



Music Curriculum – Year 5 and 6– Cycle A

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:

- ♣ play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- ♣ 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
- ♣ 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			
	<p>Melody and Harmony in Music A melody (or a tune) is a group of notes played one after another. In music, 'melody' contrasts with 'harmony'. Harmony means notes which are played at the same time, like chords. Composers often think of a melody and then add harmony to it. Explore the voices that sing the melodies and the instruments used within the music in this unit to create the harmonies. Can you hear the difference?</p>	<p>Sing and Play in Different Styles Singing and playing in different styles with different grooves is part of being in a band or an ensemble. We learn about music from all around the world, too. In music, 'tempo' refers to the speed of the beat – or how fast or slow the music sounds. Sometimes tempos stay the same throughout a song, and sometimes they change. When you are singing and playing, explore the various tempos of the music in this unit.</p>	<p>Composing and Chords If we play three or more pitches together, we can create chords in music. Chords provide the basis for accompaniment in music. By using chords in compositions, we can create music that is really interesting. In this unit, you will create an accompaniment and the composition extension activities will help you to learn about chords.</p>	<p>Enjoying Musical Styles There are so many different, wonderful and interesting styles of music. Something that happens in music that makes it so interesting is 'texture'. 'Texture' refers to the layers of sound you hear in a piece of music. Texture can be the number of voices and instruments you hear at once. Styles of music have different textures. Explore how voices and instruments combine to create texture in music.</p>	<p>Freedom to Improvise Improvisation gives you the freedom to express yourself, to really go for it! When you improvise in this unit, why not use notes that lie further apart? An 'interval' in music refers to the distance between two pitches. Some notes lie right next to each other (stepping motion) while other notes lie further apart (skipping motion).</p>	<p>Battle of the Bands Create a fun and confident performance with your choice of music and songs. You might perform in small groups and as a whole class. You might have your own band that wants to perform. You decide. Introduce your music professionally, and think about your audience and what they would like to see and hear. Don't forget to use the simple band parts.</p>
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?
Spotlight	Melody and harmony	Sing and play different styles	Composiotion and chords	Enjoying different styles	Improvisation	Performance
Musical Learning	Singing and listening are at the heart of each lesson. Play, improvise and compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, Eb, E, F, F#, G, A, Ab, Bb, B	Singing and listening are at the heart of each lesson. Play, improvise and compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, Eb, E, F, F#, G, Ab, A, Bb, B	Singing and listening are at the heart of each lesson. Play, improvise and compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, Eb, E, F, F#, G, Ab, A, Bb, B	Singing and listening are at the heart of each lesson. Play, improvise and compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, E, Eb, F#, F, G, Ab, A, Bb	Singing and listening are at the heart of each lesson. Play, improvise and compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, Eb, E, F, F#, G, A, Bb, B	Singing and listening are at the heart of each lesson. Play, improvise and compose using a selection of these notes: C, D, Eb, E, F, F#, G, G#, Ab, A, Bb

Resources	Internet access, IWB, sound bar/speaker, percussion instruments, tuned instruments	Internet access, IWB, sound bar/speaker, percussion instruments, tuned instruments	Internet access, IWB, sound bar/speaker, percussion instruments, tuned instruments	Internet access, IWB, sound bar/speaker, percussion instruments, tuned instruments	Internet access, IWB, sound bar/speaker, percussion instruments, tuned instruments	Internet access, IWB, sound bar/speaker, percussion instruments, tuned instruments
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Vocabulary	<p>Accompaniment - The underlying sounds used to support a melody line</p> <p>Beat/pulse - Beat and pulse are used synonymously to refer to the regular heartbeat of the music – the 'steady beat'</p> <p>Body percussion - Sounds which can be made using parts of the body, eg clapping, tapping knees, etc.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Chord - Two or more notes played at the same time</p> <p>Conductor - The person elected to lead a group of singers or instrumentalists</p> <p>Crescendo - Getting louder</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Diminuendo - Getting quieter</p> <p>Duet - song or piece of music for two parts of equal importance</p> <p>Duration - The word used in music to refer to the length of a sound or silence</p> <p>Dynamics/volume - The loudness of the music, usually described in terms of loud/quiet</p> <p>Glissando - A slide up or down from one musical note to another, in the manner of a rapid, sliding scale</p> <p>Improvisation - A piece of music which is created spontaneously</p> <p>Improvise - To invent music as you go along</p> <p>Leap - The space between two musical notes which is greater than a step (see Step movement)</p> <p>Major - One of the most common types of eight-note musical scale. Often described as having a happy sound (see also Minor)</p> <p>Melody - A tune</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Minor - One of the most common types of eight-note musical scale. Often described as having a sad sound (see also Major)</p> <p>Notations - Ways of writing music down – examples include graphic notation and staff notation</p> <p>Ostinato (plural ostinatos/ostinati) - A short rhythmic or melodic pattern which is repeated over and over</p> <p>Pictorial symbols - A simple form of notation in which a picture is used to represent a sound, eg car picture = motor sounds</p> <p>Pitch - Refers to the complete range of sounds in a piece of music from the lowest to the highest</p> <p>Pizzicato - The technique of playing a string instrument, eg violin, by plucking the strings rather than playing them with the bow</p> <p>Playing methods - Acoustic (non-electronic) sounds are made by shaking, scraping, tapping, or blowing a soundmaker</p> <p>Rest - A silence</p> <p>Rhythm - Patterns of long and short sounds played within a steady beat</p> <p>Rhythm pattern - A short section of rhythm</p> <p>Solo - A piece of music for one singer or instrumentalist</p> <p>Step movement - Notes of a melody which move stepwise up or down</p> <p>Structure - Most music is underpinned by a structure which may be as simple as beginning, middle and end</p> <p>Symbol - Any written representation of a sound</p> <p>Tempo (plural tempi) - The speed at which music is performed, usually described in terms of fast/slow</p> <p>Tremolo - The rapid repetition of notes, producing a quavering effect. It can either be on one note or between two notes</p> <p>Tuned percussion - Percussion instruments which make sounds with a defined pitch, eg glockenspiel</p> <p>Untuned percussion - Percussion instruments which make sounds of indefinite pitch, eg hand drum</p>
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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
5	<p>To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and, if possible, why?</p> <p>To know the style of the five songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles.</p> <p>To choose two or three other songs and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) The lyrics: what the songs are about Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch) Identify the main sections of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.) Name some of the instruments they heard in the songs The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time? 	<p>Know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together and how they connect in a song How to keep the internal pulse Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to 	<p>To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse.</p> <p>To choose a song and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its main features Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends 	<p>To know and be able to talk about improvisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 three well-known improvising musicians 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work together and are shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performing is sharing music with an audience with belief A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other Everything that will be performed must be planned and learned 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 A performance involves communicating ideas, thoughts and feelings about the song/music
6	<p>To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and why?</p> <p>To know the style of the songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles.</p> <p>To choose three or four other songs and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) The lyrics: what the songs are about Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm, pitch and timbre) Identify the structure of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.) Name some of the instruments used in the songs The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time, musically and historically? Know and talk about that fact that we each have a musical identity 	<p>Know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together to create a song or music How to keep the internal pulse Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to 	<p>To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse.</p> <p>To know about the style of the songs so you can represent the feeling and context to your audience</p> <p>To choose a song and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its main features Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends 	<p>To know and be able to talk about improvisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, two or three 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 and licks you have learnt in the Challenges in your improvisations To know three well-known improvising musicians 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work together and are shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performing is sharing music with an audience with belief A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other Everything that will be performed must be planned and learned 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 A performance involves communicating ideas, thoughts and feelings about the song/music