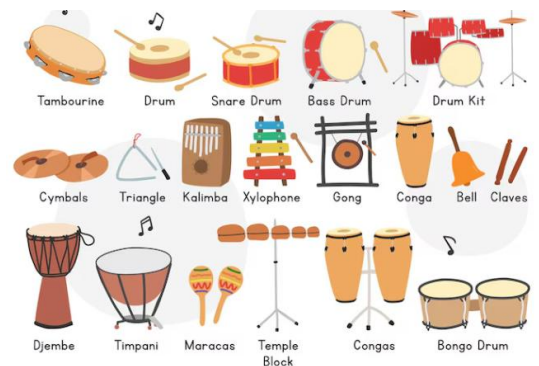
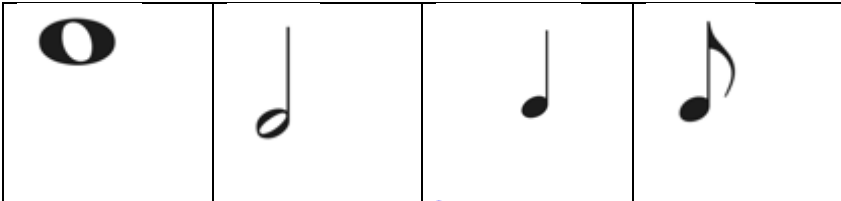




St John Fisher RC Primary

Year Two Knowledge Organiser – Autumn Term One – Music

Things I will be taught				Key facts to remember	
I know: Lesson 1 - 6 - How to improvise a simple rhythm using different instruments including the voice - How to improvise a musical conversation using question and answer phrases and word phrases as a starting point - How to play copycat rhythms - Stick notation is how music is written - How to write crochets, minims, quavers and rests - How to read and respond to chanted rhythm patterns, and represent them with stick notation - How to create and perform my own chanted rhythm patterns with stick notation				Maurice Ravel was a composer who wrote the piece of music called Bolero. Music is written with symbols called musical notes.	
Key Knowledge				Key Vocabulary	
				composer	a person who writes music, especially as a professional occupation.
				rhythm	a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound
				notation	a series or system of written symbols used to represent music
				Key Knowledge: I recognise various untuned percussion instruments.	
I know how to - Sing and perform songs regularly with increasing vocal control. - Compose music in response to a non-musical stimulus (e.g. a storm, a car race, or a rocket launch). - Listen to a range of music, recognising the work of different composers. - Play rhythms on untuned percussion instruments Mark the beat of a listening piece (e.g. Bolero by Ravel) by tapping or clapping and recognising tempo as well as changes in tempo.				Composer	
Musical Notes: semi-breve, minim, crotchet, quaver				An untuned percussion instrument is one that is not pitched to any particular note. There are literally hundreds of untuned percussion instruments – anything you can hit, shake or scrape can be a percussion instrument. 	
				 Joseph Maurice Ravel (7 March 1875 – 28 December 1937) was a French composer, pianist and conductor.	