

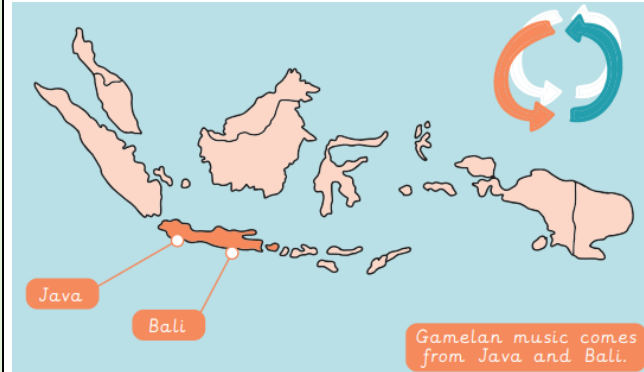
## Music- Instrumental Unit 4 (Indonesia)

### Y4 summer 1

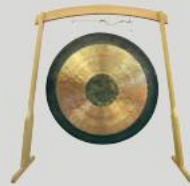
#### National Curriculum subject content:

Pupils should be taught:

- play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music
- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
- develop an understanding of the history of music.



In gamelan music, all the different instruments play versions of the same tune at different octaves and using different note lengths.


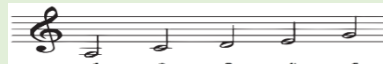


Gong



Metallophone

#### Key Vocabulary:

Calypso	A type of music which originated in Trinidad.
Gamelan	Gamelan melodies are 8 notes long, then they repeat themselves in a cycle; in music this structure is called 'cyclical'.
Gumboot	A percussive dance originating in South Africa, where music and dance moves are performed wearing wellington boots.
Octave	An octave is the 8-note distance between two notes with the same letter name.  One 'C' sounds lower and one 'C' sounds higher.
Salsa	A style of music based on Afro-Cuban music, funk and disco, developed by the Spanish immigrant communities of New York.
Slendro	A type of pentatonic (5 note) scale that is traditionally used in gamelan music. 

#### Sequence of Learning:

##### Objectives (key knowledge):

Lesson 1 To recall and describe key features of known musical genres	Lesson 2 To understand the key features of gamelan music	Lesson 3 To understand the concept of an octave	Lesson 4 To explore how cyclic patterns are used in gamelan music	Lesson 5 To explore how different timbres can be combined to create an effect in gamelan music
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