

Music - Spanish Composers



Curriculum Links:

- 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 Use and understand staff and other musical notations
- 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

Key Facts:

- Luis Fonsi composed the song Despacito, Eric Perez wrote Bailemos sung by Spanish speaking band CNCO and J. Balvin composed Mi Gente
- Music played in a Major Key creates a happy sound
- Music played in a Minor key creates a sad sound
- This is a crotchet rest, it means the performer must stay quiet for one beat in the music
- This is the symbol meaning you have to repeat the sequence of music you have just played



Key Skills:

- **Appraising** - Recognise the work of at least one famous composer from the key facts
- Use musical words and the elements of music to describe a piece of their music eg, key, tempo, dynamics and timbre
- Use musical words to say what they like or dislike about the music
- Identify repetition, contrast and variations in the music
- **Composition** - Learn the notation and fingering for C,D and F on the recorder
- Use different elements in their composition—rests, bar lines and repeat
- Create repeated patterns on the recorder and compose melodies or songs
- Understand there can be 2, 3 or 4 beats in a bar
- **Performing** - Perform their composition rhythmically using instruments
- Play rhythmic sounds on an instrument

Possible experiences:

- Making instruments at home
- Learning Spanish terms for musical instruments
- Perform a Spanish song

We should already know:

- How to play the notes B,A and G on the recorder
- What a crotchet, quaver and minim are
- How to write notation on a staff



Key Vocabulary

Adagio	Music played at a slow , leisurely pace
Allegro	Music played at a fast pace
Crescendo <	When music starts softly and gets louder and louder
Diminuendo >	When music starts loudly and the gets softer and quieter
Dynamics	Whether a sound is loud or soft
Pulse	Is a steady beat in music like a ticking clock or your heartbeat
Tempo	The speed of the music
Timbre	It is the sound or tone that comes from each instrument