
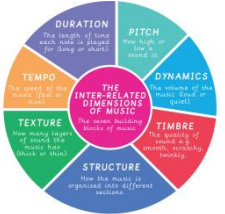


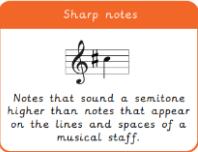
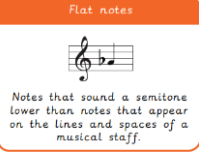


Music Enquiry Organiser
Year 4, Cycle A

Autumn - Music [Changes in pitch, tempo and dynamics – Rivers]		
Knowledge I know... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you sing without accompaniment it is called 'A Capella' Expressive language (like a poem) can be used as inspiration for composing music. Both instruments and voices can create audio effects that describe something you can see. Grouping instruments according to their timbre can create contrasting 'textures' in music. 	Skills I can... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sing in tune and in harmony with others, with developing breath control. Explain how a piece of music makes them feel with some use of musical terminology. Perform a vocal ostinato in time. Listen to other members of their group as they perform. Create an ostinato and represent it on paper so that they can remember it. Create and perform a piece with a variety of ostinatos. 	Links back to I remember... [Y2 singing unit] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration means how long or short a note or piece of music is. Pitch means how high or low a note or sound is. A tuned instrument is an instrument that can produce a specific pitch. A glockenspiel and a xylophone are tuned instruments. Chime bars are a tuned instrument.
Vocabulary: Acappella: without instrumental accompaniment Ostinato: a repeating musical pattern Round: a song sung by 2 or more groups of people in which 1 group starts singing then the next group start to sing the same song shortly after. Harmony: playing or singing more than 1 pitched note at the same time. Cue: a signal [in either the music or from a conductor] which helps the performer know when to begin.		Images:    <p>Classical music is music that has been created by musicians who are trained in composing (writing music), such as Smetana (pictured below left), Vivaldi, Beethoven and Holst. The term 'classical music' can also refer to music composed in the classical period 1750 to 1825.</p>

Spring - Music [Adapting and transporting motifs – Romans]		
Knowledge I know... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony (dah dah dah dum!). 'Transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched. A motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes. 	Skills I can... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sing a song, sing in time and in tune and follow the lyrics. Identify motifs aurally and play a repeated pattern on a tuned instrument. Create and performing a motif, notating it with reasonable accuracy. Transpose a motif, using sharp or flat notes where necessary and change the rhythm. Combine different versions of a musical motif and perform as a group using musical notation. 	Links back to I remember... [pitch tempo and dynamics] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singing in tune and in harmony with others, with developing breath control. Explaining how a piece of music makes them feel with some use of musical terminology. Performing a vocal ostinato in time. Listening to other members of their group as they perform. Creating an ostinato and represent it on paper so that they can remember it. Creating and performing a piece with a variety of ostinatos.
Vocabulary: Backing track: a recorded musical accompaniment Motif: A short repeated pattern of notes Riff: short repeated phrase in pop music and jazz Rhythm: a pattern of long and short sounds and silences within a piece of music Transpose: Move a whole tune or a piece of music up or down in a key by starting on a different note Sharp Notes: notes that sound a semitone higher than notes that appear on the lines and spaces of a musical staff Flat Notes: notes that sound a semitone lower than notes that appear on the lines and spaces of a musical staff Notation: the way that music is written so that others can play it.		Images:    <p>Notes that sound a semitone higher than notes that appear on the lines and spaces of a musical staff.</p> <p>Notes that sound a semitone lower than notes that appear on the lines and spaces of a musical staff.</p>

Music Enquiry Organiser
Year 4, Cycle A

Summer - Music [Y4] – Body and Tuned Percussion (Theme: Rainforests)

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember... [Adapting and transporting motifs]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deciding the structure of music when composing can help create interesting music with contrasting sections. Combining different instruments and different rhythms when composing can create layers of sound called 'texture'. A 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm. Changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the structure of a piece of music. Identify when there is one layer in a piece of music and when there are two. Play a sequence in the correct order in time with their partner. Play two contrasting rhythms being played together. Play two different melodies being played together. Play a complete piece of music with four different layers with an appropriate structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to sing a song, sing in time and in tune and follow the lyrics. How to identify motifs aurally and play a repeated pattern on a tuned instrument. Creating and performing a motif, notating it with reasonable accuracy. Transposing a motif, using sharp or flat notes where necessary and change the rhythm. Combining different versions of a musical motif and perform as a group using musical notation.

Vocabulary: **Images:**

Appraising: assessing and discussing a performance or piece of music
Melody: notes of a different pitches played in a sequence to create a tune
Contrast: an obvious difference
Layers: the different instruments, rhythms, or melodies that build the overall texture
Transition music that lines one section to a piece of music to another

Body percussion is a style of music where you use your body to make sounds. You can make many different sounds by slapping, hitting, stamping, and rubbing!

