



Year 4 – Summer Term 1

Music: Wider Opportunities



Prior Knowledge:

- We are able to keep a pulse
 - We are starting to explore more rhythms through reading, writing, playing and composing.
 - We can follow a rhythm reader
 - We can talk about the interrelated dimensions of music:
- Pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo**
- We are consolidating our learning from Autumn and Spring 1, practising to play melodies using open strings and first finger positions

Singing:

- Learn songs, chants and rhymes to help us learn the songs we are playing.

Musicality:

- Find the pulse and rhythms with games and body percussion
 - Find and demonstrate changes in tempo through games
 - Recognise and play four pitches on open strings:
1. Cello: C,G,D,A
 2. Violin: G,D,A,E
- Continue to play in first finger position on all strings
 - Pluck and bow pieces as told and as noted in music

Listening:

We are able to listen carefully and talk about:

- Voices and instruments and their orchestral family,
- High pitch and low pitch sounds and instruments,
- Fast (Allegro) and slow (largo) tempo,
- Loud (forte) and soft (piano) dynamics,
- Whether the piece uses plucking or bowing
- Whether the piece is legato (smooth) or staccato (short and spikey)

Composing:

- We will improvise and compose rhythms and melodies using:
1. Open strings and first finger position
 2. Rhythms in 4/4
 3. 12 bar blues

Performing:

We will perform simple tunes on open strings to our friends and watch performances together. We will talk about what went well and what could be even better, giving constructive feedback.

We will perform in separate parts and in unison (together).

We will perform to an audience

Book Link:

Bellow the Cello, Zin, Zin Violin, Ada's violin, I know a shy fellow who swallowed a cello, Itzhak a boy who loved the violin, The man with the violin, the story of the orchestra, 88 instruments, double bass blues, Farkle Mc Bride

Music Key Vocabulary		
pulse		A steady beat.
Rhythm		A pattern of long and short notes.
Pitch		How high or low a sound is.
tempo		How fast or slow the music is.
timbre		The different ways a sound can be played e.g on strings or on woodwind
Improvise		To make music without writing it down/ to play with sounds
Compose		To write down music so that you have a record.
Notes		How music is written.
Stave		5 lines that notes are displayed on
Clef		Treble clef and bass clef help to tell the pitch of the notes
cello		A low pitched instrument with 4 strings: C, G, D,A. It can be plucked or bowed
violin		A high pitched instrument with 4 strings: G, D, A,E. It can be plucked or bowed
Open strings		Playing only the 4 strings with no fingers held down
bow		A stick with horsehair, used for playing the strings
Treble clef		Violins play notes in this clef. A clef tells you the pitch of the notes.
Base clef		Cellos play notes in this clef. A clef tells you the pitch of the notes.
pluck		To pull the strings to play notes



- Listen and Appraise key questions**
- Are the dynamics forte or piano?
 - What is the tempo like?
 - Is it high or low pitched?
 - Does the music repeat?
 - Is it a melody or accompaniment?
 - Is it similar to anything you have played before?
 - How many parts are there?
 - Who is the composer?
 - How is the music used for effect?

The Bass Clef

Can you remember the notes on a musical staff?

Notes on the lines: G B D F A

Notes in the spaces: A C E G

The Treble Clef

Can you remember the notes on a musical staff?

Notes on the lines: E G B D F

Notes in the spaces: F A C E



STRING FAMILY

violin, viola, cello, double bass, harp

Higher

Lower

TEMPO

Largo very slow (40-60)	Adagio slow (60-90)	Andante at a walking pace (70-100)	Moderato medium (100-120)	Allegro quickly and bright (120-140)	Presto very fast (160-200)
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ff	Fortissimo	VERY LOUD
f	Forte	LOUD
mf	Mezzo Forte	Medium Loud
mp	Mezzo Piano	Medium Soft
p	Piano	Soft
pp	Pianissimo	very soft

Crescendo means gradually getting louder.

Decrescendo means gradually getting softer.

Notes	Name	Value	
	Semibreve	Whole note	4 beats
	Minim	Half note	2 beats
	Crotchet	Quarter note	1 beat
	Quaver	Eighth note	1/2 beat
	Semi-quaver	Sixteenth note	1/4 beat
	2 Quavers	2 Eighth notes	1 beat
	4 Semi-quavers	4 Sixteenth notes	1 beat

Pulse

is the steady beat

Like a ticking clock, a heartbeat or wiper blades.

Pitch

tells us if a note is high or low

Large instruments have low pitch, small instruments have high pitch

Tempo

tells us if the music is fast or slow

Tempo can change the mood of the song or piece

Dynamics

tell us if music is loud (forte) or soft (piano)

Rhythm

is a pattern of long and short sounds.