Kimberley Primary School

Music Curriculum Map

Progression in Music

It should be noted that, in a similar way to English and Mathematics, Music is a developmental, progressive subject that needs to be taught as a spiral curriculum. Skills and concepts need to be consolidated and revisited frequently on a regular basis.

It should also be noted that progression in Music isn't only shown by an increase in difficulty in the different technical elements of music. It is possible to improve a performance of a very technically simple piece so that it is performed at a much higher level in terms of, for example, emotional expression, placement of timing, quality of diction and so on. For example, a Year 6 class may take a song learnt in Y4, but perform it at an outstanding level, with much more understanding of the different elements of music involved.

Music Year 1

Year 1/2 – First half Term	Year 1/2 – Second half Term
'Water Music' Pupils sing a variety of 'Water Cycle' songs as a class ensemble using a musical 'Canon' and a range of musical dynamics, including articulation. They listen to a range of classical music that describes the water cycle and use art to support and track the structure of the music. Students use a variety of	'Friendship Songs' Using the Kodaly method of teaching, students take part in music theory activities alongside aural recognition activities. Discussion of song lyrics and meaning. Learning about basic song structure, Intro, Verse, Chorus and Outro. Pupils learn a number of songs to sing as an
untuned instruments to compose using dynamics, pitch, rhythm and tempo for each stage of the water cycle.	ensemble. Solos and duets feature in the range of songs chosen.

Model Music Curriculum	Learning strand	Learning Sequence	Key Stage 1	Year 1	MMC – Listening Suggestions
	Singing	Technique	Basic posture with relaxed shoulders Feet – shoulder width apart	 Sing simple songs, chants and rhymes (e.g. Boom Chicka Boom) from memory, singing collectively and at the same pitch, responding to simple visual directions (e.g. stop, start, loud, quiet) 	Sing for Pleasure: Boom Chicka Boom Voices Foundation: Have you Brought your Whispering Voice? Voices Foundation: Hello, How are
Singing		Range	Range of a sixth By	 and counting in. Begin with simple songs with a very small range, mi-so (e.g. Hello, How are You), and then slightly wider (e.g. Bounce High, Bounce 	You Bance: Copy Kitten Voicelinks: I'm a Train Bounce High, Bounce Low

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	Al	Die die ee		
	Aural and theoretical	Rhythm	Pulse (moving in in time to music)	-
	knowledge		Simple rhythmic	1
			patterns aurally	'
		Melody	(identify / repeat) High and low	ı
		Harmony	Single or multiple	,
			sounds (instruments /	١
		_	voices / parts)	W
		Form	Phrase (breathing	
			points)	
		Expression	Dynamics (loud	
			and soft) Timbre of	
			different	Po
		_	instruments	
	Evaluation	Concepts	Use of musical choices	
			to create an effect Use of graphic score	
		Context	- Coc or grapino score	<u> </u>
			Pospond to different	N
<u>ති</u>			Respond to different moods in music	
istening		Improvements	Identify good features	
Lis		Traditional	Children's songs and	

Low). Include **pentatonic songs** (e.g. Dr Knickerbocker).

 Sing a wide range of call and response songs (e.g. Pretty Trees Around the World from Rhythms of Childhood), to control vocal pitch and to match the pitch they hear with accuracy. Singing Sherlock: *Dr Knickerbocker*

Dragon Dance

Trad. Bangladesh: Mo matchi (Song

of the Bees)

Trad. Ghana: *Kye Kye Kule*Trad. England: *An Acre of Land*

The teaching of music is enriched by developing pupils' shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.

Listening to recorded performances should be complemented by opportunities to experience live music making in and out of school. These could include performances by other school ensembles or year groups, or provided by other Music Education Hubs partners, which may include local or national ensembles.

Western Classical Tradition and Film

Title	Composer	Period
Rondo alla Turca ¹	Mozart	Classical
Mars from The Planets	Holst	20th Century

Popular Music

Style	Title	Artist(s)
Art Pop	Wild Man	Kate Bush
Blues	Runaway Blues	Ma Rainey

Musical Traditions

Country	Tradition	Title	Artist/Composer

	Cultural development		singing games from local, national and pupils' own heritages	Brazil	Samba	Fanfarra (Cabua-Le-Le)	Sérgio Mendes/Carlinhos Brown
	Composing (including improvising)	Melody Harmony Expression	Free exploration of pitch and rhythm Explore combinations of sounds Explore dynamic choices Explore instrument choices	 Improvise simple vocal chants, using question and answer phrase Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in restimuli, e.g. a rainstorm or a train journey. Combine to make a stoplaying classroom instruments (e.g. rainmaker) or sound-makers leaves). Understand the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and Invent, retain and recall rhythm and pitch patterns and perform to others, taking turns. Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine Recognise how graphic notation can represent created sounds. Expown symbols, for example: 		bes of sounds in response to bine to make a story, choosing and or sound-makers (e.g. rustling bythm pattern and a pitch pattern. It is and perform these for hange and combine sounds.	
	Playing an instrument	Technique	(For classroom percussion) Basic posture				
Composing		Range	Limited range Rhythmic patterns By ear				
ng/ ship	Performing with others Personal development – behaving	Ensemble Making a contribution	Unison Perform to an audience	 Pulse/Beat Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes. Use body percussion, (e.g. clapping, tapping, walking) and classroom percussion (shakers, sticks and blocks, etc.), playing repeated rhythm patterns (ostinati) and short, pitched patterns on tuned instruments (e.g. glockenspiels or chime bars) to 			
Performing/ Musicianship	as a musician	Self-esteem	Perform with class in a school assembly			nythm patterns (<i>ostinati</i>) and	

Independence		maintain a steady beat.
Team work		Respond to the <i>pulse</i> in recorded/live music through movement and dance, e.g.
	Take turns	 Stepping (e.g. Mattachins from Capriol Suite by Warlock),
Emotional	Show enjoyment of	 Jumping (e.g. Trepak from The Nutcracker by Tchaikovsky)
	music	 Walking on tiptoes (e.g. Scherzo from The Firebird Suite by Stravinsky).
		Rhythm
		 Perform short copycat rhythm patterns accurately, led by the teacher.
		 Perform short repeating rhythm patterns (ostinati) while keeping in time with
		a steady beat.
		 Perform word-pattern chants (e.g. ca-ter-pil-lar crawl, fish and chips); create, retain
		and perform their own rhythm patterns.
		Ca-ter- pil- lar crawl
		
		, , , , , , , , , ,
		Figh and shine
		Fish and chips
		Pitch
		Listen to sounds in the local school environment, comparing high and low sounds.
		Sing familiar songs in both low and high voices and talk about the difference in sound.
		Explore percussion sounds to enhance storytelling, e.g.
		 ascending xylophone notes to suggest Jack climbing the beanstalk,
		 quiet sounds created on a rainstick/shakers to depict a shower,
		 regular strong beats played on a drum to replicate menacing footsteps.

	• Follow pictures and symbols to guide singing and playing, e.g. 4 dots = 4 taps on the drum.
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Music Year 2 (See above – Challenge is greater in Year 2 e.g. – Music Theory)

Model Music Curriculum	Learning strand	Learning Sequence	Key Stage 1	Year 2	MMC – Listening Suggestions
Singing	Singing	Range	Basic posture with relaxed shoulders Dynamic contrasts Range of a sixth By ear	 Sing songs regularly with a pitch range of do-so with increasing vocal control. Sing songs with a small pitch range (e.g. Rain, Rain Go Away), pitching accurately. Know the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow) and be able to demonstrate these when singing by responding to (a) the leader's directions and (b) visual symbols (e.g. crescendo, decrescendo, pause) 	 Little Sally Saucer Trad. Star Light, Star Bright, First Star I See Tonight Trad. Hey, Hey, Look at Me Trad. Rain, Rain Go Away Trad. Acka Backa Voicelinks: The King is in the Castle Young Voiceworks: Ebeneezer Sneezer Trad. Oats and Beans and Barley Grow Singing Sherlock 1: Teddy Bear Rock n Roll Trad. Oliver Cromwell Trad. Lovely Joan Trad. Searching for Lambs Voicelinks: Fireworks Trad. Bangladesh: Hatti – ma tim tim (An Imaginary Bird) Trad. Bangladesh: Charti Kula beng (Four Fat Frogs) Trad. Australia: I Got Kicked by a Kangaroo Trad. America: Built My Lady a Fine Brick House Sing Up: Paintbox

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	Aural and theoretical knowledge	Rhythm Melody Harmony	Pulse (moving in in time to music) Simple rhythmic patterns aurally (identify / repeat) High and low Single or multiple
			sounds (instruments / voices / parts)
		Form	Phrase (breathing points)
		Expression	Dynamics (loud and soft) Timbre of different instruments
	Evaluation	Concepts	Use of musical choices to create an effect Use of graphic score
		Context	Respond to different moods in music
		Improvements	Identify good features
	Cultural development	Traditional	Children's songs and singing games from local, national and pupils' own heritages

Listening

The teaching and learning of music is enriched by developing pupils' shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.

Listening to recorded performances should be complemented by opportunities to experience live music making in and out of school. These could include performances by other school ensembles or year groups, or performances provided by other Music Education Hubs partners, which may include local or national ensembles.

Western Classical Tradition and Film

Title	Composer	Period
Night Ferry	Anna Clyne	21st Century
Bolero2	Ravel	20th Century
Rondo alla Turca	Mozart	Classical
Mars from <i>The Planets</i>	Holst	20th Century

Popular Music

Style	Title	Artist(s)
Rock n Roll	Hound Dog	Elvis Presley
Рор	With A Little Help from My Friends	The Beatles
Art Pop	Wild Man	Kate Bush
Blues	Runaway Blues	Ma Rainey

Musical Traditions

Country	Tradition	Title	Artist/Composer
Indonesia	Gamelan	Baris	Gong Kebyar of Peliatan
Brazil	Samba	Fanfarra (Cabua-Le-Le)	Sérgio Mendes/Carlinhos Brown

	Composing (including improvising)	Melody	Free exploration of pitch and rhythm	 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 <i>improvise</i> simple <i>question and answer</i> phrases, to be
		Harmony	Explore combinations of sounds	sung and played on untuned percussion, creating a musical conversation.
		Expression	Explore dynamic choices Explore instrument choices	 Use <i>graphic symbols</i>, <i>dot notation</i> and <i>stick notation</i>, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces. Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.
	Playing an instrument	Technique	(For classroom percussion) Basic posture Dynamic contrast	
Composing		Range	Limited range Rhythmic patterns By ear	
	Performing with others	Ensemble	Unison	Pulse/Beat
<u>a</u>	Personal development – behaving	Making a contribution	Perform to an audience	 Understand that the speed of the beat can change, creating a faster or slower pace (tempo). Mark the beat of a listening piece (e.g. <i>Bolero</i> by Ravel) by tapping or clapping and
Musicianship	as a musician		Perform with class in a school assembly	 recognising tempo as well as changes in tempo. Walk in time to the beat of a piece of music or song (e.g. <i>La Mourisque</i> by Susato). Know the difference between left and right to support coordination and shared
		Independence		movement with others.
Performing/		Team work	Take turns	 Begin to group beats in twos and threes by tapping knees on the first (strongest) beat and clapping the remaining beats.
Perfol		Emotional	Show enjoyment of music	 Identify the beat groupings in familiar music that they sing regularly and listen to, e.g.

o in 2 Maple Leaf Rag by Joplin o in 3 The Elephant from Carnival of the Animals by Saint-Saëns Rhythm Play copycat rhythms, copying a leader, and invent rhythms for others to copy on untuned percussion. • Create rhythms using word phrases as a starting point (e.g. Hel-lo Si-mon or Can you come and play?). • Read and respond to chanted rhythm patterns, and represent them with stick notation including crotchets, quavers and crotchets rests. • Create and perform their own chanted rhythm patterns with the same stick notation. Pitch Play a range of singing games based on the *cuckoo interval* (so-mi, e.g. Little Sally Saucer) matching voices accurately, supported by a leader playing the melody. The melody could be played on a piano, acoustic instrument or backing track. Sing short phrases independently within a singing game or short song. Respond independently to pitch changes heard in short *melodic phrases*, indicating with actions (e.g. stand up/sit down, hands high/hands low). Recognise dot notation and match it to 3-note tunes played on *tuned percussion*, for example:

	Year 3 – First half Term					ear 3 – Second half Term
	'Africa' Discovering different musical cultures, instruments and sounds from countries in south Africa. Djembe drumming using Call and Response patterns. Learn to sing a traditional song 'Siyahamba' in musical 'Canon' and parts for 'Wimmoweh' to perform as a class ensemble.			Singing as an ensemble. Di	scovery your voice through different musical styles, including harmony and rounds. Voice styles and types. wide variety of genres, old and new.	
Model Music Curriculum	Learning strand	Learning Sequence	Key Stage 2 (First Access)	Year 3		MMC – Listening Suggestions
0.0	Singing	 pitch range Perform a Heads and Walk, move as the tempo of 	ge of do–so (e.g. Extro orte and piano, loud ctions confidently an d Shoulders).	eme Weather), tunefor and soft. d in time to a range o	les and structures with a ully and with expression. f action songs (e.g. ging the speed of the beat	 Sing Up: Heads and Shoulders Singing Sherlock 2: Si, Si, Si Flying a Round: To stop the train Trad. Japan: Kaeru no uta Trad. Morocco: A ram sam sam/Pease Pudding Hot Trad. Bangladesh: Now charia de (A Boatman's Song) Junior Songscape: Listen to the Rain Voicelinks: Extreme Weather Sing Up: Skye Boat Song Trad. Ireland: Be Thou My Vision Junior Voiceworks 1: Now The Sun Is Shining Voiceworks 1: Candle Light Singing Sherlock 2: Shadow Singing Express 3: Mirror Trad. England: Ah! Poor bird/Hey, Ho! Nobody home/Rose
Singing		Range	Range of an octave,			

			mostly by	
			step Using	
			notation	
	Aural and	Rhythm	Crotchets	
	theoretical		and rests	
	knowledge		(in four	
			beat	
			rhythms)	
		Melody	Three note	
			melody (e.g.	
			hand signs or	
			one line stave)	
		Harmony	<u>·</u>	
		Form		
		Expression		
	Evaluation	Concepts		
			Use of staff	
			notation	
		Context		
			Features of music for	
			different	
			purposes	
		Improvements	Improve own work	
	Cultural development	Traditional	Music from national and	
			other heritages	
			represented in	
			the school	
8u		Classical		
Listening		Classical	Music from	
List			western classical tradition	
			u autuon	<u> </u>

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Western Classical Tradition and Film

Title	Composer	Period
Hallelujah from <i>Messiah</i>	Handel	Baroque
Night on a Bare Mountain3	Mussorgsky	Romantic
Jai Ho from Slumdog Millionaire	A. R. Rahman	21st Century
Rondo alla Turca	Mozart	Classical
Mars from The Planets	Holst	20th Century
Bolero	Ravel	20th Century
Night Ferry	Anna Clyne	21st Century

Popular Music

Style	Title	Artist(s)
Funk	I Got You (I Feel Good)	James Brown
Disco	Le Freak	Chic
Rock n Roll	Hound Dog	Elvis Presley
Art Pop	Wild Man	Kate Bush
Blues	Runaway Blues	Ma Rainey
Pop With A Little Help from My Friends		The Beatles

		Popular	Popular music	Musical Traditions Musical Traditions				
				Country	Tradition	Title	Artist/Composer	
				India	Indian Classical	Sahela Re	Kishori Amonkar	
				Brazil	Samba	Fanfarra (Cabua-Le-Le)	Sérgio Mendes/Carlinhos Brown	
				Indonesia	Gamelan	Baris	Gong Kebyar of Peliatan	
	Composing (including improvising)	Melody	Improvise a 1 bar rhythm Improvise a 1 bar melodic phrase (3 pitches)	Improvise Become more skilled in improvising (using voices, tuned and untuned percussion are instruments played in whole-class/group/individual/instrumental teaching), inventions short 'on-the-spot' responses using a limited note-range. Structure musical ideas (e.g. using echo or question and answer phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end. Pupils should compose in response to different stimuli, e.g. stories, verse, images (paintings and photographs) and musical sources. Compose Compose Compose Compose or question and answer phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end. Pupils should compose in response to different stimuli, e.g. stories, verse, images (paintings and photographs) and musical sources.			instrumental teaching), inventing nge. and answer phrases) to create nould compose in response to and photographs) and musical sto create rising and falling	
bū	Playing an instrument	Technique	(Not classroom percussion instrument) Basic posture clear tone					
Composing		Range	First four or five notes (<i>or</i> 3 chords)					

			Rhythms (using notation) with two note lengths	
	Performing with others Personal	Ensemble Making a	Simple additional part with others e.g. round, ostinato accompaniment Support other	 Develop facility in playing tuned percussion or a melodic instrument such as violin or recorder. Play and perform melodies following <i>staff notation</i> using a small range (e.g. <i>Middle C</i>–E/do–mi) as a whole class or in small groups (e.g. <i>trios</i> and <i>quartets</i>). Use listening skills to correctly order phrases using <i>dot notation</i>, showing different arrangements of notes C-D-E/do-re-mi (see illustration):
	development – behaving as a musician	contribution	musicians (e.g. play / sing a part to accompany an instrumental piece or song)	
		Self-esteem	Perform a solo to teacher Perform in a group to teacher	 C E C D E D D D E D C Individually (solo) copy stepwise melodic phrases with accuracy at different speeds; allegro and adagio, fast and slow. Extend to question-and-answer phrases. Reading Notation
Performing/ Musicianship		Independence	Following teacher's guidance, practise at home to improve an aspect of playing	 Introduce the <i>stave</i>, lines and spaces, and <i>clef</i>. Use <i>dot notation</i> to show higher or lower pitch. Introduce and understand the differences between <i>crotchets</i> and <i>paired quavers</i>. Apply word chants to rhythms, understanding how to link each syllable to one musical note.
) 		Team work	With teacher's guidance work in a group to improve a	

group performance
Emotional

Music Year 5

	Ye	ar 5 – First ha	alf Term	Year 5 – Second half Term		
		erica, instrumentatio	d Robbers' on and style. A whole ensemble pe nd a Bass line to tell a story.	rformance	Ance Rhythms from South America – RIO! Whole class ensemble rhythmic work that includes rhythm notation. South American Music – 'Mambo' from West Side Story	
Model Music Curriculum	Learning strand	Learning Sequence	Key Stage 2	Year 5		MMC – Listening Suggestions
	Singing	Technique Range	Open mouth, relaxed jaw and clear pronunciation and dynamic range	Sing a broad range of songs from an extended repertoire with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate		 Trad. Ireland: Danny Boy Kodály: Rocky Mountain Kodály: My Paddle High Low Chickalo Ally Ally O
Singing		Kalige	Range of an octave with leaps	stySinandPerin s		 Trad. Caribbean: Four White Horses Trad. Uganda: Dipidu Are You Ready? Row, Row, Row your Boat
Listening	Aural and theoretical knowledge	Rhythm	4/4, bars and bar lines (strong and weak beats)	unders	aching of music is enriched by developi tanding of the stories, origins, traditior e listening to, singing and playing.	ng pupils' shared knowledge and ns, history and social context of the music

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	Melody	First five notes of a major scale on a clef
	Harmony	
	Form	Simple structure (e.g. introduction, verse and chorus)
	Expression	Contrasting dynamics (forte / piano) and articulation (staccato / legato)
Evaluation	Concepts	How musical concepts are used to reflect different intentions
	Context	How music reflects different cultural contexts
	Improvements	Suggest improvements for own and others work
Cultural development	Traditional	Traditional music from other parts of the world
	Classical	
	Popular	

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Western Classical Tradition and Film

Title	Composer	Period
English Folk Song Suite5	Vaughan Williams	20th Century
Symphonic Variations on an African Air	Coleridge-Taylor	20th Century
This Little Babe from <i>Ceremony of Carols</i>	Britten	20th Century
Jai Ho from Slumdog Millionaire	A.R. Rahman	21st Century
O Euchari	Hildegard	Early
Hallelujah from <i>Messiah</i>	Handel	Baroque
Rondo alla Turca	Mozart	Classical
Symphony No. 5	Beethoven	Classical
Night on a Bare Mountain	Mussorgsky	Romantic
Mars from The Planets	Holst	20th Century
Bolero	Ravel	20th Century
For the Beauty of the Earth	Rutter	20th Century
Night Ferry	Anna Clyne	21st Century

Popular Music

Style	Title	Artist(s)
90s Singer/Songwriter	Play Dead	Björk
80s Synth/Pop	Smalltown Boy	Bronski Beat
Jazz	Take the 'A' Train	Billy Strayhorn/Duke Ellington Orchestra
Rock n Roll	Hound Dog	Elvis Presley
Pop	With A Little Help from My	The Beatles
Funk	I Got You (I Feel Good)	James Brown

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	Composing (including improvising)	Melody	Improvise an ostinato/riff (e.g. for an accompaniment) Improvise a melodic-phrases	
		Harmony	Explore layering of rhythmic and / or melodic phrases	
		Expression	Indicate tempo	
Composing	Playing an instrument	Technique	Dynamic contrasts Articulation contrasts Phrasing	(
S		Range	Range about an octave	

Disco	Le Freak	Chic
Art Pop	Wild Man	Kate Bush
90s Indie	Wonderwall	Oasis
Blues	Runaway Blues	Ma Rainey

Musical Traditions

Country*	Tradition	Title	Artist/Composer
Nigeria	Drumming	Jin-Go-La-Ba (Drums of Passion)	Babatunde Olatunji
South Africa	Choral	Inkanyezi Nezazi	Ladysmith Black Mambazo
Brazil	Samba	Fanfarra (Cabua-Le-Le)	Sérgio Mendes/Carlinhos Brown
Indonesia	Gamelan	Baris	Gong Kebyar of Peliatan
India	Indian Classical	Sahela Re	Kishori Amonkar
Punjab/UK	Bhangra	Bhabiye Akh Larr Gayee	Bhujhangy Group
Trinidad	Calypso	Tropical Bird	Trinidad Steel Band

Improvise

- *Improvise* freely over a *drone*, developing sense of shape and character, using *tuned percussion* and melodic instruments.
- 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 loud (*mezzo forte*), and moderately quiet (*mezzo piano*). Continue this process in the composition tasks below.

Compose

- 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.
- Working in pairs, compose a short *ternary* piece.
- Use chords to compose music to evoke a specific atmosphere, mood or environment.

			(or 6 chords) Rhythmic playing with at least three note lengths	For example, La Mer by Debussy and The River Flows In You by Yiruma both evoke images of water. Equally, pupils might create music to accompany a silent film or to set a scene in a play or book. Capture and record creative ideas using any of: graphic symbols rhythm notation and time signatures staff notation technology.
	Performing with others	Ensemble		Instrumental Performance
	Personal development – behaving as a musician	Making a contribution	Support other artists (e.g. play or create music for a dance or drama performance or an exhibition)	 Play melodies on <i>tuned percussion</i>, melodic instruments or keyboards, following <i>staff notation</i> 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 <i>triads</i> are formed, and play them on tuned percussion, melodic
		Self-esteem	Perform a solo to school class Perform in a group in a school assembly	 instruments or keyboards. Perform simple, chordal accompaniments to familiar songs (e.g. <i>Yellow Submarine</i> by The Beatles). Perform a range of repertoire pieces and <i>arrangements</i> combining acoustic instruments to form mixed ensembles, including a school orchestra.
		Independence	Identify an aspect of performing or composing to improve through working at home	 Develop the skill of <i>playing by ear</i> on tuned instruments, copying longer phrases and familiar melodies. Reading Notation
Performing/ Musicianship		Team work	Without teacher's help work in a group to improve a group performance or composition	 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). Read and play short rhythmic phrases at sight from prepared cards, using
Performing/ I		Emotional	Express contrasting emotions through music (e.g. happy, sad)	conventional symbols for known rhythms and note durations.

	Ye	ar 6 – First ha	olf Term		Year 6	– Second half Term
analysing famo	'Rap and Hip-Hop' History and stylistic qualities of HIP-HOP music from the late 1970's-Present Day. Listening and analysing famous artists and musicians within the genre. Students compose a Rap using their knowledge of the style and use the computer software to create their own HIP-HOP backing track ready for their Rap performance in a small group.		Whole class ensemble teaching	of Ukulele alongside popular Music styles. Reading of chord pose your own song using, chords, popular structure, melody and lyrics.		
Model Music Curriculum	Learning strand	Learning Sequence	Key Stage 2	Year 6		MMC – Listening Suggestions
Singing	Singing	Range	Open mouth, relaxed jaw and clear pronunciation and a dynamic range Range of an octave with leaps	ind syl ch an ind ph ap Co pa Ho ex rai i.e or ski vo Pe ch scl op	ing a broad range of songs, cluding those that involve incopated rhythms, as part of a oir, with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should clude observing rhythm, arasing, accurate pitching and apropriate style. Intinue to sing three- and four-introunds (e.g. Calypso by Jan oldstock) or partner songs, and aperiment with positioning singers and molecular to develop greater listening ills, balance between parts and independence. Inform a range of songs as a oir in school assemblies, shool performance aportunities and to a wider adience.	 Junior Voiceworks 1: Calypso Sing Up: Touch the Sky Sing Up: Dona Nobis Pacem Sing Up: We are the Champions British National Anthem – God Save the Queen Sing Up: We Go Together Trad. Ghana: Senwa de Dende Sing Up: Be the Change Sing Up: One Moment, One People Sing Up: There's a Power in the Music
e t s L		Rhythm	4/4, bars and bar lines			<u> </u>

1	T	T
Aural and		(strong and weak
theoretical		beats)
knowledge	Malady	
	Melody	First five notes of a
		major scale on a clef
	Harmony	
	Form	Simple structure (e.g.
		introduction, verse
		•
		and chorus)
	Expression	Contrasting dynamics
		(forte / piano) and
		articulation (staccato
		/ legato)
Evaluation	Concepts	How musical concepts
	-	are used to reflect
		different intentions
	Context	How music reflects
		different cultural
		contexts
	Improvements	and composition Suggest
	Improvements	
		improvements for
		own and others
		work
Cultural	Traditional	Traditional music
development		from other parts of
		the world
		the world

The teaching and learning of music is enriched by developing pupils' knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.

Listening to recorded performances should be complemented by opportunities to experience live music making in and out of school. These could include performances by other school ensembles or year groups, or provided by other Music Education Hubs partners, which may include local or national ensembles.

Western Classical Tradition and Film

Title	Composer	Period
1812 Overture	Tchaikovsky	Romantic
Connect It6	Anna Meredith	21st Century
O Euchari	Hildegard	Early
Hallelujah from <i>Messiah</i>	Handel	Baroque
Rondo alla Turca	Mozart	Classical
Symphony No. 5	Beethoven	Classical
Night on a Bare Mountain	Mussorgsky	Romantic
Mars from The Planets	Holst	20th Century
Bolero	Ravel	20th Century
English Folk Song Suite ⁶	Vaughan Williams	20th Century
Symphonic Variations on an African Air	Coleridge-Taylor	20th Century
For the Beauty of the Earth	Rutter	20th Century
This Little Babe from A Ceremony of Carols	Britten	20th Century
Night Ferry	Anna Clyne	21st Century
Jai Ho from Slumdog Millionaire	A. R. Rahman	21st Century

Popular Music

Style	Title	Artist(s)
90s RnB	Say My Name	Destiny's Child

Blues	Runaway Blues	Ma Rainey
Jazz	Take the 'A' Train	Billy Strayhorn/Duke Ellington Orchestra
Rock n Roll	Hound Dog	Elvis Presley
Рор	With A Little Help from My Friends	The Beatles
Funk	I Got You (I Feel Good)	James Brown
Disco	Le Freak	Chic
80s Synth/Pop	Smalltown Boy	Bronski Beat
90s Singer/Songwriter	Play Dead	Björk
Art Pop	Wild Man	Kate Bush
90s Indie	Wonderwall	Oasis

Musical Traditions

Country*	Tradition	Title	Artist/Composer
Middle East	Folk	Sprinting Gazelle	Reem Kelani
England	Folk	Sea Shanties	Various
Poland	Folk	Mazurkas Op. 24	Chopin
Argentina	Tango	Libertango	Piazzolla
Brazil	Samba	Fanfarra (Cabua-Le-Le)	Sérgio Mendes/Carlinhos Brown
Indonesia	Gamelan	Baris	Gong Kebyar of Peliatan
India	Indian Classical	Sahela Re	Kishori Amonkar
Punjab/UK	Bhangra	Bhabiye Akh Larr Gayee	Bhujhangy Group
Trinidad	Calypso	Tropical Bird	Trinidad Steel Band
Nigeria	Drumming	Jin-Go-La-Ba (Drums of Passion)	Babatunde Olatunji
South Africa	Choral	Inkanyezi Nezazi	Ladysmith Black Mambazo

	Composing (including improvising)	Melody	Improvise an ostinato/riff (e.g. for an accompaniment) Explore layering of rhythmic and / or melodic phrases	
Composing	Playing an instrument	Expression Technique	Indicate tempo Dynamic contrasts	
		Range	Articulation contrasts Phrasing	
		Trunge	Range about an octave (or 6 chords) Rhythmic playing with at least three note lengths	
	Performing with others	Ensemble		Improvise
Performing/ Musicianship	Personal development – behaving as a musician	Making a contribution	Support other artists (e.g. play or create music for a dance or drama performance or an exhibition)	 Extend improvisation skills through working in small groups to: Create music with multiple sections that include repetition and contrast. Use chord changes as part of an improvised sequence. Extend improvised melodies beyond 8 beats over a fixed <i>groove</i>, creating a
		Self-esteem	Perform a solo to school class Perform in a group in a school assembly	satisfying melodic shape. Compose
		Independence	Identify an aspect of performing or composing to improve through working at home	 Plan and compose an 8- or 16-beat melodic phrase using the <i>pentatonic</i> 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. Compose melodies made from pairs of phrases in either G major or E minor or a key suitable for the instrument chosen.
		Team work	Without teacher's help	Either of these melodies can be enhanced with rhythmic or

	work in a group to	chordal accompaniment.
	improve a group	 Compose a ternary piece; use available music software/apps to create and record
	performance or composition	it, discussing how musical contrasts are achieved.
Emotional	Express contrasting	
	emotions through	
	music (e.g. happy,	
	sad)	