



Subject Theme Overview	Year 4	Charlton Kings Junior School
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Subject	Music	Theme	Recorders and Notation	Term	2
What should I know already?		What should I be able to do by the end of the unit?			
That music can be notated on a stave which has 5 lines. That notes can be of different 'duration' Musical vocabulary such as pitch, tempo, duration, pulse, rhythm How to reproduce simple rhythms when clapping.		• Play the recorder with some accuracy, fluency and control • Be able to read and play a small selection of notes on the musical stave. • Be able to talk about the duration of different notes. • Play in a small group or class ensemble.			
What should I know by the end of the unit?					Key Musical Vocabulary
Technical	Constructive	Expressive			
• How to play the notes B A G on the recorder with increased accuracy. • How to read the notes B A G on the stave. • How to read crotchets, minims, semibreves and quaver rhythms. • How to identify crotchet, minim and semibreve rests in notation.	• That musical elements such as dynamics and tempo can change the performance.	N/A		Crotchet – a note that lasts one beat Minim – a note that lasts two beats Quaver – a note that lasts half a beat Semibreve – a note that lasts four beats Dotted minim – a note that lasts three beats Stave - The five horizontal lines where musical notes are written. Rest – a symbol that indicates silence Slur – two notes played smoothly in a sequence without a gap Pulse - The steady beat of the music Rhythm - The combination of long and short sounds to make patterns. Duration - How long or short a note is. Tonguing – Separating the notes using the tongue Time signature – Tells us how many beats in the bar	