

Music Curriculum Map

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	It's good to be me! Singing - Pupils should be taught to use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes. • Make different sounds with voice • Use voice and body to create sounds - humming, whispers, clicks and whistles. • Follow instructions about when to play and sing • Sing simple songs and chants (with actions) building rhythmic and melodic memory. • Keep a steady beat and copy simple rhythm patterns. Listen and appreciate - To listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high quality live and recorded music. • Say whether they like	Carnival of the Animals Singing - Pupils should be taught to use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes. • Make different sounds with voice • Use voice and body to create sounds - humming, whispers, clicks and whistles. • Follow instructions about when to play and sing • Sing simple songs and	Why was Lowry important? Singing - Pupils should be taught to use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes. Make different sounds with voice Use voice and body to create sounds - humming, whispers, clicks and whistles. Follow instructions about when to play and sing Sing simple songs and chants (with actions) building rhythmic and melodic memory.	Playing an instrument – Pupils should be taught to play tuned an untuned instruments musically. Use instruments to perform and choose sounds to represent different things Begin to use correct technique when playing a range of percussion instruments. Focusing on aspects of singing, playing, improvising, composing, and listening.	Listen and appreciate - To listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high quality live and recorded music. Say whether they like or dislike a piece of music Listen actively and develop skills by responding to musical signals and musical themes using movement, matching movements to musical gestures in the piece. Listen actively and develop a sense of pitch through	Playing an instrument - Pupils should be taught to play tuned an untuned instruments musically. • Use instruments to perform and choose sounds to represent different things • Begin to use correct technique when playing a range of percussion instruments. To play tuned and untuned instruments musically To use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.
	music.			Embedding skills, knowledge and understanding through singing, playing, improvising, composing, and listening	•	



sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

- Clap and repeat short rhythmic and melodic patterns
- Create and clap own rhythms
- Invent symbols to represent sound and create a simple graphic score for pitch or notation that others can follow.

Listen to and learn 123 It's Good To Be Me with sign language. Link with PSHE – good about yourself/good about a friend/what is the same/what is different.

Use body percussion to create rhythms. In pairs, create a structure of different rhythms. Use symbols to record sounds and try to read each others music.

melodic memory.

 Keep a steady beat and copy simple rhythm patterns.

Listen and appreciate - To listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high quality live and recorded music.

> Say whether they like or dislike a piece of music

<u>Create own music –</u>

Pupils shpuld be taught to experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

- Clap and repeat short rhythmic and melodic patterns
- Create and clap own rhythms
- Invent symbols to represent sound and create a

Create own music -

Pupils shpuld be taught to experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

- Clap and repeat short rhythmic and melodic patterns
- Create and clap own rhythms

Playing an instrument – Pupils should be taught to play tuned an untuned instruments musically.

- Use instruments to perform and choose sounds to represent different things
- Begin to use correct technique when playing a range of percussion instruments.

Listen to and learn Matchstalk Men by Brian and Michael. Create a soundscape of Industrial machinery using instruments to represent different machines. Introduce FORM, TIMBRE and TEXTURE to help structure composition. Improvise musical conversations (duets) based on song – "Who Stole the Chicken and the Hen?"

Improvise on xylophones, taking turns.

Create graphic scores to notate compositions and perform from graphic scores slowly.

Perform beat actions to music, reinforcing a sense of beat.

Create art work, drawing freely and imaginatively in response to a piece of music.

Listen, copy, move — play the 'Bossy signals' game

This game provides an engaging way to develop children's *active* listening skills and awareness of pitch.

Play the 'Shapes' game

This playful movement game helps children to establish an inner sense of beat and an awareness of different length durations.

Moving slowly can be challenging for children as it requires them to have good balance. This game helps them to practise this skill in readiness for the *Nautilus* dance in the

Use xylophone to create "up and down" bedtime story choosing child from class as subject.
Children create their own up and down story for a friend.

Teach how to hold beaters and playing technique (bouncing beater not pushing).



		Primary School
simple	Introduce idea of graphic scores	activity that follows later
graphic	to link with concept of painting	in the unit.
score for	and expression.	
pitch or		Explore Nautilus
notation that		
others can		through movement and
follow.		active listening Draw to
Playing an instrument		music - engage
 Pupils should be taught 		imaginatively with the
to play tuned an untuned		music
instruments musically.		
• Use		
instruments to		
perform and		
choose sounds		
to represent		
different things		
Begin to use		
correct		
technique		
when playing a		
range of		
percussion		
instruments.		
Move and dance to		
music. Guess wat		
each animal is. How		
does Saint Saens make		
the music sound like		
that? Does he use		
long sounds, short		
sounds, is it loud or		
quiet? DYNAMICS,		
DURATION. Use		
instruments to make		
your own sounds for		
the animal. What does		
it sound like if you play		
with a friend? In a		



		1	1	T .	1	I Primary School
		three? Sing animal songs – Hermann the Worm etc.				
Yea r 2	Little Red Riding Hood BBC learning	Singup Year 2 Sing 2 Creepy	Why was Rosa Parks significant? BBC Ten Pieces —	Under the sea Listen and appreciate - To	Sing up Year 2 Sing 3 Grandma Rap	Music/PSHE/ Geography
	Singing - Pupils should be taught to use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes. Sing or clap increasing and decreasing tempo	Listen and appreciate - To listen with concentration and understanding to a	Florence Price – 3 rd Symphony - Juba dance To use their voices expressively and creatively by	listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high quality live and recorded music. • Make	Create own music — Pupils shpuld be taught to experiment with, create, select and combine sounds	Create own music — Pupils shpuld be taught to experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.
	Perform simple patterns and accompaniaments keeping a steady pulse. Listen and appreciate - To	range of high quality live and recorded music. • Make connections between notations	singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Learn and sing trad African slave songs. Discuss reasons for slave songs and meanings.	connection s between notations and musical sounds. • Duration:di	using the inter- related dimensions of music. order sounds to create beginning,	Order sounds to create a beginning, middle and end Create music in response
	listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high quality live and recorded music. • Make connections between notations and musical sounds.	and musical sounds. • Duration:dist inguish between a pulse and a rhythm. Understand	Create own music – Pupils shpuld be taught to experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.	stinguish between a pulse and a rhythm. Understan d that rhythmic patterns fit	middle and end. • Create music in response to different starting points. Use instruments	to different starting points. Use instruments to reflect topic or create sound effects in a
	 Duration:distinguish between a pulse and a rhythm. Understand that rhythmic patterns fit to a beat. 	that rhythmic patterns fit to a beat. Create own music —	 order sounds to create beginning, middle and end. Create music in response to different 	to a beat. Create own music Pupils shpuld be taught to experiment	to reflect a topic or add sound effects to a story.	story. Listen to Buster and Pong's recycling song.



Links with literacy – comprehension questions on each episode, with emphasis on inference. Learn and sing songs, add instruments to demonstrate focus eq. Rhythm, pitch, dynamic. Revisit and consolidate year 1 teaching. **Create music in response to different starting points. Use instruments to reflect topic or create a story. **Embedding skills, knowledge and understanding through singing, playing, improvising, composing, and listening with playing, improvising, composing, and listening steps in the music. **Listen to Delite and combine sounds in reflect a topic or add sound effects to a story. **Introduce OSTINATO and Delite and combine sounds to reflect a topic or defect a topic or design the inter-related dimensions of music and show the following durations with constitution. With literacy - individual on a displaying, improvising, composing, and listening oponits. Use instruments to reflect topic or create a sound effects in a story. **Embedding skills, knowledge and understanding through singing, playing, improvising, composing, and listening with the playing improvising composing, and listening				1	1	I Primary School
through <i>Creepy castle</i> is written in a minor key,	questions on each episode, with emphasis on inference. Learn and sing songs, add instruments to demonstrate focus eg. Rhythm, pitch, dynamic. Revisit and consolidate year 1	with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music. Order sounds to create a beginning, middle and end Create music in response to different starting points. Use instruments to reflect topic or create sound effects in a story. Embedding skills, knowledge and understanding through singing, playing, improvising, composing, and listening Listen to music in a minor key, recognising small steps in the music thinking about 'key' is through Creepy castle is written in a minor key,	reflect a topic or add sound effects to a story. Use Juba dance to create rhythms using body percussion, then untuned percussion then tuned percussion. Arrange rhythms and play with musical form and other elements e.g.	using the inter- related dimensions of music. Order sounds to create a beginning, middle and end Create music in response to different starting points. Use instrument s to reflect topic or create sound effects in a story. Listen to Celtic Woman's Full Fathom Five. Introduce and use pentatonic scale to create melodies and gentle sea sounds. Introduce OSTINATO and DRONE. choose appropriate untuned percussion as sound	music and show the following durations with actions 'walk' (crotchet) and 'jogging' (quavers) Chant the piece rhythmically and perform both unison and in a round. Chant and play rhythms (using crotchets, quavers, and crotchet rests) from stick notation. Compose rhythms patterns (based on durations) using music teachnology to capture, change, and combine sounds. Alternatively perform the invented rhythm patterns on	Sing and learn. Analyse structure – verse, chorus, bridge. Link with literacy – in groups write a verse for class rap. Lesson on rhyming words and rhythm/scanning. Create recycle raps and think about pulse so it will fit into whole class rap. Re-cap on year 1 writing rhythms to doo and doo-
		written in a minor key,				



		T		I Primary School
		more plaintive, reflective, or sad quality. Sing small intervals accurately and confidently, and vary dynamic contrast. Compose/Improvise a sequence of sounds in response to a given stimulus Play a piece by following a graphic score		
Year 3 Wider opps djem be, ukulel e and recor der.	Rivers https://www.bbc.co.uk/northernirela nd/forteachers/water/river/ft cl wat er river haiku.shtml Use and understand – use and undesrstand staff and other musical notations. • Create repeated patterns with different instruments • Improve my work, explaining how it has been improved. • Use simple notation to record rhythmic patterns. • Pitch; recognise and respond to higher and lower sounds and general shapes of	How did things change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age? Play and peform in solo and ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music. Performing – play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression Play clear notes on instruments and use	What impact did the Romans have on Britain? play and peform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live and recorded music drwn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music. Performing — play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and	Ravi SHANKAR (1920–2012) Symphony – finale play and peform in solo and ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music listen with attention to detail and recall sounds



melody. Begin to recognise steps, leaps and repeated notes.

Performing – play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- <u>Play clear notes on</u> <u>instruments and use</u> <u>different elements in</u> <u>composition.</u>
- <u>Play a contrasting</u>
 <u>rhythm in time with</u>
 <u>another student.</u>
- Read and play 3 notes on an instrument with care and a degree of accuracy.
- Sing rounds (canons) and partner songs, maintainging own part with some support.

Compose- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.

- Combine different sounds to create a specific mood or feeling
- Compose four bars of music using 3 notes with an understanding of note value and time signature including 5/4.
- Understand and use
 Italian musical
 terminology within vocal

different elements in composition.

- Play a contrasting rhythm in time with another student.
- Read and play 3 notes on an instrument with care and a degree of accuracy.

Compose- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.

- Combine different sounds to create a specific mood or feeling
- Compose four bars of music using 3 notes with an understanding of note value and time signature including 5/4.
- <u>Understand and use Italian musical terminology</u> within vocal and instrumental composition.

Drumming

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NW7vZ22ugdE https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3F9uiIXFeiI

Singup Year 3 Compose 1 Sound Symmetry

Listen – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.

 <u>Listen carefully and recognise high and low</u> phrases

Compose- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.

- Combine different sounds to create a specific mood or feeling
- Compose four bars of music using 3 notes with an understanding of note value and time signature including 5/4.
- <u>Understand and use Italian musical terminology</u> within vocal and instrumental composition.

Performing – play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.

playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- Play clear notes on instruments and use different elements in composition.
- Play a contrasting rhythm in time with another student.
- Read and play 3 notes on an instrument with care and a degree of accuracy.

Compose- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.

- Combine different sounds to create a specific mood or feeling
- Compose four bars of music using 3 notes with an understanding of note value and time signature including 5/4.
- <u>Understand and use Italian musical</u> <u>terminology within vocal and instrumental</u> composition.

<u>Listen</u> – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.

- <u>Listen carefully and recognise high and</u> low phrases
- •

Mars from Holst Planet Suite. BBC TEN PIECES

Listen to the music – note the 5/4 time signature. "Get in a spaceship got to Mars". Using Roman phrases create own marching music in 5/4 eg. "Romans and Celts were enemies". Combine rhythms – AB ABA and two different rhythms simultaneously.

with increasing aural memory appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live and recorded music drwn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music.

Performing – play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- Play clear notes on instruments and use different elements in composition.
- Play a contrasting rhythm in time with another student.
- Read and play 3 notes on an instrument with care and a degree of accuracy.



and instrumental composition.

Listen – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.

 Listen carefully and recognise high and low phrases

History of music — develop an understanding of the history of music

- Recognise the work of at least one famous composer Smetana and Holst.
- Recognise the contribution of music from other cultures; Ravi Shankar.

Listen to Smetana's Die Moldau. Create musical journey of a river meandering through the landsacape using tuned percussion.

Key teaching points; melody – skipping, sequencing, moving by step and rhythm – altering rhythm to denote change in landscape. Each group takes different section – start, urban, countryside, sea etc to generate class composition.

Literacy links - river haiku.

Songs – water themed. Bring a little water Sylvie, As I went Down to the river to pray.

- <u>Play clear notes on instruments and use</u> different elements in composition.
- <u>Play a contrasting rhythm in time with another</u> student.
- Read and play 3 notes on an instrument with care and a degree of accuracy.
- Sing rounds (canons) and partner songs, maintainging own part with some support.

Listen to and analyse the pitch and melody of a song, identifying how the song has been developed using symmetry

Sing by improvising simple melodies and rhythms

Compose a simple song on xylophones using symmetry to develop a melody, structure, and rhythmic accompaniment on untuned percussion.

Compose- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.

- Combine
 different sounds
 to create a
 specific mood or
 feeling
- Compose four bars of music using 3 notes with an understanding of note value and time signature including 5/4.
- Understand and use Italian musical terminology within vocal and instrumental composition.

Listen – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.

- Listen carefully and recognise high and low phrases
- Explain why silence is often needed in music and what effect it has
- Describe and give opinions of the music heard



	I Primary School
	with some use of
	<u>musical</u>
	vocabulary.
	History of music — develop an understanding
	of the history of music
	or the history of music
	Recognise the
	work of at least
	one famous
	composer
	Smetana and
	Holst. Recognise the
	Recognise the contribution of
	music from other
	cultures; Ravi
	Shankar.
	Indian musician and
	composer
	Known as a sitar maestro Brought Indian classical
	music to a western
	audience in the 1960s and
	was a huge influence on
	George Harrison from the
	Beatles, US composer
	Philip Glass and classical
	violinist Yehudi Menuhin
	2010 work cross between
	a symphony and a
	concerto – it has four
	movements like a
	symphony and a prominent
	concerto-like solo part for
	sitar



						Primary School
						Much of the sitar part is improvised Uses traditional Indian ragas (modes) rather than major or minor scales and keys Towards the end, there is a vocal section which uses Indian drum syllables as text Learn about drones and ragas Improvise a solo Create two-note patterns Learn about call and response Learn about Indian Drum Syllables and learn to sing a melody using them Create a coda Structure sections of music into a bigger piece Perform
Yea r 4	Why were the ancient Egyptians significant? A bao a que BBC Ten Pieces Performing - play and perform in ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments Sing songs from memory and with accurate pitch Sing songs with a simple ostinato part	Manchester This is the place Compose - improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music improvise with confidence and	Why did the Anglo-Saxons settle in England? https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/music-ks2-anglo-saxons-index/zv43382 Legend of Beowulf play and peform in solo	SingupY - ear 4 Compose 3 - Just 3 Notes - Minimilism Compose - improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music Use notation to record	Singup – Global Pentatonics Year 4 Listen 3 Performing - play and perform in ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments Sing songs from memory and with accurate pitch	North America Rhapsody in Blue Gershwin Listen – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory



 Sing with a developing understanding of expression and dynamics

Compose - improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music

- <u>Use notation to record</u> <u>compostions in a small</u> group or individually.
- improvise with confidence and an awareness of rhythm, context and purpose.

<u>Listen</u> – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

- <u>Understand there are</u> <u>different scales such as</u> blues
- Identify some of the structural and expressive aspects of the music heard
- Share ways to improve the composition of others

History of music – develop an understanding of the history of music.

 Begin to identify the style of work of 20th Ccomposers; Gershwin and Mason Bates

Appreciate – appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live etc

 <u>Identify and describe the</u> <u>different purposes of</u> <u>music</u> an awareness of rhythm, context and purpose.

Listen – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

- Identify some of the structural and expressive aspects of the music heard
- Share ways to improve the composition of others

Use and understand use and understand staff and other musical notations.

- Dynamics; understand getting louder and quieter in finer graduations
- Tempo
- Notation to record and interpret sequences of pitches
- Understand and use musical elements of motif, palindrome, pitched/unpitched percussion, retrograde.

and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music listen with attention to

detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

<u>Listen</u> – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

- Understand there are different scales such as blues
- Identify some of the structural and expressive aspects of the music heard
- Share ways to improve the composition of others

Listen to story – comprehension focussing on inference skills.

Singing a round: find other pieces of music to identify the pulse in - clapping along, as well as finding new ways of moving to the beat - such as tapping your shoulders,

compostions in a small group or individually.

• improvise with confidence and an awareness of rhythm, context and purpose.

Listen – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

- Understand there are different scales such as blues
- Identify some of the structural and expressive aspects of the music heard
- Share ways to improve the composition of others

Musical development

Pitches

Sing songswith a simpleostinato part

 Sing with a developing understanding of expression and dynamics

Compose - improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music

- Use notation to record compostions in a small group or individually.
- improvise
 with
 confidence
 and an
 awareness of
 rhythm,
 context and
 purpose.

Listen – listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

- Understand there are different scales such as blues
- Identify some of the structural and expressive

- <u>Understand</u>
 <u>there are</u>
 <u>different scales</u>
 such as blues
- Identify some of the structural and expressive aspects of the music heard
- Share ways to improve the composition of others

Performing - play and perform in ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments

- Sing songs from memory and with accurate pitch
- Sing songs with a simple ostinato part
- Sing with a
 developing
 understanding of
 expression and
 dynamics

Compose - improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music

- <u>Use notation to</u>
 <u>record</u>
 <u>compostions in a</u>
 <u>small group or</u>
 <u>individually.</u>
- <u>improvise with</u> <u>confidence and</u>



- Share ways to improve the composition of others#
- recognise the family groups within the orchestra and the importance of the conductor.

Use and understand – use and understand staff and other musical notations.

- Dynamics: understand getting louder and guieter in finer graduations
- Tempo
- Notation to record and interpret sequences of pitches
- Understand and use musical elements of motif. palindrome, pitched/unpitched percussion, retrograde.
- Timbre; identify a range of instruments by name and how they are playrd. Discuss quality of "voice"

Listen to Sprite from A Bao a Que Mason Bates. Note it's palindromic. Create own beast. Create musical motifs for beast on untuned percussion. Create palindromic piece of music incorporating tuned percussion.

Timbre: identify a range of instruments by name and how they are played. Discuss quality of "voice"

Listen to Tony Adam's This is the Place (poem written after Arena bombina. Discuss content and emotional responses. Why is it such a successful poem? Think about rhythm and scanning. In groups, compose own poems on what we feel represents Manchester thinking about rhythm. Perform with choral speaking – consider ostinato, pitch, dynamic, silence, canon. Perform for class.

clicking your fingers and tapping your feet. Listening music: Mozart Horn Concerto The music is linked to the topic of Anglo-Saxons. Focus: Note patterns changing the order of the notes / Call and response / Rhythms - changing the rhythm of the notes • Discuss how music is usually made up of the Listening music: the Anglo-Saxon harp For the listening music go to this YouTube link. Watch from 01:51 to 03:47.notes in these

of musical patterns. The order patterns can change.

aspects of the **Patterns** music heard Share ways to improve the composition of others

> Listen to extracts of music based on the pentatonic scale and compare the musical features of the pieces

Improvise melodies on the pentatonic scale using voices and instruments

Use the pentatonic scale to create and notate compositions

an awareness of rhythm, context and purpose.

History of music develop an understanding of the history of music.

Begin to identify the style of work of 20th Ccomposers: Gershwin and Mason Bates

Appreciate – appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live

- Identify and describe the different purposes of music
- Share ways to improve the composition of others#
- recognise the family groups within the orchestra and the importance of the conductor.

Use and understand use and understand staff and other musical notations.

Dynamics; understand aettina louder and quieter in finer graduations

Tempo



						I Primary School
						 Notation to
						record and
						<u>interpret</u>
						sequences of
						<u>pitches</u>
						 Understand and
						use musical
						elements of
						motif,
						palindrome,
						pitched/unpitche
						d percussion,
						retrograde.
						 Timbre; identify
						a range of
						instruments by
						name and how
						they are playrd.
						Discuss quality
						of "voice"
						<u> </u>
						•
						Make a list of the sounds
						around school
						Describe them and make
						musical motifs from these
						descriptions
						Structure motifs into a
						composition
						Learn and invent 'train'
						rhythms (ostinatos)
						Learn about the blues scale
						Invent a tune
L	l .	I.	<u>l</u>	l	l	THYCHE a tune



	1	1	1	1	1	I Primary School
						Use technical terminology where appropriate
						Structure sections of music into a bigger piece Perform
					Mharana Washi Mara TT	
Yea r 5	How did Manchester change during Victorian	North and Southern	Why were the Ancient Greeks	Delia Derbyshire Dr Who	Why was World War II a significant event? Grazyna Bacewicz –	Biomes
	times?	hemisphere	significant?	https://www.bbc.co	female composer who composed in Nazi	Hans Zimmer -
	Victorian Composer – Elgar Enigma Variations	No place like –	Heroes of troy	pieces/classical-	occupied Warsaw in WW2. Overture –	Earth
	Ligar Enigina variations	Kerry Andrew	Performing - play and peform in solo and	music-delia- derbyshire-doctor-	Morse Code themes. https://www.bbc.co.uk/t	History of music - develop an
	Performing - play and peform in solo and ensemble contexts,	Performing - play and peform in solo and	ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing	who- theme/zfh792p	each/ten- pieces/classical-music-	understanding of the history of music.
	usng their voices and playing musical instruments with	ensemble contexts, usng their voices and	musical instruments with increasing accuracy,	<u>Compose -</u> <u>improvise and</u>	grazyna-bacewicz- overture/zf2k382	- Contrast the work of a famous
	increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression Maintain own parts	playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy,	fluency, control and expression	compose music for a range of purposes	Compose - improvise and	composer with another and
	while others are performing theirs	fluency, control and expression	 <u>Maintain own</u> <u>parts while</u> 	using the inter- related dimensions of music	compose music for a range of purposes	<u>explain</u> <u>preferences –</u>
	Play percussion instruments with an	Maintain own parts	others are performing theirs	Compose music	using the inter- related dimensions	Elgar/Hans Zimmer
	understanding of pitch, 2,3 and 4 metre	while others are		which meets a	of music Compose	Performing - play and peform in solo and ensemble contexts.
	and syncopated rhythms	<u>performing</u> <u>theirs</u>	Explore chromatic. A chromatic scale is a downward	specific criteria	<u>music</u> <u>which</u>	usng their voices and playing musical
	Compose -improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related	Play percussion instruments	or upward stepwise movement, C C# D etc on a keyboard or any chromatic	• <u>Choose the</u> <u>most</u>	<u>meets a</u> <u>specific</u> criteria	instruments with increasing accuracy,
	dimensions of music	<u>instruments</u> <u>with an</u>	percussion instrument (ie an	<u>appropriat</u> <u>e tempo</u>	• <u>Choose</u>	fluency, control and



- Compose music which meets a specific criteria
- <u>Choose the most</u> <u>appropriate tempo for</u> <u>a piece of music</u>

Listen - listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

- Repeat a phrase from the music after listening intently
- Identify different ensemble combinations and instruments heard and their role within the ensemble.

Appreciate - appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live and recorded music drwn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians

- Describe, compare and evaluate music using musical vocabulary
- Explain why they think music is successful or unsuccessful

History of music - develop an understanding of the history of music.

- Contrast the work of a famous composer with another and explain preferences – Elgar/Hans Zimmer

understandin g of pitch, 2,3 and 4 metre and syncopated rhythms

Listen - listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

- Repeat a
 phrase from
 the music
 after
 listening
 intently
- Identify
 different
 ensemble
 combinations
 and
 instruments
 heard and
 their role
 within the
 ensemble.

Appreciate appreciate and
understand a wide
range of high quality
live and recorded
music drwn from
different traditions and
from great composers
and musicians

- Describe,
compare and
evaluate music
using musical
vocabulary
- Explain why they

instrument that has all the notes like the black and white on a piano). Invite the children to play chromatically - start on any note and play the note next to it (up or down) and keep going. The 'Is it love?' chromatic part is as shown below.

After using the content Practise singing 'The foolish and the brave' and encourage memorising of rap. Revise the song 'Is it love?' Encourage recorder players or other instrumentalists to learn to play the chorus.

to play the chorus. Explore sequences by playing notes A A Bb A then G G A G on a piano or keyboard - see the music of that sequence below. Find out how that sequence can continue (F F G F) and so on. Make up other sequences. Try writing on staves.

Invite children to practise the instrumental parts opposite and then add them to the song. The top part requires a pitched instrument - such as a glockenspiel - and the other parts can be played on unpitched percussion - eg tambour, claves or woodblock. The scales used in music have their origins in the Greek modes. To hear what modes sound using a xylophone find and play the note then play the next note, D and so on

until you reach the next C.

for a piece of music Group sound scape composition with instruments

<u>Compose -</u> improvise and compose music for a range of purposes

using the interrelated dimensions of music

•

- Compose music which meets a specific criteria
- Choose the most appropriat e tempo for a piece of music
- Group sound scape composition with instruments

Watch the film Listen to the performance

Make a **graphic score** Play the Doctor Who theme on **'found sounds'**

Record sounds from around the school

the most appropriat e tempo for a piece of music

Group sound scape composition with instruments

Compose improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music

- Compose
 music
 which
 meets a
 specific
 criteria
- Choose
 the most
 appropriat
 e tempo
 for a piece
 of music

Group sound scape composition with instruments

Watch the film Listen to the performance Write a story

Use Bacewicz's rhythms to create an introduction Learn about Morse code and use it to transform expression

- Maintain own parts while others are performing theirs
- Play
 percussion
 instruments
 with an
 understandin
 q of pitch,
 2,3 and 4
 metre and
 syncopated
 rhythms

Compose -improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music

- Compose
 music which
 meets a
 specific
 criteria
- Choose the most appropriate tempo for a piece of

music
Listen - listen with
attention to detail and
recall sounds with
increasing aural
memory

• Repeat a phrase from the music after listening intently



Listen and describe music using words and pictures Watch the film and discuss Learn and perform a melody Create an ending to the melody and orchestrate it Create musical motifs and put them together to make a piece Create musical motifs and put them together to make a piece Develop a theme and structure musical motifs around it Structure all ideas into a piece Perform the piece to an audience Use technical terminology where appropriate

think music is successful or unsuccessful

Uses words contributed by children across the UK Performed by voice with or without body percussion, beatboxing, classroom percussion Kerry says: "No Place Like' is about where we are all from, how we are connected, the homes we live in, and the sounds we find in our hometowns." Watch the film and discuss Brainstorm a list of sounds Discuss the findings Learn the difference between loud and soft, high and low pitched Listen, collate and describe real sounds Make a graphic score or diagram of these Walk and collect sounds outside of school Describe / record and begin to notate sounds Devise musical motifs based on previously collected sounds Order these sounds into a structure (free flowing soundscape) Follow/ give musical signals Understand, perform and use pulse create rhythmic

ostinatos based on

That mode is now our major scale. Start on any other note and do the same. The lament in Heroes of Troy is based on the mode from A to A - the 'Aeolian mode' - which led to what we call the 'minor' scale today. It is especially used when writing a sad piece of music. Listen to other examples of folk music, especially laments or ballads.

Manipulate sound files using music editing software

Create rhythms and melodies from **'found**

Create rhythms and melodies from **'found sounds'** using music editing software
Use musical terminology appropriate to the task
Structure sections of music into a bigger piece

words into musical motifs
Learn
about **fanfares** and structure musical motifs into a piece

Make graphic scores

Invent a sad m elody Structure sections of music into a bigger piece Identify
 different
 ensemble
 combinations
 and
 instruments
 heard and
 their role
 within the
 ensemble.

Appreciate appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live and recorded music drwn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians

- <u>Describe,</u> <u>compare and</u> <u>evaluate music</u> <u>using musical</u> vocabulary
- think music is successful or unsuccessful

Watch the film Create artwork inspired by the music

Learn to play a shimmer



collected sounds layer and structure rhythmic ostinatos over a pulse Structure ideas into a piece with a definite structure or shape Create and follow a diagrammatic presentation of the music Use technical terminology where appropriate		Create vocal melodies Create three-note repeating patterns and play with different durations Use musical terminology and notation
		Create musical motifs inspired by 'Earth' Structure these into a piece
		Structure sections into a bigger shape Learn about dynamics Use chords – triads.



Yea r 6 What was the significance of the Islamic Golden Age?

Singup year 5 sing 3

Performing -

peform in solo and ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- Analyse features within different pieces of music.
- Tempo; understand how a wider range of tempi can be used for expressive effect.
- <u>Texture; begin</u> to understand different types of harmony

Appreciate – evalauate how the

Volcanoes and earthquakes

Performing - peform in solo and ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- Analyse features within different pieces of music.
- Tempo; understand how a wider range of tempi can be used for expressive effect.
- Texture; begin to understand different types of harmony

<u>Appreciate –</u>

evalauate how the venue occasion and purposenaffects the way a piece of music is created.

Compose - improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related What was the cause and consequence of World War 1?

Performing -

peform in solo and ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- Analyse features within different pieces of music.
- Tempo; understand how a wider range of tempi can be used for expressive effect.
- Texture; begin to understand different types of harmony

<u>Appreciate –</u>

evalauate how the venue occasion and

What was the cause and consequence of the Suffragette movement?
Compare with civil

rights movement.

Performing peform in solo and
ensemble contexts,
usng their voices

and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- Analyse features within different pieces of music.
- rempo; understand how a wider range of tempi can be used for expressive effect.
- <u>Texture; begin</u> to understand <u>different types</u> of harmony

<u>Appreciate –</u>

Singup year 6 listen 2 You to me are everything

Performing -

peform in solo and ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- Analyse features within different pieces of music.
- Tempo; understand how a wider range of tempi can be used for expressive effect.
- Texture; begin to understand different types of harmony

Appreciate –

evalauate how the venue occasion and purposenaffects the way a piece of music is created.

Singup Year 6 term 3 listening – The Lumineers – Nobody Knows

Performing - peform in solo and ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency,

 Analyse features within different pieces of music.

control and expression

- Tempo; understand how a wider range of tempi can be used for expressive effect.
- Texture; begin to understand different types of harmony

<u>Appreciate –</u>

evalauate how the venue occasion and purposenaffects the way a piece of music is created.

<u>Compose - improvise</u> <u>and compose music for</u>



venue occasion and purposenaffects the way a piece of music is created.

Compose -

improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music

- Use a variety
 of different
 musical devices
 in composition
 (melody,
 rhythm and
 chords)
- Start to read and write rhythmic and pitch notation more formally.
- Compose four bars of music using up to 5 notes with an understanding of note value, time signature and melody.

Use and

dimensions of music

- Use a variety of different musical devices in composition (melody, rhythm and chords)
- Start to read and write rhythmic and pitch notation more formally.
- Compose four bars of music using up to 5 notes with an understanding of note value, time signature and melody.

<u>Use and understand</u> <u>use and understand</u> staff and other musical

 Analyse features within different pieces of music

notations.

- Tempo –
 understand how a
 range of tempi
 can be used for
 expressive effect
- Texture; begin to understand different types of

purposenaffects the way a piece of music is created.

<u>Compose</u> - improvise and

compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music

- Use a variety of different musical devices in composition (melody, rhythm and chords)
- Start to read and write rhythmic and pitch notation more formally.
- Compose four bars of music using up to 5 notes with an understanding of note value, time signature and melody.

Use and understand – use and understand

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Compose -

improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music

- Use a variety of different musical devices in composition (melody, rhythm and chords)
- Start to read and write rhythmic and pitch notation more formally.
- Compose four bars of music using up to 5 notes with an understanding of note value, time signature and melody.

- range of tempi can be used for expressive effect
- Texture; begin to understand different types of harmony

This listening unit is based on the song You to me are everything by The Real Thing – a British soul group formed in the 1970s. During this unit, pupils will explore the key musical features of this track and develop an understanding of the term 'cover version'.

Focussed listening – recognise key musical features

Get to know the song by learning the chorus

Exploring cover versions – similar or

a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music

- Use a variety of different musical devices in composition (melody, rhythm and chords)
- Start to read and write rhythmic and pitch notation more formally.
- Compose four bars of music using up to 5 notes with an understanding of note value, time signature and melody.

Use and understand — use and understand staff and other musical notations.

- Analyse features within different pieces of music
- Tempo –
 understand how a
 range of tempi
 can be used for
 expressive effect
 Texture; begin to



understand – use and understand staff and other musical notations.

- Analyse features within different pieces of music
- Tempo –
 understand
 how a range
 of tempi can
 be used for
 expressive
 effect
- Texture; begin to understand different types of harmony

Using Islamic art as starting

point, notice symmetry.

Discuss religious aspect and how it's never perfect, as only Allah can create perfection.
Recap Year 4 and palindromes. Create a piece of music that is symmetrical on tuned percussion using notation. Think of creating an interesting melody, rhythm (syncopation).

chords.

harmony

Performing - peform in solo and ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- Analyse features within different pieces of music.
- Tempo; understand how a wider range of tempi can be used for expressive effect.
- Texture; begin to understand different types of harmony

Appreciate -

evalauate how the venue occasion and purposenaffects the way a piece of music is created.

Compose - improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music

staff and other musical notations.

- Analyse features within different pieces of music
- Tempo –
 understand
 how a range
 of tempi can
 be used for
 expressive
 effect
- Texture; begin to understand different types of harmony

Performing -

peform in solo and ensemble contexts, usng their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression

- Analyse features within different pieces of music.
- Tempo; understand

different?

understand different types of harmony

Sing the melody with expression and accuracy of rhythm and pitch

Learn the chord pattern of the song in the key of C major

> For this activity you'll need a range of instruments with the following notes:

C-D-E-F-G-A-B

- for C major: C-E-G
- for F major: F-A-C
- o for G major: G-B-D

the USA.

Listen and develop knowledge and understanding of the origins, history, and social context of songs used in the civil rights

Singup sing 4 – Ain't gonna let nobody – civil

rights movement

An R'n'B-inspired

arrangement of a

singing the song,

comparing versions,

creating their own

about the social and

writing new lyrics, and

accompaniment ideas, in

this unit, pupils will learn

historical context of the

civil rights movement in

traditional spiritual, sung in unison and three-part

harmony. In addition to

Play chords to accompany the song on tuned percussion, ukulele, keyboard, or apps.

movement in the USA.

Create a rhythmic backing for the song using voices, apps, or untuned percussion.



			 Primary School
Madina tun Nabi is		how a wider	o for A
modern nasheed (I		range of tempi	minor: A-
song) in two parts, drone accompanim	dovucos in	can be used for	C-E
Pupils will learn to		<u>expressive</u>	
song – the melody		effect.	Compose a leavers' song
harmony – create t	heir own and chords)	- Texture; begin	compose a leavers song
drone accompanim improvise melodies		to understand	
limited note set. Th		different types	
out about the type	of song pitch notation	of harmony	
called a nasheed a	more initially	Appreciate –	
connection with the faith.	- Compose four bars	evalauate how the	
Taitii.	of music using up	venue occasion and	
Sing a song in tw	to 5 notes with an	purposenaffects	
with expression		the way a piece of	
understanding of origins.	note value , time	music is created.	
origins.	signature and	Compose -	
Use major chords	melody.	improvise and	
create a drone	Use and understand	compose music for	
accompaniment.	 use and understand 	a range of purposes	
Improvise freely	over a staff and other musical	using the inter-	
drone.	notations.	related dimensions	
	 Analyse features 	of music	
	within different	- Use a variety of	
	pieces of music	different	
	- Tempo –	musical devices	
	understand how a	in composition	
	range of tempi	(melody,	
	can be used for	rhythm and	
	expressive effect	chords)	
	- Texture; begin to	- Start to read	
	understand	and write	
	different types of	rhythmic and	
	harmony	pitch notation	
<u> </u>		<u> </u>	I



		Primary School
Verdi Requiem Dies Irae https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach /ten-pieces/qiuseppe-verdi- dies-irae-and-tuba-mirum- from-requiem/zdfs2sg Listen and describe a piece of music Watch the orchestral performance and discuss Create artwork inspired by the music Learn motifs from the 'Dies Irae' and orchestrate them Learn to sing antiphonally Write words and melody Structure ideas together using the idea of antiphony Orchestrate sung ideas to create a fanfare Structure sections together to make a big piece	more formally. Compose four bars of music using up to 5 notes with an understanding of note value , time signature and melody. Use and understand — use and understand staff and other musical notations. Analyse features within different pieces of music Tempo — understand how a range of tempi can be used for expressive effect Texture; begin to understand different types of harmony	



 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u></u>	I Primary School
	Vesta Tilley	
	https://www.youtube.com/w	
	atch?v=NL1PDd9MsKY	
	Develop a knowledge and	
	understanding of the	
	history and social context of	
	music associated with the	
	First World War	
	Develop a knowledge and	
	understanding of the	
	history and social context of	
	music associated with the	
	First World War	
	Listen to 1915 recording of	
	The Army of Today's Alright	
	sung by Vesta Tilly. Find	
	out more about her role in	
	recruitment in WW1 and	
	discuss upbeat nature of	
	song and how music has a	
	role in influencing society.	
	Learn song and create	
	movement and drama to	
	accompany.	
	Listen to Hanging on the old	
	barbed wire –	
	Chumbawumaba. Discuss	
	contrast with previous song.	
	Drama and movement.	
	https://www.youtube.com/w	
	atch?v=OKXADjROrH8	
	Only Remembered-War	
	Horse-Coop, Boys and	
	Simpson.	
	Learn song with harmonies.	
	Drama and movement.	
	Qui a defer cirus sicut fumis	
	dies tui (for their days have	
	vanished like smoke). Learn	



	and perform song in parts with harmonies. Sing with expression and an appreciation of the song's history and purpose (PPT slides 17–19) Based around the C major triad compose a fanfare in memory of the men and women who were involved in WW1		
	in WW1		

Coverage in EYFS mapped below

Subject	Music
Related Development Matters objectives (40-60 / ELG)	Exploring and Using Media and Materials 40-60
	 To begin to build a repertoire of songs and dances.
	To explore the different sounds of instruments.
	Being Imaginative 40-60
	To create simple representations of events, people
	and objects.
	Technology ELG
	To recognise that a range of technology is used in places
	such
	as homes and schools. They select and use technology for
	particular purposes.



	Primary School
	 Exploring and Using Media and Materials ELG To safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.
	Being Imaginative ELG • To use what they have learnt about media and materials in original ways, thinking about uses and purposes. They represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and technology, art, music, dance, role play and stories.
How it looks in Continuous Provision	 Outdoor Performance Area Range of instruments available for children to explore. Outdoor stage for children to create their own performances.
	IWBSongs, nursery rhymes, Christmas carols etc.
Is it planned for across topics or is it in specific topics? Or specific days? Detail on how it is done within the topics	Autumn 1 - To develop song knowledge – Miss Polly, Wind the bobbin, ten green bottles, Pirate Song (when I was 1) - Exploring instruments from different cultures
	Autumn 2 - Naming and exploring different instruments and the sounds they make Dancing to different rhythms



I Primary School
Spring 1 - Children create their own songs by experimenting with ways of changing well-known ones Children will copy dance moves using Just Dance kids.
Spring 2 - Creating music inspired by animals noises
Summer 1 - Listening to music and linking to feelings and places.