Year 5/6 Spring 2 Music Film Music



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Prior Learning			
Children may be able to recognis	e particular pieces of music fror	n certain films.	
Key vocabulary for this unit			
		Dital	
Accelerando		Pitch	
Brass		Solo	
Chords		Symbol	
Clashing		Tension	
Convey		Tremolo	
Descending		Sequence	
Body percussion		Soundtrack	
Dynamics		Timpani	
Emotion		Texture	
Imagery		unison	
Orchestral			
Learning Sequence			
1. Soundtracks	To opproise different musi	col factures in a variaty of film contexts	
		cal features in a variety of film contexts	
2. Scenes and sounds		d some composing techniques in film music	
3. Following the score	<u> </u>	To use graphic scores to interpret different emotions in film music	
4. Composing for film	To create and notate musi	To create and notate musical ideas and relate them to film music	
5. The soundtrack	To play a sequence of mu	To play a sequence of musical ideas to convey emotion	
Assessment milestones			
Musical skills:		Musical knowledge:	
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- Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the Arts.
- Representing changes in pitch, dynamics and texture using graphic notation, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary.
- Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect.
- Use musical vocabulary correctly when describing and evaluating the features of a piece of music.
- Evaluating how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music sounds.
- Confidently using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others work.
- Improvising coherently and creatively within a given style, incorporating given features.
- Recording own composition using appropriate forms of notation and/or technology.
- Constructively critique their own and others' work, using musical vocabulary.

- To know that a film soundtrack includes the background music and any songs in a film.
- To understand that 'major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat.
- To understand that 'minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension.
- To know that 'graphic notation' means writing music down using your choice of pictures or symbols but 'staff notation' means music written more formally on the special lines called 'staves'.
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•	Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting the interrelated dimensions of music as required, keeping in time and communicating with the group.
•	Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff notation and from their own notation.