

NPA Knowledge Organiser: Year 6 Music - Composing & Performing...

The notes of the **octave**.
Notice how they sit on the lines or in the gaps.



FACE is an easy way to recall
the names of the notes that sit
in the gaps:



By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- Listen to and describe music
- Write lyrics for a song
- Organise lyrics into a song structure
- Use vocal improvisation and known melodies against a backing track
- Compose a melody
- Compose a verse melody

Key knowledge

- ✓ To know that a chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats throughout a song.
- ✓ To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo.
- ✓ To know that chord progressions are represented in music by Roman numerals.



Ludwig van Beethoven



"To play a wrong note is insignificant; to play without passion is inexcusable." - Ludwig van Beethoven

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Allegro: A musical term meaning a fast, lively tempo or speed.

Arrangement: The adaptation of a piece of music for a specific group of instruments or voices.

Backing Track: A pre-recorded piece of music that supports a soloist or group during a performance.

Chorus: The part of a song that is repeated after each verse, often with the same words and music.

Chord Progression: A sequence of musical chords that create harmony in a piece of music.

Compose: To create or write a piece of music.

Crescendo: A gradual increase in the volume or intensity of a piece of music.

Diminuendo: A gradual decrease in the volume or intensity of a piece of music.

Dynamics: The variations in loudness and softness of a piece of music.

Evaluate: To think about and judge the quality or value of something, such as a piece of music or a performance.

Forte: A musical term meaning loud or strong.

Largo: A musical term meaning slow and broad.

Lyrics: The words of a song.

Melody: The main tune or series of notes in a piece of music that is easy to recognise and remember.

Mood: The feeling or atmosphere created by a piece of music.

Musical Features: The elements that make up a piece of music, such as melody, harmony, rhythm, and dynamics.

Notation: A system of symbols used to write down music so that it can be read and played by others.

Piano: A musical term meaning soft or quiet.

Poetic: Expressing ideas or emotions in a beautiful or imaginative way, often used to describe lyrics or the way a piece of music is played.

Structure: The way a piece of music is organised or arranged.

Repetitive: Something that repeats or occurs many times, often used to describe a pattern or rhythm in music.

Rhyme: When the ending sounds of words match, often used in lyrics or poetry.

Ritardando: A gradual slowing down of the tempo or speed of a piece of music.

Tempo: The speed or pace at which a piece of music is played.

Sequence: A repeated pattern of notes or chords in a piece of music.

Staff Notation: A system of writing music that uses five horizontal lines, called a staff, to show the pitch and duration of notes.

Upbeat: The last beat in a measure of music, often associated with a feeling of positivity or energy.

Verse: A section of a song that tells a story or describes a situation, usually followed by a chorus.



"Colour helps to express light, not the physical phenomenon, but the only light that really exists, that in the artist's brain." - Henri Matisse