



Year 4 How Does Music Teach Us About Community?

Key and Scale – C major, steady beat, meter 2/4, recognise simple notation – minim, crochet, quaver, rest.

Key and Scale – F major, meter 2/4, create melodic patterns using minims, dotted crochets, crochets and quavers.

Star Vocabulary

Key signature: A set of sharp or flat symbols placed on the staff at the beginning of a piece of music.

Time Signature: this tells you how many beats there are in a bar.

Duration: the duration is the length of time each note is played for.

Pulse: the steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat. It can be measured in beats per minute (bpm)

Rhythm: the patten of long and short notes through a song.

Pitch: the high or low frequency of a sound.

Tempo: the speed at which a piece of music should be played - measured in beats per minute (BPM)

Key Learning

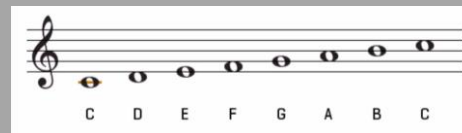
- To understand the key and scale of **G major - G A B C D E F# G** and **C major – C D E G A**
- Find the beat – recognise and move to a steady beat in a **3/4 meter**.
- Copy Back Clapping – Listen and copy rhythmic patterns made of **minims, dotted crochets, crochets, quavers and rests, by ear or by notation.**

Key Resources

- Glockenspiels
- Recorders
- Sheet Music
- Music:
 - Let Your Spirit Fly
 - Frère Jacques
 - The Other Side of the Moon

Notation -?

G Major scale



Note and Rest Chart

name	relative length	note	rest	in $\frac{2}{4}$ time
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

A dot after a note adds a half beat.

- Music timeline -

Ludwig van Beethoven

Johann Strauss II

Unknown (Frère Jacques)

Joanna Mangona and Pete Readman

Joanna Mangona

Classical, 1808

Romantic, 1866

Unknown

R&B, 2020

Rock, 2021