Subject Curriculum Overview - Music

	Autumn		Spring		Summer		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			ingTopics: People Who Help Us, Growing, gic: Witches and Wizards,		SummerTopics: Animals, Seaside and Transport	
	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How	
N	To be able to Listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. -To be able to create sounds by banging, shaking, tapping or blowing using voice, body and instruments. -To be able to join in singing their favourite songs. To be able to make actions to familiar songs & rhymes. To be able to move to familiar music. To be able to Join in with learning Christmas song, beginning to remember and sing entire songs. To listen to different fairy-tale and fantasy nursery songs and join in.	To begin to Listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. To begin to create sounds by banging, shaking, tapping or blowing using voice, body and instruments. -To begin to join in singing their favourite songs. To begin to be able to make actions to familiar songs & rhymes. To begin to be able to move to familiar music. -To begin to participate in simple dances and chanting games. -To begin to respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses.	To Listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. To be able to Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match'). To be able to Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs To know the words and can join in with familiar songs and rhymes — magic, witches and wizards To show an interest in the way musical instruments sound. To be able to create movement in response to music. To Make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments. To Participate in simple dances and chanting games.	To Listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. To begin to Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match'). To begin to Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs To know the words and can join in with familiar songs and rhymes — people who help us songs To show an interest in the way musical instruments sound. To be able to create movement in response to music. To Make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments. To Participate in simple dances and chanting games.	To listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. To make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments to represent different sounds at the seaside/transport. To begin to know the names of different instruments. To be able to Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match'). To be able to Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs To be able to move rhythmically. To be able to imitate movement in response to music. To be able to sing to themselves and make up simple songs or	To listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. To make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments to represent different animals. To begin to know the names of different instruments. To be able to Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match'). To be able to Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs To begin to move rhythmically. To begin to imitate movement in response to music. To be able to sing to themselves and make up simple songs or	

To be able to participate in simple dances and chanting games. -To be able to respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses		To Respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses.	To Respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses.	improvise a song around one they know. To be able to join in with songs and rhymes about the seaside/transport remembering entire songs. To be able to sing a few familiar songs. To begin to tap out simple repeated rhythms. To explore how sounds can be changed To participate in simple dances and singing games. To respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses.	improvise a song around one they know. To be able to join in with songs and rhymes about animals remembering entire songs. To be able to sing a few familiar songs. To begin to tap out simple repeated rhythms. To explore how sounds can be changed To participate in simple dances and singing games. To respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses.
Continuous Provision	Knowledge		To Know How		
	I know familiar songs. I know the names of simp I know how to move to m I know how to make up m I know how to talk about I know how to explore ins feelings and ideas. I know different simple rh I know how to copy a rhyt I know how to listen for d I know how to respond to	nusic. ny own songs and music. music I have heard. struments to express my nythms. thm. lifferent sounds.	I can move to music. I can make up my own so I can listen to music and t I can explore different ins feelings and ideas. I can sing and make musi I can tap out a simple rhy I can listen with increased	ents e.g. tambourine, drum ngs and music. calk about what I have heard struments and make music a c on my own and in a group thm and make up my own r d attention to different sour ave heard, expressing my th	d. and sounds to express my hythm. nds.

		I know what I like about no I know what I don't like a I know how to play instruction control. I know how to sing entire I know how to match the I know how to sing the median.	bout music. ments with increasing songs. pitch.	I can remember and sing I can sing the pitch of a to	th increasing control to expoenting songs.	
	AutumnTopics: All About Christmas,	Me, Fantasy, Winter and	SpringTopics: People Wh Live, Space,	o Help Us, Where We	SummerTopics: Animals a Sea, Pirates	and Dinosaurs, Under the
	Musical Stories (Kapow)				Celebration Stories (Kapo Exploring Music (Kapow)	ow)
	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How
Rec	Listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. Make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments. Participate in simple dances and chanting games. Respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses. Create a pattern with the musical instruments. Play loudly/quietly etc Make up their own sequences using symbols to record pattern. Join in with learning Christmas songs.	Listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. Make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments. Participate in simple dances and chanting games. Respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses. Create a pattern with the musical instruments. Play loudly/quietly etc Make up their own sequences using symbols to record pattern.	Listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. Make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments. Participate in simple dances and chanting games. Respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses. Create a pattern with the musical instruments. Play loudly/quietly etc Make up their own sequences using symbols to record pattern. Join in with learning Spring and Easter songs.	Listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. Make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments. Participate in simple dances and chanting games. Respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses. Create a pattern with the musical instruments. Play loudly/quietly etc Make up their own sequences using symbols to record pattern. Look at and recap the names of the 4 musical	To listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. To make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments to represent different under the sea creatures. To understand the musical word dynamics: loud and quiet/soft sounds To be able to choose suitable instruments to represent a loud or quiet sound To explore how sounds can be changed To participate in simple dances and singing games.	To listen and respond to sound, rhymes, songs and a variety of music. To make sounds and music using voice, body sounds and instruments to represent different animals. To understand the musical word pitch To be able to choose suitable instruments to represent a high or low sound To explore how sounds can be changed To participate in simple dances and singing games. To respond in a wide variety of ways to what

Keep in time and show good tone/pitch when singing.

To consider different speeds and tempos of music.

Try out a musical sequence and follow correctly.

To make high and low sounds using voices
To understand the word pitch.

To listen to different fairytale and fantasy nursery songs and join in.

Kapow

To understand that what 'high' and 'low' notes are.

To recognise that different sounds can be long or short.

To understand that instruments can be played loudly or softly.

To recognise music that is 'fast' or 'slow'.

To understand that we can match our body

'If you are happy and you know it' using appropriate actions.

To know the names of different instruments. Look out for children following instructions well and copying rhythms/noticing patterns.

Sing call-and-response songs, so that children can echo phrases of songs you sing.
Exploring sounds and how they can be changed, tapping out of simple rhythms.
To join in with singing

Christmas songs.
To match the pitch of others whilst singing.
To copy a melodic pattern.

Kapow Listening

Responding to music through movement, altering movement to reflect the tempo, dynamics or pitch of the music.

Exploring lyrics by suggesting appropriate actions.

Keep in time and show good tone/pitch when singing.

To consider different speeds and tempos of music.

Try out a musical sequence and follow correctly.

Sing 'Five little men in a flying saucer' using appropriate actions.

Sing 'Twinkle Little Star' with actions
Jingle bells – Twinkling

Stars

tamborine – planets
Shakers – shooting stars
clap sticks - meteorites
To listen and respond to
sound, rhymes, songs
and a variety of music

about Space.

instruments we have been playing; tambourine, maracas, clap sticks, bells Introduce what each instrument will be: Bells – firefighters Tambourine – police Maracas-teachers Clap sticks - doctor Give out the 4 different types of musical instruments to different groups of children. Children to play their instrument when I call out their people who help us job. Can they play the instrument loudly and quietly when they see the correct symbol.

To consider different speeds and tempos of music.

Try out a musical sequence and follow correctly.
Listen again to the sor

Listen again to the song 'People who help us song – jobs'

To respond in a wide variety of ways to what they perceive through their senses.

Show the children a picture of Alan Menken and explain that he is a **composer** and it is his job to write songs for movies. Show a picture of *The Little Mermaid on the IWB*.

Assess: Can the children: say whether an animal would be represented by a high or a low sound? Choose suitable instruments? Justify choices? Say which instruments are the most appropriate? Method: scribe Children's idea.

Kapow

To know that different instruments can sound like a particular character.

To know that music often has more than one instrument being played at a time.

they perceive through their senses. Sing Animal FAIR' SONG Sing 'Animal Sounds song

Kapow Listening

Considering whether a piece of music has a fast, moderate or slow tempo.

Listening to sounds and matching them to the object or instrument.

Listening to sounds and identifying high and low pitch.

Listening to and repeating a simple rhythm.

Listening to and repeating simple lyrics.

Understanding that different instruments make different sounds and grouping them accordingly.

Composing

Experimenting with body percussion and vocal

movements to the speed (tempo) or pulse (beat) of music.	Exploring the story behind the lyrics or music. Listening to and following a beat using body percussion and instruments. Composing Playing untuned percussion 'in time' with a piece of music. Selecting classroom objects to use as instruments. Performing Using their voices to join in with well-known songs from memory. Remembering and maintaining their role within a group performance.		To recognise the chorus in a familiar song. To know that signals can tell us when to start or stop playing.	sounds to respond to music. Selecting appropriate instruments to represent action and mood. Experimenting with playing instruments in different ways. Performing Moving to music with instruction to perform actions. Participating in performances to a small audience. Stopping and starting playing at the right time.
Continuous Provision	Knowledge	To Know How	1	1
	I know a wide range of songs. I know how to perform with my friends.	I can sing and remember a I can perform songs to my	a wide range of familiar sor v friends.	ngs.
	I know which songs are my favourite.	I can say which songs are		
	,	I can share music I like an	· ·	
	I know why I like music.		on my own or in a small gr	oup.
	I know how to make my own music on my own or	_	thms and make up my own	-
	with a group.	realitup out uniciciting	timis and make up my own	,

		I know how to tap out diffup my own. I know the names of diffe I know how to express my through music and songs. I know how to move in diffure I know how to match the I know how to match the I know how to create a so collaboratively. I know how to explore diffure I know how to explore diffure I know how to talk about I know how to sing in a grund I know how to join in with I know how to play pitch and I know how to talk about I know how to use music a imaginative play.	rent instruments. relings and ideas referent ways to music. pitch. melodic shape. ng or piece of music rerent instruments. rerent noises I can make. reperformance discussing oup or on my own. reall and response songs. regames. musicians.	I can name a wide variety I can respond to what I ha explain why I have respon I can move in different w I can remember and sing I can sing the pitch of a to I can sing the melodic sha variety of songs. I can create collaborativel I can stop and start in tim I can explore the different loud, louder, quieter, soft I can listen attentively, me feelings and responses. I can watch, talk and desc responses. I can sing in a group or on following the melody. I can join in with call and i I can play pitch matching	ave heard expressing my thouded in that way. ays to music e.g. slowly, quilots of songs. ne sung by a group, peer or pe (moving melody, such as a sy, sharing ideas or resource e with others. It types of noises I can make ly. Eve to, talk and describe music performance art, expressible performance art,	oughts and feelings and ickly. It teacher. Is up and down) of a wide is using instruments. With an instrument e.g. Jusic, expressing my Jusics and
	Christmas Performance		Fairy Tales (KAPOW UNIT	·)	TMS PERCUSSION	
	Under The Sea KAPOW U	nit	Pulse and Rhythm (KAPO	-		
	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How
1	Sing in tune within	To understand musical	To learn to follow a	To understand musical	Explore and create	To understand that
	a limited pitch range,	terms beat, rhythm,	steady beat.	terms beat , rhythm ,	music using classroom	there are different
	and perform with a	tempo.	To follow and controls	tempo.	percussion.	classifications of
	good sense of pulse		To follow and control a		Dlay together in a	instruments –Eg
	and rhythm.	To understand the	beat a different tempos.	To listen to and begin to	Play together in a band or ensemble.	percussion, woodwind etc
	Begin to understand	importance of good	To recall and copy	appreciate genres of	band of ensemble.	EIC
	the importance of working together in	posture when singing.	rhythmic patterns based on words and phrases.	music including music from other countries.	Start to respond to simple musical cues	Learn about how to make different sounds

such as starting and

stopping etc.

on an instrument

(hitting, scraping)

an ensemble or as

part of a group and

how the musical	To understand the	To use beat and beat	Start using correct		
outcomes are of	importance of breathing	and rhythm to create an	but basic musical	To learn how to	To know how to follow a
higher quality when	when singing.	accompaniment for a	language	follow a leader /	leader/ conductors cues.
doing so.		song.		conductor.	
	To understand the		Listening:		
	importance of	To describe the	*Understanding that	Practise, rehearse and	
To understand that	projecting our voice	music they are	different types of	present performances	
pitch means how high	instead of shouting	listening to and	sounds are called	with awareness of an	
or low a note sounds.	when singing.	describe their feelings towards it.	timbres.	audience	
To understand that			*Recognising basic	To begin to compose	
'tuned' instruments play	To understand the	To perform a song	tempo, dynamic and	their own 4 beat	
more than one pitch of	importance of warming	within a group while	pitch changes	patterns	
notes.	up our voices.	showing some	,		
	Listanina	awareness of the	(faster/slower,	To accurately copy back	
To know that rhythm	Listening:	importance of working	louder/quieter and	4 beat rhythm, patterns.	
means a pattern of long and short notes.	To listen to and begin to	together.	higher/lower).	To start to use a range	
and short notes.	appreciate genres of	To know that my voice	Listening	To start to use a range of dynamics such as	
To know that dynamics	music including music	can create different	Listening	Forte (loud) and Piano	
means how loud or soft	from other countries.	timbres to help tell a	Describing the	(quiet)	
a sound is.	from other countries.	story.	differences between	(quico)	
	Recognising and	,	two pieces of music.		
To understand that	understanding the	To know that music has	Expressing a basic		
sounds can be adapted	difference between	layers called 'texture'.	opinion about music		
to change their mood,	pulse and rhythm.		•		
eg through dynamics.	puise and mytimi.	To know that a piece of	(like/dislike).		
	Describing the	music can have more	Listening to and		
To know that the 'nites'	character, mood, or	than one section, eg a	repeating short, simple		
To know that the 'pulse' is the steady beat that	'story' of music they	versed and a chorus.	rhythmic patterns.		
goes through music.	listen to, both verbally	To understand that	Listening and		
goes an ough music.	and through movement.	music can be	responding to other		
To know that tempo is	and unough movement.	represented by pictures	performers by playing		
the speed of the music.		or symbols.	, , , ,		
·		,	as part of a group		
To know that 'timbre'	Composing		Composing		
means the quality of a					

To know that some tuned instruments have a lower range of pitches and some have a higher range of pitches.

To know that 'duration' means how long a note, phrase or whole piece of music lasts.

To know that dynamics can change the effect a sound has on the audience.

To know that musical instruments can be used to create 'real life' sound effects.

To know that a graphic score can show a picture of the layers, or 'texture', of a piece of music.

To know that 'notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it

Listening

Recognising timbre changes in music they listen to.

Recognising structural features in music they listen to.

Listening to and recognising instrumentation.

Composing

Selecting and creating longer sequences of appropriate sounds with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character.

Successfully combining and layering several instrumental and vocal patterns within a given structure.

Performing

Using their voices expressively when singing, including the use of basic dynamics (loud and quiet).

To learn the correct breathing techniques for playing an instrument.

To explore pulse and rhythm.

To create sequences of sound
To perform in front of an audience.
To explore short and long sounds

To perform rhythms to a given beat on instruments.

To identify the beat in different pieces of music and join in faster and slower speeds

To understand the meaning of musical terms such as rhythm and beat/pulse

To understand that a melody is made up from high and low pitched notes played one after the other, making a tune.

To know that the long and short sounds of a spoken phrase can be represented by a rhythm.

To understand that the tempo of a musical phrase can be changed to achieve a different effect.

To understand an instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on its timbre.

To understand that structure means the organisation of sounds within music, eg a chorus and verse pattern in a song.

I know that a graphic score can show a picture of the structure

Listening

Beginning to use musical vocabulary to describe music.

Identifying melodies that move in steps.

Listening to and repeating a short, simple melody by ear.

Suggesting improvements to their own and others' work.

Composing

Creating simple melodies from five or more notes.

Choosing appropriate dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music.

Using letter name and graphic notation to represent the details of their composition.

Beginning to suggest improvements to their own work.

Performing

		Singing short songs from memory, with melodic and rhythmic accuracy. Copying longer rhythmic patterns on untuned percussion instruments, keeping a steady pulse.			and / or texture of music.	Performing expressively using dynamics and timbre to alter sounds as appropriate. Singing back short melodic patterns by ear and playing short melodic patterns from letter notation.
3	Recorders TMS		Chinese New Year (Kapov Vikings (Kapow)	w)	Ballads (Kapow) India (Kapow)	
	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How
	To know what musical family the recorder belongs to. To know where the musical notes go on the Stave. To know which notes last for which duration.	To make a good tone on the recorder To follow different rhythmic patterns. To be able to read crotchet, minim and quaver rhythms. To play the notes BAG and begin to play the note E. To be able to perform to an audience	To know that the group of pitches in a song is called its 'key' and that a key decides whether a song sounds happy or sad. To know that some traditional music around the world is based on five-notes called a 'pentatonic' scale. To understand that a pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A.	Discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary (Indian, classical, Chinese, Battle Songs, Ballads, Jazz). Understanding that music from different parts of the world has different features.	To understand that the timbre of instruments played affect the mood and style of a piece of music. To know that many types of music from around the world consist of more than one layer of sound; for example a 'tala' and 'rag' in traditional Indian music. To know that in a ballad, a 'stanza' means a verse.	Describing the timbre, dynamic, and textural details of a piece of music, both verbally, and through movement. Beginning to show an awareness of metre. Beginning to use musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) when

To perform with an awareness of parts.	To know that different notes have different durations, and that crotchets are worth one whole beat. To know that written music tells you how long to play a note for. To know that the word 'crescendo' means a sound getting gradually louder.	Recognising and explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary. Composing Composing a piece of music in a given style with voices and instruments (Battle Song, Indian Classical, Jazz, Swing).	To know that music from different places often has different structural features, eg traditional Chinese music is based on the five-note pentatonic scale. To understand that 'reading' music means using how the written note symbols look and their	discussing improvements to their own and others' work. Composing Using letter name and rhythmic notation (graphic or staff), and key musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions. Suggesting and implementing
		compose a multi-layered composition in a given style (pentatonic). Performing Singing songs in a variety of musical styles with accuracy and control, demonstrating developing vocal technique. Singing and playing in time with peers, with some degree of accuracy and awareness		Performing Performing from basic staff notation, incorporating rhythm and pitch and being able to identify these symbols using musical terminology.
		of their part in the group performance.		

4	TMS Voice and Ukulele				Ballads (Kapow) Rivers (Kapow)	
	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How
	To identify different musical styles – rap / pop music. To understand breathing techniques required for singing performance. To know about the different parts of ukulele and how to take care of it. To know how to pluck strings on a ukulele. To know the basic notes made on a ukulele. To play simple tunes on a ukulele. To play ukulele as part of a larger group.	To learn about rhythmic patterns and how these can be described through symbols. To make improvements to a piece of work. To develop their control and accuracy of pitch. To learn to play notes G, C, E, A and B on a ukulele. To learn at least 3 chords on the Ukulele.	To know that a bass line is the lowest pitch line of notes in a piece of music, and a walking bassline (where patterns of notes go up then down again) is common in rock and roll. To know that a glissando in music means a sliding effect played on instruments or made by your voice. To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched. To know that combining different instruments playing	Listening Recognising the use and development of motifs in music. Identifying gradual dynamic and tempo changes within a piece of music. Recognising and discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary (Samba, Rock and Roll). Identifying common features between different genres, styles and traditions of music. Composing	To know that grouping instruments according to their timbre can create contrasting 'textures' in music. To understand that both instruments and voices can create audio effects that describe something you can see. To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'. To understand that harmony means playing two notes at the same time, which usually sound good together.	Listening Recognising, naming and explaining the effect of the interrelated dimensions of music. Identifying scaled dynamics (crescendo/decrescendo) within a piece of music. Using musical vocabulary to discuss the purpose of a piece of music. Using musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work. Composing Creating a piece of music
			different rhythms	Composing a coherent piece of music in a	To know that deciding the structure of music	with at least four

			creates layers of sound called 'texture'. To know that playing 'in time' requires playing the notes for the correct duration as well as at the correct speed. To know that a motif in music can be a repeated rhythm. To know that changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music. To know that playing in time means all performers playing together at the same speed.	given style with voices, bodies and instruments. Beginning to improvise musically within a given style. Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition, inversion, and looping. Performing Singing longer songs in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, control, fluency and a developing sense of expression including control of subtle dynamic changes. Singing and playing in time with peers with accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance.	when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections. An ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice. To understand that musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music To know that 'performance directions' are words added to music notation to tell the performers how to play.	different layers and a clear structure. Using letter name, graphic and rhythmic notation and key musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions. Suggesting improvements to others' work, using musical vocabulary. Performing Playing melody parts on tuned instruments with accuracy and control and developing instrumental technique. Playing syncopated rhythms with accuracy, control and fluency.
5	Ancient Egypt (Kapow) Blues (Kapow)		TMS Loops (Kapow) Festival of colour (Kapow	·)	TMS African Drumming	
	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How
	To understand that a minor key (pitch) can be	Listening	To understand that human voices have their own individual timbre,	Listening	To identify different musical styles and begin to appreciate their	To learn a traditional piece of West African drumming.

Recognising and and that this can be historical, social and Comparing, discussing used to make music confidently discussing adapted by using the and evaluating music sound sad. cultural context. To learn the role of the using detailed musical the voice in master drummer. stylistic features of different ways. To understand that vocabulary. major chords create a different genres, styles To know about the To learn specific Developing confidence different parts of bright, happy sound. and traditions of music To understand that a drumming techniques. using musical in using detailed Djembe drums and how chord is the layering of To know that a 'bent vocabulary. (South to take care of them. several pitches played musical vocabulary To learn to improvise a note' is a note that African, West African, at the same (related to the intersolo. varies in its pitch, eg the Musical, Theatre, Blues, time. related dimensions of pitch may slide up or To play syncopated Dance Remix.). music) to discuss and To know that polydown. evaluate their own and patterns. Representing the others' work. rhythms means many features of a piece of rhythms played at once. To develop the ability to To understand that varying effects can be music Composing work as an ensemble. To know that a loop is a created using only your using graphic notation, voice, for and colours, justifying repeated rhythm or Using staff notation to record rhythms and example by changing their choices with melody, and is another the pitch, dynamic or word for reference to musical melodies. tempo of the sounds vocabulary. ostinato. made. Selecting, discussing and refining musical choices both alone and Composing To know that simple To know that 'polypictures can be used with others, using rhythms' means many Composing a detailed to represent the musical vocabulary with different rhythms structure (organisation) piece of music from a confidence. played at once. given stimulus with of music. voices, bodies and Suggesting and To know that the instruments (Remix, To understand that in demonstrating duration of a note or Colours, Stories, written staff notation, improvements to own and others' phrase in music can be Drama). notes can go on or Improvising coherently between lines, and that shown using a repeated work. the lines show the pitch symbol or the size of a within a given style. symbol on a graphic of the note. **Performing** Combining rhythmic score. patterns (ostinato) into Working as a group to perform a piece of To understand that а varying effects can be music, adjusting

	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How	To Know	To Know How
b	Songs of World War 2 (Ka	•	by TMS. Spring Concert	nt instrument this year taught	Year 6 Performance	
6	Coast – Fingal's Cave (Ka	 pow)	Wider Ops – Differe	nt Instrument this year taught	(TMS)	
	chords.					
	up of three different					
	12 bars of music, made					
	To know that 12-bar Blues is a sequence of					
	To know that 12 har					
	made.					
	tempo of the sounds	accuracy and fluency.				
	the pitch, dynamic or	progression with				
	example by changing	Playing a simple chord				
	created using only your voice, for	expression.				
	varying effects can be	fluency, control and				
	To understand that	memory, with accuracy,				
		of musical styles from				
	sad.	more parts, in a variety		staff notation.		
	to make music sound	Singing songs in two or		from graphic and simple		
	To understand that a slow tempo can be used	Performing		Performing with accuracy and fluency		
	made.	add musical interest.		group.		
	tempo of the sounds	dimensions of music to		communicating with the		
	the pitch, dynamic or	inter-related		with others and		
	example by changing	the		score, keeping in time		
	created using only your voice, for	multi-layered composition using all		dynamics and pitch according to a graphic		

To understand that 'major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat.

To understand that 'minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension.

To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its pitch.

To understand that all types of music notation show note duration, including the Kodaly method which uses syllables to indicate rhythms.

To understand that representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly.

To know that a quaver is worth half a beat.

To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics.

Listening

Discussing musical eras in context, identifying how they have influenced each other, and discussing the impact of different composers on the development of musical styles.

Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the Arts (Pop art, Film music).

Representing changes in pitch, dynamics and texture using graphic notation, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary.

Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect. Use musical vocabulary correctly when describing and evaluating the features of a piece of music.

To know about the different parts of a saxophone and how to take care of it.

To confidently recognise different styles of music – classical.

To learn about famous composers.

To be able to hold the saxophone properly.

When listening to the music, find and internalise the pulse.

Understand the pulse and its role as the foundation of music.

To make and control long and short notes using voices and instruments.

To begin to play different melodies.

To perform in front of an audience and follow simple cues made by a leader/conductor.

To learn how to perform as part of an ensemble.

Perform together in an ensemble/band with ease, confidence and To Know How of your audience.
To know terms pitch.

To know terms pitch, tone, harmonies, tempo

To know timing and rhythm terms.

To know some character roles during a play require characterisation of a song - may not be sung traditionally depending upon effect required.

To listen, comment on and discuss with confidence the ideas together as a group.

Understand with greater depth about preparing to sing songs/raps together in a group/ensemble, sometimes in parts and confidently.

Have the opportunity to progress to the next level of musical excellence.

To know that a melody	Evaluating how the		
can be adapted by	venue, occasion and		
changing its dynamics,	purpose affects the way		
pitch or tempo.	a piece of music sounds.		
To know that timbre	Confidently using		
can also be thought of	detailed musical		
as 'tone colour' and can	vocabulary (related to		
be described in many	the inter-related		
ways eg warm or cold,	dimensions of music) to		
rich or bright.	discuss and evaluate		
	their own and others		
To understand that	work.		
texture can be created			
by adding or removing	Composing		
instruments in a piece			
and can create the	Improvising coherently		
effect of dynamic	and creatively within a		
change.	given style,		
	incorporating given		
To know that a 'theme'	features.		
in music is the main			
melody and that	Composing a multi-		
'variations' are	layered piece of music		
when this melody has	from a given stimulus		
been changed in some	with voices, bodies and		
way.	Instruments.		
To know that 'graphic	Composing an original		
notation' means writing	song, incorporating lyric		
music down using your	writing, melody writing		
choice of pictures or	and the composition of		
symbols but 'staff	accompanying features,		
notation'	within a given structure.		
means music written	De els des estados		
more formally on the	Developing melodies		
special lines called	using rhythmic		
'staves'.	variation, transposition		

and changes in
dynamics, pitch and
texture.
texture.
Recording own
composition using
appropriate forms of
notation and/or
technology and
incorporating.
incorporating.
Constructively critique
their own and others'
work, using musical
vocabulary
Doutewains
Performing Performing
Singing songs in two or
more secure parts from
memory, with accuracy,
fluency, control and
expression.
expression.
Working as a group to
perform a piece of
music, adjusting the
interrelated dimensions
of music as required,
keeping in time with
others and
communicating with the
group.
Performing a solo or
taking a leadership role
within a performance.

accur, from notat	orming with racy and fluency graphic and staff ion and from their notation.		
a con	orming by following ductor's cues lirections		