

## Year 3 & 4 - Home Learning Activities for Music, Art & DT

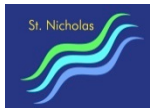
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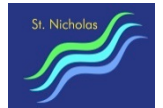
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## Term 6 Music Home Learning - Year 3 & 4



### Activity 1: Dynamics

**Dynamics** mean how loud or quiet music is. Watch the first video on this website to learn more about dynamics. You will meet the composer Tchaikovsky who will chat to you about he used dynamics in his music.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z4gmt39>

In music, Italian words are often used for dynamics. Here are some of the main ones:

Pianissimo - very quiet

Piano - quiet

Forte - loud

Fortissimo - very loud

Diminuendo - gradually getting quieter

Crescendo - gradually getting louder

**TASK 1:** make a poster with the title 'Dynamics' to explain to someone in Key Stage 1 what each Italian word means. You could use bubble writing to make important words stand out!

**TASK 2:** practise saying the Italian musical words around the house! Get a grown-up to test you on the meaning of each to. If you aren't sure how to pronounce them, this website will help you:

<http://www.musictheory.org.uk/res-musical-terms/italian-musical-terms.php>

### Activity 2: Dynamics

Remember, *dynamics* mean how loud or quiet music is.

**WARM-UP:** get a grown-up to test you on the Italian words that you learnt about last lesson. Did you get them all correct? Which were hard to remember, and which were easy?

**TASK:** Last lesson, you met the composer Tchaikovsky in cartoon form. This week, watch an amazing piece that he wrote called the '1812 Overture' by clicking on the link below:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ODFsF\\_0tfiM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ODFsF_0tfiM)

On a landscape page in your home learning book, or on a plain piece of A4 paper, draw an arrow in the middle of the page going from one side to the other. As you listen to and watch the piece, write down the dynamics that you hear using the correct musical Italian words. The start of the arrow is the beginning of the piece and the end of the arrow is the end of the piece! As a hint, the start of the piece is VERY quiet; which Italian musical word would be good to use at the start of your arrow?

Start

End



### Activity 3: Melody & Pitch

In music, the **melody** is the tune and **pitch** is how high or low the notes are.

TASK 1: Watch the first video on the webpage found here -

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z7xsf4j> - and then answer the following questions in your home learning book.

a) *What is a melody made of?*

b) *What makes a melody particularly good and catchy?*

c) *In your own words, write down the meaning of the word **pitch**.*

d) *Do you have a favourite melody (tune)? What is it called? What is it that you particularly like about it?*

TASK 2: Watch and listen to the second video on the webpage above. It is interactive, so be sure to join in and show when you spot high and low pitches!

TASK 3: On this website, there is a challenge to see if you can spot whether the second beep played has a higher or lower pitch than the first beep played. It gets harder the better you do!

<http://jakemandell.com/adaptivepitch/>

### Activity 4: Make a Jar Xylophone!

Xylophones are percussion instruments made of wood, whose keys play sounds at a variety of pitches - high, low and in the middle ones!

TASK: Make your own jar xylophone!

You will need:

glass jars

water

food colouring

wooden spoon



1) Open and clean out each of the jars and line them up in a row.

2) Fill the glasses with different amount of water, trying not to fill any jars more than halfway.

3) Each jar is a different note to your xylophone - it's easier to play if the notes are in order of **pitch**, going from low to high. Sort the jars in order of how much water is in each jar.

4) If you'd like to add some extra flair, you can use a few drops of food colouring in each jar so they vary by colour.

5) Now you're ready to play! Use a wooden spoon as a beater to tap against the side of a glass to play a note. Can you play a **melody** (remember - this is the musical word for **tune**)?

EXTRA: If you want to make a whole band out of things around the house, scroll down to the bottom of this page for more ideas! <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/bring-the-noise/found-sounds/z4rcbdm>

Below are some art activities for you to complete during Term 6. There are videos to watch and some examples of the artwork you can create. Do not worry if you do not have all of the resources needed - just use what you can. For example, for activity 2 the video suggests you use watercolours to create a wash. However, you can use normal paints with a lot of water, or you might want to colour in the background in pencil or crayon.

## Activity 1: Landscape artwork (inspired by David Hockney)

David Hockney is a British artist who is thought to be one of the most influential of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Below are some of his landscape paintings.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-B\\_Zlv10uEw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-B_Zlv10uEw)

This video talks you through how to create a landscape painting of your own. Watch it and then have a go. We would love to see your artwork so don't forget to send a picture of your art to your teacher.



## Activity 2: Desert Landscape



<https://www.jerrysartarama.com/free-art-instruction-videos/how-to-paint-a-desert-landscape-art-projects-for-kids-lindsey-volin>

This video explains how to create your own desert landscape. Once you've watched it, have a go at your own desert landscape. Those of you in Year 3 may remember that we used a similar technique to create our mountain picture.

## Activity 3: Portraits



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/art-and-design-draw-self-portrait/z6ytscw>

This video talks you through how to draw a well-proportioned portrait. After you have watched the video have a go at drawing a pencil portrait of self-portrait (a picture of yourself.) Remember to send a picture of your portrait to your teacher.

Here are some DT lessons you can do this term. It would be great if you got a grown up to help you work on these activities too. Have fun! If possible, please upload a picture of what you have done on the VLE. We would love to see what you have made!

## Activity 1: Design and make a bridge

There are some marvellous bridges around the world like this one: The Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, California. Your challenge this week is to design and build a bridge that will cross a river. It must be the strongest possible and support a toy car at least. You can use paper, card, straw, string, glue, sellotape, blutac, egg box, elastic bands or paperclips to build your bridge. Here are some possible designs below. Use the design sheet on the next page or plan or write about how you made your bridge and evaluate it (say was it good or bad and why).



## Design and Make a Bridge: Planning Sheet

You are going to make a bridge strong enough to carry a toy vehicle.

You need to plan the bridge before you make it.

**What will you need  
to make your bridge?**

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**How will you make it?**

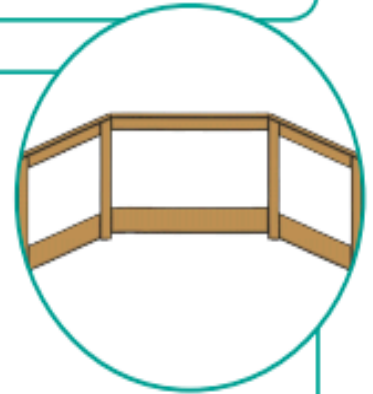
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**Draw your bridge here.**



**Test your bridge and write an evaluation.**

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## **Activity 2: Make sandwiches and fairy cakes for a picnic**

At last it is summer and the weather (hopefully!) will be getting brighter and warmer. The task this week is to design and make a healthy sandwich for a picnic. Think about bread: white, brown or wholemeal, filling: ham, beef, cheese, houmous? (it must also include some vegetables) then make it yourself with a grown up. You could make several of your favourite sandwiches and then have a picnic in your garden. You could also make some fairy cakes. See recipe below as an example. Write a menu for your picnic in your work book: include drinks, type of sandwich, snacks and fairy cake description.

### **Fairy Cake Recipe**

#### **Ingredients for the cake:**

- 110g/4oz butter or margarine, softened at room temperature
- 110g/4oz caster sugar
- 2 eggs, lightly beaten
- 1 tsp vanilla extract
- 110g/4oz self-raising flour
- 1-2 tbsp milk

#### **Ingredients for the icing:**

- 300g/10½oz icing sugar
- 2-3 tbsp water
- 2-3 drops food colouring
- hundreds and thousands, or other cake decorations

#### **Method**

1. Preheat the oven to 180C/350F/Gas 4 and line 2 x 12-hole fairy cake tins with paper cases.
2. Cream the butter and sugar together in a bowl until pale. Beat in the eggs, a little at a time, and stir in the vanilla extract.
3. Fold in the flour using a large metal spoon. Add a little milk until the mixture is a soft dropping consistency and spoon the mixture into the paper cases until they are half full.
4. Bake in the oven for 8-10 minutes, or until golden-brown on top and a skewer inserted into one of the cakes comes out clean. Set aside to cool for 10 minutes, then remove from the tin and cool on a wire rack.
5. For the icing, sift the icing sugar into a large mixing bowl and stir in enough water to create a smooth mixture. Stir in the food colouring.
6. To ice the fairy cakes, drizzle the icing over the cakes, sprinkle with decorations and set aside until the icing hardens.



### Activity 3: Make a game to play indoors: cereal box marble run

See plan below to make this fun marble run. You will need 2 cereal boxes, scissors, glue, sellotape and some marbles. Plan how you will make it and evaluate it: what worked well, how could you improve it? Write this in your workbook. Decorate the cereal box in your own way!

# Making a Cereal Box Marble Run

Ever wondered what to do with those empty cereal boxes?

Follow these simple instructions to make a cereal box marble run.

## You will need:

- 2 cardboard cereal boxes
- glue
- sticky tape
- scissors
- marbles



1.



Start off with your empty cereal box. Tape the lid shut and then cut off the front panel (take care, scissors are sharp!). Make sure you leave a little ledge at the bottom. This will stop the marbles rolling out everywhere when they reach the end of the run.

2.



Then take the detached front panel and cut it into three strips. Bend them at the ends and cut a notch on one side for the marble to run through.

3.



Next, take a little extra cardboard from another cereal box and fold the end of it and tape it onto the bottom. The folded end makes the marble run tilt back a little bit so the marble goes down the holes and doesn't fall out of the box.

4.



Finally, tape the strips into the box and cut a little hole at the top to drop the marble through. Then go and find some marbles!