

Handwriting must ALWAYS use the correct formation, should be cursive and correctly spaced.

Writing a Recount

- Introduction giving overview
- Past tense
- Written in time order
- Use time connectives
- First or third person
- Organised into paragraphs
- Include interesting and relevant detail

Vocabulary to include:

- Firstly
- Later
- Meanwhile
- Next
- Then
- Finally
- Eventually
- Afterwards

Information Writing

- Clear title
- Opening paragraph gives overview of topic
- Subheadings or paragraphs are used
- Subheadings can be in the form of a question
- Think about: Who....? What....? Where....? Why....? When....? How ...?
- Information is clear and comes from different sources
- May include pictures and diagrams which are labelled or annotated
- Can include: fact boxes; time lines and bullet points

The Tower of London



The first part of the Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror in 1078 but what we now call the Tower is actually a collection of several different buildings.

The Tower of London has been used for many things since it was first built. Hundreds of years ago it was most famous as a prison where some prisoners were even tortured or killed! Now it is just as famous as the home of the crown jewels which have been kept there since the year 1303.

Did you know?

The full name of the Tower of London is actually Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress.



This was traitor's gate. Many prisoners of the tower were brought there by boat.

Locked up!

The most famous people to be locked up in the Tower of London were Queen Elizabeth I and Guy Fawkes.

Ghosts!

Many people say that the Tower is the most haunted building in England. The most famous ghost is said to be Anne Boleyn. She was married to King Henry VIII but in 1536 he had her head chopped off!

Narrative Writing

Your story should be written using the following format:

- Introduction
- Should include detailed description of setting or characters
- Build-up: build in some suspense towards the dilemma
- Problem / Dilemma –include detail of actions / dialogue
- Resolution - should link with the problem
- Ending – clear ending should link back to the start

It should also include:

- Exciting and varied vocabulary
- Accurate punctuation and spelling
- Characters included and described
- Setting included and described
- Events and actions are described
- Dialogue
- Story is written using paragraphs

Writing a letter

An Informal Letter

- Informal letters use familiar , chatty style
 - Sender's address is written at the top right corner
 - Date is added at the start
 - The letter starts with Dear...
 - The letter ends with an informal signature
- Useful Vocabulary and Phrases: thank you, dear, sense, mention, don't forget, after, though, best wishes, love from, see you soon, talk soon, I can't wait, I hope, please, because, my favourite, although, thought, answer

A Formal letter is different :

- Formal letters use standard English
- The address of the person you are writing to is put at the start of the letter
- The letter ends with yours sincerely or yours faithfully

Uses of Formal Letters

Formal letters could be written: to persuade, to complain, to give information or to apply for a job.

Writing a Diary

- Use the past tense
- Use first person pronouns (I, we, my)
- Use an informal chatty style as though speaking to someone
- Describe writer's feelings and thoughts
- Include opinions and facts
- Use time conjunctions
- Use inverted commas for speech
- Organise into paragraphs

Year 3 & 4 English

Spelling Grammar and Punctuation

Accurate PUNCTUATION is vital

A SENTENCE must make sense. Sentences of varying length using different starters can be used to create interesting writing

This is Amy's car. Robert's shoes are dirty. The cats' whiskers are long. The children's toys are in the box.

Apostrophes are used when letters are missing.

I am - I'm	does not - doesn't	do not - don't
you are - you're	could have - could've	he will - he'll
they will - they'll	who is - who's	she will - she'll

Subordinate Clauses

Subordinate clauses are used to add more information to sentences

Subordinate Clause Main Clause

Although I was scared, I crept inside.

The boy, who was ten, jumped.

Short sentences can have real impact:

Then it happened.

Everything failed.

Just like that.

Oh no!

Inverted Commas

Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.

"Why didn't anyone tell me I had my underpants on the outside?" asked Flashman.

Colons

Colons can be used to introduce a list.

You will need: a towel, swimming costume, arm bands and a swimming hat.

Simile: a comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as."
My pillow was like a cloud when I laid my head down.

Metaphor: a comparison of two unlike things **not** using "like" or "as."
The paintbrush was a magic wand in his hand.

Fronted Adverbials are words or phrases that can be used to start a sentence:

Later that day...
In the morning...
Yesterday...
Without warning...
Two minutes later...
Suddenly...
Before long...
In a flash...
In the distance...
A moment later...
Silently
Totally confused

Prepositions describe location, place and time:

- underneath
- above
- around
- because of
- next to
- before
- below
- every
- this
- between
- during
- alongside
- in
- over

Conjunctions link words and phrases together:

- when
- before
- while
- so
- because
- since
- where
- later
- unless
- until
- once
- although
- despite
- therefore

Present Perfect

I have walked
You have walked
He/she/it has walked
We have walked
You have walked
They have walked

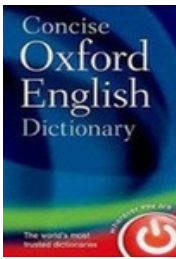
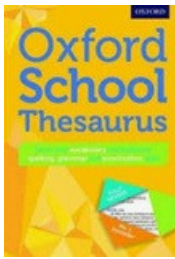
Some GRAMMAR rules to remember

A + consonant = a caterpillar
An + vowel (aeiou) = an elephant

Homophones

accept/except
affect/effect
ball/bawl
berry/bury
brake/break
fair/fare
grate/great
groan/grown
here/hear
heel/heal/he'll

Can you use a dictionary to find out meanings and spellings of words and a thesaurus to find



Pronouns- (replace nouns)

I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

Prefixes

dis- opposite of
re- again
un- not

mis- opposite
in- not or in
co- together
de- reduce or remove

super- better quality
anti- against or opposite
auto- self or same
over- too much.

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

Suffixes

-ful full of
-less without
-ment action

-ness a state or quality
-ly in a certain manner
-ation an action or process
-ous full of

-ate to create a verb
-ise to create a verb
-ify to create a verb

A suffix is added to the end of a word to make a new word.

Tricky SPELLINGS to learn.

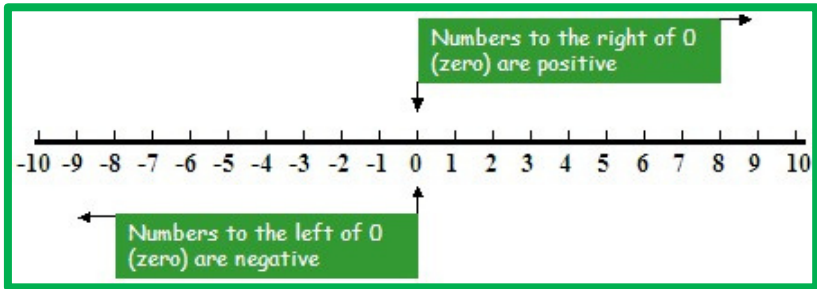
accident(ally)	certain	experiment	important	ordinary	reign
actual(ly)	circle	extreme	interest	particular	remember
address	complete	famous	island	peculiar	sentence
answer	consider	favourite	knowledge	perhaps	separate
appear	continue	February	learn	popular	special
arrive	decide	forward(s)	length	position	straight
believe	describe	fruit	library	possess(ion)	strange
bicycle	different	grammar	material	possible	strength
breath	difficult	group	medicine	potatoes	suppose
breathe	disappear	guard	mention	pressure	surprise
build	early	guide	minute	probably	therefore
busy	earth	heard	natural	promise	though
business	eight	heart	naughty	purpose	thought
calendar	eighth	height	notice	quarter	through
caught	enough	history	occasion(ally)	question	various
centre	exercise	imagine	often	recent	weight
century	experience	increase	opposite	regular	woman/women

**Year 4 Maths
Knowledge Organiser**

Place Value Chart for 4 digit Numbers			
Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	4	8	9

Multiplication Facts		
6 times table	7 times table	9 times table
1x6=6	1x7=7	1x9=9
2x6=12	2x7=14	2x9=18
3x6=18	3x7=21	3x9=27
4x6=24	4x7=28	4x9=36
5x6=30	5x7=35	5x9=45
6x6=36	6x7=42	6x9=54
7x6=42	7x7=49	7x9=63
8x6=48	8x7=56	8x9=72
9x6=54	9x7=63	9x9=81
10x6=60	10x7=70	10x9=90
11x6=66	11x7=77	11x9=99
12x6=72	12x7=84	12x9=108

Round these numbers to the nearest...		
...10	...100	...1000
48 → 50	209 → 200	3456 → 3000
87 → 90	2867 → 2900	5349 → 5000
184 → 180	3467 → 3500	89231 → 89000
145 → 150	1095 → 1100	37849 → 38000



Addition: Column Method

- Place the numbers one on top of the other, lining up the thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.
- Add the ones and write the answer.
- Carry any tens under the tens column.
- Add the tens including any tens you have regrouped. Carry any hundreds under the hundreds column.
- Add the hundreds including any hundreds you have regrouped.
- Add the thousands including any thousands you have regrouped.
- Check your answer.

Subtraction: 4-Digit Column Method

- Place the numbers one on top of the other, lining up the thousands, hundreds, tens and ones. Subtract the ones. (Use a counter to 4 - 7 is required)
- Exchange a 10 from the 10 to give 10 ones. Subtract the ones. 14 - 7 = 7.
- Subtract the tens (the ones to 10 is required). Exchange a 100 from the 100 to give 100 - 40 = 60.
- Subtract the hundreds (the ones to 100 is required). Exchange a 1000 from the 1000 to give 1000 - 700 = 300.
- Subtract the thousands. 4000 - 2000 = 2000.
- Check your answer.

ROMAN NUMERALS CHART									
1 TO 100									
1	I	21	XXI	41	XLI	61	LXI	81	LXXXI
2	II	22	XXII	42	XLII	62	LXII	82	LXXXII
3	III	23	XXIII	43	XLIII	63	LXIII	83	LXXXIII
4	IV	24	XXIV	44	XLIV	64	LXIV	84	LXXXIV
5	V	25	XXV	45	XLV	65	LXV	85	LXXXV
6	VI	26	XXVI	46	XLVI	66	LXVI	86	LXXXVI
7	VII	27	XXVII	47	XLVII	67	LXVII	87	LXXXVII
8	VIII	28	XXVIII	48	XLVIII	68	LXVIII	88	LXXXVIII
9	IX	29	XXIX	49	XLIX	69	LXIX	89	LXXXIX
10	X	30	XXX	50	L	70	LXX	90	XC
11	XI	31	XXXI	51	LI	71	LXXI	91	XCI
12	XII	32	XXXII	52	LII	72	LXXII	92	XCII
13	XIII	33	XXXIII	53	LIII	73	LXXIII	93	XCIII
14	XIV	34	XXXIV	54	LIV	74	LXXIV	94	XCIV
15	XV	35	XXXV	55	LV	75	LXXV	95	XCV
16	XVI	36	XXXVI	56	LVI	76	LXXVI	96	XCVI
17	XVII	37	XXXVII	57	LVII	77	LXXVII	97	XCVII
18	XVIII	38	XXXVIII	58	LVIII	78	LXXVIII	98	XCVIII
19	XIX	39	XXXIX	59	LIX	79	LXXIX	99	XCIX
20	XX	40	XL	60	LX	80	LXXX	100	C

PERIMETER
The distance around the edge of a shape

AREA
The amount of space inside a shape

Measurement conversions

Length

1 kilometre = 1000 metres

1 metre = 100 centimetres

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

km
m
cm
mm



Spurs Maths © Copyright 2018, Spurs Maths Teacher Resources (www.spursmaths.co.uk)

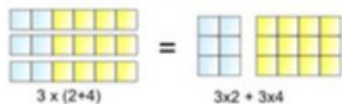
Multiplication Square

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Distributive Law

The distributive law allows us to distribute (break up) larger numbers into sums, differences and products to help with calculations.

For example:
 $5 \times 32 = 5 \times (30 + 2)$
 $= 5 \times 30 + 5 \times 2$
 $= 150 + 10$
 $= 160$



3 lots of (2+4) is the same as 3 lots of 2 plus 3 lots of 4

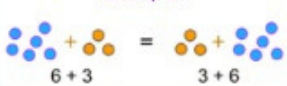
Commutative Law

The commutative law means numbers can be added or multiplied in any order without affecting the answer.

For example: $2 \times 4 \times 5$ is the same as $5 \times 4 \times 2$

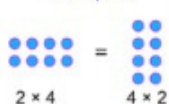
OR When adding $25 + 30 + 4$, the commutative law lets you rearrange the 30 and the 4 to get $25 + 4 + 30$ so that we can add the 26 and 4 first.

Example:



Subtraction and division are not commutative

Example:



Decimal Equivalents

Tenths	Hundredths
10=0.1	100=0.01
20=0.2	200=0.02
30=0.3	300=0.03
40=0.4	400=0.04
50=0.5	500=0.05
60=0.6	600=0.06
70=0.7	700=0.07
80=0.8	800=0.08
90=0.9	900=0.09
100=1.0	1000=0.10

Rounding decimals... to the nearest whole number

We look at the 1st decimal place

- If it is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 we just throw all the decimal digits away
- If it is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 we throw all the decimal digits away and we increase the units by 1

Examples:

23. <u>7</u> → 24	1. <u>7</u> 68 → 2
8. <u>9</u> 4 → 9	20. <u>3</u> 2 → 20
53. <u>6</u> → 54	5. <u>8</u> 757 → 6
3. <u>5</u> 2 → 4	40. <u>0</u> 71 → 40



WHEN TWO FRACTIONS HAVE THE SAME DENOMINATOR

Add or subtract the numerators to form the new numerator. The denominator stays the same. When working with mixed numbers, add or subtract the whole numbers too.

$\frac{2}{9} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$ | $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$

Fractions and their decimal equivalents

	= 1	= 1
	= 1/2	= 0.5
	= 1/3	= 0.33
	= 1/4	= 0.25
	= 1/5	= 0.2
	= 1/6	= 0.125
	= 1/10	= 0.1
	= 1/100	= 0.01



£5.00



£10.00



£20.00



£50.00

TELLING TIME

Analog Clock



Digital Clock



AM OR PM
beforenoon afternoon

↑ = hour hand
↑ = minute hand

ALL ABOUT ANGLES

RIGHT angle:
measures **EXACTLY** 90 degrees

ACUTE angle
measures **LESS** than 90 degrees

OBTUSE Angle:
measures **MORE** than 90 degrees

The word 'discrete' means separate.

Discrete Data

This table shows data for a survey about how children travel to school. This data is discrete, or separate, because you have to count the different ways of travelling separately.

Walk	Bicycle	Scooter	Car	Taxi	Bus
9	2	6	6	0	7

Continuous Data

Time questions usually produce continuous data.

I measured my cactus once a week. Here are the measurements.

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
21cm	24cm	26.5cm	29cm	33cm	36cm

This data is continuous because the cactus continues to grow all the time. It didn't suddenly jump from one measurement to the next - it grew continuously!



seconds in one minute	minutes in one hour	hours in one day	days in one week
weeks in one year	days in one year (leap year)	months in one year	years in a decade

Drawing Shapes on a Grid

By drawing lines between coordinates plotted on a grid you can complete shapes. For example...

What shape do you get when you join up all the coordinates?

(1,2)

(2,5)

(5,5)

(4,2)

Pentagon

(1,4)

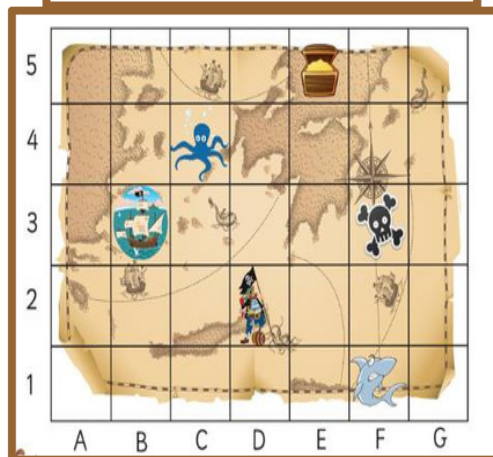
(2,2)

(3,5)

(4,2)

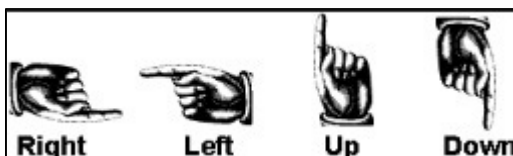
(5,4)

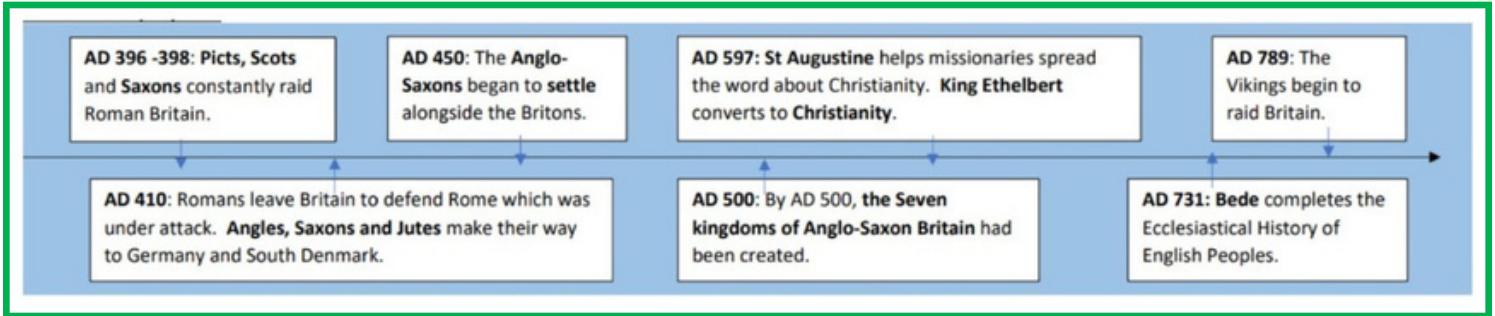
Describing position on a 2D grid as coordinates.



- Types of data handling representations
- Bar Charts
- Pictograph
- Pie Chart
- Tables

A 2D shape is symmetrical if a line can be drawn through it so that either side of the line looks exactly the same. The line is called a line of symmetry.





Anglo-Saxons

- Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was AD 410-1066
- The biggest tribes were Angles, Saxons and Jutes
- The tribes were from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands
- They mainly settled in Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Kent and East Anglia



Sutton Hoo



King Alfred the Great



Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
Shire reeve	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
Witan or witenagemot	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.
wergild	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
churl	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.
Mercia	Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.

Anglo-Saxon migration

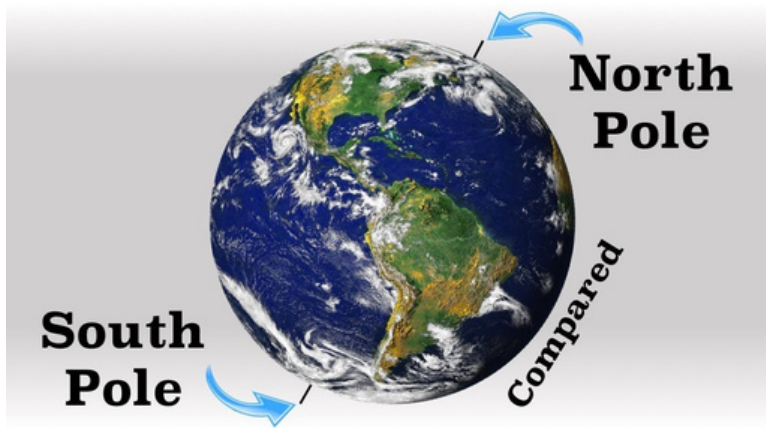


Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain



Key Vocabulary

- Polar Regions Relating to North or South Pole.
- Climate The long term pattern of weather in particular region.
- Glaciers A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.
- Adaptations A process by which a species is better suited to their environment.
- Conservation A careful preservation and protection of something.



The North Pole has not got any land; it is simply very thick ice floating on the Arctic sea. There is a range of animals that live in the North Pole including: seals, whales and polar bears.



The South Pole is in the Antarctic region in a continent called Antarctica. Animals that live here include penguins, killer whales/orca, elephant seals, etc.



Adaptations

Animals living in these regions have a thick coat and a thick layer of fat to keep them warm. Similarly, humans living/visiting these regions, need to ensure they are dressed appropriately with a thick coat which is often fur lined, gloves, a hat, etc.

Greenland

The majority of people live on the coast here as this is where the land is and so, where they can build their houses. The rest of the country is covered by a sheet of ice and glaciers



Humans are damaging the Polar Regions



Mining, tourism and fishing are all having a negative effect on the Polar Regions.

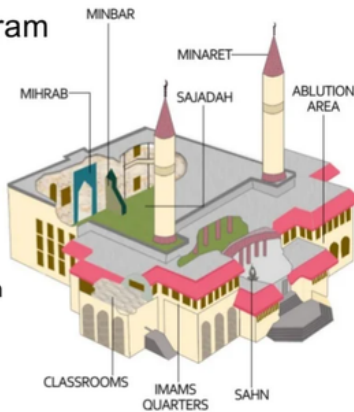
Conservation

There are a number of conservation initiatives in Polar Regions to try and preserve the unique ecosystems and biodiversity of the area.

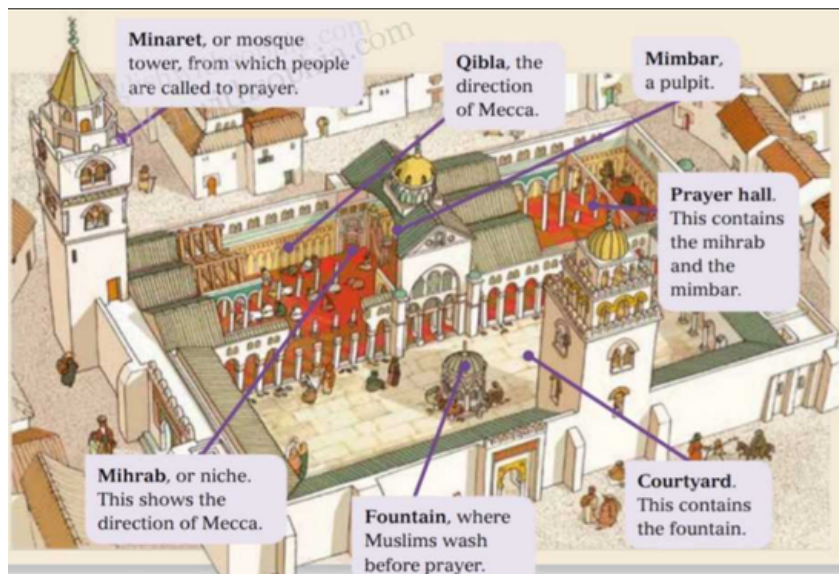
The Importance of Mosques to Muslims

Mosque Diagram

1. Minaret
2. Dome
3. Entrance
4. Ablution Area
5. Masjid/Sajadah
6. Mihrab
7. Mimbar



Mosques are known for their architectural beauty



The Importance of The Quran to Muslims

The Quran is considered the eternal miracle of Islam. It is the complete and best guide for living one's life and seeking Allah's pleasure. The teachings of the Quran are universal, addressed to all people throughout the world regardless of their creed and color. They enlighten man's soul, purify his morals, condemn all wrongs, order good deeds and call for the establishment of justice and fraternity through obeying Allah as the supreme authority.

Muslim children are expected to read the Quran and learn some passages



So Allah gave them the reward of this world and better reward of the hereafter and Allah loves those who do good (to others).

O people! surely there has come to you manifest proof from your Lord and We have sent to you clear light.

Those only are believers whose hearts become full of fear when Allah is mentioned, and when His communications are recited to them they increase them in faith, and in their Lord do they trust.

And whenever a chapter is revealed, there are some of them who say: Which of you has it strengthened in faith? Then as for those who believe, it strengthens them in faith and they rejoice.

And He made in it mountains above its surface, and He blessed therein and made therein its foods, in four periods: alike for the seekers.

VOCABULARY

Matter- Objects that take up space and have a mass. Everything around you is made up of matter. Particles are tightly packed.

Solid- a solid holds its shape and has a fixed volume.

Gas- easy to compress, expand to fill containers and occupy more space than liquids or solids.

liquid- a liquid fills up the shape. Particles move freely over each other.

Evaporation- turn liquid into a gas; pass away in the form of vapour.

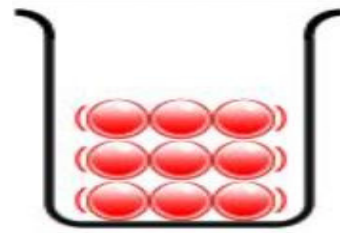
Condensation- small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface.

Temperature- Degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object.

Celsius- A scale of temperature on which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees.

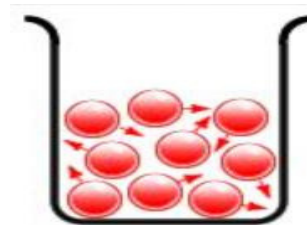
Molecules- very tiny particles that make matter.

States of Matter



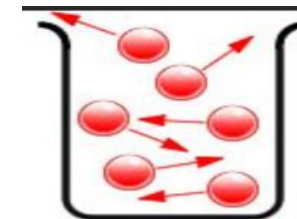
Solid

Solid- firm shape with tightly packed molecules.



Liquid

Liquid- no defined shape, takes the shape of its container.



Gas

Gas- particles move freely and expand to fill container.

Changing state

Matter can change from one state to another if it is heated or cooled - solid, liquid or gas.



The Water Cycle

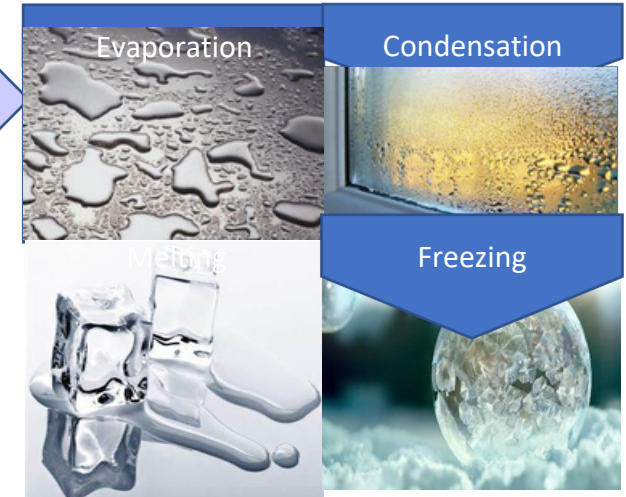
Changing State



The water cycle is a complete journey that water makes, from one place to another and from one state to another.

<p>Solid</p>	<p>Liquid</p>	<p>Gas</p>
Add heat	Process-Melting	Add heat
Gives particles energy and they vibrate quicker		With enough energy, some particles near the surface escape to become a gas.
		Process-Evaporation
		If bubbles form when heating = boiling.

Processes



Properties of materials











<p>Magnetic</p>	<p>Transparent</p>	<p>Permeable</p>
<p>Soluble</p>	<p>Impermeable</p>	<p>Flexible</p>
<p>Insoluble</p>		




Key Vocabulary:

un triangle	tirangle
un carre	square
un ovale	oval
un cercle	circle
un rectangle	rectangle
un pentagone	pentagon
un hexagone	hexagon
un losange	diamond
un linge	line
une étoile	star

Les formes

	un triangle		un pentagone
	un carré		un hexagone
	un ovale		un losange
	un cercle		une ligne
	un rectangle		une étoile

phonics

oi sound in: • étoile 

&

guttural 'r'

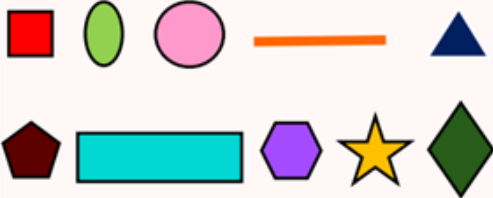
The 'r' sound in French is guttural, made from the back of the throat like in the words 'triangle', 'cercle' and 'carré'.

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'triangles', 'cercles', carrés, ovales, étoiles, rectangles, pentagones, hexagones, losanges and lignes.

vocabulary

10 common shape nouns with their articles/determiners in French.



To consolidate numbers 1-5 in French.

1 2 3 4 5



Key Learning:

This term children will learn the following:

- Become familiar with 10 shapes in French with their indefinite articles/determiners
- Learn more about the 2 articles/determiners for 'a/an' in French.
- Revise numbers 1-5 in French and express how many of each shape I can see
- Learn how to use my new knowledge on shapes in a variety of creative tasks in French

grammar

Nouns in French can be either 'masculine' or 'feminine'. Therefore, there are 2 articles/determiners (often referred to as **indefinite**) for 'a/an' in French:

	
Article/determiner 'a/an' for masculine nouns.	Article/determiner 'a/an' for feminine nouns.



Key Vocabulary:

La mere	The mother
Le pere	The father
La grand-mere	The grand-mother
Le grand-pere	The grand-father
Le frere	Brother
La sœurs	Sister
Le tante	The aunt
L'oncle	The uncle

Ma famille



la mère



le père



le frère



la sœur



la grand-mère



le grand-père



la tante



l'oncle

phonics

i

sound in:

• fille



in

sound in:

• cinq 5

• cinquante 50

ille

sound in:

• famille



ique

Sound in:

• unique

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letters 'ts' are silent in the word 'parents'.



vocabulary

The nouns & determiners for family members.



The words for the possessive 'my' in French.

mon

ma

mes

Numbers 1-70 in French:

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

High frequency verbs:

il/elle s'appelle

he/she is called

il/elle a

he/she has

grammar

Nouns in French can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This means that nouns will have different determiners in French.

le

la

l'

These all correspond to the English single determiner 'the'. ('La' was not seen in this unit.)

les

Plural determiner 'the'.

Key Learning:

This term children will learn the following:

- Will learn the nouns and determiners for several family members in French.
- Will learn how to move from using the determiner 'a' with a family member noun to using a possessive adjective 'my' in French. #
- Will learn to answer the question 'As-tu des frères et sœurs?' (Do you have any brothers or sisters?)
- Will learn how to introduce family members, learning to use 'il/elle s'appelle' (he/she is called).
- Describe the age of family members.

Year 4: Rock and Roll

Musical style: Rock and Roll

Rock and roll was created in America in the 1950s after the war and was made to depict happiness and a new life. The name comes from the phrase 'rocking and rolling' which was used by mariners to explain the movement of a ship, which influenced the dance steps.



Rock and roll stems from jazz, gospel and blues music and uses the blues structure and chords. It often has a fast tempo with strong vocals, which may use screaming and shouting. Rock and roll formed the basis of our modern day rock music.

Vocabulary

Bass line

The lowest part of the music, played by a bass or bass guitar in rock and roll.

Walking bass

A bass line that moves step by step using pitches that are next to each other.

Notation

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

In time

Playing or singing at the same speed as the music.

Music - Rock and Roll



New Town Primary School
Nurturing Brilliance, Inspiring Ambition

Hand jive

A rock and roll dance where you move your hands a lot!



In tune

Singing or playing with the correct pitch.

Tempo

The speed or pace of the music. It can change throughout a piece of music.

Dynamics

The volume of the notes. This often changes throughout a piece of music.

Pitch

How high or low a note sounds.

Instruments



Electric bass



Drum



Double bass

Electric guitar



Pitch	How high or low a sound is	Duration	How long each note is played for (long or short)
Dynamics	The volume of the music (loud or quiet)	Timbre	The quality of the sound (e.g. smooth, twinkly, scratchy)
Tempo	The speed of the music (fast or slow)	Structure	How the music is organised into different sections
Texture	How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin)		