



### What should I already know?

Pulse is the steady beat throughout a piece of music – often what you tap your feet to.  
 Use voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.  
 Understand the terms 'crescendo' and 'decrescendo'.



### Technical Vocabulary

Pulse - the steady beat throughout a piece of music.  
 Notation – music that is written or recorded in any way (not just notes)  
 Crescendo – getting louder.  
 Decrescendo – getting quieter.  
 Melody – a sequence of often memorable rhythms and notes.  
 Rhythm – long and short notes that create movement.  
 Octave – Eight notes side by side (CDEFGABC)  
 Staff – the five lines that music notes are written on.  
 Bar – the black line used to separate the staff every 4 beats.  
 Tempo – the speed of music / how many beats in a bar (4/4)  
 Crotchet - a note worth one beat or second.   
 Pitch – how high or low music is.   
 Staccato – a short and sharp note (little dot after the note)  
 Scale – when a series of notes next to one another are played (CDEF).   
 Quaver – a note worth half a beat.   
 Major – 'happy sounding' using no black notes.  
 Minor – 'sad sounding' using the black notes (B\*, D\* etc).  
 Semiquaver – Quarter of a beat or 1/4 of a second.   
 Allegro – quick and lively.   
 Dynamics – the difference between parts of the music (loud – quiet, fast - slow).  
 Timbre – a particular order of notes or tones that distinguishes a series of notes.  
 Lento – slow.  
 Adagio – slow and calm.  
 Improvisation – creating a unique series of notes that fit with a set piece of music.

### Musical skills

Understand that all instruments have different timbres.  
 Begin to use different timbres within a composed piece of music, thinking about where and why they might be used.  
 Use voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.  
 Develop a critical engagement with music by listening with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music

### Values

Challenge	What challenges do we face when we start playing an instrument?
Commit	What can we do differently when we play something wrong?
Conquer	How will understanding musical terms help us improve our music?
Celebrate	How can we prepare to show and celebrate our learning?

### Key facts

- The Beatles were an English rock band and are known as the most influential band of all time. The band members of the Beatles were John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr
- They helped to make rock music and music with a quicker pulse much more popular and led many artists to try and replicate their sound.
- Timbre is the way a different instrument sounds. You can play a C note on the guitar and a C note on the piano at the same speed but it will sound very different.
- Every instrument, including voices and other sounds, has a different timbre which can be described in different ways.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

By the end of the unit, you will know about one of the most important musical groups of all time, who helped make British culture popular in many other countries.  
 You will be able to understand what timbre is and begin to use it within the music you compose.  
 You will be able to describe how some different instruments sound by listening out for their timbre.  
 You will be able to listen carefully and join in with a new song, revising how to find and keep the pulse as well as using your voice correctly.