

# Year 6 - Themes and variations - Term 3



## Key Vocabulary

### Pop Art

An art movement from the 1950s where artists focused on common objects (comic books, tins of soup, teacups) and showed them in bold, bright colours.



**Pulse** Pulse is a steady beat - the heartbeat of the music.

**Notation** Written symbols to represent music.

**Diaphragm** A dome shaped muscle beneath our lungs, which we use to control our breath when singing.

**Melody** Notes of different pitches played in a sequence in order to create a tune.

**Phrase** A short musical passage that makes sense on its own.

**Rhythm** The pattern of long and short notes in music.

**3/4 time** Commonly called 'waltz time' and only has 3 beats per bar.

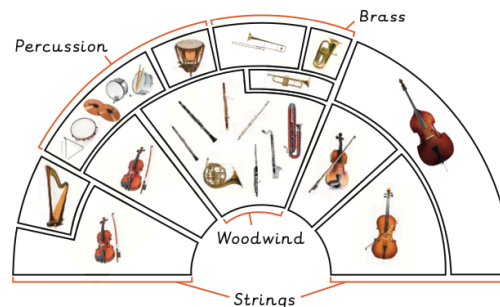
**4/4 time** Known as 'common time' and has 4 beats per bar.

Theme and variations is a common musical structure, especially in classical music. The structure features a theme at the start of the piece, then once the theme has been played, the composer repeats it but with some form of variation. The theme is then played again but this time with a further variation.

What can you remember from previous units?  
 Can you remember what a musical motif is?  
 Can you remember how you have performed rhythms?

## Instruments

**Orchestra** A group of instruments that play together.



**Strings** - Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.

**Woodwind** - Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.

**Brass** - Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.

**Percussion** - Instruments that are played by striking, beating or shaking the instrument.

## Kodaly rhythms

TA = Crotchet    TI-TI = Quaver    SH = Crotchet rest    TWO = Minim

TIKI - TIKI    TI - TIKI    TIKI - TI

Anything else you have learnt? What have you enjoyed?

## To know statements



To know that a 'theme' is a main melody in a piece of music.

To know that 'The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra' was written in 1945 by Benjamin Britten.

To know that 'variations' in music are when a main melody is changed in some way throughout the piece.

To know how to perform complex rhythms.

To know how to play TIKI-TIKI, TI-TIKI and TIKI-TI rhythms in 3/4 time