

Year 6 Spring 1

Music Inspired by Art



Link specific musical features in a piece of music to the atmosphere e.g. large leaps between short staccato notes creating drama or slurred legato melodies for a or gentle melancholy mood or high pitched repeated quavers

Use a variety of instrument techniques to create pieces

Extended Vocabulary



Dynamics – Crescendo, (getting louder)
Diminuendo (getting softer) Piano (soft)
Forte (loud), Pianissimo (very soft), Fortissimo (very loud)

Tempo – Presto (fast) Accelerando (getting faster)
Rallentando (getting slower)

Pitch – like a scale, descending, ascending, # or *b*, chords

Texture – melody, accompaniment

Timbre – brass, strings, percussion, resonant, dry, instrumental techniques e.g pizzicato, slurred (smooth)

Tonality - Major or Minor (notes that make it sound happy or sad)

Describing music

Linking adjectives with musical facts to describe music – e.g. gentle stepwise melody, dramatic, uncertain large leaps in melody, fear caused by sudden changes in dynamics.

The impact of different musical features e.g. repeated high notes, sudden silences, slow moving brass chords.

The way that music makes you feel “in the moment or the place”

Composing - Top Tips for creating a piece of music inspired by a picture

Use your instrumental skills – chords, broken chords, strumming patterns, repeated riffs, ostinati (repeating patterns), varied rhythms, pizzicato, bowed notes, staccato (short clipped notes), glissando (slide), slurred notes

Consider layers of pitch in the ensemble – try your ideas out at different pitches? What is the impact?

Think about dynamics – is it the same volume, does a crescendo or diminuendo, or sudden change make a difference?

Take a lead in suggesting the structure so that the music feels organised and the listener understands what you are trying to achieve. Look at the picture again. Does your music tell the story?