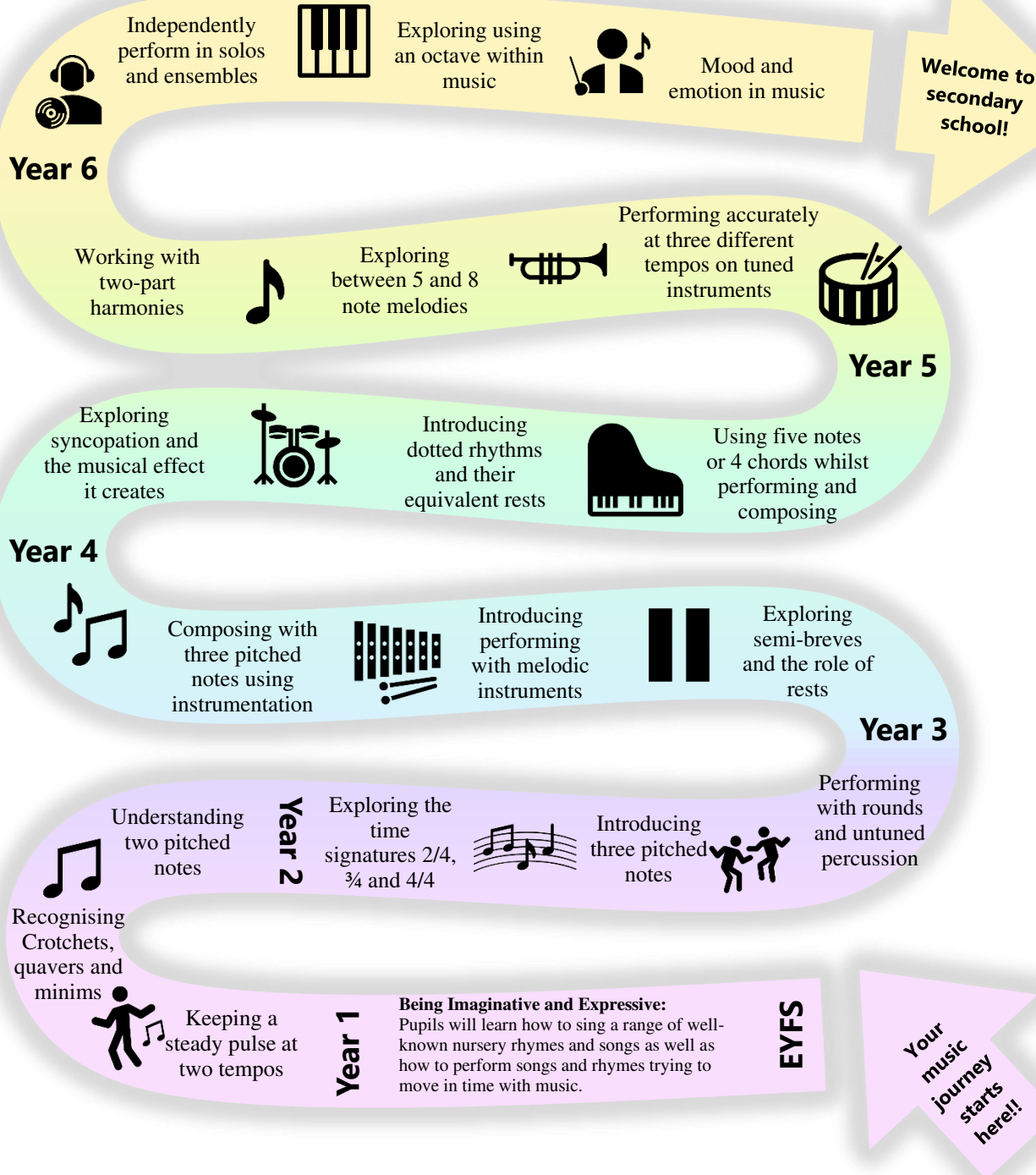




Why do musicians read?	
Musicians have their own language which they read.	
To improve their technique	
To develop an understanding of different genres of music	
	To communicate our music to one another.
	To help them to understand the history behind music and the great composers.

Write like a musician...
Composing – Create your own music
Communicating - Performing together and sharing compositions with each other.
Musical biographies – create biographies of your musical journey
Correctly use musical terminology
Label and annotate diagrams



Threshold Concepts	
Pitch	The underlying and steady beat in a phrase or piece of music.
Rhythm	The changing patterns of beats that make up a piece of music.
Melody	Tune
Active Listening and Appraising	Listening to music and responding by doing something e.g. clapping back rhythms
Performing	The act of playing or singing music to others.
Singing	The activity of performing songs or tunes by making musical sounds with the voice.
Composition	The process of coming up with your own musical ideas that may or may not be written down.

Our intent is that every pupil is a musician, developing as a performer, singer and composer; with the ability to listen and to critically analyse music. The National Curriculum is at the heart of the document, developing incremental improvement lesson by lesson and building on the ambition of the Model Music Curriculum.

Singing is a “Golden Thread” (National Plan for Music Education) ensuring that pupils sing and develop their technique every lesson. Pupils will develop deep musical knowledge of music through demonstrating the musical skills they have learnt.

The three pillars of learning; technical, constructive and expressive are all embedded through practical music making and analysis. By giving explicit singing and listening examples we are making sure that pupils are exposed to a breadth of musical styles and genres, embedding the work of the great composers as key artists in that particular style.

High quality music teaching is our goal, making sure that there is progression between all Key stages, ensuring standard use of vocabulary and being explicit in the musical knowledge and skills pupils will learn by the end of KS2, ensuring continued high-quality music teaching at Key stage 3 through deeply embedded skills. Repetition and incremental improvement is key to effective music learning, making sure that deep knowledge is embedded and that pupils don’t purely experience music.

Threshold Concepts

In music, there are seven key interrelated threshold concepts, which when combined, ensure that our students can access a deep understanding of the subject. The threshold concepts relate to core aspects of disciplinary knowledge and substantive knowledge. As students progress through the curriculum narratives, so should their understanding of the threshold concepts:

1) Pitch

The pulse of music is the underlying and steady beat in a phrase or piece of music. This involves exploring:

- *Exploring how to feel the pulse of a piece of music using body percussion to demonstrate this.*
- *Identifying and working with different tempos and recognising changes to tempo.*
- *Understanding time signatures and how to respond to these in a piece of music.*

2) Rhythm

Rhythm involves the changing pattern of beats that make up a piece of music. This involves exploring:

- *Exploring rhythmic notation and the equivalent rests involved.*
- *Investigating syncopation, how this is notated and the effect this has on a piece of music.*
- *Understanding the concept of a bar and how notation fits within this.*

3) Melody

The melody of a piece of music is the tune. When studying this, pupils will:

- *Explore pitched notation developing as each year progressing initially working with 2 notes building up to exploring an octave range in Year Six.*

4) Active listening and Appraising

Active Listening and Appraising involves listening to music and responding by doing something. When exploring this, pupils will:

- *Explore the features of music and musical changes in the piece.*
- *Identify and compare music from different traditions with two or more parts.*
- *Understanding why syncopation is used and the effect it has.*
- *Identifying instrumentation, tempos, styles of music and mood and emotion.*

5) Performing

Performing involves the act of playing or singing music to others. Pupils will:

- *Learn how to perform using untuned percussion, body percussion, the voice and tuned instruments.*
- *Read notation and perform from this.*
- *Learn how to play the cornet.*
- *Compose using instruments*
- *Play with accuracy and expression both in a solo or ensemble setting.*

6) Singing

Singing is the act of performing songs or tunes by making musical sounds with the voice. When exploring this, pupils will:

- *Sing in unison whilst exploring folk songs.*
- *Investigate the concepts of singing in rounds and being accompanied with an ostinato.*
- *Sing in two parts with counter melodies in a given range.*
- *Sing in tune and with expression, following the direction of the conductor.*

7) Composition

Composing involves the process of coming up with your own musical ideas that may or may not be recorded. Pupils will learn to:

- *Use rhythm grids to compose using both representations and standard notation.*
- *Imitate and compose music using instrumentation or with either the voice or tuned percussion.*
- *Understand rhythm patterns and how they can be re-created.*
- *Compose melodies and use complex rhythms to make music exciting.*

