

Year 5 Autumn 1: Reading Notation: Time Signatures

Key Skills	Key Vocabulary	Key Composers	Musical Genres
Time Signature Identification & Application: Identifying and experiencing music in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 time signatures through movement, marching, singing, and score analysis. Pulse vs. Rhythm Differentiation: Distinguishing between pulse (the steady heartbeat) and rhythm across different time signatures using untuned percussion, body percussion, and movement. Strong & Weak Beat Recognition: Demonstrating strong beat versus weak beat patterns (e.g., strong-weak-weak in 3/4) using floor spots, body percussion, and instruments. Advanced Rhythm Reading & Technical Notation: Reading, clapping, chanting, and performing crotchets (ta), paired quavers (ti-ti), two-beat notes (ta-a), crotchet rests (sh), semiquavers (tiki-tiki), syncopa, ti-tiki, and tiki-ti. Structural Notation Analysis: Understanding and navigating musical score elements, including bars and bar lines. Instrumental Performance (Glockenspiel): Reading notation and playing melodies on glockenspiels (such as in D major), incorporating singing names and hand signs. Composition & Rhythm Games: Composing two-bar rhythmic patterns in 2/4 time and participating in interactive tasks like the "Forbidden Rhythm" game. Ensemble & Multi-Part Performance: Performing partner actions, multi-group rounds, ostinato patterns, and multi-card rhythm cycles using "thinking voices" and simultaneous instrument playing.	Time Signature: Shows how the heartbeats of the music are organised into recurring groups (e.g., 2/4, 3/4, 4/4). Pulse: The steady, repeating heartbeat of a piece of music. Rhythm: The pattern of long and short note durations and words. Strong Beat: The most emphasized pulse in each bar of music that signals the start of a cycle. Bar: A unit of time made up of a specific number of beats. Bar Lines: Vertical lines on a score that divide music into bars. Crotchet Rest (sh): A musical silence that lasts for one beat (the same duration as a crotchet/ta). Semiquavers (tiki-tiki): The technical name for four sixteenth notes ("tiki-tiki"). Ostinato: A short, continually repeated musical or rhythmic pattern.	Jona Lewie: Pop/rock artist and songwriter of <i>Stop The Cavalry</i> (2/4 time). Dmitri Shostakovich: 20th-century Russian classical composer of <i>Waltz No. 2</i> (3/4 time). Oasis: British rock band that released <i>Wonderwall</i> (4/4 time). Giuseppe Verdi: Romantic Italian opera composer of <i>La Donna È Mobile</i>. Bronski Beat & The Human League: Electronic synth-pop groups behind the track "Cloudy Eyes". 	American Folk Music: Traditional songs like <i>Turn the Glasses Over</i> and <i>L'il Liza Jane</i>. Classical & Opera: Orchestral waltzes (<i>Waltz No. 2</i>) and operatic tenors (<i>La Donna È Mobile</i>). World Folk Music: Songs from Ghana (<i>Obwisana</i>), Czechia (<i>Měla Babka</i>), Italy (<i>Bella Ciao</i>), and Poland/Eastern Europe (<i>Oi Dana</i>). Pop & Britpop: 1980s synth-pop ("Cloudy Eyes"), Christmas pop (<i>Stop The Cavalry</i>), and 1990s Britpop (<i>Wonderwall</i>).

Instruments & Equipment

Tuned Instruments: Glockenspiels (used to play melodic phrases with singing names/hand signs).

Untuned Percussion: Djembes / large drums, Hand drums / tambourines, Triangles / maracas, Claves / drumsticks.

Visual & Instructional Props: Floor spots (representing beat units/heartbeats), Red and green scarves (visual cues for starting and stopping), Beanbags, Pulse/Rhythm (P/R) paddle, Rhythm flashcards (2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 patterns).

