# timeFoston CE, Terrington CE VA & Stillington Primary Schools Progression Map

'Love, Learn & Grow Together'

# Subject:



# Music

## **Subject Intent:**

- To educate the pupils on jobs within the musical profession for life after school and adult life.
- A rapidly widening repertoire of musical skills which they use to create original, imaginative, fluent and distinctive composing and performance work.
- A musical understanding underpinned by high aural perception, knowledge of music and rapidly developing level of technical expertise.
- To foster a love and joy for music.
- To develop and mature a passion and commitment for learning diverse musical traditions and genres.
- An excellent understanding of the historical, social and cultural origins of music that contributes to the diversity of musical styles.
- The ability to give precise written and verbal explanations, using musical terminology.

Key Concept	Overview	EYFS	Key Stage 1 Cycle A	Key Stage 1 Cycle B	Key Stage 2 Cycle A	Key stage 2 Cycle B	Key Stage 2 Cycle C	Key Stage 2 Cycle D
Singing	Topic	All about me	What is it like	How have	What was it like in prehistoric	Space	The	Marvellous
Jiligilig	Горіс				•	1 •		Earth
		My musical self	to live in our	people's lives	Britain?	Out of this world	Shang	
		A 11 11	capital?	changed?	Melodies of the Mesolithic		dynasty	Sing for the
		Creativity		Voices from the		Creativity	Singing	<u>planet</u>
			What a	past	<u>Creativity</u>		with the	
			<u>wonderful</u>				<u>Shang</u>	<u>Sustainabili</u>
			world.	<u>Diversity</u>			<u>dynasty</u>	<u>ty</u>
							<u>Diversity</u>	
			Community					
	Songs/artists/co	Head shoulders knees toes	<u>1967 With a</u>	<u>Ghana – Kye Kye</u>	<u>Dirty old town</u>	Sing for pleasure – Lost in Space	<u>Mulan –</u>	Earth day
	mposers		little help from	<u>Kule</u>			make a	<u>everyday</u>
		Happy and you know it	my friends (The		Every breath I take	Mars from the planets – Holst	man out	
			Beatles)	England – A long			of you	<u>Radioactive</u>
		Mulberry brush		time ago	The beatles Get by with a little			<u> </u>
					help from my friends.		<u>Mulan</u> -	dragons
							Worth	

		1967 What a wonderful you are my sunshine  England - Acre of Land		fighting for
Objectives NC	<ul> <li>Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound R</li> <li>Learn rhymes, poems and songs R</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.</li> <li>To listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high quality live and recorded music.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices a instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression</li> <li>To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inte music</li> </ul>	
Model curriculum		<ul> <li>Singing         <ul> <li>To sing simple songs, chants and rhymes.</li> <li>To follow the leaders directions and visual symbols.</li> <li>To know the meaning of dynamics and tempo.</li> <li>To sing a wide range of call and response songs to control vocal pitch and to match the pitch they hear with accuracy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Pitch</li> </ul>	Y3/4: Singing  - To continue to sing a broad range of unison songs with a range of octaves pitching the voice accurately and following directions for getting louder and quieter.	Y5/6 Singing  - Sing a broad range of songs from an extended repertoire with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing phrasing,

		- To listen to sounds in the local school environment comparing high and low sounds.		accurate pitching and appropriate style:  Singing  - Sing a broad range of songs including those that involve syncopated rhythms, as part of, choir, with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing rhythm, phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.
Knowledge	<ul> <li>Tacit:</li> <li>To understand how to listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.</li> </ul>	- To understand how to follow cues off other people to do follow the leader exercises.	<ul> <li>Tacit:</li> <li>To listen to Beethoven</li> <li>To experience singing in unison and speeding up and slowing down for t</li> <li>To how it feels to get breaths in the correct place.</li> </ul>	he people around them.

		Procedural: - To follow step by step instructions to learn rhymes and songs.  Declarative: - To know and learn what Rhymes, poems, and songs are.	Procedural: - To know how call and resp	w to respond to a nond tune.	Procedural:  - To understand how to make their voices louder and quieter.  - To know how to change octaves.  - To know how to use pitching to match appropriate styles   Declarative:  - To know what octaves are.  - To know what pitch is.  - To know what a syncopated rhythm is.  - To know what the different appropriate styles are.				
	Vocabulary	Sound Beat Speed Volume Rhythm Temp Melody Smooth Texture Sing	Loud Quiet Soft Happy Choir Pulse Perform Softly quietly	Voice Pitch Melody Harmony Tempo Rhythm Beat Verse Chorus Refrain Lyrics	Verse Chorus Pulse Tempo Melody Perform pitch	Crescendo Dynamic Canon Texture Solo unison Chorus Bridge Riff Tune Hip-hop Soul harmony	Chorus Bridge Riff Tune Hip-hop Soul harmony	Cover Dynamics Timbre Dimensions Blues Jazz By ear	
Singing	Topic	Nativity Creativity	Nativity <u>Creativity</u>	Nativity Creativity	Why does the UK have wild weather?/ Christmas production Singing through the storms.	The worlds rivers /Christmas production  Down by the river	Natural resources / Christmas	Medieval monarchs / Christmas production	

				Sustainability	Sustainability	productio n Harmonis ing with nature. Sustainab ility	Medieval Music and Majesty  Creativity
Songs	Rotation of I	nativity books		Great weather songs – Long journey  Voiceworks 1 – Hear the wind  Walking on sunshine	The River: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=" uvw0fcgikmm"="">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v="uVw0fcGIKmM"&gt;https://www.youtube.com/watch?v="uVw0fcGIKmM"</a>	Mother natures son – beatles	Break free - Queen  The national anthem
Objectives NC	<ul> <li>Develop storylines in their pretend play. – R</li> <li>To Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing</li> </ul>	and understa	n concentration anding to a range of ive and recorded	- To listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory			
Model curriculum	solo or in groups R	range To singing co the same pito visual directio - To begin sim very small ra	ple songs with a	rhythms and note values.  - Sing rounds and partner songs time) (e.g. Our Dustbin) and be large leaps as well as a simple s (e.g. Hear the Wind).  Compose -  - Sing a widening range of unison	ts on untuned percussion using known in different time signatures (2, 3 and 4 egin to sing repertoire with small and second part to introduce vocal harmony in songs of varying styles and structures efully and with expression. Begin to	to four or parti and exp with po singers within t	ue with three part rounds ner songs periment esitioning randomly the group in the develop elistening alance

				make compositional decisions a improvisations.  Glockenspiels Recorder	about the overall structure of		en parts and ndependence.	
Knowledge	Tacit: - To explore music, making and dance.	Tacit:  - To learn how tune/time winge.	to sing in ith a small pitch	Tacit:  - To know how to keep in time when singing in three round parts.  - To know how to adapt their voice to different song styles.				
	Procedural:.  - To know how to develop their ideas.	Procedural: - To learn how to use pitch To learn a pentatonic song To learn the response to visual directions.		Procedural:  - To know how to vocally harmonise.  - To know how to use expression when they are singing.  - To know how to keep time with themselves.				
	Declarative: - To know what a melody is.			Declarative: - To learn different styles To know what it means to be harmonised.				
Vocabulary	Perform Solo Group Play Dance Explore	Meldoy Listen Beat Pulse Perform Audience Soft Musical cues	Compose question and answer Dynamics ensemble improvisation	Octave Rounds Crescendo Structure Chants Decrescendo Duet Ensemble	Harmony Legato Metre Forte Diminuendo Drone key	Slur Dissonanc e Lento Vibrato Semitone Tune Groove	Harmony Major Minor Melodic phrase Accompani ment Metre	

							Question and answer
Percussi Topic on	Habitat – Winter and Polar  Polar percussion  Diversity	The great animal kingdom  Beats of the wild  Sustainability	Habitats in our world – brazil Brilliant Brazil Diversity	What is globalisation? – make instruments  A world in union  Community	Ancient Egypt  How has music shaped ancient  Egypt?  Diversity	How do we produce energy? Powering up with song. Sustainab ility	Ancient Greeks  Echoes of the past. Creativity
Songs	Baa baa black sheep  5 Little ducks  Incy Wincy Spider	Australia – I got kicked by a kangaroo  Trinidad – Tropical Bird (Trinidad steel band)  1886 – Carnival of the animals (Saint-Saens)  colonel Hathi Elephant March from The Jungle Book (Sherman)	Brazil – Fanfarra (Cabua-Le-Le (Sergio Menes/Carlinhos Brown)  Brazil – Asa Branca	Great celebrations songs – world in union  Mumford & Sons,	Walk like an Egyptian  Emperors new groove – tom Jones perfect world	Music of the Sphere – Philip Sparke  Inner light – elderbrook and bob moses  Don't stop me now – Queen	Seven nation army — white stripes  Ancient Greek music Vol 2 — Spirit of Socrates  Harp music — Orpheus odyssey legends on the strings

		Hoe down from rodeo		
Objectives NC  Model curriculum	<ul> <li>Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings         <ul> <li>R</li> <li>Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music ELG</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	- To play untuned instruments musically Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music.  Pulse & Beat - To understand the speed of a beat can change To walk in time with the beat of music To walk, move or clap a steady beat with others changing tempo Begin to group beats in twos/threes by tapping knees on the first beat and clapping.  Rhythm - Play copycat rhythms, copying a leader and invent rhythms for others to copy To perform short repeating rhythm patterns (ostinato)	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voice instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expressions instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expressions accuracy, fluency, control and expressions accuracy, fluency, control and expressions instruments or a limited property of the property of	
		rhythm patterns (ostinato) while keeping time with a steady beat.		arrangements combining acoustic instruments to form mixed ensembles, including a

		school orchestra Develop the skill of playing by ear on tuned instruments, copying longer phrases and familiar
		melodies  Compose -
		- Create music with multiple sections that include
		repetition and contrast. Improvise
		- Improvise over a simple groove, responding to the beat,
		creating a satisfying melodic shape; experiment with
		using a wider range of dynamics, including very

			loud (fortissimo), very quiet (pianissimo), moderately lou (mezzo forte), and moderatel quiet (mezzo piano). Continu this process in the compositio tasks below.
Knowledge	<ul><li>Tacit:</li><li>To express their ideas and feelings.</li><li>To move in time with music.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Tacit:</li> <li>To learn to use to move in time with music.</li> <li>To understand the feel of a beat.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tacit: <ul> <li>To know what each instrument feels like.</li> <li>To know how to make the different sounds on an instrument using their hands.</li> <li>To know how to listen to different pieces of percussion music to hear how the sound is layered.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Procedural:</li> <li>To know how to eperiment with different techniques and materials.</li> <li>To understand how to practice and refine their skills.</li> <li>To know how to perform songs.</li> </ul>	Procedural:  - To know how to confidently perform rhythmic patterns To play untuned instruments.	Procedural:  - To know how to make sounds on different percussion instruments.  - To know ow to make the music louder and quieter.

		Declarative:	Declarative	<b>)</b> :		Declarative:				
		- To know some songs,				- To know what a drone is.	- To know what a drone is.			
		rhymes and poems.			to name	- To know what the different musical instructions mean.				
				uned inst						
					nd how to copy					
				others and what is required						
-			to c	to create a rhyme.				1		
	Vocabulary	Rhymes		Rhythm		Violin	Strings	Pause	Pianissimo	
		Poems		Percuss		Cello	Pulse	Staff	Mezzo	
		Stories		on	Snare drum	Double base	Rhythm	notation	forte	
		Express		Rhythm		Classical	Percussion	Tuned	Mezze	
		Move		С	Tambourine	String	Allegro adagio	Untuned	forte	
		Time		pattern	Cymbals	Canon		fortissimo	Lento	
				Body	Maracas	structure			vivace	
				percuss	_					
				on Carladi	drums					
				Cowbell						
Percussi	Topic	Growing – plants and babies	The special	Triangle	hool	What is globalisation? - Sound	Times in different countries – link into	Vikings	Where are	
on/	ΤΟΡΙ	Planting ideas	about our l		mmunity	Sound around the world	geography?	and Anglo	all the	
Compos		Sustainability	area – gard		mposing in our	Sound around the world	Time of our lives	Saxons	people?	
ing with		Sustamability	and plants		mmunity	Diversity	Diversity	Saxons	Population	
rhythmi			and plants	<u></u>	<u>miniamey</u>	Diversity	Diversity	Drummin	Rhythms of	
c notes			Rhythms of	f				g with	our people	
Chotes			our	<u> </u>				the	Community	
			neighbourh	100				Vikings	Community	
			<u>d</u>					- THE STATE OF THE		
			_					Creativity		
			Community	V						
	Songs	Spring chicken	Imaginary	<u>A</u>	friend like you	J.S. Bach - Prelude in C Major	Time lapse Michael Nyman	<u>Vikings</u>	Beethoven	
		https://www.youtube.com/watch?	gardens V.	W	<u>e are famil</u> y			<u>drums</u>	<u>Fur elise</u>	
		<u>v=hCqymjSP-BE</u>	renewed at			Zulu African Drum Music	<u>Latin Percussion – feel the rhythm</u>			
		Peter Rabbit								

		every glance Hope Lee  Scarborough fair – Simon & Garfunkel  We all live in a Neighbourhoo d	What a wonderful world (Louis Armstrong)		Paradise city – Guns & Roses	The immigran t song – Led Zeplin  Viking theme tune	ZunZun – Percussion ensamble  Imagine – The beatles	
Objectives NC	<ul> <li>Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses.</li> <li>R</li> <li>Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with</li> </ul>	instruments - Experiment and combine	ned and tuned musically. with, create, select sounds using the dimensions of	<ul> <li>To listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory</li> <li>To use and understand staff and other musical notations</li> </ul>				
Model curriculum	peers and their teacher ELG	Pulse & beat  - To identify beat groupings.  - Mark the beat of a listening piece. To respond to the pulse in recorded and live music through movement and dance.  - To play repeated rhythm patterns and short pitched patterns on tuned instruments to maintain a stead beat.		know rhythms and note va  Improvise  - Become more skilled in impresponses using a limited n - Structure musical ideas to o	provising, inventing short, on-the-spot	cor ter - Pla tun per me insi	orking in pairs, mpose a short nary piece. y melodies on	

## Rhythm

 To create rhythms using words phrases as a starting point.

#### Composing

- Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus (e.g. a storm, a car race, or a rocket launch).
  - Work with a partner to improvise simple question and answer phrases, to be sung and played on untuned percussion, creating a musical conversation.
- Improvise simple vocal chants, using question and answer phrases. Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to stimuli, e.g. a rainstorm or a train journey. Combine to make a story, choosing and playing classroom instruments (e.g. rainmaker) or sound-makers (e.g. rustling leaves).

#### Compose -

- Combine known rhythmic notation with letter names to create short pentatonic phrases using a limited range of 5 pitches suitable for the instruments being leant. Sing and play these phrases as self-standing compositions.
- Develop facility in playing tuned percussion or a melodic instrument such as violin or recorder.

#### Improvise

- Explore developing knowledge of musical components by composing music to create a specific mood, for example creating music to accompany a short film clip.
- Capture and record creative ideas using any of: o graphic symbols o rhythm notation and time signatures o staff notation o technology.
- Develop facility in the basic skills of a selected musical instrument over a sustained learning period.
- Perform in two or more parts (e.g. melody and accompaniment or a duet) from simple notation using instruments played in whole class teaching. Identify static and moving parts.
- notation written on one stave and using notes within the Middle C–C'/do–do range. This should initially be done as a whole class with greater independence gained each lesson through smaller group performance.
- Understand how triads are formed, and play them on tuned percussion, melodic instruments or keyboards.
  Perform simple, chordal accompaniment s to familiar songs (e.g. Yellow

		Submarine by
		The Beatles).
		Performing
		- Read and play
		short rhythmic
		phrases at sight
		from prepared
		cards, using
		conventional
		symbols for
		known rhythms and note
		durations.
		uurations.
		Compose -
		- Compose a
		ternary piece;
		use available
		music
		software/apps
		to create and
		record it,
		discussing how
		musical
		contrasts are
		achieved.
		- Compose
		melodies made
		from pairs of
		phrases in either
		C major or A

		minor or a key
		suitable for the
		instrument
		chosen. These
		melodies can be
		enhanced with
		rhythmic or
		chordal
		accompaniment.
	P	Performing
		- Play a melody
		following staff
		notation written
		on one stave
		and using notes
		within an octave
		range (do-do);
		make decisions
		about dynamic
		range, including
		very loud ( ),
		very quiet ( ),
		moderately loud
		( ) and
		moderately
		quiet ( ).
		- Accompany this
		same melody,
		and others,
		using block

	chords or a bass
	line. This could
	be done using
	keyboards,
	tuned
	percussion or
	tablets, or
	demonstrated at
	the board using
	an online
	keyboard.
	- Engage with
	others through
	ensemble
	playing (e.g.
	school
	orchestra, band,
	mixed
	ensemble) with
	pupils taking on
	melody or
	accompaniment
	roles. The
	accompaniment,
	if instrumental,
	could be chords
	or a single-note
	bass line.

Knowledge	<ul> <li>Tacit: <ul> <li>To express oneself creatively.</li> <li>To interpret music and to communicate effectively with others through movement, speech, and storytelling.</li> <li>To be intuitive understanding of rhythm, melody, body awareness, social dynamics, and emotional expression.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Tacit:  - To feel rhythm To confidently play a beat To hold a composition.	<ul> <li>Tacit: <ul> <li>To understand how to improvise performances.</li> <li>To play different tuned and untuned percussion instruments and to experiment with how this feels and the noises that they can make.</li> <li>To understand how music can be linked to feelings and emotions.</li> <li>To understand how it can make us feel when music is louder/quieter/softer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Procedural:</li> <li>To understand how to listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses.</li> <li>To know how to invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Procedural:         <ul> <li>To identify beat groupings.</li> <li>Mark the beat of a listening piece.</li> </ul> </li> <li>To respond to the pulse in recorded and live music through movement and dance.</li> <li>To play repeated rhythm patterns and short pitched patterns on tuned instruments to maintain a steady beat.</li> <li>To create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to stimuli</li> </ul>	Procedural:  - To how to use know rhythmic notation to make pentatonic phrases.  - To know how to record their creative composition ideas.  - To understand how to form triads on tuned percussion instruments.
	Declarative:  - To know some basic narratives and stories.	- To understand what Pulse & beat are To explain Rhythm	<ul> <li>Declarative:</li> <li>To learn about the different instrument families and which is best for each piece of music.</li> <li>To learn about basic notation.</li> </ul>

			- To write	e compositions.				
	Vocabulary	Listen feelings adapt Recount Long Short Pitch High Low	Feelings Response s Narrative s Stories  n Cor ng Rhy Bea Ter Dyr Acc Syn ion Res	mpo Mallets namics Percussion cent ensemble ncopat	Introduction Improvise Compose Dynamics Structure Imagination Sound core	Pentatonic scale Musical style Notation Rhythm patterns	Backbeat Ternary Triads Chordal Rhythmic phrases	Octave range Dynamic range Ensemble Accompanim ent Ostinato
Compos ing with notes	Topic	People who help us  Voices of our helpers  Community	Extraordinary people  Musical heroes  Community	People who help us Neighbourhood heroes Community	Roman Britain  Rocking with the romans  Diversity	Local area Anglo Saxons  Musical time travel Community	South America  Sounds of South America Communi ty	Conflicts of WW2  Composing through conflict  Diversity
	Songs	Polly had a dolly  Polly put a kettle a on  London's burning	Fantasia – Disney Soilders March – Schumann	Community helper song  Beautiful day in the neighbour hood – Mr rogers	Sing up – Just like a Roman  Ancient roman music  Holy roman empire – imperial fanfares	Saxons song  Anglo-saxon  Nathan evans - Wellerman	USA – Go down Moses (Harlem Gospel Singers)	1941 Sabre Dance From Gayane Suite No. 3 (Khachaturi

		National Anthem  One love – Bob marley & the wailers		Eye of the tiger - survivor 1942  Bare the Common Man (Copland)  1945 The young person's guide to the orchestra (Britten)
Objectives NC	<ul> <li>Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function – ELG</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To play tuned instruments musically.</li> <li>Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and r from different traditions and from great composers and musicians</li> <li>To develop an understanding of the history of music.</li> </ul>	ecorded music drawn
Model curriculum	<ul> <li>Share their creations, explaining the process they have used ELG</li> <li>To Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories ELG</li> </ul>	Rhythm - Read and respond to chanted rhythm patterns and represent them with	<ul> <li>Y3/4:</li> <li>Compose - <ul> <li>Include instruments play in a whole-class/group/individual teaching to expand the scope and range of the sound palette available for composition work.</li> <li>Arrange individual notation cards of known note values (i.e. minim, crotchet, crotchet rest and paired quavers) to create sequences of 2-, 3- or 4-beat phrases, arranged into bars.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Y5/6:  Compose  - Capture and record creative ideas using any of graphic symbols, rhythmotation and time signatures

### Pitch

 To recognise dot notation and match it to 3-note tunes played on percussion instruments.

#### Composing

- Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces.
  - Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds
- Understand the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern.
- Invent, retain and recall rhythm and pitch patterns and perform these for others, taking turns.
- Recognise how graphic notation can represent created sounds. Explore and invent own symbols.

- Play and perform melodies following staff notation using a small range (e.g. Middle C–E/do–mi) as a whole class or in small groups (e.g. trios and quartets).
- Use listening skills to correctly order phrases using dot notation, showing different arrangements of notes C-D-E/do-re-mi (see illustration):

#### **Reading notation**

- Introduce the stave, lines and spaces, and clef. Use dot notation to show higher or lower pitch.
- Introduce and understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers.
- Apply word chants to rhythms, understanding how to link each syllable to one musical note.
- Copy short melodic phrases including those using the pentatonic scale (e.g. C, D, E, G, A).
- Introduce and understand the differences between minims, crotchets, paired quavers and rests. Read and perform pitch notation within a defined range (e.g. C-G/do-so). Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady beat: maintain individual parts accurately within the rhythmic texture, achieving a sense of ensemble.

staff notation and technology.

## Performing

- Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired quavers and semiquavers.
- Understand the differences between 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 time signatures.
- Read and perform pitch notation within an octave (e.g. C-C'/do-do).

### Compose

 Compose melodies made from pairs of phrases in either

GLOCKENSPIEL RECORDER

		G major or E
		Minor or a key
		suitable for the
		instrument
		chosen.
		- Use chord
		changes as part
		of an improvised
		sequence.
		- Plan and
		compose an 8-
		or 16-beat
		melodic phrase
		using the
		pentatonic scale
		(e.g. C, D, E, G,
		A) and
		incorporate
		rhythmic variety
		and interest.
		Play this melody
		on available
		tuned
		percussion
		and/or
		orchestral
		instruments.
		Notate this
		melody. Extend
		improvised
		melodies

beyond 8 beats
over a fixed
groove, creating
a satisfying
melodic shape.
Notation
Further understand the
differences between
semibreves, minims,
crotchets, quavers and
semiquavers, and their
equivalent rests.
Further develop the
skills to read and
perform pitch notation
within an octave (e.g.
C-C/ do-do).
Read and play
confidently from
rhythm notation cards
and rhythmic scores in
up to 4 parts that
contain known rhythms
and note durations. •
Read and play from
notation a four-bar
phrase, confidently
identifying note names
and durations.

Knowledge	<ul> <li>Tacit</li> <li>To know how to use our imagination</li> <li>To develop the ability to experiment.</li> <li>To know how to take risks in a safe and appropriate manner.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tacit:</li> <li>To identify notations including crotchets, quavers and crochet rests by listening to a piece of music.</li> <li>To understand when rests are needed in music.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tacit: <ul> <li>To be able to listen to music to understand how to order phrases using basic dot notation.</li> <li>To be able to understand how to keep a steady beat when performing simple songs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Procedural:  To know how to safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques.  To understand how to make use of props and materials when roleplaying characters in narratives and stories.	Procedural:  - To know how to read and respond to rhythm patterns and represent them with notations.  - To know how to create and perform their own rhythm patterns with notations.  - To know how to use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation.  - To know how to use music technology, to capture, change and combine sounds	Procedural:  - To understand how to read and perform basic notation to create a simple song.  - To understand how to play and change basic chords
	<ul> <li>Declarative: <ul> <li>To know when to use a variety of materials, tools and techniques</li> <li>To know what props they can use in narrative and stories.</li> <li>To know narratives and stories.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	To understand what stick notations and dot notation are.     To understand what rhythm patterns and pitch patterns are.	Declarative:  To know what the different musical notes mean.  To know the different families of instruments.  To know of historical composers and their music  To learn about the history of music.

			retain an pitch pat these for turns. - To recog	how to invent, d recall rhythm and terns and perform others, taking nize how graphic can represent sounds.				
	Vocabulary	Creation Share Make Experiment Explore Instruments Big sounds Soft sounds Tap Shake	Melody Harmony Rhythm Tempo Dynamics Crescendo Timbre Pitch Scale	Quarter note Half note Whole note Eighth note Rest Sharp Flat Tie Decrescendo	Sound palette Composition minim, crotchet, crotchet rest paired quavers bars	Staves Lines Spaces Clef Pitch notation	Graphic symbols Time signatures Chord changes Pentatonic scale	Fixed groove Pitch notation Ostinato Presto accent
Singing	Topic	Under the sea Singing under the sea Creativity	Explorers and adventurers  Exploring the world through song  Diversity	Our amazing oceans Songs of the sea Sustainability	School play  Creativity	School play Creativity	School play Creativity	School play Creativity
	Songs	Little mermaid – under the sea Ring o rosies Caught a fish alive	Sea shanties  Don't stop believing – Journey	Waterloo – Abba Yellow submarine – Beatles	Romans <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34i">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34i</a>		Shakespe are – Midsum mer knights dream	

		500 miles – Raindrops keep falling on my head		
Objectives NC	<ul> <li>Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. – R</li> <li>Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. – R</li> <li>Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and song - ELG</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To use their voices         expressively and creatively         by singing songs and         speaking chants and         rhymes.</li> <li>To listen with concentration         and understanding to a         range of high quality live         and recorded music.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voice instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expressions.</li> <li>To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the information of music.</li> </ul>	on
Model curriculum	_	Pitch	Y3/4:	Y5/6:
		<ul> <li>Play a range of songs with cuckoo intervals.</li> <li>Sing short phrases independently within a singing game or short song.</li> <li>To respond independently to pitch changes heard in short melodic phrases.</li> <li>Sing familiar songs in both low and high voices and talk about the difference in sound.</li> <li>Follow pictures and symbols to guide singing and playing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Perform as a choir in school assemblies.</li> <li>Perform a range of songs in school assemblies.</li> <li>Performing         <ul> <li>Play and perform melodies following staff notation using a small range (e.g. Middle C–G/do–so) as a whole-class or in small groups.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	- Perform a range of songs in school assemblies and in school performance opportunities Performa range of songs as a choir in school assemblies, school performance opportunities

			and to a wid audience.
Knowledge	Tacit - To learn how it feels to sing.	Tacit:  - To know it feels to perform.	Tacit:  - To know how it feels to perform together as a choir.
	Procedural:  - To understand how to return to and build on their previous learning.  - To know how to sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody.  - To understand how to sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.	Procedural:  - To know how to play a range of songs with intervals.  - To know how to sing short phrases independently within a singing game or short song.  - To know how to respond independently to pitch changes heard in short melodic phrases.  - To know how to sing familiar songs in both low and high voices and talk about the difference in sound.  - To know how to follow pictures and symbols to guide singing and playing.	Procedural:  - To know how to change and adapt our voices to match different song styles.
	Declarative:  - To understand what pitch means and feels like.  - To understand what a melody is.	Declarative:  - To learn a range of songs with intervals	Declarative:  - To know specific melodies that are needed to learn for singing.

	<ul> <li>To know some nursery rhymes and songs.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To know what short and long phrases are.</li> <li>To know some familiar songs.</li> <li>To know what it means to use low and high voices.</li> <li>To recognise and respond to pictures and symbols.</li> </ul>					
Vocabulary	Represent	Pitch	Voice	Choir	Drone	Staccato	Off beat
	Sing	Tempo	Rhythm	Melodies	Key	Dissonanc	Moderato
	Pitch	Melody	Tempo	Canon	Timbre	е	Presto
	Melody	Breath control	Harmony	Pitch	Forte	Vibrato	Prestissimo
	Nursery rhymes	Dynamics	Breath support	verse	Diminuendo	Lento	vivace
	Song	Phrasing	Diction			flat	
	Long	Vibrato	Articulation				
	Short						
	Beat						