



Year 3 Music: Glockenspiels Summer term



Prior Learning

Children have...

- started to learn how rhythms are made up by different lengths of notes. (rhythm patterns -ta, ta-aa, ti -ti tika -tika)
- played a tuned instrument (handbells).
- Played an instrument with control; getting faster or slower, louder or quieter.
- started to learn some graphic notation (ta ta ti -ti) and play a rhythmic accompaniment to a song.

Dot Notation

Dot notation is when dots are used to show changes in pitch. That means how high or low the notes sound.

low high

Dot notation can be used to show melodies or tunes.

THE TREBLE STAFF

Treble Clef 5 Lines 4 Spaces

1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C

1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C

Vocabulary

- Glockenspiel, tuned percussion, melody, notation, trio, quartet, stave, lines and spaces, clef, pitch, rhythm, beat, dynamics, tempo

Sticky Knowledge

Children will learn to...

- play a scale on the glockenspiel using 2 beaters
- explore all the main elements of music using the glockenspiel.
- Play and perform melodies following staff notation using a small range (e.g. Middle C-E/do-mi) as a whole class or in small groups (e.g. trios and quartets).
- Use listening skills to correctly order phrases using dot notation, showing different arrangements of notes C-D-E/do-re-mi
- recognise the stave, lines and spaces, and clef
- Use dot notation to show higher or lower pitch.
- understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers.