

Year 4: Adapting and transposing motifs (Romans)

Musical style: Motifs

Using Roman mosaics to explore musical motifs.



Vocabulary

Motif A short repeated pattern of notes.

Ostinato A repeating musical pattern.

Riff A short repeated phrase in pop music and jazz.

Rhythm A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.

Backing track A recorded musical accompaniment.

Transpose Move a whole tune or piece of music up or down in key by starting it 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



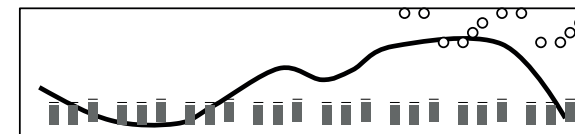
Notes that sound a semitone lower than notes that appear on the lines and spaces of a musical staff.

Notation

The way that music is written so that others can play it.

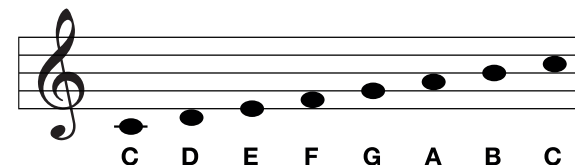
Graphic score

A way of writing music down using pictures or symbols, rather than standard music notation.



Letter notation

Writing the notes in a melody using letters.



Rhythmic notation

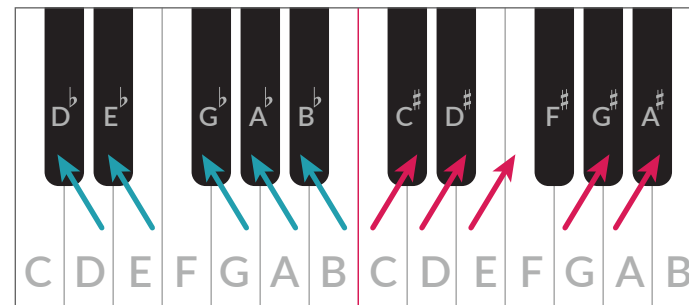
A way of writing musical notes so that the duration of each note is clear.



Did you know? The sharp and flat keys are the black keys on a piano and the top row of keys on a glockenspiel.

Sharp keys

A sharp indicates a higher pitch in the music.



b Flat keys

A flat indicates a lower pitch in the music.

Year 4: Body and tuned percussion (Rainforests)

Musical style: Body percussion

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!

Tapping foot



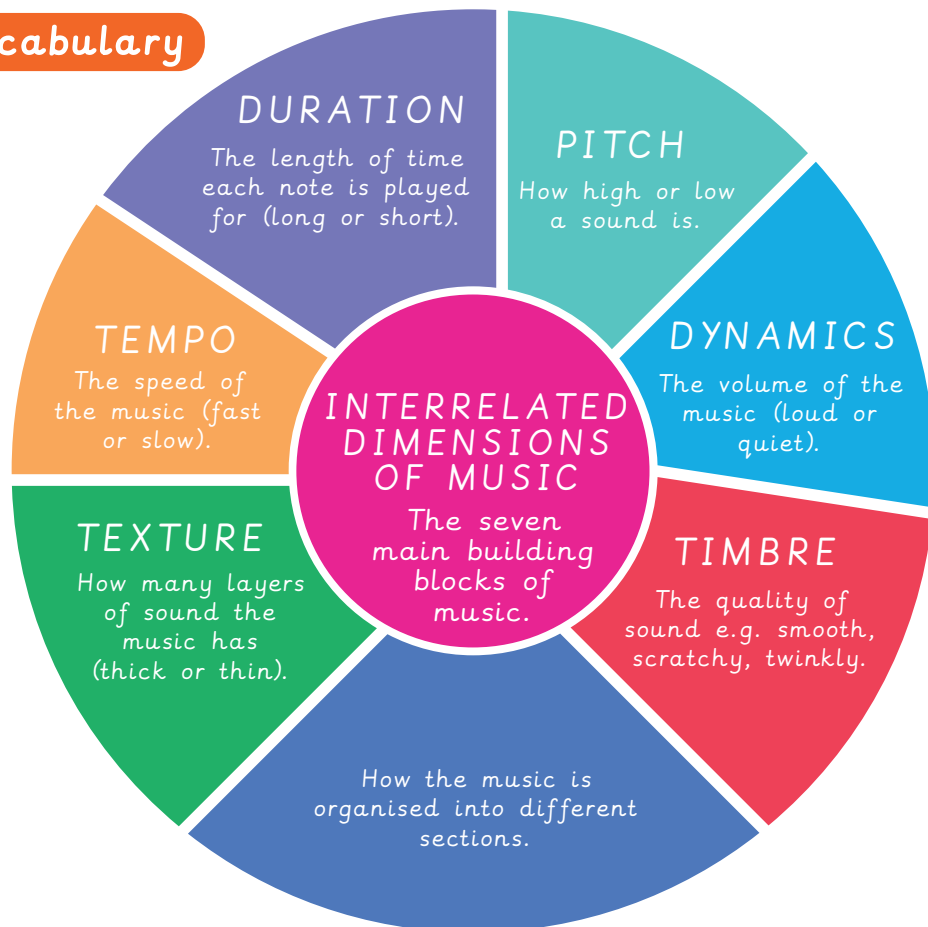
Clapping



Clicking fingers



Vocabulary



Appraising

Assessing and discussing a performance or piece of music.

Melody

Notes of different pitches played in a sequence to create a tune.

Rhythm

A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.

Contrast

An obvious difference.

Layers

The different instruments, rhythms or melodies that build the overall texture.

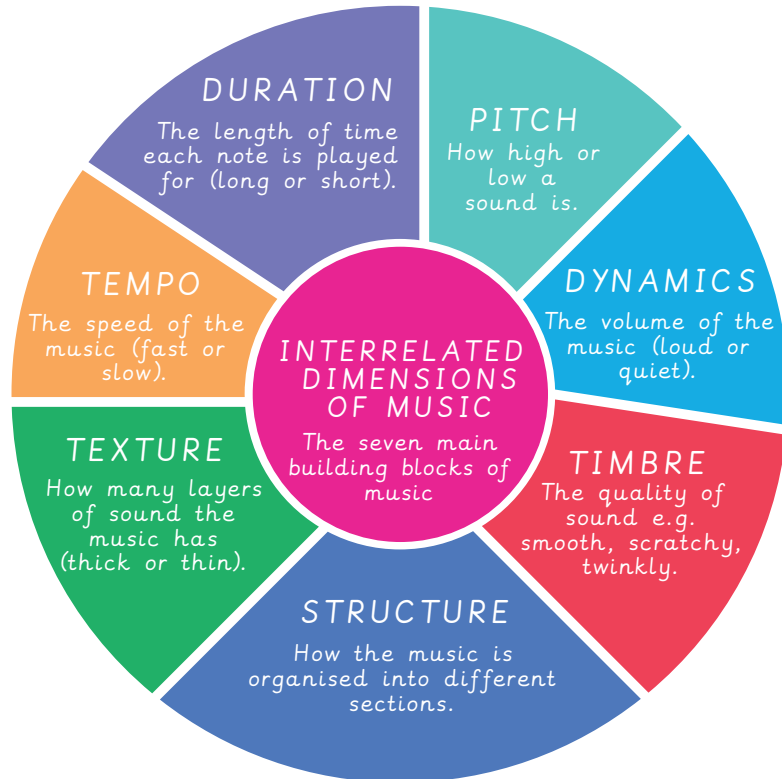
Transition

Music that links one section of a piece of music to another.

Year 4: Changes in pitch, tempo and dynamics (Rivers)

Musical style: Classical

Classical music is music that has been composed by musicians who are trained in writing music (composing), such as Smetana, Vivaldi, Beethoven and Holst. The term 'classical music' can also refer to music composed in the classical period 1750 to 1825.



Vocabulary

Ostinato

A repeating musical pattern.

Acapella

Singing without an accompaniment (music).

Rounds

A song which is sung by two groups of people. One group starts singing, then the other group begins shortly after. The first group finishes first.

Harmony

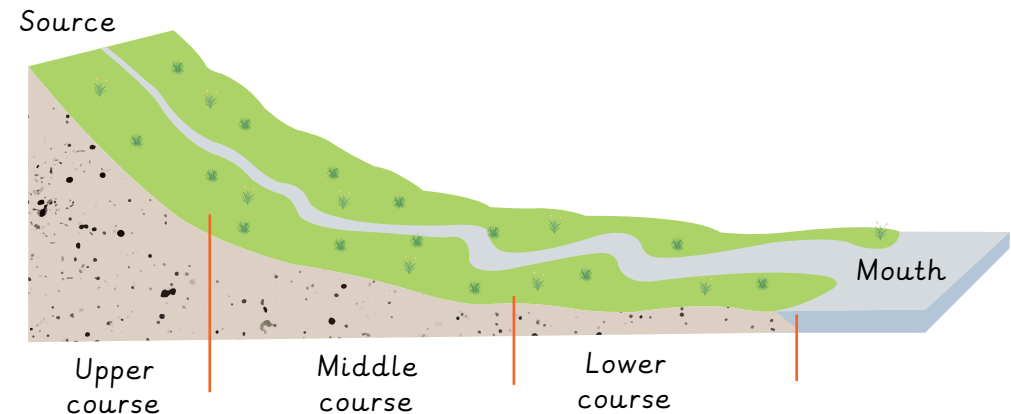
Playing or singing more than one pitched note at the same time.

Cue

A signal (in either the music or from a conductor) which helps the performer know when to begin.

River course

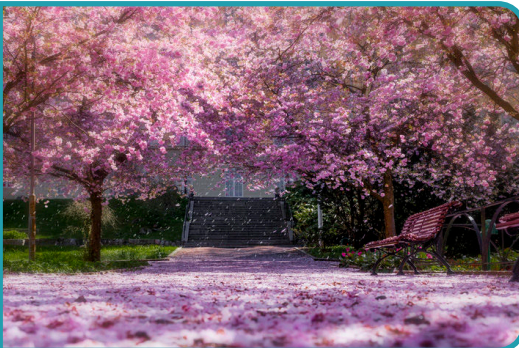
We are making links between the course of a river and music.



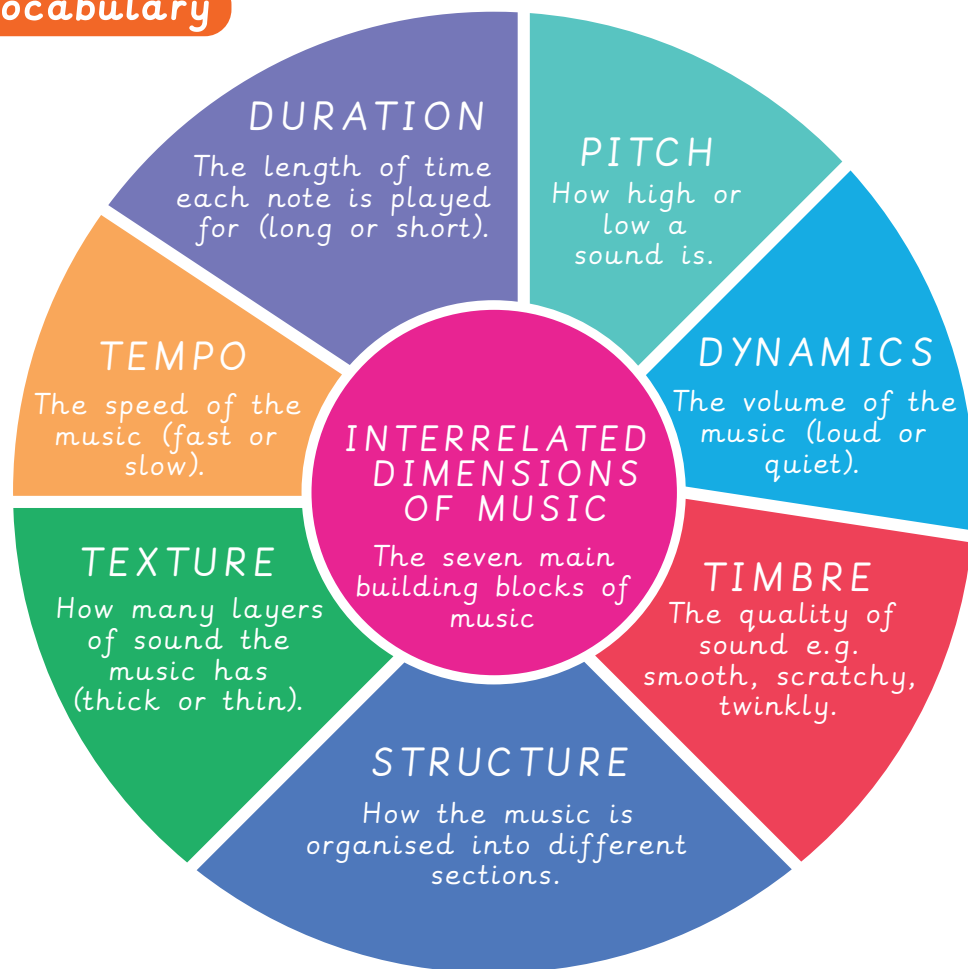
Year 4: Haiku, music and performance (Hanami festival)

Musical style: Classical

Exploring music inspired by trees, including the cherry blossom festival, Hanami. Learning how each composer uses different timbres in their pieces to describe the movements of trees in the wind and using this as inspiration for musical haiku compositions.



Vocabulary



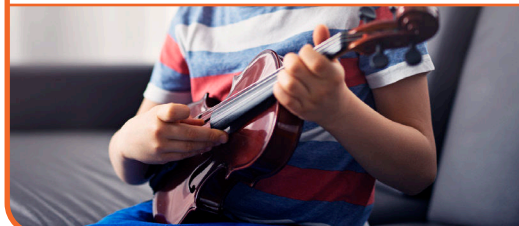
Col legno

A way of playing a stringed instrument by striking the string with the wooden part of the bow.



Pizzicato

Staccato sounds played by plucking the strings.



Haiku

A Japanese three line poem which has a strict syllable structure of 5,7,5.

A Winter's Night

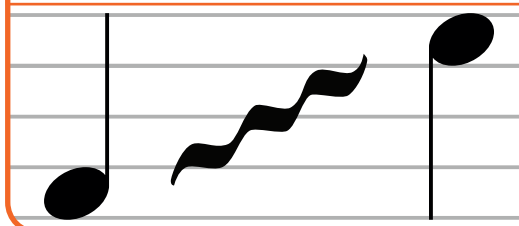


It is cold outside,
So we will stay warm indoors
Next to the log fire.



Glissando

A continuous slide upwards or downwards between notes.



Staccato

A musical term to describe short sounds.



Improvising Making up music as it is played or performed.

Melody Notes of different pitches played in a sequence to create a tune.

Inspiration Something that encourages you to be creative.

Year 4: Rock and Roll

Musical style: Rock and Roll

Rock and roll was created in America in the 1950s after the war and was made to depict happiness and a new life. The name comes from the phrase 'rocking and rolling' which was used by mariners to explain the movement of a ship, which influenced the dance steps.



Rock and roll stems from jazz, gospel and blues music and uses the blues structure and chords. It often has a fast tempo with strong vocals, which may use screaming and shouting. Rock and roll formed the basis of our modern day rock music.

Vocabulary

Bass line

The lowest part of the music, played by a bass or bass guitar in rock and roll.

Walking bass

A bass line that moves step by step using pitches that are next to each other.

Notation

The way that music is written so that others can play it.

In time

Playing or singing at the same speed as the music.

Hand jive

A rock and roll dance where you move your hands a lot!



In tune

Singing or playing with the correct pitch.

Tempo

The speed or pace of the music. It can change throughout a piece of music.

Dynamics

The volume of the notes. This often changes throughout a piece of music.

Pitch

How high or low a note sounds.

Instruments



Electric bass



Drum



Double bass

Electric guitar



Year 4: Samba and carnival sounds and instruments (South America)

Musical style: Samba



Samba is a Brazilian music style which forms a part of everyday life in Brazil. It is used for celebrations, including the Rio Carnival, and even in football! It is a style of music which layers syncopated rhythms on multiple percussion instruments.

Instruments

Untuned percussion

Percussion instruments you **cannot** play a tune on.

Agogo



Caixa



Chocahlo



Ganza



Repique



Surdo



Tamborim



Vocabulary

Rhythm

A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.

Syncopation

A type of musical rhythm in which the strong notes are not on the beat.

Off-beat

The beats in between the ones you would naturally clap on.

Break

A four or eight beat rhythm which is usually played once or twice.

