



Be the best that we can be.

EBJ Knowledge Organiser

Music

Year 5

Autumn 1

Composition notation
(Ancient Egypt)



Learning Objectives

Pupils who are secure will be able to:

- Sing in time and in tune with other people and the backing track.
- Remember the lyrics to a song.
- Identify the structure of a piece of music and match this to non-standard notation.
- Improvise their own piece of music.
- Play a melody with reasonable accuracy.
- Perform with confidence and in time with others.
- Compose and play a melody using stave notation.
- Contribute meaningfully to the group performance and composition.
- Use hieroglyphic notation to show the structure of their piece.

Notation

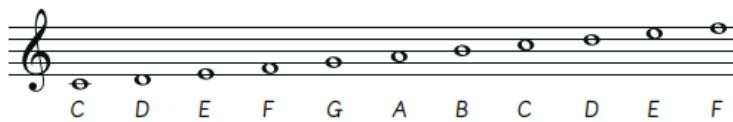
Notation

Staff notation

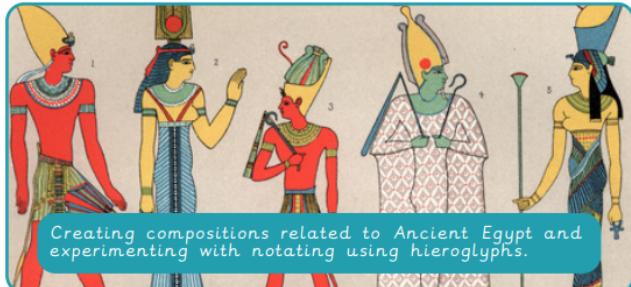
Quaver		Half	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Crotchet		One	1	
Minim		Two	2	
Dotted minim		Three	3	
Semibreve		Four	4	



Letter notation



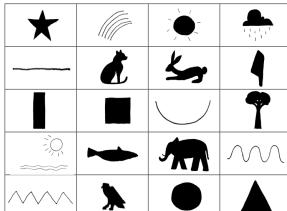
Ancient Egypt – Hieroglyphic Notation



Hieroglyphic notation uses simple symbols inspired by Egyptian hieroglyphs to show musical ideas, such as:

- When a sound should happen
- How long a sound lasts
- When silence occurs
- Changes in musical patterns or sections

This kind of notation helps pupils understand that music can be represented in many ways, not just with modern notes and staves. It also makes it easier to plan and structure a composition before performing it.



Vocabulary

Melody

The combination of pitch and rhythm which forms a tune.

Improvising

Making up music as it is played or performed.

Notation

Written symbols used to represent music.

Motif

A short musical phrase that is often repeated.

Call and response

A musical technique that is similar to a conversation. One phrase of music acts as the 'call' and is 'answered' by a different phrase.

Unison

Playing or singing notes at the same pitch at the same time.

Verse

A repeated section of a song that usually features new lyrics on each repetition.

Structure

The overall organisation of a piece of music. Traditional pop music usually follows a verse, chorus, verse structure.

Major

A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.

Minor

A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.

Tempo

The speed or pace of the music.

Ensemble

A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music.