

Year 4 - Adapting & transposing motifs: Romans

What it looked like last unit



Blues

You have developed improvisational skills using the Blues Scale and 12-bar Blues chords. You have built up your knowledge and understanding of where Blues fits into the history of music and have performed using an understanding of chords.

What it looks like in the next unit



Rock and Roll

You will listen to and perform walking bass lines and rock & roll bass lines. You will build up your knowledge of musical history and develop your singing skills to be able to sing in tune and in time.

Vocabulary (definitions)

- Adagio** - slow (tempo)
- Allegro** - quick and lively (tempo)
- Beat** - the rhythmic unit of a bar - beats in a bar
- Crescendo** - gradually getting louder (dynamics)
- Crotchet** - a note lasting for 1 beat
- Decrescendo** - gradually getting quieter (dynamics)
- Dotted minim** - a note lasting for 3 beats
- Duration** - how long a note lasts for (crotchet, quaver etc.)
- Dynamics** - the volume (piano, forte etc.)
- Flat** - semitone (very next note) to the left of a note (*b*)
- Forte (f)** - musical term for loud
- Loop** - sample of performance edited to repeat continuously
- Minim** - a note lasting for 2 beats
- Motif** - a short musical idea
- Ostinato** - a repeated pattern or phrase, usually rhythm

Sequence of Learning

1. To sing in tune and in time
2. To understand what a musical motif is
3. To compose and notate a motif
4. To develop and transpose a musical motif
5. To combine different versions of a musical motif
6. To perform different versions of a musical motif

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Piano (p) - musical term for quiet or soft
Pitch - how high or low a note is (A, D etc.)
Quaver - a note lasting for 1/2 beat
Repeating pattern/Repetition - section played again
Rhythm - combination of the different note values
Riff - a repeated pattern, usually rhythmically
Semi-breve - a note lasting for 4 beats
Semi quaver - a note lasting for 1/4 beat
Sharp - semitone (very next note) to the right of a note (#)
Structure - the order of the different sections
Tempo - the musical term for the speed of a piece of music
Texture - the amount of different layers or parts
Timbre - the sound quality (reedy, silvery etc.)
Time signature - the number of beats (and type) in a bar
Transposing - moving a section of music to different pitches whilst still keeping the intervals between the pitches the same

Cultural Capital

Opportunity to sing in parts; playing musical instruments; exposure to musical vocabulary; performing to peers and/or parents

Other Links

Year 4 History, Year 3 Creating compositions in response to an animation: Mountains, Year 4 Blues, Year 5 Looping and remixing: Dance Music, Year 5 Changes in pitch, tempo and dynamics (Rivers), Year 6 Composing notation: Egyptians,

Curriculum Strands:

Performing

Listening

Notation

Composing

Inter-related dimensions of Music:

Pitch - how high or low a note is (A, D etc.)

Duration - how long a note lasts for (crotchet, quaver etc.)

Dynamics - the volume (piano, forte etc.)

Tempo - the speed (allegro, largo etc.)

Timbre - the sound quality (reedy, silvery etc.)

Texture - the amount of different layers or parts

Structure - the order of the different sections (verse, chorus etc.)