



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

Tempo describes the speed of music  
I will be able to name and recognise woodwind instruments  
I will be able to read, write and play 4 beat rhythms using quaver, crotchet, minim and semibreve beats and crotchet and quaver rests  
I will be able to recognise different parts of a song's structure  
I will be able to copy, read, compose and notate 4 beat rhythms

### Music

*We are musicians. We use music to express ourselves, to communicate and to entertain ourselves and others.*

### Brass Family



Trumpet



Trombone



French Horn



Tuba

	Semibreve
	Minim
	Crotchet
	Quaver

### Vocabulary

Crotchet	A 1 beat note
Quaver	A half beat note
Minim	A 2 beat note
Semibreve	A 4 beat note
Rhythm	A pattern of long and short notes
Tempo	The speed of the music
Rest	A pause
Dynamics	How loud or soft the music is
Compose	To create own rhythm or tune
Notate	To correctly write down a rhythm or tune
Brass instruments	Brass instruments get their sound from the vibrations of the musician's lips. This works by the player putting their lips tightly into the mouthpiece and blowing.

### What should I already know?

I can name and recognise different woodwind instruments.  
I know the durations of a quaver, crotchet and minim.  
I know that crescendo means getting louder and decrescendo means getting quieter.  
I know that tempo describes the speed of the music

### Swing Music

*Swing music is a style of jazz that developed in the United States during the late 1920s and early 1930s. It became nationally popular from the mid-1930s. The name derived from its emphasis of the off-beat, or nominally weaker beat.*