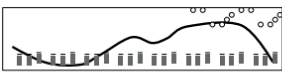
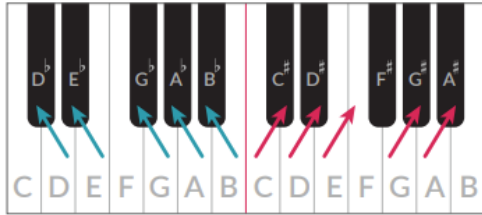


The Marist Primary School		Knowledge Organiser			
Year 4 Summer 2: Adapting and Transposing Motifs		Key Question: Can you combine and perform different versions of a musical motif?			
Lesson 1 Can you sing in tune and in time?	Lesson 2 Can you understand what a musical motif is?	Lesson 3 Can you compose and notate a motif?	Lesson 4 Can you develop and transpose a musical motif?	Lesson 5 Can you combine and perform different versions of a musical motif?	
Vocabulary					
 rhythm	A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music	 motif	A short repeated pattern of notes	 riff	A short repeated phrase in pop music and jazz
 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.
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.		