



Be the best that we can be.

EBJ Knowledge Organiser Music Year 4

Spring 1

Changes in pitch, tempo and dynamics



Learning Objectives

- Sing in tune and in harmony with others, with developing breath control.
- Explain how a piece of music makes them feel with some use of musical terminology.
- Perform a vocal ostinato in time.
- Listen to other members of their group as they perform.
- Create an ostinato and represent it on paper so that they can remember it.
- Create and perform a piece with a variety of ostinatos.



Musical Style

Musical style: Classical

Classical music is music that has been created by musicians who are trained in composing (writing music), such as Smetana (pictured below left), Vivaldi, Beethoven and Holst. The term 'classical music' can also refer to music composed in the classical period 1750 to 1825.

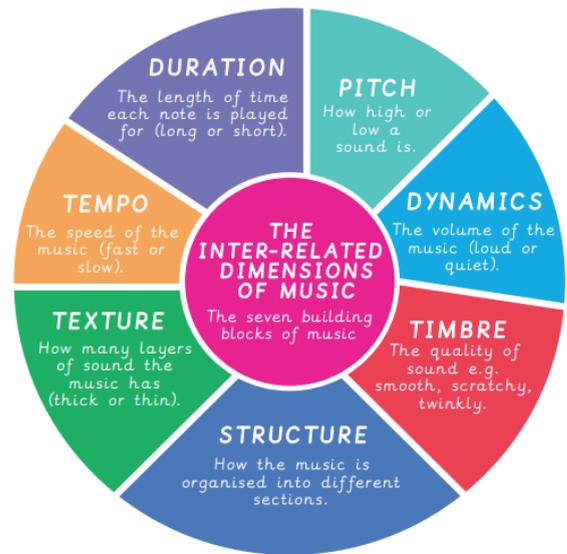


Inspiration

We draw inspiration from the journey of a river, using its twists, currents, and changing landscapes as a metaphor for the flow of our music. As the river gathers strength and momentum, our singing grows with it, carrying pupils through moments of calm, energy, and discovery.

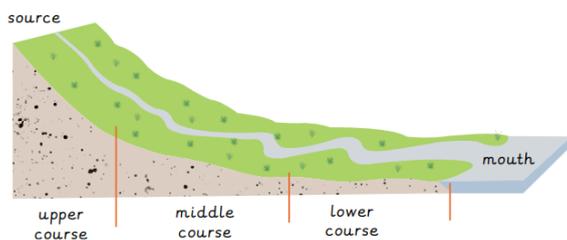


Dimensions of Music



Key Vocabulary

A river's course



- ostinato**: A repeating musical pattern.
- a cappella**: Singing without musical accompaniment.
- round**: A song sung by two or more groups of people in which one group starts singing then the next group starts to sing the same song shortly after.
- harmony**: Playing or singing more than one pitched note at the same time.
- cue**: A signal (in either the music or from a conductor) which helps the performer know when to begin.