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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

KS 3 Year 8 Music – Unit 1 - Hooks and Riffs



| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this students, need to already know that…* | **Assessment** |
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| **Lesson 1. Ostinatos** | **Theory**   |  | | --- | | * OSTINATO – A repeated musical pattern. The same meaning as the word RIFF but used when describing repeated musical patterns in “classical” and some “World” music. * BASS LINE – The lowest pitched part of the music often played on bass instruments such as the bass guitar or double bass. RIFFS are often used in BASS LINES. * MELODY – The main “tune” of a song or piece of music, played higher in pitch that the BASS LINE and it may also contain RIFFS or HOOKS. In “Classical Music”, the melody line is often performed “with” an OSTINATO pattern below.   **Listening and appraising**  Students will learn the background to the composition Habenera from Bizet’s opera Carmen. They will understand that Habenera is built on a bass ostinato. They will learn to identify the number of notes in an ostinato, identify a minor key and comment on dynamic and tempo changes in the song. | | Hook, Melodic hook, rhythmic hook, verbal/lyrical hook, riff, ostinato, bass line, melody, pitch, minor key, dynamics, tempo | Students have had extensive experience of listening to and appraising classical music. Recognising changes in the elements of music is something that was taught in Building Bricks (Yr 7 Unit 1) |  |
| **Lesson 2 - Hooks** | **Theory**   * HOOK – A ‘musical hook’ is usually the ‘catchy bit’ of the song that you will remember. It is often short and used and repeated in different places throughout the piece. HOOKS can either be a: * MELODIC HOOK – a HOOK based on the instruments and the singers * RHYTHMIC HOOK – a HOOK based on the patterns in the drums and bass parts or a * VERBAL/LYRICAL HOOK – a HOOK based on the rhyming and/or repeated words of the chorus.   **Listening and appraising**  Students will identify missing lyrics and the song structure of We Will Rock You by Queen. | Hook, Melodic hook, rhythmic hook, verbal/lyrical hook, riff, ostinato, bass line, melody, pitch, minor key, dynamics, tempo, lyrics | Students will recognise hooks (e.g Three Little Birds) when played but will learn today to describe the term Hook. | 1.What does a treble clef at the beginning of a piece tell us?  2. Which musical symbol instructs the performer to go back to the start or back to the corresponding sign facing the other way?  3. The opening of the song That’s Love (from Carmen) is based on a repeated musical pattern. What is the musical name for this?  4. That’s Love, switches between major and minor tonality. Describe the sound of major and minor tonality. |
| **Lesson 4 Bolero**  **(Ostinatos in Classical music)** | **Theory/Music history**   * The background of the composer Maurice Ravel. * That Bolero is the longest single-idea crescendo in musical history. * That Bolero is based on two melodic and one rhythmic ostinatos, a gradual thickening of texture and a long crescendo. * They will form their own appraisal of the piece based on Ravel’s opinion that his composition was a ‘simple experiment and devoid of musical merit’.   **Listening and appraising**  Students listen to three versions of Bolero by Ravel, identifying the instruments performing the ostinato, bass line and melody.  **Dictation**  Hooks and riffs dictation. Students will learn the meaning of musical dictation and learn to notate musical phrases using staff notation. | Hook, Melodic hook, rhythmic hook, verbal/lyrical hook, riff, ostinato, bass line, melody, pitch, minor key, dynamics, tempo, lyrics, composition, appraisal, devoid, crescendo, texture | Students have studied dynamics and will recall that a crescendo is a gradual increase in volume. Students understand that texture can be thickened by the gradual addition of instruments***.*** | 1. What is a musical hook?  2. What is the difference between a rhythmic hook and a melodic hook?  3. Ostinato means the same as riff but is applied to classical music. What is an ostinato?  4. Riffs are often used in bass lines. What is a bass line? |
| **Lesson 4 - Riffs** | **Theory**   * RIFF – A repeated musical pattern often used in the introduction and instrumental breaks in a song or piece of music. RIFFS can be rhythmic, melodic or lyrical, short and repeated.   **Performing**  Students will learn to perform the chord riff of Word Up by Cameo (using a version by Little Mix in A minor. Students will observe repeat signs and perform the chords with the right hand and the bass line with their left. Some students will perform the chords and the bass line in pairs. Teacher will clap through the rhythm of the riff and demonstrate using visualiser before students begin practice. | Hook, Melodic hook, rhythmic hook, verbal/lyrical hook, riff, ostinato, bass line, melody, pitch, minor key, dynamics, tempo, lyrics, composition, appraisal, devoid, crescendo, texture, chord, repeat sign, chord riff | Students will recognise riffs (e.g Smoke on The Water) when played but will learn today to describe the term Riff.  Students have performed chords on the keyboard during previous practical sessions. | 1. The piece of music Bolero by Ravel contains a percussion ostinato that repeats throughout. Which instrument plays this ostinato?  2. Bolero is the longest single idea crescendo in the history of music. What is a crescendo?  3. The word ‘crescendo’ relates to one of the elements of music. Which one?  4. The bass line of Bolero is played ‘pizzicato’ by low pitched string instruments. What does ‘pizzicato’ tell the players to do? |
| **Lesson 5 – Clefs and Repeat Symbols** | **Theory**   * REPEAT SYMBOL – A musical symbol used in staff notation consisting of two vertical dots followed by double bar lines showing the performer should go back to either the start of the piece or to the corresponding sign facing the other way and repeat that section of music. * TREBLE CLEF – A musical symbol showing that notes are to be performed at a higher pitch. Also called the G clef since it indicates that the second line up is the note G. * BASS CLEF – A musical symbol showing that notes are to be performed at a lower pitch. The BASS LINE part is often written using the BASS CLEF. Also called the F clef since it indicates that the fourth line up is the note F.   Students will learn how repeat symbols, staves, the treble clef and the bass clef are all used in staff notation. How to draw a treble clef, bass clef. How to add repeat signs to a piece of music to extend it.  **Performing**  Students will perform a Year 7 composition on Keyboards, observing the repeat signs added to extend the piece. | Hook, Melodic hook, rhythmic hook, verbal/lyrical hook, riff, ostinato, bass line, melody, pitch, minor key, dynamics, tempo, lyrics, composition, appraisal, devoid, crescendo, texture, chord, repeat sign, chord riff, treble clef, bass clef, stave. | Students have prior experience of staff notation and most will be familiar with clefs, staves and repeat signs. | Assessment of written work, teacher ensures students are using clefs, and repeat signs correctly. Monitoring of keyboard work. |
| **Lesson 6 – Written assessment** | **End of unit assessment.**  Students complete a 30-minute written assessment based on concepts covered within unit. | Hook, Melodic hook, rhythmic hook, verbal/lyrical hook, riff, ostinato, bass line, melody, pitch, minor key, dynamics, tempo, lyrics, composition, appraisal, devoid, crescendo, texture, chord, repeat sign, chord riff, treble clef, bass clef, stave. | Retrieval tasks and additional questions based on Hooks and Riffs unit form the basis of the end of unit written assessment. | Written assessment |