Coley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

SUBJECT FOCUS:	Music	YEAR 3	TERM

WHAT? – Key Knowledge

By the end of Year 3:

We will read some simple pitch and rhythm notation and read notation to play a simple melody.

We will understand sounds can be represented with symbols and create our own symbol scores and use them to perform.

We will understand pitch through composing, notating, and reading graphic notation.

We will learn a variety of songs, chants and poems and use our voices expressively. We will sing in songs that are in two parts.

We will understand and perform songs with a call and response structure.

We will perform a chant in three parts.

We will know what binary and ternary forms are.

We will learn how instruments can be classified by the way they make sounds.

We will explore and understand a pentatonic scale and perform a pentatonic song with tuned and untuned accompaniment.

We will identify different metres in music and play independent parts in more than one metre simultaneously.

We will respond to music through actions and movement.

We will learn ways to emphasise the first beat in a repeating pattern or metre.

We will understand the term ostinato. We will practise, improvise and perform rhythmic and melodic ostinati on tuned and untuned percussion.

We will understand how music can be organised in sequences and layers and that melodies have phrases.

We will combine sounds to create different musical textures.

We will choose different timbres and sound effects to accompany a songs and poems.

WHAT? – Key vocabulary

Recall and practise all the vocabulary from Years 1 and 2 and learn these new words.

Binary form - two-part structure in music is described as binary form: AB. The A and B sections are musically different from each other

Call and response – a style of music in which a leader sings or plays a short melody (the call) and a chorus of singers/players respond with an answering short melody (the response)

Chordophone - an instrument which produces sound using strings that vibrate

Chorus - the part of a song which repeats between the verses

Coda - the end section of a piece of music

Crochet – a note that has a duration of one beat

Echo - when a musical phrase is repeated after itself, like an echo

Expression - the emotion in music

Hocket - one single melody shared between one or more voices or instruments

Idiophone - an instrument which produces sound using the instrument's vibration, without using strings or membranes

Interlude - an instrumental or percussion section or 'break' in a song

Layer - individual lines of music performed together to create the texture

Notation – ways of writing down music

Off-beat - often used synonymously with 'off-beat'. Both refer to a rhythm that emphasises normally weak beats

Pentatonic - a five-note scale, of which there are many types. One of the most common can be played using only the black notes on a piano

Phrase - a small unit of a melody, often corresponding to a line of a song

Vocabulary Continued:

Quaver - a note that has a duration of half a beat

Rondo - a structure that has a recurring theme (A) alternating with contrasting sections: A B A C A D A

Round - when two or more voices or instruments play the same music, starting at different times (also called 'canon')

Sequence - musical phrases or parts played individually one after the other

Soundscape - a picture in sound

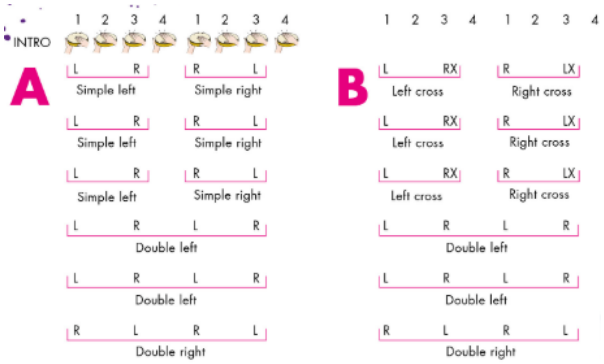
Stave - the set of five parallel lines on which notes are placed to denote pitch and rhythm

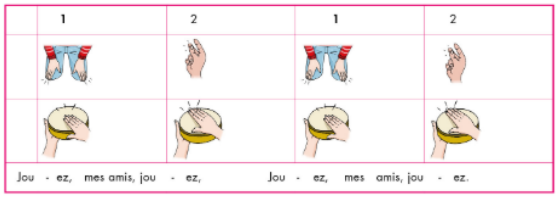
Ternary - a structure of music which has three sections, in which the first is repeated: A B A

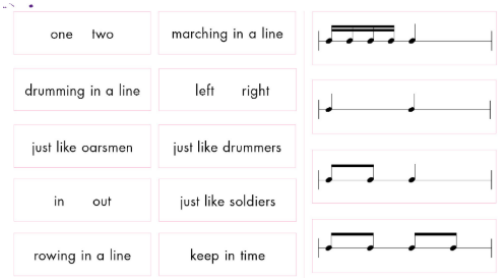
Verse - the section of a song which generally 'tells the story'

Possible experiences:

Diagrams







Examples from Music Express – Collins Connect Materials used as our school scheme of work.

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