



Staccato

and

Legato

Detached = **Staccato**
Smooth = **Legato**

Music Knowledge Organiser
Rhythm and Pulse- **Duration** and **Tempo**
Year 4



Internalise
Keep it in your head.



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DYNAMICS
soft the "volume" of the sound LOUD

LOUD = **forte** GETTING LOUDER = **crescendo**
QUIET = **piano** GETTING QUIETER = **decrescendo**

RHYTHM = a musical pattern that can be based on words.

- = **Crotchet** (Ta) = 1 beat
- = **Quavers** (Te – te) = 2 x ½ beats
- = **Crotchet rest** (Sshh) = 1 silent beat
- = **Minim** (Ta – a) = 2 beats

TEMPO = The speed of the beat

Allegro	Fast	
Adagio	Leisurely	

Getting faster = **Accelerando**
Getting slower = **Rallentando**

To be able to keep a steady beat and keep in time within a piece of music and respond to changes in TEMPO with growing accuracy.

To perform in unison or three simple parts and to hold their part (TEXTURE) with pulse, rhythm and ostinatos when chanting, singing and playing untuned instruments.

To begin how many beats in the bar.

To follow a leader and copy a rhythm, repeated pattern.

To read and respond to rhythmic patterns following stick notation and begin to use note names

To compose and invent their own 4 beat rhythmic patterns using stick notation and change in DYNAMICS of up to 8 to 12 beats.

To use untuned instruments to accompany, play simple rhythms and keep the pulse.

To improvise rhythm patterns as part of a class performance.

Texture
how many parts or layers of sound

solo, duet, or ensemble chords or counterpoint

♥ = Beat /Pulse

	= 4 ♥ in every bar
	= 3 ♥ in every bar
	= 2 ♥ in every bar

An **OSTINATO** is a repeated pattern
Unison = together



Music Knowledge Organiser

Music Appreciation

Year 4



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Rock Music

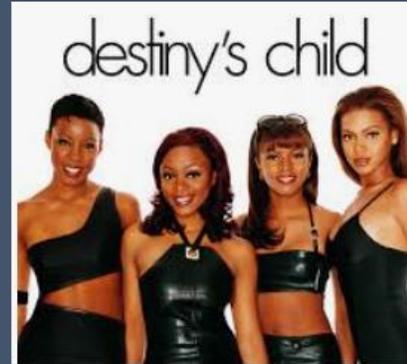
Rock music originated in America in 1940s.
Typical instruments are: Electric Guitar, bass, vocals, keyboard and piano.
Key characteristics: Strong beat, simple melody that repeats and lyrics linked to young people and their culture.

SEE PREVIOUS YEAR AS A REMINDER OF BASICS

To begin to identify Musical elements in their listening- changes in tempo, dynamics, texture

To begin to use Musical terminology when appraising

To give their thoughts, opinions and feelings when listening to the genre and respect the thoughts/feelings of others



Pop Music

Pop music originated in America in 1960s.
Key characteristics: Good rhythm, catchy lyrics, repeated verse, chorus, easy to sing along too.
Typical instruments are: Bass, acoustic and electric guitars, vocals and a drum kit.
In more recent pop music, artists tend to sing and dance and have a band that play instruments.
Songs can tell real stories
Pop stars can become idols to young people

Listening:
Develop pupils understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening too.



An **Ostinato** is a repeated pattern



CONDUCTOR
A leader for a group to follow

Music Knowledge Organiser

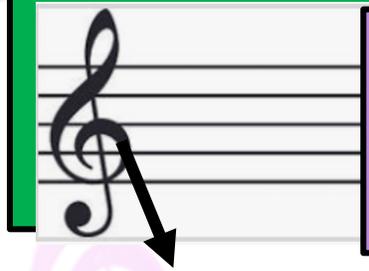
Pitch Year 4



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Sticky knowledge

Music stave



5 lined musical stave based on notes written on the lines and in the spaces

Treble clef



Noted pitch and rhythm patterns are written on the STAVE as musical notes.

Pitch - high and low notes within a scale.
 To sing at **Pitch** means you sing the same note as the one being played.

Scale - 8 notes that get higher and lower.

Melody - is the tune of a song and is made up of many different musical notes.

Timbre - the different types of sound e.g Hum, whisper

Texture - three different parts performing at the same time

Accompany - 'play along with a group or an individual.'

Improvise - to make up.

Lyrics - are the words of a song/chant.

Aural memory - to remember what you have heard.

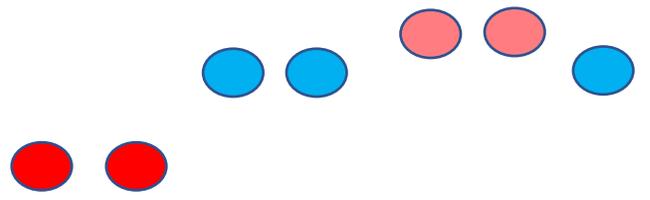
Internalise means sing or chant in your head and not to sing or chant it out loud.

Pentatonic Scale - this scale has 5 notes in it - C, D, E, G, A.

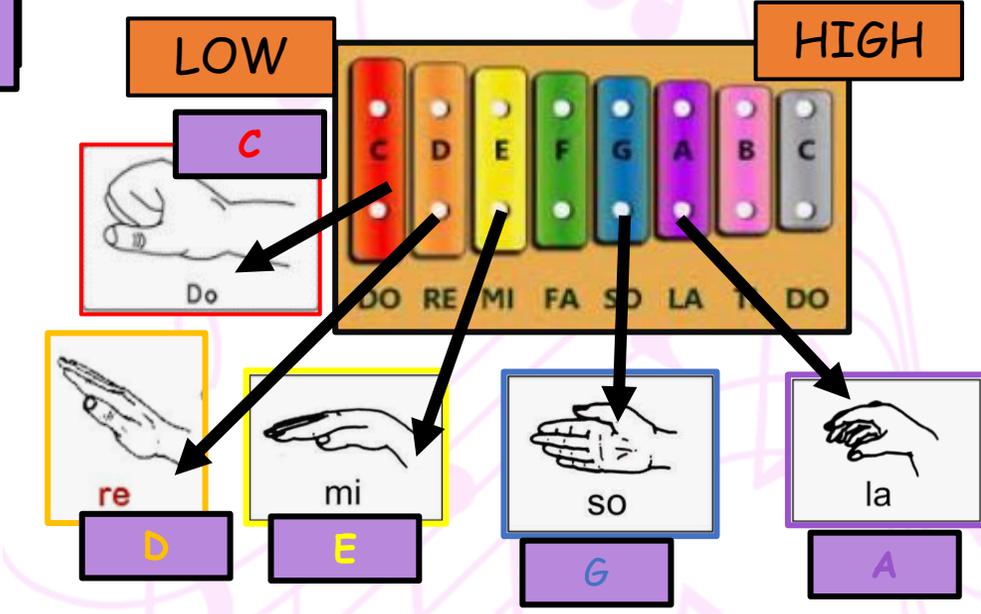
Major Scale - Happy sounds

Minor Scale - Sad sounds

Music symbols - Pitch



Twinkle Twinkle little star



The interval from Do to sol is a 5th.
The interval from Do to Mi is a 3rd

Pitch range - how many notes within the scale



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Music Appreciation

Year 4



SEE PREVIOUS YEAR AS A REMINDER OF BASICS



Igor Stravinsky



Joseph Haydn

Classical Music

Igor Stravinsky – a Russian and French composer with French and American citizenship.

Joseph Haydn – an Austrian composer of the classical period.



Sammie Davis Jr



Glenn Miller

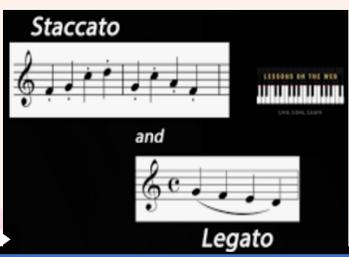
Jazz Music

Sammie Davis Jr - An American singer, actor, comedian, dancer and musician.

Glenn Miller – An American big band conductor, arranger, composer, trombone player and recording artist.

Listening:
Develop pupils understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to.

- To begin to identify Musical elements in their listening- changes in tempo, dynamics, texture
- When was the classical era? What are the key elements of Jazz music?
- To begin to use Musical terminology when appraising
- To give their thoughts, opinions and feelings when listening to the genre and respect the thoughts/feelings of others



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Music Knowledge Organiser

Instrumental Term 5

Year 4



TEMPO = The speed of the beat

Fast – **Allegro**
Slow - **Adagio**

Getting faster = **Accelerando**
Getting slower = **Rallentando**

RHYTHM = a musical pattern that can be based on words.

= **Crotchet** (Ta) = 1 beat

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Untuned percussion instruments

tambourine	maracas	handbells	glockenspiel	drum	cymbals
triangle	guiro	finger cymbals	rainstick	cabasa	seed rattle
castanets	jingle bells	claves	double woodblock	egg shakers	

Tuned percussion instruments

To echo and play rhythmic patterns accurately.

To create layers of sounds with repeated ostinatos.

To play untuned rhythms based on their own notation.

= 4 ♥ in every bar

= 3 ♥ in every bar

= 2 ♥ in every bar

timbre

The particular tone that distinguishes a sound or combination of sounds.

Texture

how many parts or layers of sound

solo, duet, or ensemble chords or counterpoint

An **OSTINATO** is a repeated pattern

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Rock Music
Ravi Shanker



Country Music
Garth Brooks

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