Music Curriculum - Year 3 and 4 - Cycle B

Our schemes of work are also aligned with the Department for Education document "Model Music Curriculum which can be found at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment data/file/974366/Model Music Curriculum Full.pdf

Pedagogy - The Music curriculum within our schools is based upon 7 key areas of knowledge – listening/appraising, the dimensions of music, signing, playing, improvising, composing and performing. Each aspect of music is covered within all year groups except for the EYFS (where we cover 4 of the 7 areas explicitly). Rather than simply covering knowledge and then moving on, the scheme seeks to ensure that the correct knowledge is introduced in the age appropriate year group. All knowledge is then repeated and most embedded (covered for a third time) prior to the pupils beginning their next stage of education in Year 7.

Subject Content National Curriculum

Key stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- ♣ use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- ♣ listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- * experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

Key stage 2

Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory. Pupils should be taught to:

- 4 play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- A 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
- ♣ use and understand staff and other musical notations
- A 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.

	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	Musical Structures	Exploring feelings when you play	Compose with your friends	Feelings through music	Expression and	The show must go on!
	Musical sections that repeat or change help	Sometimes, the music we hear	When you are composing music together,	Music is used for many reasons and	Improvisation	Create and present a performance!
	create the structure, or form, of a piece of	highlights the words we are singing!	there is a lot to remember! Music is often	can help us express our feelings.	Improvisation is a way to	Present what has been learnt in the
	music or a song. Look for patterns in the	There might be a special effect in the	written based on various key signatures that	Music can be loud or quiet, fast or	express our feelings. Music	lesson with confidence. Introduce
	sections of music and songs within this unit.	music on a particular song lyric to	guide melodies used in the music. There is	slow, smooth and connected or short	comes from our hearts. To	the performance with an
	Verses and choruses can repeat or alternate	make that word stand out. Explore	often a note that sounds like 'home', or	and detached. We can also use	make your improvisation	understanding of what the songs
	and these provide structure in music.	how special effects in music can make	where a melody should 'land'. This is called	instruments with different sounds to	more expressive in this unit,	are about and any other
		the words we sing more meaningful.	the 'tonic pitch' or the 'home note' and	help communicate different	add dynamics.	connections.
		The sounds that we hear in music can	makes a melody or a song sound final – like it	emotions. Explore the music in this		Remember, use the simple band
		also help to communicate specific	has been resolved. Practice listening, singing,	unit and try to connect your feelings		parts if you want to.
		moods.	and playing instruments to explore this important note in music.	with what you hear.		
Social Question	How Does Music Bring Us Together?	How Does Music Connect Us with Our Past?	How Does Music Improve Our World?	How Does Music Teach Us About Our Community?	How Does Music Shape Our Way of Life?	How Does Music Connect Us with the Environment?
Spotlig	Musical structures – musical notation – give opportunities to write music	Exploring Feelings When You Play	Composing in groups	Feelings through music	Improvisation	Performance
	Singing and listening are at the heart of each	Singing and listening are at the heart	Singing and listening are at the heart of each	Singing and listening are at the heart	Singing and listening are at	Singing and listening are at the
	lesson. Play, improvise and compose using a	of each lesson. Play, improvise and	lesson. Play, improvise and compose using a	of each lesson. Play, improvise and	the heart of each lesson. Play,	heart of each lesson. Play, improvise
Musical	selection of these notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, Bb	compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, E, F, F♯, G, A, B♭, B	selection of these notes: C, D, E, F, F♯, G, A, B♭, B	compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, E, F♯, G, A, B♭, B	improvise and compose using a selection of these notes: C,	and compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, E, F, F♯, G, A, B, B,
2 3					D, E, F, F♯, G, A, B♭, B	C#
	Internet access, IWB, sound bar/speaker,	Internet access, IWB, sound	Internet access, IWB, sound bar/speaker,	Internet access, IWB, sound	Internet access, IWB, sound	Internet access, IWB, sound
ırces	percussion instruments, tuned instruments	bar/speaker, percussion instruments,	percussion instruments, tuned instruments	bar/speaker, percussion instruments,	bar/speaker, percussion	bar/speaker, percussion
Resou		tuned instruments		tuned instruments	instruments, tuned instruments	instruments, tuned instruments

Accompaniment - The underlying sounds used to support a melody line

Beat/pulse - Beat and pulse are used synonymously to refer to the regular heartbeat of the music - the 'steady beat'

Body percussion - Sounds which can be made using parts of the body, eg clapping, tapping knees, etc.

Call and response - A style of music in which a leader sings or plays a short melody (the call) and a chorus of singers/players respond with an answering short melody (the response)

Chord - Two or more notes played at the same time

Conductor - The person elected to lead a group of singers or instrumentalists

Crescendo - Getting louder

Dimensions/elements - The inter-related building blocks of music (formerly referred to in the English National Curriculum as elements): duration, dynamics, pitch, structure, tempo, texture, and timbre (see definitions)

Diminuendo - Getting quieter

Duet- song or piece of music for two parts of equal importance

Duration - The word used in music to refer to the length of a sound or silence

Dynamics/volume - The loudness of the music, usually described in terms of loud/quiet

Glissando - A slide up or down from one musical note to another, in the manner of a rapid, sliding scale

Improvisation - A piece of music which is created spontaneously

Improvise - To invent music as you go along

Leap - The space between two musical notes which is greater than a step (see Step movement)

Major - One of the most common types of eight-note musical scale. Often described as having a happy sound (see also Minor)

Melody - A tune

Metre - The grouping of beats into twos, threes, fours, etc, for instance in waltz music the beats are grouped in threes, whereas in march music they are grouped in twos or fours

Minor - One of the most common types of eight-note musical scale. Often described as having a sad sound (see also Major)

Notations - Ways of writing music down – examples include graphic notation and staff notation

Ostinato (plural ostinatos/ostinati) - A short rhythmic or melodic pattern which is repeated over and over

Pictorial symbols - A simple form of notation in which a picture is used to represent a sound, eg car picture = motor sounds

Pitch - Refers to the complete range of sounds in a piece of music from the lowest to the highest

Pizzicato - The technique of playing a string instrument, eg violin, by plucking the strings rather than playing them with the bow

Playing methods - Acoustic (non-electronic) sounds are made by shaking, scraping, tapping, or blowing a soundmaker

Rest - A silence

Rhythm - Patterns of long and short sounds played within a steady beat

Rhythm pattern - A short section of rhythm

Solo - A piece of music for one singer or instrumentalist

Step movement -Notes of a melody which move stepwise up or down

Structure - Most music is underpinned by a structure which may be as simple as beginning, middle and end

Symbol - Any written representation of a sound

Tempo (plural tempi) - The speed at which music is performed, usually described in terms of fast/slow

Tremolo - The rapid repetition of notes, producing a quavering effect. It can either be on one note or between two notes

Tuned percussion - Percussion instruments which make sounds with a defined pitch, eg glockenspiel

Untuned percussion - Percussion instruments which make sounds of indefinite pitch, eg hand drum

The table below shows how this is implemented within our scheme of work:

Introduce Repeat Embed

Year Group Listen and Appraise Interrelated Dimensions (games) Singing	Playing	Improvising	Composition	Performance
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							To know and be able to talk
3	 To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them. To know the style of the five songs. To choose one song and be able to talk about: Some of the style indicators of that song (musical characteristics that give the song its style). The lyrics: what the song is about. Any musical dimensions featured in the song and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch). Identify the main sections of the song (introduction, verse, chorus etc). Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. 	Know how to find and demonstrate the pulse. Know the difference between pulse and rhythm. Know how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together to create a song. Know that every piece of music has a pulse/steady beat. Know the difference between a musical question and an answer.	To know and be able to talk about: Singing in a group can be called a choir Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you must listen to each other Texture: How a solo singer makes a thinner texture than a large group To know why you must warm up your voice	To know and be able to talk about: The instruments used in class (a glockenspiel, a recorder)	To know and be able to talk about improvisation: Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake	 To know and be able to talk about: A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends. Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, symbols, audio etc.) 	 Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other You need to know and have planned everything that will be performed You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know It is planned and different for each occasion It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music
4	To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them. To know the style of the five songs. To choose one song and be able to talk about: Some of the style indicators of that song (musical characteristics that give the song its style). The lyrics: what the song is about. Any musical dimensions featured in the song and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch). Identify the main sections of the song (introduction, verse, chorus etc). Name some of the instruments they heard in the song.	 Know and be able to talk about: How pulse, rhythm and pitch work together Pulse: Finding the pulse – the heartbeat of the music Rhythm: the long and short patterns over the pulse Know the difference between pulse and rhythm Pitch: High and low sounds that create melodies How to keep the internal pulse Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to 	To know and be able to talk about: Singing in a group can be called a choir Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you must listen to each other Texture: How a solo singer makes a thinner texture than a large group To know why you must warm up your voice	To know and be able to talk about: The instruments used in class (a glockenspiel, recorder or xylophone). Other instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends.	To know and be able to talk about improvisation: Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them. To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the challenges in your improvisations	To know and be able to talk about: • A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends. • Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, symbols, audio etc.)	To know and be able to talk about: Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other You need to know and have planned everything that will be performed You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know It is planned and different for each occasion It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music