Marriott Primary School Music Curriculum

At Marriott we aim to provide our pupils with a practical approach to their musical learning. On entry to EYFS we recognise that our pupils have access to very limited musical experiences outside of school, so when creating this curriculum, offering a broad range of practical, listening and compositional opportunities was vital. These opportunities cover a wide range of musical genres and allow the children to build their own musical opinions and skill set. We are truly passionate about our children being ready to access their Key Stage 3 curriculum upon leaving the school and believe that this curriculum fulfils those needs for Music. By the end of KS2 our goal is to ensure that all pupils can play a musical instrument, read and compose using notation and have experiences of different live and recorded music where they have started to create their own musical identities. This curriculum enables our children to revisit and embed the musical skills and knowledge learnt within their previous year group and expand upon them by learning the new. There have been many positive studies done in to the effect exposure to music can have on a child's brain development. The European Journal of Social and behavioural sciences found:

"...overall child functioning is positively affected by music, either music exposure, or in-school music education. This effect is most convincingly demonstrated with regard to cognitive functioning...Specifically positive effects have been found on enhancement of cognitive task performance, such as concentration and special task performance, on academic performance, and music as a facilitator of cognitive processes."

Looking at our pupils and research in to the impact music can have on a child's education, we believe our Music Curriculum teaches our children skills to help them succeed in other areas of the curriculum and beyond. At Marriott, music learning helps to instil core life skills such as independence, teamwork, determination, perseverance and patience in our pupils. As a school we recognise the value of these skills and believe they are invaluable to ensure Marriott pupils are life-long learners who can go on to succeed in whatever career path they want to pursue.

At Marriott music is centred around 4 key areas of study; Performance, Listening, Composition and Music History.

Attainment on entry to Music in EYFS shows that our children gravitate towards practical activities and music is something they are familiar with and interested in even if they have limited exposure to music in their home lives. Barriers to learning on entry to EYFS are that children know very few nursery rhymes and their exposure to music has mainly consisted of the radio or television.

The 4 areas of study are taught consistently throughout the year. By interweaving these areas throughout the curriculum our children are regularly practicing the different musical skills they require. Working in this way also enables our children to make links between the

skills they have been taught and see how they work together. At Marriott, we recognise that some children do show a natural ability or willingness when it comes to performance or composition and as a result we offer extra-curricular activities. We also provide our children with information on how they could pursue this passion further outside of school if they wish. Our 5 key themes at Marriott are:

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Conflict	Inequality	Significance	Plaving My Part	Success
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Music progression of Skills EYFS

Autumn 1- All About Me/Superheroes	Learning objectives:
Music Focus - Using your voice	30-50 months
•	Learn new songs (nursery rhymes and topic based songs)
	40-60 months
	To begin to build a repertoire of songs and dances (topic based work)
Autumn 2- People who help us	Learning objectives:
Music Focus – Moving to music rhythmically and sounds of	30-50 months
instruments	Learn new songs (nursery rhymes and topic based songs)
	To imitate movement in response to music (Nativity and movement
	sessions)
	To explore and learn how sounds can be changed (Musical
	instrument access in continuous provision)
	40-60 months
	To begin to build a repertoire of songs and dances (Nativity and
	movement sessions)
	To explore the different sounds of instruments (Musical instrument
	access in continuous provision)
Spring 1 – Traditional tales	Learning objectives:
Music Focus - Repeated rhythms, movement to music and widening	30-50 months
song repertoire	To imitate movement in response to music
	To tap out simple repeated rhythms

	To notice what adults do, imitating what is observed and then doing it spontaneously when the adult is not there.
	To make up rhythms
	40-60 months
	To begin to build a repertoire of songs and dances (topic based work)
Spring 2- Dinosaurs	Learning objectives:
Focus – Sounds of instruments and using your voice	30-50 months
6,	To sing to self and make up simple songs
	40-60 months
	To explore the different sounds of instruments (Musical instrument
	access in continuous provision)
	To begin to build a repertoire of songs and dances
	ELG
	Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with
	ways of changing them. They safely use and explore a variety of
	materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design,
	texture, form and function.
Summer 1- New life	Learning objectives:
Focus – Rhymes and Expression	30-50 months
,	To develop a preference for forms of expression
	To sing a few familiar songs
	ELG
	To use what they have learnt about media and materials in original
	ways, thinking about uses and purposes. They represent their own
	ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and technology, art,
	music, dance, role play and stories.
	ELG
	Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with
	ways of changing them. They safely use and explore a variety of

	materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design,	
	texture, form and function.	
Summer 2- Ahoy there!	Learning objectives:	
Focus – Rhymes and Expression	30-50 months	
	To develop a preference for forms of expression	
	To sing a few familiar songs	
	ELG	
	To use what they have learnt about media and materials in original	
ways, thinking about uses and purposes. They repre		
	ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and technology, art,	
	music, dance, role play and stories.	
	ELG	
	Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with	
	ways of changing them. They safely use and explore a variety of	
	materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design,	
	texture, form and function.	

Autumn 1 – Pulse		The key pieces of knowledge or concepts/vocabulary the children must know
Focus Theme: Pl	aying my part and Success	by the end of this topic
Pulse	To create, explore, respond and identify long and short sounds. To keep a steady pulse and perform simple rhythms with some accuracy To create a group performance using instruments to keep the pulse or play a rhythm To comment on my own and other people's performances using Yr 1 vocabulary learnt.	Vocabulary: Beat Soft Hard Key Facts/ Concepts: Understand pulse as the regular 'heartbeat o the music', knowing that this can change during a piece of music according to changes in tempo. • Understand that tempo means how fast or slow music is and describe changes within a piece • Begin to understand the difference betwee rhythm and pulse
Autumn 2 – Voice		Vocabulary: Pitch
Focus Theme: Pl	aying my part and Significance	Sing
Voice	To sing and perform songs, which contain a small range of notes with growing confidence.	Song Music Key Facts/ Concepts: Understand that songs have a melody line that changes in pitch

	To follow performance instructions including starting and stopping with accuracy. To recognise when the pitch of a song gets higher or lower To use actions and dynamics to enhance my performance To comment on my own performance using yr 1 vocabulary learnt	 Understand that pitch matching can be shown through hand gestures Know what the structure of a 'call and response' song is Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Spring 1 - Rhyth	m	Vocabulary: Fast
Focus Theme: Play	ing my part and Conflict	Slow
Performance	To confidently copy given rhythms	Speed Key Facts/ Concepts:
	To demonstrate and explain the difference between pulse and rhythm	Understand the difference between rhythm and pulse • Know that graphic notation is a way of
Listening	To play along to the pulse and maintain a steady tempo	notating rhythm • Know the meaning of the following
	To use graphic notation to record rhythms	vocabulary:
Composing	To listen to ideas from others and use them to help improve my work	
History		
Spring 2 – Pitch		Vocabulary: High
		Low
Focus Theme: Play	ing my part and Success	Sound

Performance	To identify and explain the difference between high and low	
	pitched sounds	Key Facts/ Concepts:
Listening		Understand the composers create different
	To recognise changes in pitch when singing and listening to	moods through pitch
	musical sounds	 Know that everyday sounds and instruments
Composing		can be sorted by high and low pitch
	To use pitch and timbre to create my own composition	Begin to understand that dot notation can
		be used to notate differences in pitch
	To represent a sound using graphic notation	 Know the meaning of the following
		vocabulary:
	To comment on my own and other's performances using Yr 1	
	vocabulary learnt	
Summer 1 – Techn	ology Structure and Form	Vocabulary:
		Call
Focus Theme: Significa	ance	Response
Performance	To demonstrate an understanding of musical structure	Join
	Ğ	Key Facts/ Concepts:
	To use technology to create and change sounds	
		Understand that technology can be used to
Listening	To comment and respond to recordings of own and other's compositions	capture and alter sounds and enhance live music making
		 Understand that symbols or pictures can be
Composing		used as graphic notation to record musical
		ideas.
History		 Understand the structure of call and
,		response songs
		 Know the meaning of the following
		vocabulary:
Summer 2 - 20th Ce	entury Music	Vocabulary:

Focus Theme: Playing my part		Key Facts/ Concepts:
Performance To identify and perform features of contemporary folk music.		
	To identify and perform features of experimental music.	
Listening	To identify and perform features of disco music.	
Composing	To create and practice a piece of music using features of different genres.	
	To comment on my own other people's performances.	

Autumn 1 – Puls	e	The key pieces of knowledge or concepts/vocabulary the children must know by the end of this topic
Focus Theme: Playi	ing my part and Success	
Performance	To play/chant with a good sense of pulse and perform using graphic notation	Vocabulary: Pulse Rest
Listening	To respond to visual and aural clues	Tempo
Composing	To read stick notation to represent crotchets, paired quavers and crotchet rests	Key Facts/ Concepts: Understand the difference between rhythm
	To compose my own piece using stick notation for crotchets, paired quavers and crotchet rests	understand that tempo can change within
	To perform my composition as part of a group in time to the pulse	a piece

	To comment on my own and other people's performances using Yr 2 vocabulary learnt	 Begin to know that beats can be grouped together (often in beats of 4 but sometimes in other groupings) Know the stick notation for crotchets, paired quavers and a crotchet rest Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Autumn 2 – Voice		Vocabulary: Acapella Dynamics
Celebrations		Melody
Focus Theme: Playing	my part and Significance	Pitch Match
Performance	To sing, with accuracy, within a range of notes. To follow and use performance instructions (including starting, stopping, dynamics and tempo).	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that there are different types of vocal arrangement (eg. A Capella, harmony) • Understand that graphic symbols can be
Listening	To recognise and demonstrate the link between pitch and shape using graphic notation.	 used to show the shape of a melody line Know how performance signals relate to musical elements (eg. dynamics, tempo)
	To comment on my own performance using Yr 2 vocabulary learnt	 Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Composing		
Spring 1 - Rhythm		Vocabulary: Stick Notation
Focus Theme: Playing	my part and Conflict	Timbre

Performance Listening Composing	To begin to recognise rhythmic patterns found in speech To demonstrate I understand the difference between pulse and rhythm through physical movement, playing and singing To perform with a good sense of pulse and rhythm To use stick notation to record rhythms To offer comments about others' work and accept suggestions about my own work.	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that a 'March' is usually in 2/4 time which means 2 beats to a bar • Know what stick notation represents • Understand the difference between rhythm and pulse • Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
History Spring 2 – Pitch		Vocabulary: Conductor Score
Focus Theme: Playin	ng my part and Success	Volume
Performance Listening	To demonstrate increased understanding of basic musical features such as pitch, rhythm and dynamics through performance	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that there are musical symbols for
Composing	To demonstrate awareness of a link between shape, pitch and rhythm using graphic notation. To use graphic notation to show pitch, rhythm and dynamics and perform from the score	getting louder and quieter • Understand that dot notation can be used to notate differences in pitch • Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
	To comment on my own and other's performances using Yr 2 vocabulary learnt	

Summer 1 – Tech	nnology Structure and Form	Vocabulary: Audio Recording
Facus Thomas Cigni	finance	Music Technology
Focus Theme: Signi, Performance	To listen to, and make observations about, a variety of live and recorded music To experiment changing and combining sounds through	Key Facts/ Concepts: Understand verse/ chorus structures • Understand that different software
Listening	technology	programmes and apps can be combined to capture and alter sounds and enhance live music
Composing	To create and perform simple rhythms following a given structure To comment on my own and other people's performances using	making • Know that stick notation can be used to
History	Yr 2 vocabulary learnt	record rhythmsKnow the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Summer 2 - 20 th	Century Music	Vocabulary:
Focus Theme: Playi	ing my part	Key Facts/ Concepts:
Performance	To identify and perform features of Film music. To identify and perform features of The Beatles' music.	
Listening	To identify and perform features of Modern Bhangra music.	
Composing	To create and practise a piece of music using features of different genres.	
	To comment on my own and other people's performances.	

Autumn 1 – Pulse		The key pieces of knowledge or
Facus Thomas Dissipa	and and and Consequent	concepts/vocabulary the children must know by the end of this topic
Focus Theme: Playing	` .	
Performance	To sing and play confidently while maintaining a steady pulse.	Vocabulary:
	To use standard notation to compose my own rhythms, using	Crotchet
	crotchets, paired quavers and crotchet rests	Ostinato
Listening	orotorioto, parroa quavero aria orotoriot resto	Rhythm
	To apply word chants to rhythms and link each syllable to a musical note	Texture
Composing		Key Facts/ Concepts:
	To maintain a part in a piece and respond to visual and aural cues.	Know the difference between rhythm and pulse
	To suggest ways to improve my own and others' work using musical vocabulary	 Explain why it can be important to maintain a steady pulse Understand that ostinatos are used to
		create rhythmic patterns
		 Understand the relationship between crotchets and paired quavers and the musical
		symbols for these and for a crotchet rest.Recognise that words can create rhythmic patterns
		• Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Autumn 2 – Voice		Vocabulary:

		Piano
Celebrations		Unison
		Verse
Focus Theme: Playing my part and Significance		Chorus
Performance Listening	To sing fluently in unison and pitch match accurately. To maintain my own part when singing a song with more than one part, following performance directions To use expression, dynamics and actions to enhance my vocal performance To comment on my own and other people's performances using Yr 3 vocabulary learnt	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that alignment (posture) can affect performance • Understand the structure of Verse and Chorus songs • Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Composing		
Spring 1 - Rhythn	n	Vocabulary:
		Improvise
Focus Theme: Playir	ng my part and Conflict	Phrase
Performance	To play rhythms confidently while maintaining a consistent pulse	- Steady Pattern
Listening	To demonstrate I understand the difference between pulse and rhythm whilst performing songs and playing instruments. To Play rhythms from graphic notation or simple standard notation	Key Facts/ Concepts: Begin to know the difference between rhythms on the beat and rhythms off the beat (syncopated)
Composing	To take part in a performance, follow musical signals and maintain a strong sense of pulse	Know standard notation for crotchets, paired quavers and crotchet rests

History	To offer comments about others 'work and accept suggestions about my own work	Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Spring 2 – Pitch		Vocabulary: Interval
Focus Theme: Play	ing my part and Success	Motif
Performance	To create simple rhythmic patterns, melodies and accompaniments	Rondo
Listening	To show good awareness of pitch matching when singing	Key Facts/ Concepts: Understand how the size of an instrument
Composing	To aurally identify, recognise, and use graphic notation to represent basic changes in pitch within a limited rang	can relate to the pitch rangeKnow that motifs are a way of representing moods or characters
	To comment on my own and other's performances using Yr 3 vocabulary learn	Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Summer 1 – Tec	hnology Structure and Form	Vocabulary:
	16.	Structure Expression
Focus Theme: Sign		Perform
Performance	To listen to and use features of music from other traditions, genres and times	Action
Listening	To compose following the basic sections of song structure	Key Facts/ Concepts:
	To use technology to create, change and combine sounds.	Begin to know what basic song structure looks like
Composing	To comment on my own and other people's performances using Yr 3 vocabulary learnt	

History		 Understand that different software programmes and apps can be combined to capture and alter sounds and enhance live music making Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Summer 2 - 20 th Cent	ury Music	Vocabulary:
Focus Theme: Playing my	y part	Key Facts/ Concepts:
Performance	To identify and perform features of House music.	
	To identify and perform features of Reggae music.	
Listening	To identify and perform features of Rock and Roll music.	
Composing	To create and practise a piece of music using features of different genres.	
	To comment on my own and other people's performances.	

Autumn 1 – Pulse		The key pieces of knowledge or
		concepts/vocabulary the children must know
Focus Theme: Playing my part and Success		by the end of this topic
Performance	To play confidently, identifying and maintaining a steady pulse.	Vocabulary:
		Adagio
	To compose, perform and lead simple pieces in 4/4 time using ostinatos and drones	Bass Line

To maintain an independent part in a small group when playing or singing (drone, ostinato, ground bass)	Drone Minim
To follow basic symbols for standard and graphic notation. To comment on my own and other people's performances using Yr 4 vocabulary learnt	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that a drone can be used to keep the pulse Recognise and name standard notation for crotchets, paired, quavers, crotchet rests and minims Understand that a pentatonic scale is built on 5 notes Know that ostinatos can be rhythmic or melodic Begin to understand that rhythms can be played on the beat or off-beat (syncopated) Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
	Vocabulary: Diction
	Harmony Phase
y part and Significance	Scale
To sing with an awareness of my breathing and pronunciation. To sing fluently in unison or parts and pitch-match accurately.	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that many traditional songs use the pentatonic scale • Know that melody lines can be created from one or more phrases
	singing (drone, ostinato, ground bass) To follow basic symbols for standard and graphic notation. To comment on my own and other people's performances using Yr 4 vocabulary learnt y part and Significance To sing with an awareness of my breathing and pronunciation. To sing fluently in unison or parts and pitch-match

Spring 1 – Rhythm Focus Theme: Playing my par		Vocabulary:
		Canon Round Melody
wit	create and perform different rhythms and play them confidently thin a set structure. confidently maintain an independent part while playing an strument in a small group	Combine Key Facts/ Concepts: Understand the differences between minims,
ste To	perform rhythmic phrases accurately, whilst maintaining a eady sense of pulse use graphic and standard notation to compose and notate	crotchets, paired quavers and restsRecognise that music can be created entirely through body percussion and vocal
To	ythms and perform them to a steady pulse. assess musical performances, offering constructive feedback my own and others' work.	soundsKnow the meaning of the following vocabulary:

Performance		Triad
Listening Composing	To aurally recognise, respond to and use musical symbols and basic pitch changes within a limited range To create simple melodies containing rhythmic patterns and use accompaniments To listen to and evaluate a range of live and recorded music from different traditions, genres, styles and times, responding appropriately.	Key Facts/ Concepts: Understand some musical devices used to create mood • Know the meaning of some dynamics symbols eg. (p, pp, f, ff, <, >) • Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Summer 1 – Tech	nology Structure and Form	Vocabulary Audio effects
Focus Theme: Significance		Bridge
Performance	To recognise, respond and use multiple sections within song structure	Intro Loops
Listening	To use voice, sounds, technology and instruments in creative ways To comment on my own and other people's performances	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know what song structure looks like Understand that letters can be used to represent each different section of song
Composing	using Yr 4 vocabulary learnt	structureKnow that a range of audio effects can be
History		used to enhance music • Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Summer 2 – 20 th	Century Music	Vocabulary:
Focus Theme: Playin	g my part	Key Facts/ Concepts:

Performance	To identify and perform features of Minimalism.
	To identify and perform features of Musicals.
Listening	To identify and perform features of Pop music.
Composing	
	To create and practise a piece of music using features of different genres.
	To comment on my own and other people's performances.

Autumn 1 – Pulse	2	The key pieces of knowledge or concepts/vocabulary the children must know by the end of this topic
Focus Theme: Playir	ng my part and Success	
Performance Listening Composing	To sing/ play confidently, identifying and maintaining a strong sense of pulse. To create simple rhythmic pieces which demonstrate understanding of rhythm using graphic and standard notation.	Vocabulary: Crotchet Rest Graphic Notation Quaver Semibreve Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that graphic notation can relate to
	To read simple rhythms using paired quavers, crotchets, crotchet rests, minims and semibreves.	standard notation

	To maintain an independent part in a group with accuracy when playing. To offer comments about my own and others' work and suggest ways to improve, using appropriate musical vocabulary.	 Know the names and durations of crotchets, paired quavers, minims and semibreves Understand that music can be structured into blocks with differing textures Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Autumn 2 – Voic	e	Vocabulary: Dynamics Graphic Score Lyrics
Focus Theme: Playin	ng my part and Significance	Stave
Performance Listening	To sing and maintain an independent part with increasing awareness of other parts. To experiment and perform sounds made by my voice. To follow and perform a vocal piece using a graphic / notated score. To comment on my own and other people's performances.	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that songs can be notated using graphic or standard notation • Begin to know the names of the notes on the treble clef stave • Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Composing		
Spring 1 – Rhythi Focus Theme: Playin	m ng my part and Conflict	Vocabulary: Bar Genre

Performance Listening Composing History	To use a variety of timbres and techniques when creating and playing music To use and respond to basic musical symbols including standard notation To create and play contrasting rhythms within a range of time signatures To maintain a rhythmic part in a group performance with an awareness of structure. To comment on my own and other people's performances using	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired quavers and semiquavers. • Know how time signatures change the beats per bar, recognising the differences between 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 time signatures • Begin to know treble clef pitch notation for a full octave (C-C') • Know the meaning of the following
Consider 2 Ditah	Yr 5 vocabulary learnt	vocabulary: Vocabulary:
Spring 2 – Pitch		Melodic Phrase Treble Clef
Focus Theme: Playing my part and Success		Semitone
Performance Listening	To demonstrate increasing confidence and skill when taking different roles in rehearsal and performance	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know about the pitch qualities of different instruments and how this can relate to their
Composing	To begin to create music which demonstrates an understanding of basic structure and an awareness of contrasting pitches and melodies	 size Know the families of the orchestra Know the difference between a major and minor key
	To play from standard pitch notation in the treble clef.	Know the difference between a Pentatonic major scale or a Pentatonic minor scale

	To begin to use a variety of musical devices and techniques when creating and making music To comment on my own and other's performances using Yr 5 vocabulary learnt	Begin to know treble clef pitch notation for a full octave (C-C')
Summer 1 – Technol	ogy, Structure and Form	Vocabulary:
		Key Signature
Focus Theme: Significan		Outro
Performance	To use and identify key features of musical structures	Rap Song Structure
Listening Composing History	To consider some musical devices when creating and playing music using voice, sounds, technology and instruments To comment on my own and other people's performances using Yr 5 vocabulary learnt	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know what song structure looks like • Understand that letters can be used to represent each different section of song structure • Know that a range of audio effects can be used to enhance music in Bandlab • Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Summer 2 – 20 th Cer	ntury Music	Vocabulary:
Force Themse Oleving was part		Key Facts/ Concepts:
Focus Theme: Playing my part Performance		
Periormance	To identify and perform features of Jazz music.	
	To identify and perform features of Expressionism.	
Listening	To identify and perform features of Film music.	

Composing	
	To create and practise a piece of music using features of different genres.
	To comment on my own and other people's performances.

Autumn 1 – Puls	se	The key pieces of knowledge or concepts/vocabulary the children must know by the end of this topic
Focus Theme: Play	ring my part and Success	
Performance	To sing / play confidently, identifying and maintaining a strong sense of pulse and recognise when going out of time.	Vocabulary: Dynamics Improvise
Listening	To play in regular (2/4, 3/4, 4/4) and irregular (7/4, 5/4) timings.	Paired Quavers Pentatonic
Composing	To maintain an independent part in a group when singing or playing with an awareness of other parts / performers.	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that beats can be played in irregular groupings and that the time signature tells
	To share opinions about my own and others' music and be willing to justify these using musical vocabulary.	us the groupings • Understand the relationship between
	To listen to and evaluate a range of live and recorded music from different traditions, genres, styles and times, responding appropriately to the context.	 semiquavers and other notation learnt Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
	To follow staff and other notations through singing and playing short passages of music.	

Autumn 2 – Voice		Vocabulary: Harmony
Celebrations		Legato Melody
Focus Theme: Playing m	y part and Significance	Staccato
Performance Listening	To experiment with and refine sounds with my voice To maintain an independent part in a performance with good awareness of other parts.	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that phrases can be sung legato or staccato for different effects Know that songs can be notated using graphic or standard notation Know that lyrics can be used to tell a story
Composing	To create and perform a vocal piece by following a graphic / notated score. To comment on my own and other people's performances using yr 6 vocabulary learnt	Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Spring 1 - Rhythm		Vocabulary: Groove
Focus Theme: Playing my part and Conflict		Syncopation
Performance Listening	To use a variety of musical devices including contrasting timbres and textures, when creating and playing music To confidently maintain a part in a group performance including a variety of rhythms To interpret a graphic score and use it to perfor	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know that a groove can form the basis over which improvisations can be tried out Know the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired quavers and semiquavers.

Composing History	To read, play and identify short passages of rhythms using standard notation. To comment on my own and other people's performances using Yr 6 vocabulary learnt	 Know how a piece of music can be structured into ternary form Recognise how instruments can be played in different ways to create different timbres Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Spring 2 – Pitch		Vocabulary: Tone Cluster Interval Range
Focus Theme: Playing m	y part and Success	
Performance	To demonstrate increasing confidence, expression, skill and	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know the meaning of all of these dynamics symbols (p, pp, f, ff, <, >)
Listening	levels of musicality when taking different roles in performance and rehearsal.	 Describe features of a fanfare Describe some different scales / musical
Composing	To create music which demonstrates understanding of basic structure with a focus on contrasting pitches and melodies	devices used for pitch (eg. pentatonic, major / minor, chromatic, dissonant, arpeggios, chords)
	To use a variety of musical devices such as timbre, texture, dynamics and tempo changes	Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Summer 1 – Technology Structure and Form		Vocabulary:
		Coda
Focus Theme: Significance		Per-Chorus
Performance	To listen to and evaluate a variety of music from different genres, cultures and times.	Loops Enhance
	To use a variety of musical devices when creating and playing music	Key Facts/ Concepts: Know what song structure looks like

Listening Composing History	To create music with a secure understanding of structure and the key features To comment on my own and other's performances using Yr 6 vocabulary learnt	 Understand that letters can be used to represent each different section of song structure Know that a range of audio effects can be used to enhance music in Bandlab Know the meaning of the following vocabulary:
Summer 2 – 20 th Century Music		Vocabulary:
Facus Theorem Districts and south		Key Facts/ Concepts:
Focus Theme: Playing m	y part	ney ruess, consepts.
Performance	To identify and perform features of Hip Hop.	
	To identify and perform features of Minimalism.	
Listening	To identify and perform features of Wartime (swing) music.	
Composing	To create and practise a piece of music using features of different genres.	
	To comment on my own and other people's performances.	