#### Curriculum Overview: Music

### Music

Music is essentially a practical subject which should be enjoyed by all. From an early age children have an awareness of rhythm, pitch and sounds around them and these should be developed on entry to school.

The most secure knowledge, understanding and competence flows from the frequent and continuous practice in musical skills. As with language skills, fluency is developed and confidence grows.

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Practical Sessions	Early Singing	Early Singing	Untuned Percussion	Djembe rhythmic patterns technique changing sound production	Recorder     treble clef     woodwind     notation     reading     music	Violin     treble clef     string     pizzicato     writing     notation	Violin     treble clef     string     notation     arco	Tuned Percussion     treble     percussion     striking     notation
Composition	Experimental Music Making	Singing made up 1 or 2 bar sections of songs	Creating an accompaniment for a story	Create rhythmic patterns to accompany a song	Create 4 bar music (written and playing)	Creating 8 bar composition with written music	Creating 8 bar composition with written music	Create 24 bar compositions using tuned percussion of choice With written music
Listening and Appraising	Listening and singing back	Listening and Singing back	Listening, Singing and Playing back	Listening to African drumming	Listening to recorder music	Listening to violin music	Listening to stringed music in variety of periods	Listening to each other compositions and critiquing
Performance  Whole school annual music recital for whole school, groups and individuals	Whole Class Song at recital Assembly performances Christmas Plays	Whole Class Song at recital Assembly performances Christmas Plays	Perform: composition  Whole Class Song at recital Assembly performances	Perform: composition Whole Class Song at recital Assembly performances	Perform: composition  Whole Class Song at recital Assembly performances	Perform: composition Whole Class Song at recital Assembly performances	Perform: composition  Whole Class Song at recital Assembly performances	Perform: composition  Whole Class Song at recital Assembly performances

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	Class Masses	Class Masses	Christmas Plays	Christmas Plays	Christmas Plays	Christmas Plays	Christmas Plays	Christmas Plays
			Class Masses	Class Masses	Class Masses	Class Masses	Class Masses	Class Masses
				Class Masses	Class Masses	Class Masses		

The Musical Elements  When listening to pieces of music, make sure that you are familiar with each of the elements and the meanings of the main keywords associated with them.									
when listening to	D = Dynamics	R = Rhythm	T = Texture	S = Structure	M = Melody		T = Tonality	H = Harmony	
You can remember the elements using the Dr T Smith acronym:  D = Dynamics R = Rhythm T. = Texture S = Structure M = Melody I = Instrumentation T = Tonality H = Harmony	The term dynamics refers to the volume of a piece of music. Dynamics are used to create interest and expression. Italian terms are used in order to state how loud or quiet it is:  Fortissimo (ff) - very loud Forte (f) – loud Mezzo forte (mf) – moderately loud Mezzo piano (mp) -moderately soft Piano (p) – soft Pianissimo (pp) – very softly	Rhythm refers to the combination of note lengths. It is linked to tempo, which refers to the speed of a piece of music.  On beat – a rhythm that is played on the strong beats of a bar that make sense to clap on.  Offbeat – a rhythm that is played on the weak beats of a bar, or off of the beat. (syncopation)	Texture refers to how many layers of music there is in a piece. A range of different terms are used depending on what each part is doing.	The structure of a piece of music refers to the order of different sections within it. Letters are used in most structures to represent each section. Effective music often strikes a balance between repetition and contrast where the audience needs to recognise something about the piece, without repeating it too much so that it becomes tedious.	Melody refers to the arrangement of single notes in order to create a pleasing sound. A more common term for melody is tune.	Instrumentation refers to the instruments or voices that are heard in a piece of music. Instruments can be classified into one of five orchestral families, depending on how they produce their sound. Music technology is becoming increasingly popular in music made today and makes use of a lot of electric sounds such as synthesizers.	Tonality as we know it today was not established until the Baroque period. When identifying the tonality of a piece of music, it usually falls into one of two categories: major or minor. The major scale is often used by composers to create a pleasant and happy feel to the music. The minor sale is often used by composers to give the music an angry or sad feel.	Harmony relates to the combination of two or more pitches at the same time, creating a chord. There are lots of different types of chords: chords that contain three notes are known as triads, made up of a note and another two (a 3rd and a 5th) above it	

#### **History of Music (Year 3 to 6)** Renaissance Classical Romantic 20th Century **Global Music** Baroque 1400-1600 1600-1750 1750-1820 1820-1910 **Byrd: Ave Verum** Handel: Messiah-**Grieg: Peer Gynt -**Paul Simon: Boy in the **African Music: Mozart: Eine Halleluiah Chorus Kleine Nachtmusik Rokia Traore** Corpus Morning **Bubble** (55:15 seconds) **Soweto Gospel Choir** -Allegro 3 How did Paul Simon make What is A Capella Where would I hear What is an Alberti What makes a piece What celebrations would call Music and can you Sacred Music? Bass? of music a suite? music political? for this music? demonstrate this? Pachelbel: Canon **Haydn: Creation-Tchaikovsky: The** The Beatles: Within you Gamelan: Monteverdi: Cruda The Heaven are **Nutcracker -Dance of** and without you Kotekan Ngaben **Amarilli** in D **Telling** the Sugar Plum Fairy Wisnu Wara Piano Version Where would I hear Can you sing a What does Oratorio Dynamics and tempo: What genre of music does What instruments are like this pop song fall into, secular music? canon? mean? which means faster western instruments and what and slower, louder what genre does it sample are they? and quieter?

from?

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	DuFay: Ave Maris	Vivaldi: Four	Saint-George:	Elgar: Nimrod	Bob Marley: Three Little	Folk Music:
	Stella	Seasons -Spring	Overture; 'L'amant	_	Birds	Bedouin Tribe (Arabian)
		Allegro	anonyme' 1.		Redemption Song	Apache (Native American)
			Allegro		(Classical Arrangement)	Australian Outback
5						(Australian)
	What was sacred	What instruments	What is secular	What does Variation	Where did reggae music	How does folk music tell a
	music used for?	do you associate with the Baroque era?	music used for?	on a theme means?	come from?	story?
	Palestrina: Exsultate	Bach: Suite no. 3-	<b>Beethoven:</b>	Coleridge-Taylor:	Miles Davis: All Blues	Chinese Music:
	<u>Deo</u>	<u>Air</u>	<b>Moonlight Sonata</b>	<b>Hiawatha Overture</b>		Rain in Jiang Nan
						Fisherman's song at dusk
						Chunjiang Huayueye
6		<b>36</b>				
	What is the difference	What is the	How can I identify a	How has the orchestra	Where have I heard a	What is a pentatonic scale?
	between the	difference between	sonata?	changed from the	blues form before?	
	renaissance music	a suite and a		Baroque era to the		
	stave and a modern music stave?	Grosso?		romantic era?		