



## Knowledge Organiser

**Year: 5**

**Subject: Music**

**Unit 2: Classroom Jazz 1**

### Overview:

During this sequence of learning, pupils will be looking at jazz and swing music in detail. They will be listening to, appraising and creating their own jazz and swing music using their voices and playing on the glockenspiel.

### What should I already know?

#### Songs and Styles

- To be introduced to rock music through the music of Bon Jovi.
- To know that rock is a style of popular music that came from Rock'n'roll of America in the 1950s and 1960s. It is characterised by loud guitars and drums due to the heavy amplification, strong bass line and driving rhythms.

#### Appraising

- To be able to identify the structure, instruments and voices within in a song.
- To be able to find the pulse as you listen (steady beat)
- Can talk about the song using the following musical words - tempo (fast, slow or in-between), dynamics and texture

#### Singing

- To sing in unison, having an awareness of those around you.

#### Improvising

- To improvise using up to 3 notes - G, A + B.

#### Playing

- To play instrumental parts using the glockenspiel or recorder with the song by ear and/or from notation using G, A + B or D, E, F# + G

#### Composing

- Compose a simple melody using simple rhythms choosing from the notes G, A + B or G, A, B, D + E (Pentatonic Scale).

#### Performance

- To perform a song which incorporates: improvisations, instrumental performances and compositions
- Know that everything that will be performed must be planned and learned
- To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them.
- To discuss and talk musically about their performance - "What went well?" and "It would have been even better if...?"

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

#### Songs and Styles

- To be introduced to Bossa Nova music through the following songs/music:
  - Desafinado by Stan Getz (swing)
  - Cotton Tail by Ben Webster
  - 5 Note Swing by Ian Gray
  - Perdido by Woody Herman
- To know that Bossa Nova is a style of Brazillian music

### Vocabulary:

#### Appraising

Listening carefully and considering aspects of the music

#### Bossa Nova

A Brazilian dance music that has syncopated guitar rhythms.

#### Syncopation

Music with lots of rhythmic variety, often quite difficult. The strong beats occur in unexpected places

#### Structure

How the sections (verses and choruses etc.) of a song are ordered to make the whole piece.

#### Swing

A type of rhythm often associated with Jazz. Notes in the rhythm pattern are made longer and shorter to create a syncopated effect.

#### Tune/head

A melody, especially one that characterizes a particular piece of music.

#### Note values,

In music notation, a note value indicates the time for the note (1 beat, 2 beats etc)

#### Note names

The type of note - semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver

#### Big bands

A large group of musicians playing jazz or dance music.

#### Improvise

To make up a tune and play it on the spot. There is an assumption that it can never be recreated.

#### Pulse

The heartbeat or steady beat of a song/piece of music.

#### Rhythm

A musical dimension that describes the combination of long and short

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| <p>derived from Samba. There is emphasis on Melody and has syncopated guitar rhythms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that Swing became popular in the 1940s - it is a type of Jazz with an emphasis on the off-beat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Appraising</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be able to identify the structure of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three note Bossa: intro tune, lead tune, lead repeated, improvisation, lead repeated.</li> <li>Five note Swing: 8-bar intro, the same 8 bar tune repeated, middle 8, head, head repeated.</li> </ul> </li> <li>To be able to identify the instruments and voices within the song - piano, bass, drums, glockenspiel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvising</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be able to improvise in a Bossa Nova style using the notes G, A + B.</li> <li>To be able to improvise in a Swing style using the notes D, E, G, A + B.</li> <li>To be able to talk about the notes used.</li> </ul> <p><b>Playing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To play instrumental parts using the glockenspiel or recorder with the music by ear using the notes G, A + B and D, E, G, A + B.</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be able to introduce a performance to an audience.</li> <li>To be able to articulate how you learnt the piece and why.</li> <li>To perform with improvisations and instrumental parts.</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;">   </div> | <p>Pitch</p> <p>Tempo</p> <p>Dynamics</p> <p>Riff</p> <p>Hook</p> <p>Solo</p> | <p>sounds to make patterns.</p> <p>A musical dimension that describes the range of high and low sounds.</p> <p>A musical dimension that describes how fast or slowly the music is played.</p> <p>A musical dimension indicating how loudly or quietly the music is being played.</p> <p>A short repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as guitar, piano or saxophone</p> <p>A term used in Pop music to describe a short catchy phrase or riff that we can't stop singing; the bit that 'hooks' us in; the main musical idea from a song that we remember.</p> <p>An Italian word to describe playing, singing or performing of one person or on our own.</p> |
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