

MUSIC MAESTRO PRIMARY

UNIT6.1 – AUTUMN TERM 1 – KEYBOARD WARRIORS 2

UNIT OVERVIEW

In this unit of work, pupils will develop their knowledge of major and minor triad chords. They will rehearse playing chords in sequence, with the left-hand, to a fixed pulse. Later in the unit, they work on establishing finger positions for playing the right-hand melody. They develop further their knowledge of note names and values. On completion of the unit of work, they will be ready to undertake the final Keyboard Warrior Unit (6.2) where they use these skills to rehearse and perform full pieces of music.

LINKS TO PRIOR LEARNING

In Year 5, pupils have experienced improvising a melody over a two-note drone. They have been introduced to finger positioning, within a range of 5 notes. They should be confident at knowing the note names and placement of C-C in the treble clef and know the note values for crotchets, minims and quavers.

ESSENTIAL LEARNING SUMMARY

Lesson	Learning Intention/Activity	What will be known and remembered	Revisited vocabulary	New vocabulary
1	RECAP What is a triad? Can they recall any triad chords they used in Y5? Use the Chord Chart for reference. LEARN Tell the pupils that they will be developing their knowledge of triad chords, to help them perform a more complex piece of music. (Eventually, they will use their knowledge of crotchets, minims and quavers, plus reading notes from the stave.) Group pupils into pairs of differing ability. Using the C,F,G chord rehearsal sheet, complete the exercises as a pair. Attempt to keep a steady beat and change chords on time. The non-player can tap or count the beats. Move on to the next exercise when ready. The more able pupil may be able to tutor the less able, if appropriate. Talk about how pupils might go about helping each other.	✓ Read and play the major chords, C, G and F	C, G and F chords	

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	REVIEW What are pupils finding easy? Challenging? Can they give their peers some useful rehearsal tips? What makes a good keyboard teacher?			
2	RECAP What are the notes in the triad chords for C, F and G major? Use the Chord Chart for reference. LEARN Group pupils into pairs of differing ability. Using the C G G7 D7 Chord rehearsal sheet , complete the exercises as a pair. Attempt to keep a steady beat and change chords on time. The non-player can tap or count the beats. Move on to the next exercise when ready. The more able pupil may be able to tutor the less able, if appropriate. Talk about how pupils might go about helping each other. REVIEW Can you give some tips to peers about how to effectively change chords in time? Does it help to look ahead on the score? Does it help to start very slowly?	✓ Read and play the major chords G7 and D7	Chord Triad	
3	RECAP What are the notes in the triad chords for C, D7, F, G and G7? Use the Chord Chart for reference. LEARN Group pupils into pairs of differing ability. Using the Dm Em Am Chord rehearsal sheet , complete the exercises as a pair. Attempt to keep a steady beat and change chords on time. The non-player can tap or count the beats. Move on to the next exercise when ready. The more able pupil may be able to tutor the less able, if appropriate. Talk about how pupils might go about helping each other.	✓ Read and play the Dm, Em and Am chords	Chord Triad	

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	REVIEW Can you give some tips to peers about how to effectively change chords in time? Does it help to look ahead on the score? Does it help to start very slowly?			
4 & 5	These lessons are an opportunity to consolidate learning from the previous 3 lessons. Pupils are encouraged to <i>master</i> as many of the exercises as possible. These will be important as we move to the next stage. Any pupils who complete the mastery of all 3 rehearsal sheets can be encouraged to write their own 4 or 8 bar chord sequences, and play them accurately. Use the manuscript template.	✓ Read and play the major chords, C, G and F ✓ Read and play the major chords G7 and D7 ✓ Read and play the Dm, Em and Am chords	Chord Triad	
6	Recap Values for crotchets, minims and quavers. Note names from C-C in treble clef. Worksheet together. LEARN Look at the Finger position rehearsal sheet and see how the small numbers below some notes show which finger to place on the note. Use these pieces to rehearse finger position and navigate through the melody. REVIEW Listen to examples played by individual pupils. Appraise the quality.	✓ Know the names and values of notes in the treble clef ✓ Use fingering notation to correctly place fingers	FACE GBDF Crotchet Minim Quaver	Finger notation

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6	ASSESSMENT:	Exceeded	Secured	Below
	Can play a range of major and minor chords accurately Can play a simple melody (range C-C) from a score, whilst using finger notation			
What does this assessment information tell me about the impact of the curriculum? What do I need to do next as a result?				

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UNIT GLOSSARY	
Triad	3 notes played simultaneously
Chord	Multiple related notes played simultaneously
Finger notation	Instructions on music scores to tell the performer which fingers to use on specific notes
Crotchet	A note worth 1 count.
Minim	A note worth 2 counts.
Quaver	A note worth half a count. Two quavers equal 1 count
Stave	5 lines, equally apart, upon which musical notes are placed
Treble Clef	A symbol to show where to place notes on a stave. The treble clef is sometimes called the G Clef as it centres on the G line.
Ledger line	An extra line added above or below the stave