

Gaddesby Primary School Curriculum

| Music |
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| EYFS | Year 1 and 2 | Year 3 and 4 | Year 5 and 6 |
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| Singing | Singing | Singing | Singing |
| Learn songs and sing aloud (C&L) | Sing simple songs, chants and rhymes from memory, singing collectively and at the same pitch, responding to simple visual directions and counting in. | Sing a widening range of unison songs of varying styles and structures with a pitch range of do-so (e.g. Extreme Weather), tunefully and with expression. Perform forte and piano, loud and soft. | 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 style. |
| Sing in a group (EAD) | Begin with simple songs with a very small range, mi-so, and then slightly wider. Include pentatonic songs. sing a wide range of call and response songs from Rhythms of Childhood, to control vocal pitch and to | Perform actions confidently and in time to a range of action songs (e.g. Heads and Shoulders). Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music | Sing three-part rounds, partner songs and songs with a verse and a chorus Perform a range of songs in school assemblies, in school performance opportunities and to wider |
| Sing nursery rhymes and songs (EAD) | match the pitch they hear with accuracy. | changes. | audiences. Sing a broad range of songs, including those that involve syncopated rhythms, as part of a choir, with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing rhythm, phrasing, accurate pitching an |
| | Sing songs regularly with a pitch range of do-so with increasing vocal control. Know the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow) and beable to demonstrate three win- singing by revolutioning to (a) the leader's directions and (b) visual symbols (e.g. crescendo, decrescendo, pause). | Perform as a chair and a range of songs in school assemblies. Continue to sing a broad range of unison songs with the range of an octave (do-do) (e.g. One More Day- a radiotional sea sharing) pricting the voice accurately and following directions for getting louder (presented) and quieter (decrescented). Sing rounds and partner songs in different time signatures (2, 3 and 4 time) (e.g. Our Dustkin) and begin to | agenomize style Continue to sing three- and four-part rounds (e.g. Calyso by Jan Holdstock) or partner songs, and experiment with positioning singers randomly within the group – i.e. no longer in discrete parts – in order to develop greater listening skills, balance between parts and vocal independence. |
| | Sing songs with a small pitch range (e.g. Rain, Rain Go Away), pitching accurately | sing repertoire with small and large leaps as well as a simple second part to introduce vocal harmony (e.g. Hear the Wind). | |
| Listening | Listening | Listening | Listening |
| Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how | ti Listen to, copy and repeat a simple rhythm or melody | Listen with direction to a range of high quality music | Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory |
| Listen attentively and move to music (EAD) | Listen to music with sustained concentration | Find the pulse within the context of different songs/music with ease | Appropriately discuss the dimensions of music and recognise them in music heard |
| | Find the pulse whilst listening to music and using movement | Listen to and recall sounds with increasing aural memory | Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory and accuracy |
| | Discuss feelings and emotions linked to different pieces of music | Use musical language to appraise a piece or style of music | 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 melody, the words and their importance in the music being listened to Use the correct musical language to describe a piece of music | Copy increasingly challenging rhythms using body percussion and untuned instruments where appropriate | |
| | bie the concer master language to describe a prece or mane. | | |
| Composing | Composing | Composing | Composing |
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| Explore using instruments (EAD) | Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music | Develop an understanding of formal, written notation which includes crotchets and rests | Compose complex rhythms from an increasing aural memory |
| | Improvise simple vocal chants, using question and answer phrases. | Develop an understanding of formal, written notation which includes minims and quavers | Use and develop an understanding of formal, written notation which includes staff, semibreves and dotted crotchets |
| | Improvise simple vocal chants, using question and answer prirates. | Levere part understanding of rorma, writeen notation writen mouses minima and quavers. Become more stelled in improving (using voices, tuneel and untuned percussion and instruments played in whole-class/group/individual/instrumental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' responses using a limited note-range. | crotchess |
| | Create music in response to non-musical stimulus (e.g. a storm, a car race, or a rocket launch) | 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 (jaintings and photographs) and musical sources. | Deepen an understanding and use of formal, written notation which includes staff, semibreves and dotted crotchets |
| | Work with a partner to improvise simple question and answer phrases, to be sung and played on untuned percussion instruments, creating a musical conversation. | Compose song accompaniments on untuned percussion using known rhythms and note values. Explore developing knowledge of musical components by composing music to create a specific mood, for | Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music Improvise freely over a drone, developing sense of shape and character, using tuned percussion and |
| | Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces | example creating music to accompany a short film clip. Include instruments played in whole-class/group/individual teaching to expand the scope and range of the sound nateries available for composition work | melodic instruments. 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. |
| | | Capture and record creative ideas (e.g. graphic symbols, rhythm notation and time signatures, staff notation and technology). | Plan and compose an 8 - or 15-beart 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 orchestra instruments. Notate this melody. |
| | | Explore developing knowledge of musical components by composing music to create a specific mood, for example creating music to accompany a short film clip. | Compose melodies made from pairs of phrases in either G major or E minor or a key suitable for the instrument chosen. Either of these melodies can be enhanced with rhythmic or chordal accompaniment. Compose a ternary piece: use available music software/apps to create and record it, discussing how musical contrasts are achieved |
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| Performing | Musicianship | Performing | Performing |
| Watch and talk about dance pieces (EAD) | Learn to follow the conductor or band leader | Play and perform in solo or ensemble contexts with confidence | Play and perform in solo or ensemble contexts with increasing accuracy, control, fluency and expression |
| | | | Understand how triads are formed, and play them on tuned percussion, melodic instruments or keyboards |
| Explore and engage in music making and dance (EAD) Perform songs and rhymes (EAD) | Use tuned and untuned classroom percussion to play accompaniments and tunes | Develop facility in playing tuned percussion or a melodic instrument such as violin or recorder. 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 quarters). | Perform simple, chordal accompaniments to familiar songs (e.g. Yellow Submarine by The Beatles). Perform a range of repertoire pieces and arrangements combining acoustic instruments to form mixed ensembles, including a school orchestra |
| Attempt to move in time to music (EAD) | Play instruments using the correct techniques with respect Walk, move or clap to a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes. | Introduce the stave, lines and spaces, and clef. Use dot notation to show higher or lower pitch. 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 | Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired guavers and semiguavers. Read and play short rhythmic phrases at sight from prepared cards, using conventional symbols for known rhythms and note durations. |
| | Use body percussion (e.g. clapping, tapping, walking) and classroom percussion (e.g. shakers, sticks and blocks etc.), playing repeated rhythm patterns and short pitched patterns on tuned instruments (e.g. glockenspiles or intime bars) to maintain a steady beat. Respond to the pulse in recorded/live music through movement and dance e.g. stepping, jumping, walking | Introduce and understand the differences between minims, crotchets, paired quavers and rests. | 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. Read and play confidently from rhythm notation cards and rhythmic scores in up to 4 parts that contain |
| | on tiptoes. Perform short copycat rhythm patterns accurately, led by the teacher. | | known rhythms and note durations. Read and play from notation a four-bar phrase, confidently identifying note names and durations. |
| | Perform short copptate involution patterns acturately, levely the eacture. Perform short repeating rightmost terms while keeping in time with a steady beat Perform word-pattern chants (e.g. ca-ter-pil-ar crawl, fish and chips); create, retain and perform their own rightmost terms | | and a second sec |
| | 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 differences in sound | | |
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| Musical understanding | Musical understanding | Musical Understanding | Musical Understanding |
| Talk about different instruments loud, quiet, soft, gentle etc. | (! Recognise different instruments Begin to understand that the rhythm is a mixture of long and short sounds that happen over the pulse | Confidently recognise a range of musical instruments | Understand how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together |
| raik about instrumental sounds (E-phonics:phase1) | Begin to understand that the rhythm is a mixture of long and short sounds that happen over the pulse Understand that pitch describes how high or low sounds are | Understand that improvisation is when a composer makes up a tune within boundaries Understand that composition is when a composer writes down and records a musical idea | |
| | Understand that pitch describes how right or low sounds are Understand that tempo describes how fast or slow the music is | Understand that composition is when a composer writes down and records a musical loss Confidently recognise a range of musical instruments and the different sounds they make Confidently recognise and explore a range of musical styles and traditions and know their basic style | |
| | Understand that dynamics describe how loud or quiet the music is | Indicators Develop knowledge of important moments in the evolution of music and of key musicians, including | |
| | Understand that texture describes the layers within the music | composers and performers, in a range of genres and styles | |
| | Understand that structure describes how different sections of music are ordered | | |
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| | Unerstand that structure describes now dimerent sections or music are overred Begin to describe a piece of music using a developing understanding of the interrelated musical dimensions Develop knowledge of important moments in the evolution of music and of key musicians, including | | |