

Transcribing Music UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

Sequence of Learning

WALT - To be able to use the standard musical notation of crotchet, minim and semibreve to indicate how many beats to play.	We will learn that music notes can be of different length, and the musical notes that are used to represent this. We will also learn how to transcribe these notes, and practice performing and identifying them with clapping.
WALT - To be able to create notes on the musical stave.	We will learn that music notes can be different in pitch, and that this can be represented when transcribing music on a stave. We will practice how to draw out a stave, and place notes on it correctly.
WALT - To be able to understand the purpose of the treble clef, and how using it when transcribing compositions.	We will learn that a treble clef is used on a music stave for instruments that plays higher pitched notes. We will learn how to draw a double clef onto a stave, and what notes are represented on this stave.
WALT - Understand the purpose of the bass clef and using it when transcribing compositions.	We will learn that a base clef is used on a music stave for instruments that plays lower pitched notes. We will learn how to draw a bass clef onto a stave, and what notes are represented on this stave.
WALT - To be able to understand and use the # (sharp) and b (flat) symbols.	We will learn that sharps and flats can make the exact same note, and identify when it is a sharp or a flat. We will also learn how to transcribe sharps and flats onto a stave.
WALT to be able to use and understand simple time signatures	We will be learning to identify how many beats are in a bar using a time signature, and labelling bar lines onto pieces of music that do not have them.

Key Vocabulary

Bass clef - indicates which lower pitch notes are represented on a staff

Beat - one count

Composition - a piece of music

Crotchet - quarter note (1 beat)

Flat - lower in pitch

Minim - half note (2 beats)

Notes - musical sound

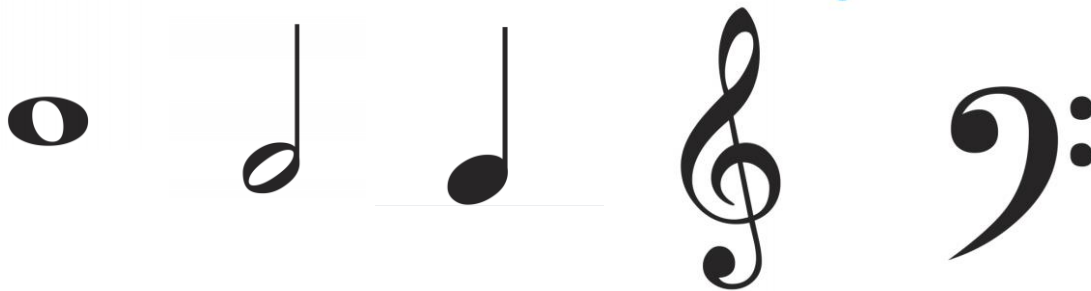
Semibreve - whole note (4 beats)

Sharp - higher in pitch

Stave - set of 5 lines and 4 spaces that represent pitch

Treble clef - indicates which higher pitch notes are represented on a staff

semibreve minim crotchet treble clef bass clef



Links to prior learning: In KS1 students should have experimented with, created, selected and combined sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

Links to future learning: In KS3 students will learn how to use staff and other relevant notations appropriately and accurately in a range of musical styles, genres and traditions.

Music Stave and Notes

