








 Children's prior learning in this area	 Cultural Capital Opportunities	 Key vocabulary and glossary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Texture: The overall effect of how melody, harmony and rhythm are combined in a piece of music (Introduced in Year 2) Pitch: how high or low the note is (introduced in Year 1) A stave is a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces. The pitch B sits on the third line up. The pitch A sits on the second space up (Introduced in Year 2) A crotchet represents 1 beat. The coloured in circle with a stick pointing straight up or down means we play 1 note on that beat - this is called a crotchet (Introduced in Year 2). A rhythmic score just contains the rhythm to be played. A pitch score is set on a stave which displays the pitch of each note to be played. 	<p>BBC Ten pieces link – world music, widening listening repertoire. https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ten-pieces/classical-music-ravi-shankar-symphony-finale/znk8bdm</p> <p>Upcoming – BSO visit TBC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch pattern - a series of sounds that are high or low. Drone - a sustained note, usually rather low in pitch. Unison – two or more musical parts that have the exact same pitch and rhythms. Layered – multiple voices or instruments playing at once. Solo – one voice or instrument playing on their own or playing a feature over an accompaniment.
<p>Enquiry Question: How does music connect us with our planet? Concept: Composers, style and history and listening Key Element: Texture</p> 	<p>Enquiry Question: How is pitch used in Indian Music? Concept: Performance (Instrumental), Improvisation Key Element: Pitch</p> 	<p>Enquiry Question: What is a pitch pattern? Concept: Performance (Instrumental), Improvisation Key Element: Pitch</p> 
<p> Students will know that traditional Indian music uses sitars, tablas, dhols and bansuri. Students will know how to develop a knowledge and understanding of the origins and social context of the music they are listening to.</p> <p><u>Listening:</u> Sahela Re by Kishori Amonkar. Sahela Re Kishori Amonkar - YouTube</p> <p><u>Biography:</u> This piece of music originates from India (show on a map). It is a classical Indian piece of music. Kishori Amonkar was one of the leading vocalists of Indian classical music in the 20th century.</p>  <p>Recall and retrieve – Autumn 2021. Classical Indian music performance https://youtu.be/zWAUGcngKyw?t=279.</p> <p><u>Teach:</u> These instruments are called a sitar and a tabla. A sitar is an instrument traditionally used in Indian music as well as in some other nearby countries. There are many different styles of Indian music, including classical and a dance music called Bhangra.</p> <p><u>Practise:</u> Listen to traditional Indian music instruments: sitars, dhols, tablas and a bansuri (a bamboo flute) and have pictures of the instruments printed for groups to look at. Which instrument do they think is making each sound? Look at pictures and hear clips of each if possible (there are some sound clips on this webpage but the knowledge is GCSE level so just use the sound clips if appropriate Indian music - World music - National 5 Music Revision - BBC Bitesize)</p>	<p> Students will know that a drone is a sustained note, usually rather low in pitch Students will know how to sing/play a drone (a sustained note, usually rather low in pitch).</p> <p><u>Listening:</u> Sahela Re Kishori Amonkar - YouTube. Now compare this to Symphony – finale by Ravi Shankar. Watch video 2 on Symphony – finale (excerpt) by Ravi Shankar - CLASSROOM RESOURCE FOR KS2 - BBC Teach</p> <p><u>Knowledge:</u> Ravi Shankar brought Indian classical music to a western audience in the 1960s and was a huge influence on many musicians including George Harrison from the Beatles. He was an Indian musician and composer and was known as a sitar maestro. This 2010 work is a cross between a symphony and a concerto – it has four movements like a symphony and a prominent concerto-like solo part for sitar. Much of the sitar part is improvised.</p> <p><u>Key Element:</u> Pitch: how high or low the note is (introduced in Year 1). Watch Charanga video on pitch to remind before beginning BBC Teach plan.</p> <p><u>Teach:</u> See lesson plan 2 – Ragas, drones and solos from BBC Ten pieces. SHANKAR KS2.pdf (bbci.co.uk)</p>	<p> Students will know that a pitch pattern is a series of sounds that are high or low. Students will know how to play simple rhythmic scores including crotchets and quavers.</p> <p><u>Listening:</u> Watch video 1 on Symphony – finale (excerpt) by Ravi Shankar - CLASSROOM RESOURCE FOR KS2 - BBC Teach</p> <p><u>Knowledge:</u> Indian music isn't written down using musical notation but patterns of notes called raga are learnt off by heart. Traditionally, Indian musicians learn to play patterns of notes - ragas - by imitating and memorising music passed on from their teachers.</p> <p><u>Key Element:</u> Pitch. Recap the word 'pitch' (how high or low a note is) – see charanga video. Pitch pattern is a series of sounds that are high or low.</p> <p><u>Teach:</u> In Indian music, there is a special pitched scale that is different to Western Classical music. We are going to play 2 pitch patterns today, using D and A. This is the same note pattern that Ravi Shankar used a lot in the 'call and response' parts of his music.</p> <p>See lesson 3 BBC Ten pieces – two note pattern – steps 1 to 4. SHANKAR KS2.pdf (bbci.co.uk)</p>

Apply: Recap the word texture from year 2 (The overall effect of how melody, harmony and rhythm are combined in a piece of music) – see charanga video for a reminder. What is the texture of this music like? Describe it to your partner.

Deepen: In Year 2, we discussed how music connects us with our planet too. You listened to Gamelan Music, which originates from Indonesia. How does this compare? Is it similar or different? Recall and retrieve - Gamelan is the Javanese word for Orchestra or sometimes gamelan. Gamelan is a popular form of traditional Indonesian music. Gamelan is played at celebrations. Gamelan music is played on metal percussion instruments, often hit with hammer-shaped mallets.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K2E6RNBG-NQ>

Enquiry Question: How is music written down?

Concept: Notation
Key Element: Pitch



Students will know that a quaver is a half beat, represented by a solid dot, a stem and a tail.
Students will know how to play simple rhythmic scores including crotchets and quavers.

Knowledge: In Western Classical music, music is written down. In traditional classical Indian Music, music is learnt off by heart.

Teach: Recap the meaning of the staff (A set of five horizontal lines and four spaces) – see charanga video).



Show the 2 note rhythms from last week on the staff.

Recap the meaning of a crotchet (A note worth one beat, represented by a solid dot with a stem). Now introduce a quaver (A note worth half a beat (half a crotchet), represented by a solid dot, a stem and a tail). Look at the rhythms above. They go crotchet, quaver, quaver, crotchet). Try clapping them while following the notation on the staff.

Practise: Using the rhythm grid app, try placing crotchets and paired quavers in different places and clapping them to become confident with reading these rhythms.

Apply and deepen:

See lesson 3 BBC Ten pieces – two note pattern – recap steps 3 and 4 if needed then do steps 5,6, 7 and 8. Record for assessment.