring by Igor Stravinsky. He has been composing ever since.

He writes music for solo instruments, small ensembles and full orchestras. He has conducted the Seattle Symphony Orchestra in their world premiere of A Joyous Trilogy. Quinn has Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), which he says helps him to focus on his compositional work for long periods.

Y6 Unit 5 Improvising With Confidence

Down by the Riverside

This song was originally a Spiritual, a type of song first sung by enslaved West African people in the American South. Like many Spirituals, the words mean different things to different people. Some believe that the 'riverside' in the song was the Ohio River in the USA. Others believe that the song has a spiritual meaning, and when you get to heaven, you will no longer have to fight for your freedom. The song was first published in 1918, but it was sung before the Civil War in 1861. It has been sung and recorded hundreds of times, and has even been used at anti-war protests.

Rhythm and Blues (R&B).

This style of music has:

- **Driving, energetic drumbeats and simple, repetitive patterns on the bass.**
- **4/4 time signature, lively tempos and repeating chord progressions.**
- **Strong, passionate vocals and short, improvised solos on the electric guitar, piano and saxophone.**

It developed out of Swing and Blues in the 1940s. It was pioneered by many African American musicians and record labels who wanted to sell their music to bigger audiences around the country. Many Jazz musicians adapted their music to better fit with these audiences, which helped to create new song structures and ensembles featuring more electric instruments. Many elements of Rhythm and Blues later became known as Rock 'n' Roll. Important artists include Fats Domino and Ray Charles.



If the music is in 5/4 time, there are 5 crotchet beats.

Key Learning:

Understanding Music		Improvise Together	
Tempo:	Andante — At a walking pace (76 bpm)	Time Signature:	5/4
Time Signature:	6/8 — there are six quaver beats in a bar	Key Signature:	G major
Key Signature:	D minor — there is one flat in the key signature (b)	Notes:	G, A, B, C, D, E, F#
Rhythmic patterns using:	Dotted crotchets, triplet quavers and quavers		

SONG 1 Wake Up! Style: Hip Hop	SONG 2 Down By The Riverside Style: Gospel	SONG 3 Dance The Night Away Style: Salsa
Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar	Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar	Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: F minor — There are four flats in the key signature	Key Signature: G major — There is one sharp in the key signature	Key Signature: F minor — There are four flats in the key signature
Circle the part you played: Part 1: F, A b, E b Part 2: F, A b, E b Part 3: F, A b (Recorder): F, A b, E b Part 4: F (Recorder): F, A b, E b	Circle the part you played: Part 1: G, A, B, D, E, F# Part 2: G, A, B, D, E, F# Part 3: G, A, B, D, E, F# (Recorder): G, A, B Part 4: G	Circle the part you played: Part 1: F, G, A b, B b, C, E b (Recorder): F, G, A b, B b, C Part 2: F, G, A b, B b, C, E b (Recorder): F, G, A b, B b, C Part 3: F, G, A b, B b, C, E b (Recorder): F, G, A b, B b, C Part 4: F
Circle the notes you composed with: F, G, A b, B b, C, D b, E b	Circle the notes you improvised with: G, A, B, C, D	

Listen to some Rhythm and Blues classics through the decades:

1960s - At Last by Etta James and Unchain My Heart by Ray Charles
 1970s - You Are The First, My Last, My Everything by Barry White
 1980s - Lately by Stevie Wonder
 1990s - It's Not Right But It's Okay by Whitney Houston
 2000s - If I Ain't Got You by Alicia Keys
 2010s - Love On Top by Beyoncé

Previous learning:

Most children will know that Hip hop includes:

- Rapping - a very rhythmic, syncopated vocal style, with lyrics often addressing current issues in society.
- Sampling - taking clips from existing recordings and using them to create new songs.
- Use of drum machines and synthesizers.
- Scratching - physically moving a vinyl record on a turntable to create a rhythmic sound effect.

All children will know about Gospel music.

All children will know that **syncopated** means 'off the beat' e.g. the emphasis is on beats 2 and 4.

The texture can be described as **homophonic**, this means everyone is playing in **unison**.

This is Salsa.

How do I know this is Salsa music?

The use of characteristic syncopated rhythms played on an instrument called the clave. Instruments include percussion like the congas, bongos and claves, as well as trumpets, trombones, piano and guitars. Salsa music known as 'montuno'. It involves doubling notes in octaves and playing the notes of the chords individually, in quick succession.

A **glissando** is a glide from a low note to a high note, touching all the notes in between.

Y6 Unit 6 Farewell Tour

Reggae Music

- Reggae strongly emphasizes the off-beat - beats two and four of a 4/4 bar.
- The music is played at a steady tempo, and the off-beats are usually marked by staccato electric guitar chords.
- There are syncopated, melodic basslines and the drums usually emphasize the third beat of a bar.
- Reggae bands may also include backing singers, organs, saxophones and trumpets.

Reggae is a popular style of Jamaican music, which evolved out of earlier styles like Ska and Rocksteady in the 1960s. Reggae is strongly linked with the Rastafarian religion, which promotes natural healthy living and recognises that the history of Black people does not start with slavery. Reggae artists such as Bob Marley, Dennis Brown and Koffee often talk about similar themes in their lyrics, as well as social issues like poverty, positive thinking and having fun. Reggae has had a significant influence on how music is made across the world.

Theme tune to Schindler's List - Film Music

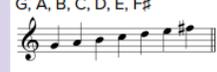
Music is added to films and TV shows to enhance the mood and make the storytelling more emotional. It also helps the viewer to understand what is going on.

This piece is the main theme from the 1993 film by Steven Spielberg, called Schindler's List. The music was written by the composer John Williams, who tried to bring out the emotion of the true story of Oskar Schindler, on whom the film is based. The film tells the story of Schindler attempting to save Jewish people from being killed by the Nazis.

This music is written for violin and piano. The violin is a very expressive instrument. In **Klezmer** music, a style of music that originated in Ashkenazi Jewish communities, performance techniques are used to make the violin sound like it is crying. The composer of this piece may have been trying to achieve something similar.



Key Learning:

Understanding Music		Improvise Together	
Tempo:	Andante — At a walking pace (76 bpm)	Time Signature:	5/4
Time Signature:	6/8 — there are six quaver beats in a bar	Key Signature:	G major
Key Signature:	D minor — there is one flat in the key signature (b)	Notes:	G, A, B, C, D, E, F#
Rhythmic patterns using:	Dotted crotchets, triplet quavers and quavers		

SONG 1 Wake Up! Style: Hip Hop	SONG 2 Down By The Riverside Style: Gospel	SONG 3 Dance The Night Away Style: Salsa
Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar	Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar	Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature: F minor — There are four flats in the key signature	Key Signature: G major — There is one sharp in the key signature	Key Signature: F minor — There are four flats in the key signature
		
Circle the part you played: Part 1: F, A, b, E b Part 2: F, A, b, E b Part 3: F, A, b (Recorder): F, A, b, E b Part 4: F (Recorder): F, A, b, E b	Circle the part you played: Part 1: G, A, B, D, E, F# Part 2: G, A, B, D, E, F# Part 3: G, A, B, D, E, F# (Recorder): G, A, B Part 4: G	Circle the part you played: Part 1: F, G, A, b, B b, C, E b (Recorder): F, G, A, b, B b, C Part 2: F, G, A, b, B b, C, E b (Recorder): F, G, A, b, B b, C Part 3: F, G, A, b, B b, C, E b (Recorder): F, G, A, b, B b, C Part 4: F
Circle the notes you composed with: F, G, A, b, B b, C, D, b, E b	Circle the notes you improvised with: G, A, B, C, D	

Frank Sinatra was not only a singer, but also an actor and producer. His music has sold more than 150 million records around the world and he is celebrated as one of the most successful and recognisable singers.

When it is harder to hear the beat or pulse - this is called '**rubato**'. The tempo changes fluidly.

Previous learning:

Most children will know about pop music.

Most children will know about soul music.

All children will know that **syncopated** means 'off the beat' e.g. the emphasis is on beats 2 and 4.



This is a semi-quaver and its rest. It is worth 1/4 of a beat.
2 semi-quavers = 1 quaver
4 semi-quavers = 1 crotchet

Californian Sound

We will listen to a song written in a style of Pop music called the California Sound (also known as Surf Pop or Surf Rock). This is a popular style of music from the 1960s. Developing out of Rock 'n' Roll and made popular by a band called **The Beach Boys**, California Sound focused on the carefree, sun-soaked Californian lifestyle. It was closely linked with Hollywood and surf culture, which reflected a carefree approach to life.

Structure

The structure of a piece of music can be described as **ABA**. This means there is the first section, followed by a different section and then a repeat of the first section.

My Funny Valentine

This is a form of Jazz music, known as Swing. It has syncopated rhythms, creating a swing feel, where beats two and four of a bar (the off-beats) are the strongest. Catchy, Bluesy melodies played over sophisticated chord progressions. It has improvised solos from a saxophone.

