

# St Luke's Knowledge Organiser

## Year 4 - Autumn - Movement

### What I should already know

- ◆ Music has changed throughout the eras.
- ◆ Different sounds can be combined for an intended purpose.
- ◆ Music has different contrasts and these can be expressed through movement.
- ◆ Voices can be used to create a melody.
- ◆ Graphic notations are used to represent music.
- ◆ Photos can be used to compose a musical pitched phrase.
- ◆ Accompaniments are added to create texture.







### Vocabulary

Graphic Notation	A symbol used to represent a sound.
Motif	A short musical idea.
Ostinato	A repeated, often rhythmic pattern.
Pulse	The steady beat of the music.
Sound Scape	A musical collage of sounds often free flowing without an underlying beat or pulse.
Structure	The shape of a piece of music.

### Sticky Knowledge and skills

- ◆ Pulse and rhythm are different.
- ◆ A repeated rhythm pattern is called an ostinato.
- ◆ A song consists of a verse, chorus and bridge.
- ◆ My voice and actions can be used in different ways to sing.
- ◆ Across the world there are many cultures with different types of music.
- ◆ Pitch needs to be accurately matched to rhythmic patterns.
- ◆ Constructive comments help evaluate my work and make any changes.
- ◆ When performing in an ensemble I need to be aware of other people and their roles.
- ◆ Tuned instruments can be used to improvise.

### Musical Notation

	Crotchet
	Quaver - half a crotchet
	Minim - two counts
	Semibreve - four counts

### Songs and composers

Song - Engine, Engine Number Nine  
The Magic Travel Machine  
A Short Ride in a Fast Machine by John Adams  
'Unsquare Dance' By Dave Brubeck