Long Term Music Curriculum Plan

Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<u>F2</u>	Charanga - Me!	Charanga - My	Charanga –	Charanga – Our	Big Bear Funk	Reflect and
Vocab:		Stories	Everyone!	World		Rewind
See Y1						
below						
Year 1	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:
OS=	Hey you!	Rhythm in the	In the groove (OS)	Round and Round	Blown Away	Your Imagination
Original Scheme	Untuned	way we walk and	Introducing	(singing in a	Recorder Book 1	(OS)
MMC =	percussion, pulse	the Banana Rap	Tempo and	round - OS)	Having Fun with	Explore Sound
Model Music	and voice (OS)	(OS)	Dynamics (MMC)	Combining Pulse,	Improvisation	and Create a
Curriculum	Introducing Beat	Adding Rhythm		Rhythm and Pitch	(MMC)	Story (MMC)
	(MMC)	and Pitch (MMC)		(MMC)		
		Phase 1				
	The sec	production		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		FIT DOS
Vocab	Pitch (high/low)]			

Dynamics (loud/quiet),

Timbre (different sounds from different instruments and voices)

Tempo (slow/fast), Duration (long/short)

Pulse (regular continuous beat)

Rhythm (sounds/silences/beats in a bar).

Improvise, rap, compose melody, perform, audience, imagination, verse, chorus

Styles: Blue, Baroque, Latin, Irish Folk and Funk

Instrument egs: Keyboard, trumpets, bass guitar, drums, decks, percussion, trumpets, saxophones

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2		
Year 2	Charanga: Hands,	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga –		
OS=	Feet, Heart (OS)	Ho, Ho, Ho (OS)	I want to play in a	Zoo time (OS)	Friendship song	Reflect, rewind		
Original Scheme	Exploring Simple	Focus on	band (OS)	Inventing a	(OS)	and replay (OS)		
MMC = Model Music	Patterns (MMC)	Dynanics and	Exploring Feelings	Musical Story	Music That Makes	Exploring		
Curriculum		Tempo (MMC)	through Music	(MMC)	you Dance	Improvisation		
		100	(MMC)		(MMC)	(MMC)		
		##-##-m-n-n-	-	NV Nu nu	100			
		Commence of the commence of th	<u> </u>		## ## ################################	TO THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		
			The second secon		- Marie - Mari			
Vocab	Pitch (high/low)							
VOCUB	, ,	ics (loud/quiet)						
	Changes in Dynamics (loud/quiet) Timbre (different sounds created by hitting, blowing, plucking, bowing, through digital technology)							
	Tempo (slow/fast)							
	Duration (long/shor	†)						
	, ,	•	(Pulse - regular contir	nuous beat and Rhyt	hm - sounds/silences	s/beats in a bar).		
	Ostinato (repeated	,	· ·	,	·	,		
	Graphic Score (visu	al representation of	sound)					
	Improvise, rap, com	npose melody, perfo	rm, audience, imagii	nation, verse, chorus				
	Styles: Blue, Baroqu	e, Latin, Irish Folk, Reg	ggae and Funk					
	Instrument egs: Keyboard, synthesizer, trumpets, bass guitar, drums, decks, percussion, trumpets, saxophones							
Year 3	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:	Charanga:		
See below for full details	Recorders: Blown	Recorders: Blown	Recorders: Blown	Recorders: Blown	Recorders: Blown	Recorders: Blown		
ior ruil aetails	Away and	Away and	Away and	Away and	Away and	Away and		
	Recorder Course	Recorder Course	Recorder Course	Recorder Course	Recorder Course	Recorder Course		
	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory		

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 4 and 5	Nottingham	Nottingham	Nottingham	Nottingham	Nottingham	Nottingham
Weekly	Music Service	Music Service	Music Service	Music Service	Music Service	Music Service
brass and	tuition	tuition	tuition	tuition	tuition	tuition
woodwind	348	***	200	a	200	
sessions all						
year - see				CHI LOW WAY AND AND	cit i sambanii il	di I mana tanali VII
Progression		CHI I STORY TO AN I A I I				
Framework						
below						
<u>Vocab</u>	Pitch (high/low)					
	Changes in Dynan	nics (loud/quiet)				
	Timbre (different so	ounds created by hi	tting, blowing, pluck	ing, bowing, throug	h digital technology	')
	Tempo (slow/fast)					
		_	mbers of beats – slee	ep (4), stride (2), wal	k (1), running (1/2)	
	· ·	(shh) or more, or wh				
		en Pulse and Rhythm	n (Pulse - regular cor	ntinuous beat and R	hythm - sounds/silen	ces/beats in a
	bar).					
	Ostinato (repeated	. ,				
	•	ual representation c	•			
		•	orm, audience, ima	gination, riff		
	·	ue, Latin, Irish Folk, R				
	Instrument egs: Keyboard, synthesizer, trumpets, bass/acoustic guitar, drums, decks, percussion, trumpets,					
saxophones						
	Year 6 hav	ve the opportunity t	o continue with follo	w on lessons in woo	dwind and brass	
Year 6	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory	Freedom Factory
See below for full details						

Vocab

Style indicators, melody, compose, improvise, cover, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure, dimensions of music, Neo Soul, producer, groove, Motown, hook, riff, solo. Blues, jazz, improvise/improvisation, by ear, melody, ostinato, phrases, unison, Urban Gospel, civil rights, gender, equality unison, harmony.

Events and Opportunities

<u>F2</u>	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>
 Woodland area music zone Exploring sound/instruments Daily singing Music Appreciation – Whole school focus on classical composers 	 Introduce recorder in music sessions - summer Daily singing Music Appreciation – Whole school focus on classical composers 	 Learn to play recorder – discreet and integrated sessions throughout the year Djembe drumming (Spring half term) Daily singing Music Appreciation – Whole school focus on classical composers 	 Weekly recorder sessions Daily singing Choir – optional Music Appreciation – Whole school focus on classical composer

Y4	Y5	Y6
 Daily singing Choir (optional) Guitar (paid for by parents – optional) Music Appreciation – Whole school focus on classical composer 	 Daily singing Choir (optional) Area Band (optional) Guitar (paid for by parents – optional) Music Appreciation – Whole school focus on classical composer 	 Daily singing Choir (optional) Area Band (optional) Guitar (paid for by parents – optional) Music Appreciation – Whole school focus on classical composer

Events for Phase 1: Christmas performance

Events for Phase 2 and 3: Christmas Carol service at St Jude's church, Christmas in the City, Great Orchestra Experiment, Summer Sing, Music Camp, WH Summer Music Celebration Showcase Assembly.

By the end of Y2 most children should be able to:	By the end of Y4 most children should be able to:	By the end of Y6 most children should be able to:
SINGING		
Sing songs across a narrow pitch range of 5 notes with vocal control, accurate pitch and musical expression.	Sing songs within an octave range that include small and large leaps, with accurate pitch, musical expression and understanding of the principles of good singing.	Perform songs with appropriate musical style across a range of traditions, with accuracy of pitch and rhythm, musical phrasing, a sense of ensemble and with growing control of the principles of good singing.
Copy back short phrases from a song accurately	Hold own part in a round or 2-part song	Hold a harmony part or part in a 3- or 4-part round with confidence
LISTENING		
Listen actively to pieces of music, memorising and recognising key musical ideas and identifying when musical elements change	Use focused listening and aural memory to identify notated rhythms/pitch patterns and musical concepts such as metre, bars, melody/accompaniment, chords/harmony, dynamics and texture.	Use focused listening, aural memory and musical vocabulary to identify musical ideas from staff notation; and musical features such as chord patterns, syncopated rhythms, musical structures, instrumental playing techniques and use of technology.
Show a basic understanding that the sound of different pieces of music reflects the time, place and tradition that it comes from.	Show understanding of the origins and context of music across a range of cultural traditions, identifying the time, place and common instruments/ensembles used in that tradition.	Identify a wide range of different musical traditions and their characteristic musical features, including those seen across communities in Nottingham; identify specific pieces of music heard over their time in school, showing understanding of the origins and context of the music.

By the end of Y2 most children should be able to:	By the end of Y4 most children should be able to:	By the end of Y6 most children should be able to:
COMPOSING & IMPROVISING		
Choose and combine sounds as appropriate for a story or other stimulus, varying musical elements to reflect changing moods	Compose an imaginative group piece inspired by music listened to, with a clear musical structure and making effective use of instruments played by the class.	Use instruments, voices or music technology/apps to compose music with a clear structure, use of chords and a variety of textures/timbres; review and refine draft versions into final pieces
Improvise simple musical conversations	Improvise solo for 1 or 2 bars over a backing track, using a limited range of pitches; improvise question and answer phrases	Improvise pieces freely, with a growing sense of character and musical shape, and improvise around a fixed groove, adjusting ideas to fit with chord changes.
Use visual symbols to represent a musical map of composed pieces	Compose short musical phrases to perform on the instrument they are learning, using rhythm notation and letter names.	Compose and notate longer melodic phrases with rhythmic variety, using a specific scale or key, and adding an accompaniment pattern
MUSICIANSHIP (Yr1-2) →	PERFORMING & READING NOTATION (Yr3-6)	
Show through movement that they can feel the pulse/beat of a piece, and distinguish between music in 2 and 3 time	Demonstrate skills on a musical instrument with control of basic instrumental technique; pitch a small range of notes accurately, with simple musical expression, playing in time with a backing track and following a conductor.	Perform confidently in a mixed instrument ensemble, showing awareness of their role in the music, blending and balancing with other performers, following visual cues from a conductor for timing and musical expression.
Copy back and create rhythms, and use stick notation to represent simple rhythms	Learn to play short melodies across a small range of pitches by ear, with musical expression, and from simple staff notation; be able to recall them accurately later.	Play melodies and accompaniments using notes within an octave range, both by following staff notation and worked out by ear, with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.
Identify when pitch goes up, down or stays the same	Link sound with rhythm notation symbols for minims, crotchets, paired quavers and rests; and link rises and falls of pitch with note position on the stave	Understand and play from music notation and expression marks commonly found in a simple band or orchestra part

	SINGING	KEY CONCEPTS	LISTENING
	Using songs from the <u>MMC repertoire list</u> or songs with an equivalent purpose:	Rhythm, Metre and Tempo: Getting faster (accelerando), Getting slower (rallentando), bar, metre	Through active listening to a range of music from different cultures and traditions, as in the MMC foundation listening lists
::	 Sing a broad range of unison songs with musical expression, pitching the voice accurately within the range of an octave (do-do) and following directions for getting louder (crescendo) and quieter (decrescendo) 	Pitch and Melody: Pentatonic scale, major and minor tonality, pitch range do-do Structure: Rounds and partner songs, repetition, contrast	or suitable alternatives, and revisiting pieces from earlier years: Demonstrate understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.
able to	Sing rounds and partner songs in different time signatures	Harmony: Static, moving	
ed pl	 Sing repertoire with small and large leaps as well as a simple second part to introduce vocal harmony 	Texture: Duet, melody and accompaniment	Identify, across a range of music played and listened to: the time, place and cultural tradition the music comes
s shou	Perform a range of songs in school assemblies (and as part	Dynamics: Getting louder (crescendo), getting softer (decrescendo); legato (smooth), staccato (detached)	from
pupil	of instrumental performances)	Instruments: Key instruments in foundation listening plus playing techniques	the key instruments and types of ensemble in that tradition
8y the end of year 3 most pupils should be able to:	 Demonstrate a growing understanding of principles of good singing including warm-ups; breathing; posture; dynamics; phrasing; context and vocal health (see appendix) 	Notation: • Rhythm as year 3 plus rests	Show understanding of the concepts of metre and bars by:
ођуеан		Pitch notation, range of a 5 th (do-re-mi-fa-soh) Signs for accelerando, rallentando, crescendo and	Counting bars rests in 2,3 and 4 time while listening
puə ə		decrescendo NOTTINGHAM MUSIC HUB RESOURCES AND LINKS	 Using standard conducting patterns for 2-time, 3 time and 4 time
By th		Singing Festivals/Summer Sing/Christmas in the City The Great Orchestra Experiment	Use focused listening and aural memory to identify details in music eg
4		Music Quest 2620	whether the music has no harmony, static or changing harmony
Year		Beethoven 5 th symphony is one of the BBC 10 pieces	the difference between major and minor chords
X		Calypso version 1 and version 2 Lost in Space part 1, part 2, part 3, part 4	when a memorised or notated musical idea is heard
		Nanuma: version 1 and version 2	how often a notated rhythm pattern appears
		El Burrito Sabanero – rehearsal material <u>available from music</u>	which instruments play the melody or accompaniment
			when music gets faster or slower, louder or softer

	COMPOSING & IMPROVISING	READING NOTATION	PERFORMING
most pupils should be able to:	Improvise solo on the instrument they are learning for 1 or 2 bars over a backing track, using a limited range of pitches Compose pieces to perform on the instruments they are learning using notation: creating sequences of 2-, 3- or 4-beat phrases made up of minim, crotchet, crotchet rest and paired quavers	 Link sound with symbol using standard staff rhythmic notation for minims, crotchets, paired quavers and rests. Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady beat, maintaining individual parts accurately Aurally identify which notated rhythm from a choice is being played Link sound with symbol for rises and falls of pitch with note position on the stave, working up and down from a home note suitable for the instrument being learned 	Demonstrate basic skills on a musical instrument through Whole Class Ensemble, exploring music from different styles, cultures and times Control basic instrumental technique (eg tonguing/bowing) Pitch a small range of notes accurately (eg open strings to 1st/2nd finger on violin, or 5-6 notes on brass/wind) Play with simple expression eg loud, soft, legato, staccato
		NOTTINGHAM MUSIC HUB RESOURCES AND LINKS Whole Class Ensemble/In Harmony programmes	 Follow gestures from a conductor to understand when to start and stop playing Play melodies in time with a backing track, and play accompaniment parts to recorded melodies
. By the end of year 3	 inspired by a piece the class has listened to during the year that makes effective use of the instruments played by the class 	Case study relating to 'Take the A train' as a listening/composing project in MMC Appendix 3 Suggestions for composing inspired by pieces listened to in Great Orchestra Experiment teacher packs on Music Hub SharePoint sites – click here to request access	 Read and perform melodies following staff notation, including pieces composed themselves, using the small range of notes learned Perform in two or more parts from simple notation Learn short melodies by ear with musical expression, and be able to reproduce them accurately later Copy back short phrases using the range of notes learned
Year 4	Capture and record creative ideas using graphic symbols, notation or music technology. Suggested music ICT apps to support this iPad: GarageBand PC: Audacity; https://beautifulaudioeditor.appspot.com/		

	SINGING	KEY CONCEPTS (Yr 5/6)	LISTENING
	Using songs from the <u>MMC repertoire list</u> or songs with an	Rhythm, Metre and Tempo: Simple/compound time,	Through active listening to a range of music from different
	equivalent purpose:	syncopation	cultures and traditions, as in the MMC foundation listening lists
	Sing a broad range of songs from an extended repertoire:	Pitch and Melody: Full diatonic scale in different keys	or suitable alternatives, and by revisiting pieces heard in earlier years:
:0:	with a sense of ensemble and performance	Structure: Ternary form, verse and chorus form, music with multiple sections	Demonstrate understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history, social context and key musical features
able 1	 observing phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style 	Harmony: Triads, chord progressions	of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.
eq pir	 Sing three-part rounds, partner songs, and songs with a verse and a chorus. 	Texture: Music in 3 parts, music in 4 parts	Identify the time, place and tradition in pieces similar to those already heard
By the end of year 3 most pupils should be able to:	Hold their own part confidently when others are	Dynamics: Wider range of dynamics including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud)	Show awareness of some of the wide range of musical cultures and traditions seen across in Nottingham
idnd	performing different parts	and mezzo piano (moderately quiet)	Use focused listening and aural memory to identify details in
most	 Perform a range of songs in school assemblies and in performance opportunities in or out of school 	Instruments: Instruments used in Foundation Listening including playing techniques and effects, eg pizzicato and	music eg
ear 3	Demonstrate increasing control in relation to principles of	tremolo Music technology: sample, loop, sequence	Recognise when chords change, and when a chord progression returns in a piece
d of)	good singing including warm-ups; breathing; posture; dynamics; phrasing; context and vocal health (see appendix)	Notation: • Rhythm as year 4 plus semibreves, semiquavers	Identify when music is in 2,3 or 4 time and the difference hature a simple (a property of time size three (a property of time size three (a property of time size three
he en		Time signatures 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 Pitch notation, range of an octave, sharp, flat, natural	between simple/compound time signatures (eg VW folk song)
37.t		NOTTINGHAM MUSIC HUB RESOURCES AND LINKS	Identify a notated rhythm pattern when it is heard in the
1		Music in Nottingham project	context of a piece of music
2		Singing Festivals/Summer Sing/Christmas in the City	Recognise when music is syncopated
ear		MusicQuest 2020	Count the number of bars before a key musical feature is heard
>		 level 3 focuses on verse/chorus listening level 4 focuses on identifying rhythm notation 	Identify different playing techniques such as pizzicato/tremolo (strings)
		There is a listening case study of the English Folk Song Suite in MMC Appendix 3	Identify the verse, chorus and structure of a song
		Dipidu – song, good for difference between 2/4 and 3/4	Recognise which elements of a piece have been created using music technology, including loops and samples

Improvise: • freely over a drone, developing sense of shape and character, using a wider range of dynamics, from very quiet to very loud (pp-ff) • over a simple groove or chord pattern, responding to the beat and style, creating a satisfying melodic shape • Compose melodies made from pairs of phrases in a key suitable for the instrument used, perhaps with rhythmic or chordal accompaniment • Compose an imaginative piece as a group: • Inspired by a composing technique in a piece the class has listened to during the year • using chords to evoke a specific atmosphere, mood or environment • that makes effective use of the instruments played by the class to create a variety of different musical textures and timbres • combining musical ideas into a planned musical structure that balances repetition and contrast eg ternary form (ABA) • Inspired by a composing technique in a piece that class that makes effective use of the instruments played by the class to create a variety of different musical textures and timbres • Combining musical ideas into a planned musical structure that balances repetition and contrast eg ternary form (ABA) • Understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchet rests, paired quavers and semiquavers. • Read, play and aurally identify rhythmic phrases using these note lengths • Understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchet rests, paired quavers and semiquavers. • Read, play and aurally identify rhythmic phrases • Understand the concepts of a bar, barline and the differences between 2/4-, 3/4- and 4/4-time signatures. • Understand the concepts of a bar, barline and the differences between 2/4-, 3/4- and 4/4-time signatures. • Understand the concepts of a bar, barline and the differences between 2/4-, 3/4- and 4/4-time signatures. • Understand the concepts of a bar, barline and the differences between 2/4-, 3/4- and 4/4-time signatures. • Understand the concepts of a bar, barline and the differences between 2/4-, 3/4- and 4/4-time signatures. • Unders
structure that balances repetition and contrast eg ternary form (ABA) Area Bands and RHYO ensembles
Suggest ways to refine pieces and help them communicate more effectively to an audience Capture and record creative ideas using graphic symbols, rhythm or staff notation or music technology Suggested music ICT apps to support this iPad: GarageBand; Groovemaker Free; Loopseque Lite; S4 Rhythm Composer Digital lessons and grade exam support Suggestions for composing inspired by pieces listened to in Great Orchestra Experiment teacher packs on Music Hub SharePoint site – click here to request access

Freedom Factory Music Coverage

End of year 4

Singing	Listening	Composing and Improvising	Performing and Reading Notation
include small and large leaps, with accurate pitch, musical expression and	Use focused listening and aural memory to identify notated rhythms/pitch patterns and musical concepts such as metre, bars, melody/accompaniment, chords/harmony, dynamics and texture.	inspired by music listened to, with a clear musical structure and making effective use of instruments played by the class.	Demonstrate skills on a musical instrument with control of basic instrumental technique; pitch a small range of notes accurately, with simple musical expression, playing in time with a backing track and following a conductor.
Hold own part in a round or 2-part song	Through active listening to a range of music from different cultures and	Structure musical ideas (e.g. using echo or question and answer phrases) to	Apply word chants to rhythms, understanding how to link each syllable to
Sing forte (but without shouting) and piano, loud and soft.	Show, through movement or simple conducting gestures, that they can hear		Playing at different dynamic levels (eg loud, soft)
•	Recognise when the texture of a piece of		Individually copy rhythms and stepwise
	music is solo, unison or layered.		melodic phrases with accuracy at different
Walk, move or clap a steady beat with	Identify key instruments across different		
	styles of music listened to eg violin, flute,		
Demonstrate a growing understanding of	Memorise musical ideas (eg a melody, a		
principles of good singing including warm-	chorus, a rhythmic idea) and identify		
Structure musical ideas (e.g. using echo			
or question and answer phrases) to			
Sing a widening range of unison songs of varying styles and structures with a pitch			
Copy back phrases of a song with			
accuracy of rhythm and pitch.			
Sing with an awareness of - the shape of			
the melody, phrases in a song, the			
and moreay, principoo in a bong, the			

End of year 6

Singing	Listening	Composing and Improvising	Performing and Reading Notation
Sing with a sense of ensemble and	Through active listening to a range of	Improvise in small groups to create	Perform with confidence and increasing
performance including: • rhythmic	music from different cultures and	music:	accuracy, fluency, control and expression
Sing in a school performance		Create a rhythmic or chordal	With guidance, adjust performing styles,
opportunities and to a wider audience.		accompaniment to enhance composed	techniques and expression as appropriate
Demonstrate increasing control in			Engage musically with others through
relation to principles of good singing			ensemble playing (e.g. school orchestra,