Subject Knowledge Organiser - Music Year 4 - Summer (12) 2023 Changes from Summer (1) are in red.

Key Music Concepts

Performance Composition Listening Singing Instrumental

Key Skills

Observe: Listening carefully to find out which instruments are playing

Name: Describing music using musical vocabulary and using this to give my opinion of music

Give opinions about music using vocabulary on this sheet.

Collect ideas from listening to tempo, dynamics, rhythm and timbre and use these in your own composition and performances.

What you have already learned

Listening: describe music using some vocabulary on this sheet. Clap rhythm and beat.

Composing: use crotchets and quavers and staff notation.

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.

My skills and knowledge I

may use from other subjects

History: place composers on a

timeline; some are playing now

living memory (Beatles) beyond

Geography: identify countries

where music comes from on a

Maths: fractions - crotchet=1

beat and quaver=half a beat.

(Coldplay, Gamelan), some in

living memory (Pachelbel)

world map

What you will have learned by the end of the unit

Listening: Describe music using all the vocabulary on this sheet. Clap rhythm and beat.

Composing: Composing: using crotchets, quavers and minims and staff notation, compose 4 bars of melody using a pentatonic scale: notes: C, D, E, G, A

Performing: clap rhythm using French time names before singing; sing in tune, breathe well, use dynamics in singing. Play own part securely Gamelan piece.

What you will have learned by the end of the key stage

Sing and play musically with confidence, expression, fluency, control and accuracy, alone and in a group.

Compose using all the elements of music

Listen with attention to detail and develop good aural memory

Use staff notation and other notations

Appreciate and understand a

wide range of music. **Diversity, Equality, SMSC and Safeguarding**

Learn some other folk songs and say why they are important

Find out about the importance of folk music in the Whitby area

Listen to other ska songs chosen by your teacher with messages of equality and social justice.

Safeguarding: Always have adult present if listening to music online. Playing and listening to music are good for mental health/

What can you remember?

Clap a 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 types of music you have listened to.

Key Vocabulary

Tempo The speed at which a piece of music is played. We will use adagio (quite slow), allegro (quite fast), accellerando (getting faster) and **rallentando** (getting slower)

Dynamics: how loud or soft a piece of musci is. We will use **forte** (loud) and **piano** (quiet): also crescendo (getting louder and **diminuendo** (getting guieter)

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.

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.

Structure: in Death and the Maiden there are two different parts – we call this structure binary form.

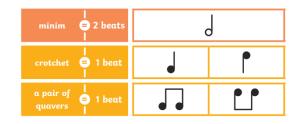
Harmony: two or more notes played at the same time.

Chord: a harmony with three or more notes played at the same time.

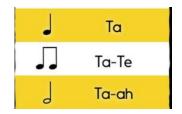
Texture Layers of sound: this means the different things which are happening at the same time in a piece of music. We will listen to a melody plus accomaniment (songs) and a layered texture (Gamelan music)

Key Knowledge

Crotchets, Quavers and Minims



French Time Names





We use these to clap **rhythms.** Say **ta** or **ta-te** as you clap the crotchets and quavers.



To write a melody

First of all, compose a rhythm.



Now, use the same rhythm but place the notes chosen from your pentatonic scale on a staff with a treble clef.



Play the notes. Do you like the way they sound? Change any notes you like and play it again until you have a version you are happy with.

You can do this on paper with a tuned instrument or a keyboard. You can also do this using MuseScore on an iPad or laptop.

A Pentatonic Scale

This has five notes. The one you are going to use has these notes:



Types of Music

Death and the Maiden is **Western Art Music** from Germany. This song tells a made-up story of a spooky character chasing a girl. It is in **binary** form: the first part represents the girl and the second part represents the spookly character.

Ergen Deda is **folk music** from Bulgaria. It is for singing and dancing.

Klezmer music originated in Eastern Europe among Jewish people. It is built upon eastern European music in the Jewish tradition.

Ska music is British music for singing and dancing. It combines Jamaican and Carribean rhythms and punk rock. It has a quick tempo and exciting rhythms and often uses several brass instruments. Songs often have a message of equality or social justice.