Coley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

SUBJECT FOCUS:	Music	YEAR 5	TERM

WHAT? – Key Knowledge

By the end of the year:

We will learn to sing songs with 2, 3 and 4 parts. We will sing in unison, harmonies, rounds and sing songs with a syncopated melody.

We will sing with expression with attention to our tone and phrasing accurately.

We will show greater control over our voices when singing, using different techniques to help us and sing with an awareness of our audience.

We will read simple staff notation to follow a simple melody, learn a meoldic ostinato and play a bassline on tuned percussion.

We will understand the term metre and indentify the metres of different pieces of music.

We will conduct a metre of four beats, three beats and two beats.

We will further develop our sense of rhythm through singing, playing, moving using steady beats and syncopated rhythms.

We will combine voices with instruments to perform songs with up to four parts.

We will play tuned and untuned instruments to accompany a song including melodies and harmonies and play our instruments with control.

We will work in groups to compose, practise, rehearse and perform a piece acurately as an ensemble.

We will understand that music can create a narrative and how music can be used to accompany a movie.

We will create and perform a sequence of melodic phrases and record our ideas using notation.

We will listen to and analyse different pieces of music and discuss the effects of pitch, tempo, texture and dynamics using our musical vocabuarly.

We will compose music to accompany images and poems exploring dynamics.

We will what a chromatic scale and sing and play using them.

WHAT? – Key vocabulary

Revisit and use all vocabulary from KS1 and Lower KS2 and learn these new words.

Backing vocal - an additional voice part that complements but is less important than the lead vocal (the main voice part)
Bridge - a passage of music that links two sections of music together

Chromatic - a chromatic instrument is one which is capable of playing every note of the chromatic scale, which is a scale of twelve notes, each a semitone apart, the smallest interval in most Western music. The chromatic scale is: A, A# (Bb), B, C, C# (Db), D, D# (Eb), E, F, F# (Gb), G,G# (Ab)

Cluster - a group of notes that are close in pitch and sounded together

Cumulative - a musical structure in which individual parts join in one by one. It can apply both to the structure of the music itself (as in a cumulative song such as The Twelve Days of Christmas), or to the voices/instruments playing (as in the gradual addition of instruments playing the music of Boléro)

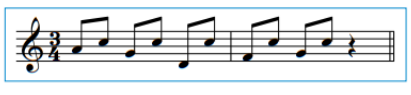
Lead vocal - the main voice part in a song – usually sings the melody
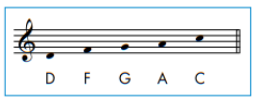
Step movement - notes of a melody which move stepwise up or down

Trill - the rapid alternation of two adjacent notes, producing a trembling effect

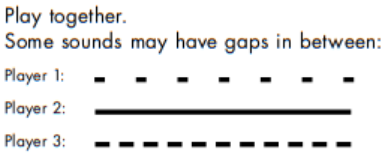
Diagrams Examples of stave and graphic notation.

Stave notation





An example of a graphic score



Possible experiences:

Learn a variety of poems, songs and chants that have more complex structures including harmonies and rounds.

Listen to and discuss music from different time periods.

Explore the use of music in movies and its effect on mood.

Learn about early opera.

Use a variety of tuned and untuned percussion and body percussion to perform music and accompany songs.

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

Images are Copyright if Music Express.