



# Year 4 - Adapting and transposing a motif - Term 3

## Key Vocabulary

- Motif** A short repeated pattern of notes.
- Ostinato** A repeating musical pattern.
- Riff** A short repeated phrase in pop music and jazz.
- Rhythm** A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.
- Backing track** A recorded musical accompaniment.
- Transpose** Move a whole tune or piece of music up or down in key by starting it on a different note.

### Sharp notes



Notes that sound a semitone higher than notes that appear on the lines and spaces of a musical staff.

### Flat notes



Notes that sound a semitone lower than notes that appear on the lines and spaces of a musical staff.

Using Roman mosaics to explore musical motifs.



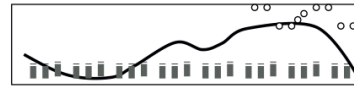
## Key Vocabulary

### Notation

The way that music is written so that others can play it.

### Graphic score

A way of writing music down using pictures or symbols, rather than standard music notation.



### Letter notation

Writing the notes in a melody using letters.



### Rhythmic notation

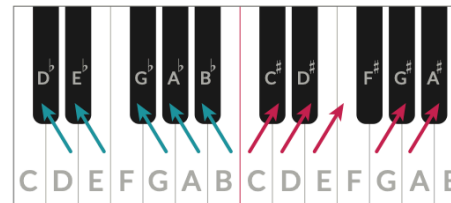
A way of writing musical notes so that the duration of each note is clear.



**Did you know?** The sharp and flat keys are the black keys on a piano and the top row of keys on a glockenspiel.

### # Sharp keys

A sharp indicates a higher pitch in the music.



### b Flat keys

A flat indicates a lower pitch in the music.

## To know statements



To know how to sing in tune and in time.

To know what a musical motif is.

To know how to compose and notate a motif.

To know how to develop and transpose a musical motif.

To know how to combine and perform different versions of a musical motif.

What can you remember from previous units?  
 Can you remember how to sing a ballad?  
 Can you remember how to compose a pentatonic melody?

Anything else you have learnt? What have you enjoyed?