



St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School Music Curriculum Overview

Key Concepts	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Active listening and Describing music These concepts involves listening to music and responding by doing something e.g. clapping back rhythms and appreciating the features and effectiveness of musical elements.	To listen and respond by clapping	Improvise simple rhythmsbased on a given stimuli (e.g rhythm grids) Use musical vocabularysuch as: pulse rhythm, pitch. Recognise changes in pulse, rhythm, dynamicsand pitch. To recognise the sound andname some of the instruments in a piece of music. To begin to describe how apiece of music makes themfeel and begin to describe why. To begin to think about whether or not they like/dislike a piece of musicand begin to describe why. To keep a steady pulse andbe able to pick out two different tempos in music.	Repeat back longer basic rhythms from memory (atleast 2 bars) and add imitations of the rhythms as improvisation. Use musical vocabularysuch as: pulse, tempo, rhythm, pitch. Recognise changes in pulse, rhythm, timbre, dynamics and pitch. To recognise the sound and name some of the instruments in a piece ofmusic. Identify where elements change in a piece of music e.g tempo, dynamics. To describe how a piece of music makes them feel and begin to describe why. To think about whether or not they like/dislike a pieceof music and describe why.	Create basic 3 note tunes and simple rhythms using crotchet, quavers minims and their rests. Use the terms: duration, timbre, pitch, beat, tempo, texture and use of silence to describe music. To confidently identify andmove to the pulse. To think about what thewords of a song mean. To take it in turn to discuss how the song makes themfeel. Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts aboutthemusic. Identify and describe musical features in piecesfrom different traditions.	Improvise and compose tunes using 5 notes based on basic note values; create more developed rhythmic patterns (around4 bars) To confidently identifyand move to the pulse. To talk about the musicaldimensions working together in a given songs eg if the song getslouder in the chorus (dynamics). Talk about the music andhow it makes them feel. Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about agive piece of music. When talking try to usemusical vocabulary.	Create four bar melodies in different tempos and time signatures that can be performed and includesome off-beat rhythms. To identify and move tothe pulse with ease. To think about the message of songs and how it makes them feel. To compare two songs inthe same style, talking about what stands out musically in each ofthem, their similarities and differences. Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about apiece of music. Talk about musical dimensions working together in a given song.	Improvise and compose extended pieces of musicusing up to 8 notes and a variety of rhythms, tempos and time signatures. To identify and move tothe pulse with ease. To think about the message of songs and how it makes them feel. To compare two songs inthe same style, talking about what stands out musically in each ofthem, their similarities and differences. To talk about the musicaldimensions working together in songs. Talk about the music and how it makes you feel, using musical language todescribe the music.



Composing and Improvising

The concept οf composition involves the process of coming up with your own musical ideas that may or may not be written down. whilst **Improvisation** is the process of making music up on the spot.

Play basic rhythms on tuned and untuned percussion instruments and using body percussion.

Compose music with onenote(C)up to 5 notes (C,D,E,F,G) based on a given stimuli.

Clap rhythms.

Create a mixture of different sounds (long and short, loud and quiet, high and low).

Choose sounds to createan effect.

Sequence sounds to create an overall effect.

Create short, musical patterns.

Create a sequence of longand short sounds.

Learn how the notes of acomposition can be written down and changed if necessary. Play longer phrases ontuned and untuned instruments and body percussion.

Compose music with upto 7 notes (C,D,E,F,G,A Bb) based on a given stimuli.

Create a mixture of different sounds (long and short, loud and quiet, high and low).

Choose sounds to createan effect.

Sequence sounds to create an overall effect

Create longer, musical patterns drawing on knowledge of musical elements e.g dynamics, tempo.

Create sequences of longand short sounds.

Use tuned percussion/melodic instruments as well as thevoice to perform 3+note melodies and simple rhythms.

Help create at least one simple melody using one, three or five different notes.

Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the context of a given song/stimuli.

Talk about how the musicwas created.

Listen to and reflect uponthe developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo.

Record the composition inany way appropriate that recognises the connectionbetween sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).

Perform 5+note melodies(or 4+chords) and more complex rhythms on tuned instruments.

Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the context of a given song.

Talk about how theirmusic (individual or group) was created.

Listen to and reflect uponthe developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo.

Record the composition inany way appropriate that recognises the connectionbetween sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).

Create and perform 8note melodies or developed chord progressions (e.g. 2+chords per bar) and more complex rhythms.

Explain the keynote or home note (the note which we normally expecta song to finish on) and the structure of the melody.

Listen to and reflect uponthe developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song.

Record the composition inany way appropriate that recognises the connectionbetween sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).

Create and perform confidently and accurately individually and as part of a group.

Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of a given song.

Explain the keynote or home note (the note which we normally andthe structure of the melody.

Listen to and reflect uponthe developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song.

Record the composition inany way appropriate that recognises the connectionbetween sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).



Performing

This concept involves understanding that music is created to be performed (both playing and/or singing) to other people.

Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and – when appropriate – try to move in time with Sing simple folk tunes inunison both with and without accompanimentor backing tracks.

To play untuned / tunedinstruments. Play the glockenspiel with focus on the notes C,D,E,F,G

Recognise how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together.

Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.

Learn to play a tuned/untuned instrumental part alongside a given backingtrack.

Treat instruments carefully and withrespect.

Use symbols to representa composition and use them to help with aperformance.

Sing simple songs andfolk songs in rounds.

Perform from rhythmicnotation including crotchets, quavers andminims.

Play longer rhythms ontuned and untuned percussion and body percussion.

Treat instruments carefully and withrespect.

Play the part in time withthe steady pulse.

Listen to and follow musical instructions froma leader.

Record a performance and say how they feel about it.

Sing songs and folk roundswhilst accompanied by ostinatos from the group.

To choose what to perform and create a programme.

To perform more extended rhythms thatuse crotchets, quavers, minims and rests.

To communicate the meaning of the words andclearly articulate them.

To talk about the best place to be when performing and how tostand or sit.

To record the performance and say howthey were feeling, what they were pleased with what they would change and why.

Sing pieces in two parts that have melodies and counter melodies.

To rehearse and choosewhat to perform and create a programme.

Present a musical performance designed tocapture the audience.

To communicate the meaning of the words andclearly articulate them.

To talk about the best place to be when performing and how tostand or sit.

To record the

performance and say howthey were feeling, what they were pleased with what they would change and why. To listen to and follow musical instructions froma leader. To experience leading

theplaying.

Sing pieces, including those from a classical tradition, with a range of at least 8 notes and pieceswith at least 2 different parts.

To rehearse and choosewhat to perform and create a programme.

To communicate the meaning of the words andclearly articulate them.

To talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect.(e.g. hall, classroom, gazebo etc)

To record the performance and compare it to a previous performance.

To discuss and talk musically about it — "Whatwent well?" and "It would have been even better if...?" (trying to usemusical vocabulary)

Sing musically responding to the performance directions of the piece e.g.phrasing; sing more extended harmony parts.

To rehearse then choosewhat to perform and create a programme.

To communicate the meaning of the words andclearly articulate them.

To talk about the venue and how to use it to besteffect. .(e.g. hall, classroom, gazebo etc)

To record the performance and compare it to a previous performance.

To discuss and talk musically about it – "Whatwent well?" and "It would have been evenbetter if...?" (using musical

vocabulary)



Singing

This concept involves the act of producing musical sounds with the voice. Sing a range of wellknown nursery rhymes and songs Sing back short melodiesthat use 1-2 different pitches and develop the concept of pattern workin music using rhythm grids.

Learning by heart then singing songs from a selection of styles: old style hip hop, reggae, rap, blues, Latin, folk, Latin bossa nova and pop.

Christmas: learning up totwo traditional carols as well as Christmas play sonas. **Hymn Practise:** learning and then singingboth traditional and modern hymns. Learn about voices. singing notes of differentpitches (high and low). Learn that they can make different types of sounds with their voices you can rap or say wordsin rhythm. Learn to start and stop singing when following aleader.

Imitate changes in pitch.

melodiesthat use around 2-3 notes: Perform from rhythmic notation including crotchets and minims. Learning by heart then singing songs from a selection of styles: afropop. South African, rock, reggae, pop and classical. Christmas: learning up to two traditional carols as wellas Christmas play songs. Hymn Practise: learning and then sinaina both traditional and modern hymns. Learn about voices singing notes of differentpitches (high and low) Learn that they can make different types

Sing back short

Learn to find a comfortable singingposition.

voices e.g rap

of sounds with their

Learn to start and stop singing when following aleader.

Perform from and compose using 3 pitched notes and simple rhythms (crotchets, quavers, minims and rests)

Sing from memory songs from a selection of styles with accurate pitch: R&B reggae, disco, classical, music from around the world and a pop song that tells a story.

Christmas: learning a variety of traditional and modern carols Hymn Practise: learning and then singing both traditional and modern hymns. Pronounce words

To demonstrate a goodsinging posture.

clearly and show

control of voice.

To follow a leader whensinging.

To have an awareness of the pulse internally whensinging.

Perform from and compose using 5 pitchednotes (or 4 chords)

Sing from memory

songs from a
selection of styles
with accurate pitch:
pop grime, gospel
and classical,
Christmas: learning a
variety of traditional
and modern carols
Hymn Practise:
learning and then

singingboth traditional and modern hymns. To sing in unison and insimple twoparts.

goodsinging posture.

To demonstrate a

To follow a leader whensinging.

To enjoy exploring singingsolo.
To re-join the song if lost.

To listen to the groupwhen singing.

Perform from and compose with 5-8 different notes; capturethe work in different formats so it can be recreated.

Sing from memory songsfrom a selection of styles with accurate pitch: rockbossa nova, swing, pop, motown, old school hip hop and classical, Christmas: learning a variety of traditional andmodern carols Hymn Practise:

singing both traditional and modern hymns. To sing in unison and tosing backing vocals.

learning and then

To enjoy exploring singingsolo.

To listen to the groupwhen singing.
To experience rappingand solo singing.
To listen to others and beaware of how they fit intoa group.

Perform from and compose with 8 different notes; Capture the work in different formats including staff notation soit can be recreated.

Sing from memory songs from a selection of styles with accurate pitch: pop neo soul, blues, classical as well as looking at the music of Benjamin Britten and Carole King.

Christmas: Jeanning a

variety of traditional andmodern carols
Hymn Practise:
learning and then singing both traditional and modern hymns.
To sing in unison and tosing backing vocals.
To demonstrate a

vocals.
To demonstrate a goodsinging posture.
To follow a leader whensinging.
To experience rappingand solo singing.