

Nursery	Topic	Settling in/Routines/Feelings - zones of regulation	Why do leaves go crispy?	How many colours in a rainbow?	Are eggs alive?	Why can't I have chocolate for breakfast?	Can we explore it?		
	I can	Remember and s Sing the pitch o Sing the melodic Create their own Play instruments with ince	 Remember and sing entire songs. Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match'). Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs. Create their own songs or improvise a song around one they know. Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas. 						
	Vocab			ill, squeaky, boom, shout,					
Recepti on	Topic	Celebration Music	Exploring Sound	Music and Movement	Musical Storie	es Big Band	Celebration Music		
	I can	Watch and talkSing in a group of Explore and eng	ly, move to and talk abou about dance and perforn or on their own, increasin age in music making and o	it music, expressing their nance art, expressing the igly matching the pitch ar dance, performing solo or erforming solo or in group	ir feelings and response d following the melody. in groups.	s			
	Vocab	bang, crash, noise, quiet,	bang, crash, noise, quiet, whisper, noisy, loud, shrill, squeaky, boom, shout, singing, tap, voice and shake						
	ELGS	ELG: Being Imaginative and Expressive Children at the expected level of development will: - Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs; - Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and - when appropriate - try to move in time with music							
Year 1	Topic	Pulse and Rhythm (All a	bout me)	Pitch and Tempo (Supe	erheroes)	Classical Music: dyna (Animals)	amics and tempo		
	I can	2. I can clap and play in	thms on an instrument at short rhythmic	2. I can create a patt	ern using two pitches he concept of tempo rhero theme tune	I can use percuss response to music I can sing a song I can perform a s I can use instrum sounds I can create and	c in sections song lents to create different		
	Skills	Listening		Listening		Listening			



		Music Med	dium Term Plan 2021-2022	
Ke	ey vocabulary	- Recognising and understanding the difference between pulse and rhythm Describing the character, mood, or 'story' of music they listen to (verbally or through movement) - Listening to and repeating short, simple rhythmic patterns Listening and responding to other performers by playing as part of a group. Composing - Combining instrumental and vocal sounds within a given structure. Performing - Using their voices expressively to speak and chant Singing short songs from memory, maintaining the overall shape of the melody and keeping in time Maintaining the pulse (playing on the beat) using hands, and tuned and untuned Instruments - Copying back short rhythmic and melodic phrases on percussion instruments	 Recognising basic tempo, dynamic and pitch changes Describing the character, mood, or 'story' of music they listen to (verbally or through movement) Describing the differences between two pieces of music. Expressing a basic opinion about music (like/dislike) Listening and responding to other performers by playing as part of a group. Composing Selecting and creating short sequences of sound with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character. Creating simple melodies using a few notes. Choosing dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music. Performance Responding to simple musical instructions such as tempo and dynamic changes as part of a class performance. 	 Recognising basic tempo, dynamic and pitch changes Describing the character, mood, or 'story' of music they listen to (verbally or through movement) Describing the differences between two pieces of music. Expressing a basic opinion about music (like/dislike Listening to and repeating short, simple rhythmic patterns. Listening and responding to other performers by playing as part of a group Composing Selecting and creating short sequences of sound with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character Combining instrumental and vocal sounds within a given structure. Choosing dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music. Beginning to make improvements to their work as suggested by the teacher. Performance Using their voices expressively to speak and chant Singing short songs from memory, maintaining the overall shape of the melody and keeping in time Responding to simple musical instructions such as tempo and dynamic changes as part of a class performance. Fast



			<u>ilum Term Pian 2021-2022</u>	
	Sticky	Rhythm In time - To know that rhythm means a pattern	High Low Tempo Performance Accelerando - To understand that tempo can be used	Slow Quiet Dynamics Musical composition - To understand that sounds can be
	knowledge	of long and short notes. To know that pulse is the regular beat that goes through music. To understand that the pulse of music can get faster or slower. To know that a piece of music can have more than one section, eg a versed and a chorus.	to represent mood or help tell a story. To understand that 'tuned' instruments play more than one pitch of notes. To know that following a leader when we perform helps everyone play together accurately	adapted to change their mood, eg through dynamics or tempo. To know that sounds can help tell a story. To know that tempo is the speed of the music To know that dynamics means how loud or soft a sound is.
	Musicians/Mus ic Expert Evidence	Justin Timberlake, Pharrell Williams, Randy Newman, Bruno Mars, The Rembrandts Class performance with one half clapping pulse and one half playing the rhythm	Superhero theme tunes, Gioachino Rossini, Samuel Barber, Berlioz Superhero theme tune performance	Alessia Violin, Beethoven, Holst, Prokofiev, Rimskey Korsakov, Camille Saint Saens, Performance telling a story of a lion
Year 2	Topic	African Safari - Call and response song	Musical Me	On this Island: British songs and sounds
	I can	 I can create short sequences of sound I can copy a short rhythm and recognise simple notation I can learn a tradition song from Africa I can create rhythms based on 'Call and response' I can add dynamics (volume) to a structure of rhythms 	 I can sing and play an instrument at the same time I can choose and play appropriate dynamics and timbres for music I can use musical notation to play melodies I can use letter notation to write my own melody I can use timbre and dynamics in a musical composition 	 I can learn about the music of the British Isles (seasides) I can learn about the music of the British isles and create music of our own (countryside) I can learn about the music of the British isles and create music of our own (Towns) I can compose a piece of music as part of a group I can improve a group composition
	Skills	Listening - Recognising timbre changes in music they listen to Recognising structural features in music they listen to.	Listening - Recognising timbre changes in music they listen to Recognising structural features in music they listen to.	Listening - Listening to and recognising instrumentation Beginning to use musical vocabulary to describe music Composing



- Listening to and recognising instrumentation
- Beginning to use musical vocabulary to describe music
- Listening to and repeating a short, simple melody by ear.
- Suggesting improvements to their own and others' work

Composing

- Selecting and creating longer sequences of appropriate sounds with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character.
- Choosing appropriate dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music.
- Using letter name and graphic notation to represent the details of their composition.
- Beginning to suggest improvements to their own work.

Performing

- Using their voices expressively when singing, including the use of basic dynamics (loud and quiet).
- Singing short songs from memory, with melodic and rhythmic accuracy.
- Copying longer rhythmic patterns on untuned percussion instruments, keeping a steady pulse.
- Performing expressively using dynamics and timbre to alter sounds as appropriate

- Beginning to use musical vocabulary to describe music
- Identifying melodies that move in steps.
- Listening to and repeating a short, simple melody by ear.
- Suggesting improvements to their own and others' work

Composing

- Selecting and creating longer sequences of appropriate sounds with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character.
- Successfully combining and layering several instrumental and vocal patterns within a given structure
- Creating simple melodies from five or more notes
- Choosing appropriate dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music.
- Using letter name and graphic notation to represent the details of their composition.
- Beginning to suggest improvements to their own work.

Performing

- Using their voices expressively when singing, including the use of basic dynamics (loud and quiet).
- Singing short songs from memory, with melodic and rhythmic accuracy.
- Copying longer rhythmic patterns on untuned percussion instruments, keeping a steady pulse.

- Selecting and creating longer sequences of appropriate sounds with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character.
- Successfully combining and layering several instrumental and vocal patterns within a given structure.
- Choosing appropriate dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music..

Performance

- Using their voices expressively when singing, including the use of basic dynamics (loud and quiet).
- Singing short songs from memory, with melodic and rhythmic accuracy
- Performing expressively using dynamics and timbre to alter sounds as appropriate



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		 Performing expressively using dynamics and timbre to alter sounds as appropriate Singing back short melodic patterns by ear and playing short melodic patterns from letter notation. 	
Key vocabulary	Timbre Dynamics Tempo Rhythmic notation Call and response Rhythm Structure	Rhythm Pulse Dynamics Timbre Beat Rhythm Melody Notation	Dynamics Pitch Structure Texture Timbre Tempo Duration Inspiration Composition
Sticky knowledge	 To know that dynamics can change the effect a sound has on the audience. To know that the long and short sounds of a spoken phrase can be represented by a rhythm. To understand that structure means the organisation of sounds within music, eg a chorus and verse pattern in a song. To understand that the tempo of a musical phrase can be changed to achieve a different effect. To understand that an instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on its timbre. 	 To understand that 'melody' means a tune. To know that 'notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it. To understand that 'accompaniment' can mean playing instruments along with a song. To understand that a melody is made up from high and low pitched notes played one after the other, making a tune. 	 To know that folk music represents the traditions or culture of a place and is often passed on by being played rather than written down To know that 'duration' means how long a note, phrase or whole piece of music lasts. To know that a composition is a collection of musical elements, like the melody, percussion, dynamics etc that together make a piece of music.
Musicians/ Music	Traditional African call and response music, Kevin Macleod,	Ragtime music, Scott Joplin, Dixieland music, Ella Fitzgerald, Benny Goodman	British folk songs



	Expert	Children create and perform own call and	Compose a piece of music that uses different	A journey through Britain composition
	Evidence	response song	dynamics and timbres	
Year 3	Topic	Ballads	Jazz	Traditional instruments – India
	I can	 I can sing a ballad and explain what it is I can perform a ballad with understanding of style I can write lyrics for a ballad (Part 1) I can write lyrics for a ballad (Part 2) I can write lyrics for a ballad (Part 3) 	 I can sign and clap a syncopated rhythm for a ragtime song I can improvise a call and response I can scat sing using the call and response technique I can create a jazz motif (Part 1) I can create a jazz motif (Part 2) 	 I can explain an opinion on Indian music I can improvise using given notes I can improvise using given notes I can produce a piece of using a drone, a rag and a tal I can perform a piece of music given a musical notation
	Skills	Listening - Discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary - Recognising and explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary. - Describing the timbre, dynamic, and textural details of a piece of music, both verbally, and through movement. - Beginning to show an awareness of metre. - Beginning to use musical vocabulary (related to the inter-dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work. Composing - Composing a piece of music in a given style with voices and instruments Performing - Singing songs in a variety of musical styles with accuracy and control, demonstrating developing vocal technique. - Singing and playing in time with peers, with some degree of accuracy and	Listening Discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary Understanding that music from different parts of the world, and different times, has different features. Recognising and explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary. Describing the timbre, dynamic, and textural details of a piece of music, both verbally, and through movement. Beginning to show an awareness of metre. Beginning to use musical vocabulary (related to the inter-dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work. Composing Composing a piece of music in a given style with voices and instruments Combining melodies and rhythms to compose a multi-layered composition in a given style (pentatonic).	Listening Discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary Understanding that music from different parts of the world, and different times, has different features. Recognising and explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary. Describing the timbre, dynamic, and textural details of a piece of music, both verbally, and through movement. Beginning to use musical vocabulary (related to the inter-dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work. Composing Composing a piece of music in a given style with voices and instruments Using letter name and rhythmic notation (graphic or staff), and key musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions. Performing



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	awareness of their part in the group performance.	 Using letter name and rhythmic notation (graphic or staff), and key musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions. Performing Singing songs in a variety of musical styles with accuracy and control, demonstrating developing vocal technique. Singing and playing in time with peers, with some degree of accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance. Performing from basic staff notation, incorporating rhythm and pitch and able to identify these symbols using musical terminology. 	 Singing and playing in time with peers, with some degree of accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance. Performing from basic staff notation, incorporating rhythm and pitch and able to identify these symbols using musical terminology.
Vocab	Ballad Ensemble	Rhythm Syncopation	Sita Tampura
		Jazz	Tabla
	Charge		
	Chorus	Dixieland	Tala
	Stanza	Call and response	Rag
	Lyrics	Scat singing	Tempo
	Verse	Straight quaver	Dynamics
		Swung quaver	Bollywood
		Motif	Drone Notation
Sticky knowledge	 To know that a ballad tells a story through song To know that lyrics are the words of a song. To know that in a ballad, a 'stanza' is a verse. 	 To understand that 'syncopation' means a rhythm that is played off the natural beat. To know that Ragtime is piano music that uses syncopation and a fast tempo. To know that jazz is a type of music that originated in the African- 	 To know that Indian music uses all of the sounds in between the 12 'notes' that we are used to in western music. To know that a 'tala' is a set rhythm that is repeated over and over, usually on the drums called 'tabla'. To know that a 'rag' is the tune in traditional Indian music, and is often



		<u>rasie ries</u>	American communities of the USA about 120 years ago - o know that 'scat singing' is using	played on a stringed instrument called a 'sitar' - To know that a 'drone' in music is a
			made-up words to create the sound of an instrument playing.	note that goes on and on, staying the same, a bit like someone humming a long-held note To know that many types of music from around the world consist of more than one layer of sound; for example a 'tala' and 'rag' in traditional Indian music.
	Musicians/Mus ic	David Bowie, The Righteous Brothers, Whitney Houston, Bryan Adams, Samantha Barks, Alice Tzue, Sam Smith, Rhianna, Adele, Leona Lewis, The scorpions, Eiffel 65	Scott Joplin, Dixieland music, Cab Colloway, Oscar Peterson, Jazz music	Indian music, Panjabi MC
	Expert Evidence	A performance of a ballad	Create a jazz motif	Perform a traditional Indian song
Year 4	Topic	Adapting and transposing motifs - The Romans	Body and turned percussion - rainforests	Rock and Roll
	I can	 I can sing in time and in tune I can understand what a music motif is I can compose and notate a motif I can develop and transpose a music motif I can combine and perform different elements of a motif 	 I can identify texture and structure in music I can use body percussion I can create musical rhythms using body percussion I can create simple tunes I can build and improve a composition 	 I can understand the history of Rock and Roll I can stay in time to a piece of rock and roll music I can perform with a sense of stye I can play a walking bass line of tuned percussion I can play a walking bass line I can play a rock and roll style of music
	Skills	Listening - Recognising the use and development of motifs in music - Identifying gradual dynamic and tempo changes within a piece of music	Listening - Recognising the use and development of motifs in music - Identifying gradual dynamic and tempo changes within a piece of music	Listening - Recognising and discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary



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		- Identifying common features between different genres, styles and traditions of music - Recognising, naming and explaining the effect of the interrelated dimensions of music - Identifying scaled dynamics (crescendo/decrescendo) within a piece of music Using musical vocabulary to discuss the purpose of a piece of music Using musical vocabulary when discussing improvements to their own and others' work Composing - Using letter name, graphic and rhythmic notation and musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions - Suggesting improvements to others work, using musical vocabulary Performance - Singing longer songs in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, control, fluency and a developing sense of expression including control of subtle dynamic changes - Singing and playing in time with peers with accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance.	 Recognising, naming and explaining the effect of the interrelated dimensions of music Identifying scaled dynamics (crescendo/decrescendo) within a piece of music. Using musical vocabulary to discuss the purpose of a piece of music. Using musical vocabulary when discussing improvements to their own and others' work Composing Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition, inversion, and looping. Creating a piece of music with at least four different layers and a clear structure. Suggesting improvements to others work, using musical vocabulary Performance Singing and playing in time with peers with accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance. Playing melody parts on tuned instruments with accuracy and control and developing instrumental technique. 	 Identifying common features between different genres, styles and traditions of music Recognising, naming and explaining the effect of the interrelated dimensions of music Using musical vocabulary to discuss the purpose of a piece of music. Using musical vocabulary when discussing improvements to their own and others' work Performance Singing longer songs in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, control, fluency and a developing sense of expression including control of subtle dynamic changes Singing and playing in time with peers with accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance. Playing melody parts on tuned instruments with accuracy and control and developing instrumental technique.
	Vocab	Romans	Pitter	Rock and Roll
		Repetition	Patter	Hand Jive
		Pattern	Raindrop	1950's
		Tempo	Clicking	Tempo
		Pitch	Clapping	Dynamic
				•



	Motif	Body Percussion	Notation
	Repeating pattern	Tempo	Style
	Riff	Rhythm	·
	Mosaic	Boom	
	Quaver	Clap	
	Beat	Snap	
	Minim	Structure	
	Transposing	Texture	
	Flat	Contrasts	
	Sharp	Higher	
	Loop	Lower	
	Ostinto	Loop	
	Dotted Minim	Melody	
	Semibreve	Compose	
		Pitch	
		Inspiration	
		Keyboard	
Sticky knowledge	 To understand that musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony (dah dah dah dum!) To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched. To know that a motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes. 	 To know that deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections. To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'. To know that a 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm. To know that changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music. 	 To know that rock and roll music uses blues chord structures, with a fast tempo and strong vocals. It was created after the second world war and it was intended to represent happiness To know that a bass line is the lowest pitch line of notes in a piece of music, and a walking bassline (where patterns of notes go up then down again) is common in rock and roll. To know that playing in time means all performers playing together at the same speed To know that playing 'in time' requires playing the notes for the correct duration as well as at the correct speed.



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Musicians/N	Nus Roman songs, Beethoven	Body percussion songs, Steve Reich,	Glee, Bill Haley and the Comets, Rock n Roll
ic			music
Expert	Create a Roman music motif	A rainforest composition	Rock and Roll composition
Evidence			
Year 5 Topic	Composition and notation: Ancient Egypt	Musical theatre	Blues
I can	 I can sing with accuracy, fluency, control and expression I can explore and use different forms of notation I can understand note length I can read simple pitch notation 	 I can understand the history of musical theatre I can identify character and action songs I can create a musical theatre scene I can rehearse a musical theatre scene I can perform a musical theatre scene 	 I know the features of blues music I can play the first line of the 12-bar blues I can play the 12-bar blues I can play the blues scale I can improvise with notes from the blues scale
	I can use hieroglyphs and stave notation to write a piece of music		
Skills	- Representing the features of a piece of music using graphic notation, and colours, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary - Developing confidence in using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others' work. Composing - Composing a detailed piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and instruments (Remix, Colours, Stories, Drama) - Improvising coherently within a given style - Using staff notation to record rhythms and melodies Selecting, discussing and refining musical choices both alone and with	- Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary. - Comparing, discussing and evaluating music using detailed musical vocabulary - Developing confidence in using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others' work. Composing - Composing a detailed piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and instruments (Remix, Colours, Stories, Drama) - Selecting, discussing and refining musical choices both alone and with others, using musical vocabulary with confidence.	- Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary Comparing, discussing and evaluating music using detailed musical vocabulary - Representing the features of a piece of music using graphic notation, and colours, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary Composing - Improvising coherently within a given style - Selecting, discussing and refining musical choices both alone and with others, using musical vocabulary with confidence Suggesting and demonstrating improvements to own and others' work.



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	others, using musical vocabulary with confidence. - Suggesting and demonstrating improvements to own and others' work. Performing - Singing songs in two or more parts, in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression. - Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting dynamics and pitch according to a graphic score, keeping in time with others and communicating with the group. - Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and simple staff notation.	 Suggesting and demonstrating improvements to own and others' work. Performing Singing songs in two or more parts, in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting dynamics and pitch according to a graphic score, keeping in time with others and communicating with the group. Playing a simple chord progression with accuracy and fluency. 	 Singing songs in two or more parts, in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting dynamics and pitch according to a graphic score, keeping in time with others and communicating with the group. Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and simple staff notation.
Vocab	Features Notation Repeating Unison Composition Structure Repetition Tempo Melody Minor Key Ensemble Compose	Opera Operetta Book Musical Jukebox Musical Rock/Hip-hop musical Compose Lyricist Lyrics Librettist Director Musical Director Choreographer Designer Performers Action songs Character songs Book musical Jukebox musical Lyrics	Blues Chord 12-bar blues Bar Blues scale Bent notes Scale Ascending scale Descending scale Improvisation



	1	inusic med	Jium Term Plan 2021-2022	
			Choreography Performance Musical theatre Props Background Costumes Dynamics Timbre Tempo Transititons	
	Sticky knowledge	 To know that simple pictures can be used to represent the structure (organisation) of music To understand that a slow tempo and a minor key (pitch) can be used to make music sound sad. To understand that in written staff notation, notes can go on or between lines, and that the lines show the pitch of the note 	 To understand that musical theatre includes both character and action songs, which explain what is going on and how characters feel To know that choreography means the organisation of steps or moves in a dance. To know that musical theatre uses transitions, which are short passages of music used to move between sections of the musical action. 	 To understand that a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time. To know that 12-bar Blues is a sequence of 12 bars of music, made up of three different chords To know that 'blues' music aims to share feelings and blues songs tend to be about sadness or worry To know that a 'bent note' is a note that varies in its pitch, eg the pitch may slide up or down
	Musicians/Mus ic	Ancient Egyptian music, The Bangles, Henry Purcell	Songs from different musicals; Hamilton, Mamma Mia, Guys and Dolls, Matilda, Pirate of Penzance, Oliver, Annie	Blues Music, Billie Holiday, Alex Foster, Muddy Waters, Ernest Crawford, Chuck Brown and the Chuckleberries, BB King, Marcia King, Moanin Lisa Blues,
	Expert Evidence	Compose an Egyptian piece of music	A musical theatre scene performance	A blues composition
Year 6	Topic	Songs of WW2	Film Music	Composing and performing a leavers song
	I can	I can use musical vocabulary to identify different eras of music	 I can appraise different music features in a variety of film contexts I can identify and understand some composing techniques in film music 	 I can listen and describe music I can write lyrics for a song I can organise lyrics into a song structure



	<u>Plusic Medium Term Plan 2021-2022</u>				
Gleilla	 I can improve accuracy with pitch and control, singing with expressions and dynamics I can identify pitch within an octave when singing I can use my knowledge of pitch to build confidence when singing different parts I can notate a melody using pitches up to an octave 	 I can use graphic scores to interpret different emotions in film music I can create and notate musical ideas and relate them to film music I play a sequence of music ideas to convey emotion 	4. I can use vocal improvisation and known melodies against a backing track 5. I can compose a melody 6. I can compose a verse melody		
Skills	- Discussing musical eras in context, identifying how they have influenced each other, and discussing the impact of different composers on the development of musical styles - Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the arts Representing changes in pitch, dynamics and texture using graphic notation, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect Evaluating how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music sounds Composing - Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition and changes in dynamics, pitch and texture - Recording own composition using	Listening - Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the Arts - Representing changes in pitch, dynamics and texture using graphic notation, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary. - Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect. - Use musical vocabulary correctly when describing and evaluating the features of a piece of music - Evaluating how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music sounds - Confidently using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the interrelated dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others work Composing - Improvising coherently and creatively within a given style, incorporating given	Listening - Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the Arts - Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect. - Use musical vocabulary correctly when describing and evaluating the features of a piece of music - Evaluating how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music sounds Composing - Improvising coherently and creatively within a given style, incorporating given features. - Composing a multi-layered piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and Instruments. - Composing an original song, incorporating lyric writing, melody writing and the composition of accompanying features, within a given		
	appropriate forms of notation and/or technology and incorporating	features.	structure.		



<u>Music Medium Term Plan 2021-2022</u>					
	Performing - Singing songs in two or more secure parts from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression. - Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting the interrelated dimensions of music as required, keeping in time and communicating with the group - Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff notation and from their own notation. - Performing by following a conductor's cues and directions.	- Recording own composition using appropriate forms of notation and/or technology and incorporating - Constructively critique their own and others' work, using musical vocabulary. Performing - Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting the interrelated dimensions of music as required, keeping in time and communicating with the group - Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff notation and from their own notation.	 Recording own composition using appropriate forms of notation and/or technology and incorporating Constructively critique their own and others' work, using musical vocabulary. Performing Singing songs in two or more secure parts from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting the interrelated dimensions of music as required, keeping in time and communicating with the group Performing a solo or taking a leadership role within a performance. Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff notation and from their own notation. Performing by following a conductor's cues and directions. 		
Vocab	Music Morale Britain Troops Vera Lynn Frontline Contrast Musical terms Tempo Higher Lower Diaphragm Melody Phrase Graphic score	Musical Soundtrack Emotion Imagery Major Minor Orchestral Instruments Graphic score Higher Lower Composition Accelerando Crescendo Performance	Lyrics Tempo Allegro Presto Largo Accelerando Ritardando Melody Dynamics Forte Piano Crescendo Diminuendo Poetic structure Verse		



	Pitch Do Re Me So Far La Ti Counter melody Harmony Phrasing	Improvise	Chorus Rhyme Chord Chord progressions Improvisation Melody Staff notation Four-chord progression Dynamics Tempo
Sticky knowledge	 To know that 'Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag' and 'We'll meet again' are examples of songs popular during WW2 To know that the Solfa syllables represent the pitches in an octave To know that a counter-melody is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm as well as complementary notes 	 To know that a film soundtrack includes the background music and any songs in a film. To understand that 'major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat. To understand that 'minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension. 	 To know that a chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats throughout a song. To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo. to know that chord progressions are represented in music by Roman numerals.
Musicians/Mus	WW2 Music, Vera Lynn	Film music – Robin Hood Prince of Thieves, Wallace and Gromit, James Bond	Randy Newman, Take That, S Club 7, The Beatles
Expert Evidence	Singing 'White Cliffs of Dover' in parts	Group performances of different moments in a film	A leavers song performance