

Year 1 Knowledge Organiser – How Does Music Help Us to Understand our Neighbours?



Find the beat, recognise patterns, understand the structure of a piece of music, understand genre.

Find the pulse, listen to and play different instruments, improvise and perform musical creations

Star Vocabulary

Musical Style: A specific type of music, for example: Blues or Jazz.

Pulse: the regular heartbeat of the music, its steady beat.

Pitch: high and low sounds.

Rhythm: long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.

Compose: To create and develop musical ideas.

Improvise: To make up a tune and play it on the spot.

Perform: To sing and play instruments for others to hear.

Groove: The rhythmic part of the music that makes you want to move and dance.

Key Learning

- To listen to different musical styles and find the groove.
- To find the pulse when listening to different music and move to the pulse.
- Copy Back Clapping
 - Listen to and copy rhythms
 - Make up our own rhythms
- To sing in different styles.
- To improvise our own tunes.
- To perform in front of others.

Key Resources

Instruments:



Recorders



Glockenspiels

Music:

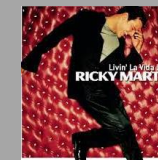
- Round and Round
- How Blue Can You Get
- Livin' La Vida Loca
- Lord of the Dance

Sheet Music
Lyrics

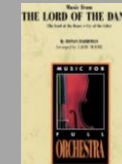
Musical Styles



Blues music: a style that has sad melodies and is usually sounds slow and emotional.



Latin music: music that comes from Spanish or Portuguese speaking countries. It usually has lots of rhythm so sounds quite lively.



Irish Folk music: a style that usually has many musicians. It can sound slow and sad or energetic and upbeat.

Music timeline

1400 – 1600
Renaissance

1600 – 1750
Baroque

1890 - 1960
Modern

1750 - 1827
Classical

1820 - 1900
Romantic

1960 - today
Contemporary