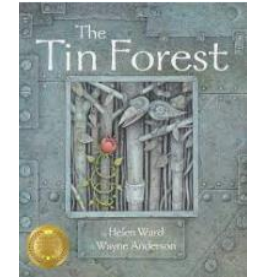
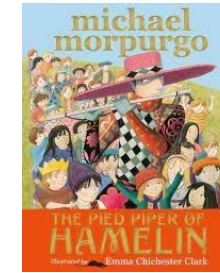
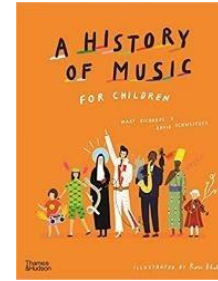


Year 3/4 Curriculum Information

Autumn 2



<p>PE/Outdoor Learning/Library</p> <p>Outdoor Learning: Koalas and Zebras will have Outdoor Learning this half term on a Wednesday afternoon. The first week will be Koalas.</p> <p>PE: Koalas and Zebras will have PE on Tuesday & Friday. Turtles and Owls will have PE on Monday & Wednesday.</p> <p>Library: Koalas, Zebras, Turtles and Owls will have Library sessions on a Tuesday.</p>	<p>Homework:</p> <p>Maths: We will have the Times-Tables Rockstars which will be checked weekly to see how children are progressing.</p> <p>Children should be reading their reading book every day and recording this on their bookmarks or reading record books.</p>
---	---

<p>English</p> <p>The text we will be enjoying reading as a class is <i>The Girl Who Saved Christmas</i> by Matt Haig.</p> <p>Year 3 and 4 will be writing an advert for a genre of music using non-fiction texts to support their writing. They will then be writing their own version of <i>The Pied Piper of Hamelin</i> based on the Michael Morpurgo version of the classic story.</p> <p>At the end of the half term, the children will be writing a setting description based on the story <i>The Tin Forest</i> by Helen Ward & Wayne Anderson.</p> <p>Please record any reading done at home on your child's bookmark by initialling on it and writing the date.</p>	<p>Maths</p> <p>The Year 3 units which will be covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplication and Division: recall of 3, 4 and 8 times table facts, multiplying two digit numbers by one digit numbers using times table facts they know • Fractions: finding and recognising unit and non-unit fractions, finding tenths as a fraction and showing equivalent fractions in pictures <p>The Year 4 units which will be covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplication and Division: recognising and using factor pairs, dividing and multiplying mentally and multiplying two digit numbers by one digit numbers • Fractions: recognising and finding common equivalent fractions, finding a fraction of an amount <p>We will be continuing to build on children's speed and fluency of times tables recall through daily practice.</p>	<p>Science</p> <p>Sound</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound travels from its source in all directions and we hear it when it travels to our ears, and sound travel can be blocked. • Sound is produced when an object vibrates. • Changing the shape, size and material of an object will change the sound it produces. • Changing the way an object vibrates changes its sound. <p>Theme</p> <p>History of Music</p> <p>The children will be learning about how ancient societies created musical instruments and used music. They will then learn about different genres of music from classical to rock and pop, where in the world these genres originated, defining features of the genre, and influential composers and artists associated with the type of music. We will endeavour to answer the enquiry question "How has music changed throughout history?"</p>
---	--	--



History of Music



Jazz

Jazz music originated during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the Black communities in New Orleans. There are many different jazz styles, including ragtime, swing, cool jazz and bebop. Instruments used include trumpets, pianos, trombones and the four types of saxophone – soprano, alto, tenor and baritone. In the 1970s, jazz was influenced by Latin jazz, mixing rhythms from Latin and African countries. Instruments such as the güiro and claves were introduced.

Pop

Pop is short for 'popular' and refers to songs that appeal to wide audiences at their release, instead of a particular group. As such, the sound of pop music can vary from decade to decade – it is a continuously evolving genre, having been influenced by many other genres throughout its history. The main influences on pop music through the 20th century were: 1920s – 1940s – Jazz, Blues and R&B 1950s – 1960s – Rock 'n' Roll 1970s – 1980s – Funk, Disco and Stadium Rock 1990s – 2000s – Hip Hop, Grunge and Rock Pop songs usually feature danceable rhythms, simple melodies and follow a traditional verse/chorus structure. The chorus, in particular, features a catchy tune and memorable lyrics.

Rock

Rock music is a genre that often features guitar, bass, drums and keyboard sounds. The electric guitars in rock are often heavily amplified - creating a distorted sound that is rich in harmonics. Rock music often contains complicated guitar solos and catchy 'riffs'. A riff is a repeated pattern of notes or chords that form the basis of a song. A solid backbeat created by the drums and bass is a common feature. Rock bands often have a lead vocalist, with other band members providing backing vocals. In the 1970s, hard rock bands, such as Queen, Led Zeppelin and Black Sabbath were at their height of international fame.

Classical Music

Classical Music can be described as orchestral works, chamber music, solo instrumental works, electronic music, choral music, songs, operas, ballets, concertos and symphonies. Famous composers include Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Mozart, Chopin and Bach.

Reggae

Reggae music originated in Jamaica and became popular in the late 1960s. The distinct 'Reggae' style features syncopated (off-beat) chords and percussion styles such as the 'one drop rhythm' where the snare and kick sound together on the third beat. Other instruments popular in Reggae music include the saxophone and other brass instruments, electric guitars, bass and backing singers. Bob Marley is considered one of the pioneers of Reggae.

Soul

1960s soul music is a style of Black American music that originated in the southern US. Soul music was similar in style to Rhythm and Blues - the main difference being that there are gospel influences in soul (including call and response phrases) and lyrics are often spiritual in theme. As well as its gospel influence, soul had lyrical melodies, a strong rhythm and large horn sections including saxophones, trombones and trumpets.

Classical Renaissance 1400-1600

Classical Baroque 1600 - 1750

Classical 1750- 1820

Classical Romantic 1820-1910

Modern 1890 - 1960

Contemporary 1960 - present

Modern period includes jazz, reggae, soul

Contemporary period includes rock, pop

Key Vocabulary:

genre, pitch, tempo, timbre, beat, rhythm, song, composer, conductor, orchestra, instrument, strings, percussion, woodwind, brass, jazz, soul, reggae, pop, rock, classical

Further Information:

BBC Teach Music: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ks2-music/zfv96v4>

History of Music: <https://mocomi.com/history-of-music/>

Classics for Kids: https://www.classicsforkids.com/composers/composers_timeline.php