

Subject Knowledge Organiser – Music Year 4 - Summer (1) 2023

<p>Key Music Concepts</p> <p>Performance Composition Listening Singing Instrumental</p> <p>Key Skills</p> <p>Observe: Listening carefully to find out which instruments are playing</p>	<p>What you have already learned</p> <p>Listening: describe music using some vocabulary on this sheet. Clap rhythm and beat.</p> <p>Composing: use crotchets and quavers and staff notation.</p> <p>Performing: Use French time names to clap rhythm before singing. Sing with control in voice and pronounce words clearly. Play confidently in a group, using your instrument accurately.</p>	<p>What you will have learned by the end of the unit</p> <p>Listening: Describe music using all the vocabulary on this sheet. Clap rhythm and beat.</p> <p>Composing: compose an ostinato to accompany a song using crotchets, quavers and rests. Notate on a percussion staff. Compose parts for a Gamelan piece using unpitched and pitched percussion.</p> <p>Performing: clap rhythm using French time names before singing; sing in tune, breathe well, use dynamics in singing. Play own part securely Gamelan piece.</p>	<p>What you will have learned by the end of the key stage</p> <p>Sing and play musically with confidence, expression, fluency, control and accuracy, alone and in a group.</p> <p>Compose using all the elements of music</p> <p>Listen with attention to detail and develop good aural memory</p> <p>Use staff notation and other notations</p> <p>Appreciate and understand a wide range of music.</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Tempo The speed at which a piece of music is played. We will use adagio (quite slow), allegro (quite fast), accelerando (getting faster) and rallentando (getting slower)</p> <p>Dynamics: how loud or soft a piece of music is. We will use forte (loud) and piano (quiet); also crescendo (getting louder and diminuendo (getting quieter)</p> <p>Pitch: how high or low a sound is.</p> <p>Rhythm Rhythm is the pattern of long and short sounds as you move through the song. You could guess a song from someone clapping the rhythm.</p> <p>Beat: The beat in a piece of music stays the same, usually for most of the piece. If you are asked to 'Clap in time with the music' this means that you clap the beat steadily. You couldn't guess a song from listening to someone clapping the beat.</p>
<p>Name: Describing music using musical vocabulary and using this to give my opinion of music</p> <p>Give opinions about music using vocabulary on this sheet.</p> <p>Collect ideas from listening to tempo, dynamics, rhythm and timbre and use these in your own composition and performances.</p>	<p>My skills and knowledge I may use from other subjects</p> <p>History: place composers on a timeline; some are playing now (Coldplay, Gamelan), some in living memory (Beatles) beyond living memory (Pachelbel)</p> <p>Geography: identify countries where music comes from on a world map</p> <p>Maths: fractions – crotchet=1 beat and quaver=half a beat.</p>	<p>Diversity, Equality, SMSC and Safeguarding</p> <p>Learn some other folk songs and say why they are important</p> <p>Find out about the importance of folk music in the Whitby area</p> <p>Listen to other versions of our songs eg The Green Grass Grows by Louis Jordan; other similar songs eg The Rattlin' Bog.</p> <p>Safeguarding: Always have adult present if listening to music online. Playing and listening to music are good for mental health/</p> <p>What can you remember?</p> <p>Clap an ostinato rhythm using crotchets and quavers Say the French time names for your rhythm Clap this rhythm allegro and then adagio Use instruments to play a rhythm with 2 different timbres Name three folk songs</p>		<p>Timbre: (Pronounced Tam-ber) It is what makes a musical note sound different from another one. You could use words like: Brassy Thick Cold breathy Bright Clean Distorted Piercing Rich Warm Heavy Dull</p> <p>percussion: instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater</p> <p>Ostinato: a short, repeated rhythm that keeps going throughout a piece of music.</p> <p>Texture Layers of sound: this means the different things which are happening at the same time in a piece of music. We will listen to a melody plus accompaniment (songs) and a layered texture (Gamelan music)</p>

