

Castercliff Primary Academy – Year 4 Music Progression.

Yr 4	Listening		Composing	Performing	History of Music
Music Skills	Recognising the use and development of motifs in music. *Identifying gradual dynamic and tempo changes within a piece of music. Recognising and discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary (Samba, Rock and Roll). Identifying common features between different genres, styles and traditions of music. *Recognising, naming and explaining the effect of the interrelated dimensions of music. *Identifying scaled dynamics (crescendo/decrescendo) within a piece of music. *Using musical vocabulary to discuss the purpose of a piece of music. *Using musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work.		Composing a coherent piece of music in a given style with voices, bodies and instruments. Beginning to improvise musically within a given style. Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition, inversion, and looping. *Creating a piece of music with at least four different layers and a clear structure. *Using letter name, graphic and rhythmic notation and key musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions. *Suggesting improvements to others' work, using musical vocabulary.	*Singing longer songs in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, control, fluency and a developing sense of expression including control of subtle dynamic changes. Singing and playing in time with peers with accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance. Playing melody parts on tuned instruments with accuracy and control and developing instrumental technique. Playing syncopated rhythms with accuracy, control and fluency.	*Recognising and discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary. (Also part of the Listening strand)
	Pitch and Duration	Dynamics & Tempo	Timbre & Texture		Structure & Notation
Music Knowledge	To know that a bass line is the lowest pitch line of notes in a piece of music, and a walking bassline (where patterns of notes go up then down again) is common in rock and roll. To know that a glissando in music means a sliding effect played on instruments or made by your voice.	To know that changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music. To know that playing in time means all performers playing	To know that grouping instruments according to their timbre can create contrasting 'textures' in music. To understand that both instruments and voices can create audio effects that describe something you can see. To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms		To know that deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections. An ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a

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	<p>To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched.</p> <p>To know that combining different instruments playing different rhythms creates layers of sound called 'texture'.</p> <p>To know that playing 'in time' requires playing the notes for the correct duration as well as at the correct speed.</p> <p>To know that a motif in music can be a repeated rhythm</p>	<p>together at the same speed.</p>	<p>when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'.</p> <p>To understand that harmony means playing two notes at the same time, which usually sound good together.</p>	<p>pattern created with your voice.</p> <p>To understand that musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music</p> <p>To know that 'performance directions' are words added to music notation to tell the performers how to play.</p>
<p>Sticky Knowledge</p>	<p>Body and tuned percussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections. To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'. To know that a 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm. To know that changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music. 	<p>Rock n Roll</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that rock and roll music uses blues chord structures, with a fast tempo and strong vocals. It was created after the second world war and it was intended to represent happiness. To know that a bass line is the lowest pitch line of notes in a piece of music, and a walking bassline (where patterns of notes go up then down again) is common in rock and roll. To know that playing in time means all performers playing together at the same speed. To know that playing 'in time' requires playing the notes for the 	<p>Changes in pitch, tempo and dynamics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how a piece of music makes them feel with some use of musical terminology. To know that when you sing without accompaniment it is called 'A Cappella'. To know that harmony means playing two notes at the same time that usually sound good together. To know that an ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice. To know that 'performance directions' are words added to musical notation to tell the performers how to play. 	

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	<p>Samba and carnival sounds and instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that samba music originated in Brazil, South America and its main musical feature is syncopated rhythms. • To understand that the 'on beat' is the pulse of a piece of music, and the 'off beat' is beats that fall in between these. • To understand that a rhythmic break is a place in the music where some of the instruments play a new rhythm before going back to the original rhythms. • Explain what samba music is and that it is mainly percussion instruments used in celebrations such as Carnival in Brazil. 	<p>correct duration as well as at the correct speed.</p>	<p>Adapting and transposing motifs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand that musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony (dah dah dah dum!). • To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched. • To know that a motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes.
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