



Music

Play on Shakespeare

Year 5

Summer

Key Vocabulary

dynamics	How loud or quiet a piece of music is
ostinato	A repeated pattern
parts	Different strands of music that are played together to the pulse
pulse	The heart beat of music which every singer or player uses to make music
repeats	To perform something again
rhythm	A mixture of longer and shorter notes played to a pulse
score	The written copy of the piece of music you are performing
structure	How music is organised – verse, chorus
timbre	The sound an instrument makes
tempo	How slow or fast music is played

Songs

- Be the Change
- Rholler Ghoster
- Si Si Si
- Sing from your heart
- The Planets and all that Jazz
- Vida la Vida

Statutory Requirement

Key stage 2

Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.

Pupils should be taught to:



- play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music
- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- use and understand staff and other musical notations
- appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
- develop an understanding of the history of music.

Key Skills

Pupils should be taught to:

- Sing songs in a variety of styles with confidence , showing an increasing accuracy of dynamics, phrasing, pitch, pulse, parts and tuning,.
- Combine several ostinato to achieve a desired effect to a common pulse
- Explore how musical elements can be combined to compose descriptive music
- Compose descriptive music for a specific occasion that has a recognizable structure
- Use standard and graphic notation to record work
- Refine compositions after discussion
- Develop ideas, using musical devises such as repetition, question and answer, ostinato

Listening to Famous Composer

Mendelssohn German (1809 – 1847)		Overture to a Midsummer Night’s dream
Sibelius Finnish (1865 – 1957)		The Storm
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive music • Use of musical elements