

MARINA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

MUSIC SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 1 - TERM 1

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL CONCEPT OF MUSIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define music as a sound pleasant to the ear• A form of energy that stimulates the sensation of hearing• Source of sound –* Sound can be generated as a result of vibration • Types of sound-* Pleasant and unpleasant sound• Musical sound• Noisy sound

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
2.1	INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL CONCEPT OF MUSIC continues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences between music and noise * Musical sounds are organized while noisy sounds are unorganized * Musical sounds are wanted sounds while noisy sounds are unwanted * Music is within the hearing capacity or range of human ear while noise is above the hearing capacity or range of human ear * Musical sound has definite frequency while noisy sound has indefinite frequency • Some Special Features of Music * Music as a universal language-a piece of music can be written in a country, performed interpreted and worldwide in the exact way the composer wishes. Example Fur Elise by Beethoven * Music as an emotional act Music can be used to express thoughts, feelings, and emotions. Example love, grief, regrets. * Music as an aspect of culture Music is very important in expressing culture as music is produced in accordance with people's culture. As culture is the belief, norms, traditions, and behavioral practices of the people in an environment. * Music as a performing art Music is generally meant to be performed as it involves singing, dancing, and playing of instruments. * Music as a social art Music as a social art is geared towards bringing people together. In a way, it allows interactions among people. Example learning music together, attending music concert together. Etc. * Music as an intellectual art Music involves a lot of calculation which helps develop mental powers. Playing musical instruments and dancing needs accurate calculations to bring everything to agreement. As a matter of fact, every aspect of music requires use of mental powers and this fosters mental development. • Uses/Importance of music in our society * Music can be used for social activities * Music can be used sports and games * Music can be used for festivals * Music can be used for religious purpose * Music can be used for advertisement purpose * Music can be used for communication * Music can be used for war * Music can be used for entertainment

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
3.1	INTRODUCTION TO THE RECORDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe recorder as a wind instrument • Historical background of a recorder • Parts of a recorder • Fingering • Method of playing • Notes on the recorder • Playing the C D E F G A B on the recorder
4.1	Notes on the Stave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe a stave as asset of five horizontal lines and spaces on which music notes are written. • The Clef - is a musical symbol used to indicate the pitch of written notes. • Treble clef and the Bass clef • Treble clef is also known as G clef while the bass clef is also known as F clef because of their starting point on the stave. • Lines and spaces of the stave (letters note on the staves) • How to write notes on both staves
5.1	Introducing B on the Recorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 bars Introduction • Rhythm Session • Playing and clapping rhythm <p>Source: Red hot recorder tutor 1-page 6</p>
6.1	Time Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions <p>Time value is the duration of a note.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American name, British name, sign, counts/value, and clap of each note □ Semibreve □ Minim * Crotchet * Quaver * Semiquaver * Demisemiquaver • How long a note lasts in other notes

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
7.1	Time Signature Practice Patterns on One and Two Beat Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing the... • BB blues • A Bit More Time • <p>Source: Red Hot Recorder Tutor 1 page 7</p>
8.1	Time Signature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define time signature as two-fractional number which shows the numbers of beats in measure. • The top number- tells you the numbers of beats in a bar • The bottom number- tells you which note takes the beat • The purpose of Time signature in music is to keep the music together in same timing • Simple time signature 2/4, 3/4, 4/4
9.1	More on Time value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Music math- how long a note lasts in other notes • Division and addition of notes • Adding notes to complete the bar
10.1	Practical performance on music piece WET AND WINDY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grouping voices into soprano and alto • Observing rest • Playing the whole notes and quarter notes <p>Source: Red Hot recorder Tutor 1 page 10 Homework: page 9</p>
11.1	Rest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of rest- rest can be defined as a moment of silence in music. • Describe rest as • Whole note rest • Half note rests • Quarter note rest • Eight note rest • And sixteenth note rest • American name and British names of rest • Draw the rest on the stave • Completing the bar with rest with regards to the time signature

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
12.1	Half beat notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sounding the half beat note with clap • Half beat notes rest • Rhythm session • Practice patterns on recorder • Playing Mike Oliver's Tank Top Piece <p>Source: red hot recorder tutor 1 page 12</p>
13.1	Ties and Dots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of ties and dots <p>A tie is a curved line which can be used to join notes on the same pitch. When notes of same on same pitch are joined together using a tie, the notes are played in time of one note, i.e. the first notes take the strong beat while other notes are being sustained throughout the duration of the whole notes. Two tied notes are played together as one single note with a longer duration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to add ties in a musical piece • Dotes note: a dot adds half value of the notes to it. A dot increases the duration of the note by its half. • Purpose of ties and dots • How to write dotted rest and notes on the staff • Completing the bars with a dot <p>Music Theory in Practice page 13 Exercise 1, 2 and 3.</p>
14.1	Practice Rest, one and two beats note on 4/4 Time - Practical lesson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play 'Skat Cat Swing' <p>source: red hot recorder tutor 1 page 11</p>
15.1	More on Dotted Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition of dotted • Music math- addition of notes with ties and dots • Dotted rest

MUSIC SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 1 - TERM 2

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	Accidentals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define: Accidentals: are simply sharps, flats, and naturals that need to be written into music to indicate a note that is not already indicated by the key signature.• Sharp: Increase a note by a half step• Flats: Decreases a note by a half step• Natural signs: Cancels both sharp and flat on the stave.• How to write accidentals in the stave• A piano showing all the flats, sharp and naturals.• Purpose of accidentals- The purpose of accidentals is to change the pitches of note higher or lower• Identifying notes on the stave with accidentals
2.1	Eight notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Play 'Chilled'• Eight-note played in time of 4/4 <p>Source: Red hot recorder tutor 1 page 13</p>
3.1	Semitones and Tones	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• With the aid of piano, define Semitone- Half step• Tones: A whole step• Define Interval is the distance between two or more notes• Show half steps and whole steps on the stave and on the piano• Describe how tone and semitone affect pitch• Show which pitch is higher and lower with regards to sharp and flat on the piano and on stave

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
4.1	$\frac{3}{4}$ Time Signature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play 'Gobstopper Waltz' • Describe the $\frac{3}{4}$ rhythmic pattern with metronome
5.1	Key Signature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define Key Signature as sharps or flat written immediately after the clef to show the key on which the music is composed. It is the collection of sharps or flats found in a particular key. Key signature tells you which note is to be flattened, sharpened, or neutralized. • How to place key signature on the staff • Importance of key signature in music piece • Keys with key signature (C, D, F and G) • Differences Between Accidentals and Key signature * Accidentals are written beside a particular note while key signatures are written immediately after the clef before the time signature * An accidental only applies to the note it specifies, at that octave, for that bar or measure while key signature affects all notes in the staff at any pitch * Accidental shows which note to be flattened, sharpened or neutralized while key sig. shows the key of the music composition. • Characteristics of key signature • Identifying notes affected by key signature in a music piece
6.1	Major Scales of C, D, F and G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define: • Scale: a scale is a series of notes played in succession • Major Scale: this is a series of eight diatonic notes played in succession • Pattern of writing a major scale. (TTSTTTS) • Ways of representing the major scale • Alphabetic sequence • Numeric sequence • Tonic solfège • Ascending and Descending orders of writing a scale. • How to construct C, G and D major Scales.
7.1	Practical performance on music piece - "Razza Sazza"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing duet • Soprano and alto <p>Source: Red hot recorder tutor 1-page 10</p>
8.1	Major Scales of C, D, F and G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the notes affected by key signature in a piece

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
9.1	Introducing E on the Recorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show the fingering pattern on recorder • Play practice pattern in groups • Play Night Light piece <p>Source: Red hot recorder tutor 1-page 14</p>
10.1	Cancelling an Accidental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show the purpose of natural sign • Identifying notes with sharps and flat • Identifying notes affected by natural signs
11.1	Rhythm and Pulse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of rhythms and pulse • Pulse is a steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat while Rhythm is the pattern of long and short sounds as you move through the song. • Differences between rhythm and pulse <p>• Play some melodies to identify rhythm and pulse in music</p>
12.1	Playing the E, B G, B's on the Recorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to sing rhythmically • Margin lyrics with tone • Rhythm session • Playing and singing melody
13.1	Practice pattern on Eighth note	<p>* Playing Shrimps on Tour piece</p> <p>Source: Red Hot Recorder Tutor 1-page 16</p>

MUSIC SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 1 - TERM 3

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	Degrees of scales and intervals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying the key-note of the scale (the scale degree of a note is called the key-note)• Definition of pitch: the quality of a sound governed by the rate of vibrations producing it; the degree of highness or lowness of a tone.• Definition of intervals• Type of intervals: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th 6th and 7th• Give the number of each melodic intervals (2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.)
2.1	Tea with Tumbler' piece	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Play "Tea with the Tumblers" <p>Source: Red Hot Recorder Tutor 1 page 16</p>
3.1	Degrees of scales and intervals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Put a semibreve (whole note) above each note to make the harmonic intervals• Write the numbers of each intervals, the first note is the key-note
4.1	Playing Play Dublin Dan Piece - Practical Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Play Dublin Dan <p>Source: Red Hot Recorder Tutor 1 Page 17</p>
5.1	The Tonic Triads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define tonic triads: three notes sounded at a time.• Describe tonic triads as major and minor• Showing the position some major triads with their scale degree• Correlating key signature with triads <p>Source: Music Theory in Practice 1 page 22</p>

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
6.1	Swing Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe a pattern as a style in music. A pattern may be defined for a single sound attribute such as frequency, or it may relate multiple sound attributes (such as frequency, rhythm and amplitude) • Playing St Lewis Blues <p>Source: Red Hot Recorder Tutor 1 Page 17</p>
7.1	Rhythm Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be asked to compose rhythm on their own • They will be given two-bar rhythm to follow • It will start on the first beat of the bar • It will use time signature (2/4, 3/4, 4/4) <p>Source: Music Theory in Practice 1-page 22</p>
8.1	Rhythm Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will have to write a melody on the treble stave with a chosen time signature. (decide which notes you should join or beam together, and where to use tie and dots. • They will also have to play the rhythm they have written <p>Source: Music Theory in Practice 1-page 22</p>
9.1	Music Terms, uses and their meaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of Music Terms • Lists of music terms mostly used in musical piece <p>Source: Music Theory in Practice 1 page 27</p>
10.1	The key of D Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write the scale of D major with key signature/ accidentals • Show the key signature of D Major • Play the Toboggan Piece <p>Source: Red Hot Recorder Tutor 1 Page 19</p>
11.1	Trio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe trio as a musical composition for three instruments or voices, or a group of three performers • Classification of voice – voice can be grouped into soprano, alto, tenor and bass. • Play the Av's Anthem • Students play in trio <p>Piece from Red Hot Recorder Tutor 1 20</p>

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
12.1	Playing the High C on the Recorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the difference between the low C and high C as an octave • Definition of an octave • Pitch • Show the high C on the recorder • Play 'Totally Blessed' piece <p>Source: Red Hot Recorder Tutor 1-page 21</p>
13.1	Playing the high D on the Recorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the difference between the low D and high D as an octave • Show the high D on the recorder • Play 'Daisy Chain Walk' <p>Source: Red Hot Recorder Tutor 1 page 25</p>
14.1	The $\frac{3}{4}$ time Signature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triple meter is a musical meter characterized by a primary division of 3 beats in a bar. • Give other style or pattern in music with $\frac{3}{4}$ time • Waltz