

# Music – Year 4 – Life on Land – Why is biodiversity important?

## Prior Learning (What we already know?):

- To begin to use their voices confidently when singing
- To sing with the sense of the shape of a melody
- Sing with an awareness of pulse and control of rhythm.
- To identify when to breathe within a phrase length
- Sing songs using expressions and creativity
- Follow pitch movements with their hands and use high, low and middle voices.
- Begin to sing with control of pitch
- Begin to be aware of other performers when singing as an ensemble

## New Learning:

- play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

## New Skills:

- Sing with confidence using a wider vocal range.
- Sing with awareness of pulse and control of rhythm.
- Recognise simple structures. (Phrases).
- Sing expressively with awareness and control of the expressive elements. E.g. timbre, tempo, dynamics.
- Understand how mouth shapes can affect voice sounds.
- Internalise sounds by singing parts of a song 'in their heads.'

## Key Questions:

What is a phrase?

How could you breathe differently to change the phrase?

How does your mouth shape affect the sound?

Predict what might happen to the sound produced, if your mouth shape is changed.

Suggest ways you can follow the music 'in your heads' to be certain you come in at the correct place.

## Key Facts:

1. Unlike most muscles, your vocal cords work best when they're tight.
2. When we're singing, sound comes out of our mouths at around 750 miles per hour!
3. Less than 2% of the population is actually tone-deaf, which is a term people use when someone can't sing very well. With practice, most of us will be able to carry a tune!
4. Because of the way we breathe, it's much easier to sing standing up than sitting down.
5. Singers can change the shape of their throat by training it.
6. Some people suggest that singing is much like a muscle, in that, if you don't train and practise, you lose your ability.
7. Singers rely on lung capacity (the amount of air they can get into their lungs), to help with their performance.
8. Singing in groups has been proven to help people feel happier.
9. Singing can help with you get a better night sleep.
10. Listening to music uses your entire brain.

## Key Resources:

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/homework-help/art-music-design-homework-help/singing/ways-to-enjoy-singing>

<https://www.musictoyourhome.com/blog/6-vocal-warm-ups-for-kids/>

## Can I do this?

- Can sing a song with a wider vocal range
- Can identify phrases within a song and adapt breathing around these phrases
- Can sing confidently following changes in speed/dynamics
- Can change mouth shape to affect the sound produced
- Can demonstrate ability to 'take turns' by singing 'in their heads' and following a melody



## Vocabulary:

vocal range, pulse, rhythm, phrases, timbre, tempo