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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

Year 8 Music / Unit 5 – All About the Bass



| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know…….* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this, students need to already know that…* | **Assessment** |
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| **Lesson 1 –Bass Clef and Bass Clef notation/Musical Instruments that use the bass clef** | * The name given to the five lines where musical notes are written is Stave (or staff). * The name given to the symbol used to show low pitched notes is the bass clef. * There are many instruments that are low pitched and considered bass note playing instruments. (piano, organ, bassoon, cello, double bass, trombone, tuba, timpani, bass guitar, bass singer (low male voice). * The notes on the lines and the notes of the spaces are - Lines = G,B,D,F,A Spaces = A,C,E,G. * How many staves are used to score music for organ and why (Three. There is an extra bass stave included for the organist’s feet). * Name and describe the lowest of all woodwind instruments. (The double bassoon. Nearly three metres long, folded in half. Plays even lower notes than the bassoon)   Students will learn about the bass clef and the placement of notes on the bass stave through notation exercise. They will learn the names and sounds of the instruments that typically play bass lines in popular/classical music. | Staff/Stave, Bass clef, low/high pitched, piano, organ bassoon, cello, double bass, timpani, bass voice | Students have studied the treble clef extensively and have practised and performed pieces using treble clef notation. Students have some prior experience of the bass clef but understand that music in the bass clef is performed with the left hand. | Retrieval task set on Satchel One as homework in preparation for next lesson. |
| **Lesson 2 – Bass Line Patterns/Learning Green Onions** | * A ‘Bass Riff’ is a short, repeated, catchy and memorable bass line pattern used in popular music. * A walking bassline features a note on every beat, uses the root, third, fifth and extra passing notes, moves by step. Rises and falls in pitch. * The Alberti bass pattern is a type of accompaniment invented in the Classical period. It is played in the order- Root note, fifth note, root note, third note. * An arpeggio uses the notes of the chord in order, ascending or descending. * A broken chord is another way of playing the notes of a chord, broken up and played in a variety of orders. * A bass pedal note is a sustained note of long duration, (or repeated short notes) often in the bass line part. Chords, harmonies and melodies change over the top.   Students will learn about a variety of bass line patterns, learning to identify them by listening to examples.  Students will learn to perform the 12 bar blues bass riff to Green Onions. The key signature, time signature and structure of the instrumental jazz piece ‘Green Onions’ is F Major, time signature is 4/4 and the structure is 12 bar blues. | Staff/Stave, Bass clef, low/high pitched, piano, organ bassoon, cello, double bass, timpani, bass voice, bass riff, walking bassline, alberti bass, arpeggio, broken chord | Students have studied the treble clef extensively and have practised and performed pieces using treble clef notation. Students have some prior experience of the bass clef but understand that music in the bass clef is performed with the left hand. | Retrieval task 1  Retrieval task set on Satchel One as homework in preparation for next lesson. |
| **Lesson 3 – The Bass Guitar** | * The bass guitar is the lowest pitched member of the guitar family. * The main differences between a bass guitar and an electric or acoustic guitar. * The bass guitar can be used in a variety of ways based on the genre of music. * Bass guitar music uses the bass clef or bass tab.   Students will learn about the electric bass guitar through teacher demonstrations, listening work and a teacher demonstration.  Students continue learning Green Onions adding chords of F, Bb and C with the right hand. | Staff/Stave, Bass clef, low/high pitched, piano, organ bassoon, cello, double bass, timpani, bass voice, bass riff, walking bassline, alberti bass, arpeggio, broken chord, tab, fret, funk, metal, jazz, blues, pop, amplification. | Students have studied the treble clef extensively and have practised and performed pieces using treble clef notation. Students have some prior experience of the bass clef but understand that music in the bass clef is performed with the left hand. | Retrieval task 2  Retrieval task set on Satchel One as homework in preparation for next lesson. |
| **Lesson 4 - Learning about arpeggios and broken chords.** | * Students will learn about bass lines in the context of popular songs (Bohemian Rhapsody, Hound Dog, Heart and Soul). They will learn to focus on the bass lines of these songs when listening and identify bass patterns and bass instruments. * They will learn to compare two versions of the same song (Heart and Soul).   Through listening exercises students will gain a greater understanding of the role of the bass player in popular music.  Students continue learning Green Onions adding chords of F, Bb and C with the right hand. | Staff/Stave, Bass clef, low/high pitched, piano, organ bassoon, cello, double bass, timpani, bass voice, bass riff, walking bassline, alberti bass, arpeggio, broken chord, tab, fret, funk, metal, jazz, blues, pop, amplification. | Students have studied the treble clef extensively and have practised and performed pieces using treble clef notation. Students have some prior experience of the bass clef but understand that music in the bass clef is performed with the left hand. | Retrieval task 3 |
| **Lesson 5-Learning about Walking bass lines.** | * Students will listen to three examples of walking bass lines in three pieces of music. * They will describe the genre and style of the music. * They will identify the form and structure of the songs they hear, describe conjunct and disjunct bass lines, revisit ostinato.   Students will learn to identify walking bass lines and describe the music they hear.  Students continue learning Green Onions adding chords of F, Bb and C with the right hand. | Staff/Stave, Bass clef, low/high pitched, piano, organ bassoon, cello, double bass, timpani, bass voice, bass riff, walking bassline, alberti bass, arpeggio, broken chord, tab, fret, funk, metal, jazz, blues, pop, amplification. | Students have studied the treble clef extensively and have practised and performed pieces using treble clef notation. Students have some prior experience of the bass clef but understand that music in the bass clef is performed with the left hand. |  |
| **Lesson 6- End of unit assessment.** | **End of unit assessment.**  Students complete a 30-minute written assessment based on unit content. | Staff/Stave, Bass clef, low/high pitched, piano, organ bassoon, cello, double bass, timpani, bass voice, bass riff, walking bassline, alberti bass, arpeggio, broken chord, tab, fret, funk, metal, jazz, blues, pop, amplification. | Students have studied the treble clef extensively and have practised and performed pieces using treble clef notation. Students have some prior experience of the bass clef but understand that music in the bass clef is performed with the left hand. | End of Unit assessment. |
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