### Whole School Overview – Music

Autumn	1 Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Pitch  Introduce the cof pitch. Expreshigher and low using voice and body movemed Introduce Solfa Kodaly hand si  Work towards memorising has some of the notes by ear.  Sing songs with understanding pitch and creates simple choreographice.	steady beat, respond to changes in tempo. Practice keeping the beat steady- use body percussion and untuned percussion instruments.  Play repeated rhythm patterns (ostinati) and short, pitched patterns on tuned instruments (e.g. glockenspiels or chime bars) to maintain a steady beat.  Respond to the pulse in recorded (live music)	Difference between Beat and Rhythm  Discuss the difference between beat and rhythm. Practice recognition of these two concepts.  Introduce crotchets and semibreves.	Composition and pitch  Create music in response to non-musical stimulus (e.g. storm, car race, rocket launch).  Improvise simple vocal chants using question and answer phrases. Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to stimuli, e.g. rainstorm, train journey. Combine to make a story, select classroom instruments (e.g. rainmaker) or soundmakers (e.g. rustling leaves)  Sing a wide range of	Sing simple songs, chants and rhymes  Sing Boom Chicka Boom from memory, singing collectively and at the same pitch, responding to simple visual directions (e.g. stop, start, loud, quiet)	Learn a selection of songs from musicals. Create simple choreographies. Practice singing with movement. Record and/or perform to audience e.g. other year groups.

	Millionaire - Bobby McFerrin, Don't worry be happy - Mozart, Rondo Alla Turca		call and response songs (e.g. Pretty Trees Around the World from Rhythms of Childhood) Control vocal pitch and match the pitch they hear with accuracy.		
Learn about Beat and Rhythm in music. Use whole body movement to express rhythmic themes. Discover sound duration. Explore percussion instruments and duration of their sound.	Dynamics & Tempo  Discuss 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 and pause/rest)  Composition:  Create short winter composition using sound makers, percussion instruments or voice	Rhythmic values: Crotchets, Minims, Semibreves  Introduce rhythmic values such as: crotchets, minims and semibreves. Explore their duration through whole body movement and percussion instruments.  Begin to create simple rhythmic themes.	Composition  Improvise longer vocal chants, using question and answer phrases. Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to stimuli.	Graphic notation  Recognise how graphic notation can represent created sounds. Explore, invent and present own symbols.	Songs from Musicals with action Listen to music by Britten and alternative cover versions. Discuss the mood and story told in a piece of music. Participate in games exploring the pulse, dynamics, rhythm and pitch.

		expressively where we will use dynamics and sing Christmas songs.				
Year 3	Rhythms of Samba & Percussion instruments	Rhythms of Samba & Percussion instruments	Rhythms of Samba & Percussion instruments	Rhythms of Samba & Percussion instruments	Rhythms of Samba & Percussion instruments	Rhythms of Samba & Percussion instruments
Year 4	Time Signature and rhythmic values.  Introduce a bar and time signatures: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4.  Sing songs and listen to music pieces in these measures. Discuss how time signature can change music character.  Compose rhythmic themes and then melodies in 2, 3, 4 time.  Sing rounds and partner songs in different time (2, 3, 4 time).	'Peter and the Wolf' by S. Prokofiev.  Watch and listen to the musical tale. Learn about instruments of the orchestra. Explore and discuss sounds of the instruments. Discover range of orchestral and solo music pieces.	Tonality in music. Pentatonic and heptatonic scale.  Discuss difference between major and minor key. Learn about pentatonic and heptatonic scale and where its came from. Sing and compose on the pentatonic scale.  Understand that music has different layers: Rhythmmelody line.	Western classical music.  Listen and discuss a range of classical music pieces from Early period to music of 20 <sup>th</sup> century.  Analyse music: pulse, rhythm, phrasing, measure, tonality etc.  Discuss and identify instruments characteristic of these musical periods.	Introduce paired quavers against crotchets.  Step and clap rhythms which combine these two note values. Search for songs and pieces where quavers dominate.  Dance simple choreography which emphasise rhythm.	Composition.  Structure musical ideas (e.g. using echo or question and answer phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end.  Create a soundscape to a short animation movie using available music instruments and sound makers.

	Creative movement	Music notation.	Rhythmic values: quavers	World music and	Composition	Structure and form.
	with Ostinati.		against crotchets, minims,	music traditions		
		Discuss terms: pitch	semibreves.		Understand that	Ternary form, verse
	Listen and analyse	and melody. Recognise		Explore how the	pulse is the	and chorus form,
	piece of music	high/low pitch. Listen	Understand the differences	music sits within the	foundation of music	music with multiple
	presented by a	to the music played on	between	culture of the	upon which all the	sections.
	teacher (B. McFerrin,	a piano – is it in a	crotchets/minims/semibreves	country, countries or	other dimensions are	
	Y. Tiersen or H.	high/low/middle	and paired quavers.	region of origin.	built.	Listen to pieces of
	Mancini or others).	register? Express the		Understand recognise	Make up own tunes	music and songs.
		sound using body	Express note duration using	that modern British	or rhythms within set	Analyse their
	Discuss musical	movement.	whole body movement.	identity is rich and	boundaries.	structure.
	features such as:	Differentiate between	Develop an ability to	diverse, resulting in	Compose using three	
	rhythm, meter and	ascending/descending	recognise and clap/step	communities which	notes, increasing to	Sing, choreograph,
	tempo; pitch and	or repeated melody.	rhythmic themes within	celebrate and explore	five notes and	and perform.
Year 5	melody; structure and		songs or pieces of music.	their own specific,	beyond.	
. Cu. 5	form, harmony and	Introduce music		localised 'cultural		
	texture; dynamics and	notation: stave,	Apply word chants to	capital'.		
	articulation	treble/bass clef,	rhythms, understanding how	Listen to :		
		practice drawing notes	to link each syllable to one			
	Create a	and ability to read	musical note.	Brazilian Samba,		
	choreography which	music.		Indonesian Gamelan,		
	clearly presents			Indian Classical,		
	texture, rhythm and			Trinidad Calypso,		
	articulation of the			Nigerian Drumming,		
	piece.			Argentinian Tango or		
				Polish Mazurkas.		
				A maluna mayaia misaasa		
				Analyse music pieces,		
				identify elements of		
				music.		

<u>A</u> r	rticulation in music.	<u>Dynamics.</u>	Composition.	Reading Notation.	Singing.	Performance and
im ar Int (d) (s) in sy Lis midd Sm no.	riscuss the importance of riculation in music. Introduce: staccato detached), legato smooth) and accents in music and their symbols. Itself to examples of husic where ominate: detached, mooth or accented otes. It ing songs and voice form ups using ifferent articulation.	Understand wider range of dynamics including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet).  Listen to music pieces with wide dynamics range.  Sing songs and arrange own dynamics changes within the songs.	Combine known rhythmic notation with letter names to create short pentatonic phrases using a limited range of 5 pitches suitable for the instruments being learnt.  Sing and play these phrases as self-standing compositions.  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	Further understanding the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and their equivalent rests.  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.	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 and appropriate style.  Continue to sing three- and four-part rounds (e.g. Calypso by Jan Holdstock) or partner songs, and experiment with positioning singers randomly within the group – balance between parts and vocal independence.	Learn and choreograph songs.  Discuss how to effectively practise, rehearse & present performances to audiences with a growing awareness of the people watching.  Analyse stage movement.