

Celebrating learning together in faith, hope and love

MUSIC – CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK

INTENT

Through music, learners have further rich opportunities to be creative and to experience inspiration and enjoyment. Performing and creating music are prominent activities for all learners. Through these activities they develop their vocal and instrumental skills, explore sounds and musical concepts, and use their imagination and skills to create musical ideas and compositions. They can further develop their understanding and capacity to enjoy music by making a contribution to our internal school performances and our attendance at singing festivals.

Purpose of study:

At Bishop Perrin we have understood the importance of Creative Arts education for many years. We use the Creative Arts to broaden the children's understanding of the Arts and other areas of the curriculum as well as a platform to improve children's wellbeing. The process of engagement in the arts has resulted in increased confidence and improved self-esteem for our children. Music is a universal language that embodies one of the highest forms of creativity. A high-quality music education should engage and inspire pupils to develop a love of music and their talent as musicians, and so increase their self-confidence, creativity and sense of achievement. As pupils progress, they should develop a critical engagement with music, allowing them to compose, and to listen with discrimination to the best in the musical canon.

EYFS

In continuous	In continuous provision - 30-50 months: In continuous provision - 40-60 months: In continuous provision - 60+ months and ELG:													
									In continuous provision - 60+ months and ELG:					
Hearing and Listening: Identify and match and instrumental sounds Explore associations between music and different 'types' of people and places Match music to pictures/visual resources Describe the sound of instruments Create visual representations on sounds Vocalising and Singing: Create visual representations on sounds Vocalising and Singing: Create own songs, often with a sense of structure eg, with a beginning and an end Sing an entire song eg. nursery rhymes, pop snogs, songs from TV, songs from home Merge elements of familiar songs with improvised singing Create sounds in vocal games Changes some of the words to a song Show preferences for songs they like/dislike Moving and Dancing: Clap or tap to the pulse of a piece of music Physically interpret the sound of instruments eg, tiptoe to the sound of the xylophone Physically interpret the sound of instruments eg. Lead or be led by other children in their music making ie. being a conductor Listen and respond to others in pair/group music making Operate equipment such as CD players, microphones, keyboards etc Plays instruments with control to play loud/quiet (dynamics), fast/siow (tempo) Show control to hold and play instruments to control to music and relay ins					In continuous provision - 40-60 months: Hearing and Listening: • Think abstractly about music and express this physically or verbally • Distinguish and describes changes in music and compares pieces of music • Associate genres of music with characters and stories Vocalising and Singing: • Reproduce the pitch of a tone sung by another with own voice – pitch matching • Sing the melodic shape • Sing an entire song Moving and Dancing: • Move to the sound of instruments • Combine moving, singing and playing instruments • Move in time to the pulse of music being listened to and physically respond to changes in the music Repirate familiar choregraphed dances • Choreographs own dances to familiar music individually, in pairs, or in small groups Exploring and Playing: • Create music based on a theme eg. food, dragons • Find and record sounds using recording devices • Repart munents to match the structure of the music • Keep a steady beat while playing instruments • Tap rhythms to accompany words eg. syllables of words, names etc				In Continuous provision - bu+ months and ELS: Hearing and Listening: Listen to music, accurately anticipating key events and respond to what they hear with relevant comments, actions or questions Accurately anticipate changes in music eg. when it is going to get louder, quieter, slower, faster Vocalising and Singing: Enjoy performing solo and/or in groups and/or as a class Internalise music eg. singing songs inside own head Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs Moving and Dancing: Represent own ideas thoughts and feelings through music and dance Exploring and Playing: Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others and, when appropriate, try to move in time with the music Play simple accompaniments on tuned and untuned percussion Create rhythms using instruments and body percussion Play along to the beat of a song Play along to the heat of a song Play along with the rhythm in music 					
 Inv Sin Per Exp List Sin Pla Sin 	Design: Being Imaginative rent, adapt and recount na g a range of well-known r fform songs, rhymes, poeu olore and engage in music ten to a range of music frr g the melodic shape of fa y instruments with increa g and perform as part of a	arratives and stories with nursery rhymes and song ms and stories with other making om different genres miliar songs using control a class and as part of the	s rs, and when appropriate school	e – try to move in time w			Look close Talk about	s and Design: Being Imag ly at similarities, differen the features of own env	ces, pattern and change ironment and how envir					
Ourselves and Our Families	Repeating Rhythms and Patterns	Traditional tales	Monsters and Aliens	Space	Christmas	Winter, Snow, Ice and Dark Nights	Chinese New Year and Dragons	Food	People Who Help Us	Superheroes	Life Cycles	On the Farm	Dinosaurs	Around the World
 Songs about the body Experiment with body percussion Take part in singing Experiment with ways to 	Nursery rhymes Call and repeat songs Clap short, rhythmic patterns	 Follow instructions when to sing or play an instrument 	 Make different sounds – high and low (pitch); loud and quiet (dynamics) 	 Space soundscape Take note of others when performing Holst – The Planets Add sound effects to stories 	Christmas carols and songs Explore the sounds of different instruments	 Choose sounds to represent different things – times of day, times of year, link to seasons and weather 	 Chinese New Year music and dances Experiment with instruments to create own melodies 	 Songs about food Take note of others when performing Reflect and review creations 	 Emergency sounds and alerts Easter songs and hymns 	 Superhero songs Make different sounds: fast and slow (tempo); quality of the sound – smooth, crisp, scratchy, ratting, 	 Listen to and compare animal sounds Perform as part of a familiar group 	 Animals sounds and farm soundscape creation Play along to the beat of a song 	 Create a dinosaur dance Choose instruments for a particular purpose Play along with the 	 Songs from around the world Review how well an approach worked

change own voice							 Respo music 				tinkling (timbre)			rhythm in music	
							mover	ment							
Sing Up Songs:	Sing Up Songs:		Sing Up Songs:		Sing Up Songs:			Sing Up Songs:			Sing Up Songs:		Sing	Up Songs:	
I've Got a Grumpy Face		Row	Row, Row, Row Your Boat		The Farmer in the Dell			Up and Down		Down There Under The Sea			Slap, Clap, Clap		
Witch, Witch		Wigg	/iggle Your Fingers Shake My Sillies Out		illies Out Five Fine Bumble Bees			Two Little Chickens		Bow,	Bow, Bow Belinda				

			KS1							
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2				
Year 1	 Me, Myself and I Skills: Combining voices, movement and instruments to perform chants and songs. Keeping a steady beat on instruments Creating word rhythms Performing word rhythms and songs with movement. Recognising high and low sounds. Listening: songs from around the world. 	 A Small Island (The UK) Skills: Exploring vocal pitches and effects. Responding to a range of music through movement. Perform a range of chants, games and songs that develop our sense of pitch and pulse. Composing short sequences and using graphic score. Listening: Glen Miller, "The A Train", Hammond, "I'm a Train." Dvorak, "String Quartet 	 A Knights Tale Skills: Using percussion instruments to find and keep a steady pulse. Creating and responding to rhythm cards to make our own short rhythmic pieces that we can perform to each other. Games, songs and rhymes to encourage pitch and rhythmic awareness. Listening: Marching music. 	 The Enchanted Forest Skills: Exploring pitch and identifying and creating sounds that are high, medium and low using glockenspiels. Learn and perform a longer piece of music, "Jack and the Beanstalk," rap that incorporates rhythmic speaking and song. Continue using graphic scores. Listening: Toy Symphony 	Toy StorySkills:Explore the use of tempo and dynamics to describe stories using percussion and tuned instruments.Begin to use music to enhance the retelling of a story.Listen to a musical re-telling of a traditional tale and discuss the effects of the music in the story.Use symbols to represent music (graphic score)Listening: Tchaikovsky: The Sugar Plum Fairy	Shiver Me Timbers Skills: • Exploring timbre by creating different voices to create piratical sounds. • Singing a variety of pirate songs. • Moving rhythmically to music and creating sound effects to enhance the reading of a poem. Listening: Hans Swimmer Pirates of the Caribbean; Holst, "Mars."				
Year 2	It's a Small World Melodic patterns Skills: Playing different patterns of melody and matching to a simple score. Performing and creating simple melodies using a stick notation. Listening: Elvis Presley, The Beatles	 American." Fire! Fire! Skills: Experiment with songs and chants. Change dynamics within music to change the effect. Explore how to change the tempo of music- fast and slow sounds. Combine dynamics, pitch, timbre and tempo to create 4-part music and movement composition inspired by the Great Fire of London 	 There's No Place Like Home Skills: Combining sounds to create a musical effect. Understanding how music, dance and drama can combine in storytelling. Creating and matching descriptive sounds made with the voice. Listening: how does music tell a story? The Nutcracker and Night on a Bare Mountain. 	 London Calling Skills: Exploring timbre and texture to understand how sounds can be descriptive. Listening to sounds of the city and creating soundscapes for a city. Listening: An American in Paris, Lily Allen, Orlando Gibbon-Cries of London 	 Animal Kingdom Skills: Keeping a steady pulse and remembering rhythmic patterns based on African animal sentences Compose music in response to the movements of animals using dynamics and tempo. Listening: to repond through movement to different sections of Saint-Saen's, "Carnival of the Animals." Kevin MacLeod, "Accealate." 	Chocolate Skills: Children will learn that music can be structured. They will listen to music in different structures and compose their own music in a set structure. <i>Listening:</i> Waterson Carthy, Gluck "Orfeo."				
			KS2							
Pupi	Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.									
Year 3	Rainforest Rescue Skills: Children to identify and copy using voices and	The Stone Age Skills: • Understanding pitch and rhythm. Learning to read	Food, Glorious Food Glockenspiels and recorders Subject Driver: Scales Skills:	Egyptology Skills: • To explore texture and graphic scores.	The Rise of the Robots Skills:	Spy Kids Skills: Children learn that samba comes from Brazil.				

	 instruments the sounds of the rainforest. Children to write a Rainforest Symphony with an awareness of the texture and tempo of the music. <i>Listening : Anna Clyne "Night Ferry."</i> 	simple pitch and rhythmic notation. • To compose simple rhythms using standard notation. • To be introduced to pitch notation on the stave. Listening: Handel Hallelujah Chorus	 To explore pentatonic scales in notation and on glockenspiels. To compose "Dragon Music" using pentatonic scales. Listening: Jasmine Flower trad Chinese folk song 	 Ancient Egyptian instruments and their modern equivalents To explore the Egyptian scale. To create rhythms and ostinati in small groups to create our own Egyptian music with interesting musical textures. Listening: Egyptian music and Rock and Roll music. 	Listen to accompaniments to different songs To identify the different instruments that are used To discuss the effectiveness of different accompaniments. To play a song in a variety of ways. Listening: John Adams "Short Ride in a Fast Machine."	 They experience syncopated rhythms. They perform syncopated rhythms in four different ostinato. Listening:samba music from Brazil
Year 4	 Hail Caesar Skills: writing a motif Children use standard notation to write down three different musical motifs, they then experiment with developing their motif using key changes and inversions. Invasion!" Listening: Hans Zimmer, Beethoven Fifth Symphony 	India Skills: Learning the elements of Indian classical music, the tala, the raga and the drone. <i>Listening:</i> Indian Classical Music	 Tudors in London Skills: Children perform a melody, a rhythmic ostinato and a drone. Children play together in an ensemble and refine their performance. Using notation and ostinato techniques to create a class performance of "La Volta." To explore Tudor instruments and music. Listening: John Dowland music with lute and recorder. 	One World Skills: Using the interrelated dimensions of music to tell a story. Children work in an ensemble to give a live performance Listening: Paul Dukas The Sorcerer's Apprentice.	 How Does Your Garden Grow? Skills: Listening to musical intervals Playing and developing a melody Learning that the scale has 8 notes Using tonic sol-fa to sing a scale Listening: Oasis, Duke Ellington, John Rutter 	Ancient Greeks Skills: • Using a graphic score/creating a graphic score • Improvising and composing • Listening: Music for Holi
Year 5	Crime and Punishment Skills: To listen to jazz music. Play a number of jazz tunes on the glockenspiel and learn standard notation of rhythms and pitches on the treble clef.	Dragon's Den Skills: Song writing Compose melody lines in different moods and rhythms taking into account the meaning of the words Consider the accompanying style that you would like with your melody. Listening: song and ballads.	 Long Live the Queen Programme music unit 2. Skills: Identifying how the interrelated dimensions of music come together to create suspense and atmosphere in music. Listening: Mendelssohn and Elgar. 	Heartbeat Skills: <i>Listening:</i> setting of Shakespeare's words to music. Instruments used in the seventeenth century.	Creeping Coasts Skills: • Listening and appraising. • Creating music and drama in response to "Storm" by Benjamin Britten and "The Firebird" by Igor Stravinsky.	Amazing Africa Skills: • African drumming • Pulse and rhythm • Using djembe drums to learn a number of cyclic rhythmic patterns • Responding to rhythmic cues. Listening: African drumming and songs.
Year 6	 Tales of the Thames Skills: Use the interrelated dimensions of music to create a soundscape based on the River Thames. Compose in the style of Saint-Saen, "Aquarium." 	 Your Country Needs You Skills: Feeling and moving to a three-beat and four-beat pulse and revising rhythmic ostinato. music notation, how to read the musical clef. 	To Infinity and Beyond Skills: Interpreting images to create descriptive sound sequences. Thinking about texture, use the poem Space shot by Gareth Owen as a framework to develop a launch pad piece. Learn that scoring is about choosing and arranging sounds.	To Boldly Go Skills: • Music notation, how to read the musical clef. • Opera in the Classic Period, the music of Joseph Bologne	Lights, Camera, Action Skills: • Learning about chromaticism, arpeggios and rhythm to find out how music creates mood in films.	 Back to the Future Skills: The development of music in the Romantic period Learning to play and improvise with the 12 bar blues. Explore the scales and chords that Satie used in

Children learn the terms binary and ternary form.	 Music notation's development from the mediaeval period. Hildegard of Bingen Mediaeval and Renaissance 	<i>Listening:</i> Debussy's Clair de lune.	•	Watch film clips where music is used in different ways. Explore the music of John Williams.	his composition "Gnossienne no 3
	music.				

All units include games that teach the interrelated dimensions of music and songs that reflect the unit's theme.