

KS1 Year A

2022 2023

Previous learning:

Children will know a range of instruments.

They will know the term 'pulse'.

They will have played C, D, E, F and G on a glockenspiel but only using 1 or 2 notes together.

New learning:

Children will be introduced to playing 3 notes together and learning how to read them on the staff.



C D E



minim
2 beats



crotchet
1 beat



2 quavers
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ beat



a crotchet rest

I can use the following vocabulary to describe the music:

Tempo: the music can be not too fast or not too slow - somewhere in between!

Articulation: the music can be described as smooth. Sometimes the verse can be **spiky (staccato)** and the chorus can be **smooth (legato)**.

Dynamics: the music is **loud (f - forte)**.

Hip Hop style is a type of music which started about 50 years ago in the USA. Words are often **rapped**. Dancing may also take place called **breakdancing**.

A **synthesizer** has a keyboard like a piano but can create lots of electronic sounds. They are used a lot in **pop music**. Pop music is short for 'popular' music that lots of people like to listen to.



Previous learning:

All children will be able to recognise **minims**, **crotchets** and **quavers**, as well as a **crotchet rest**.



minim

2 beats



crotchet

1 beat



2 quavers

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ beat



a crotchet rest

Congas are tall drums played with the hands.



New learning:

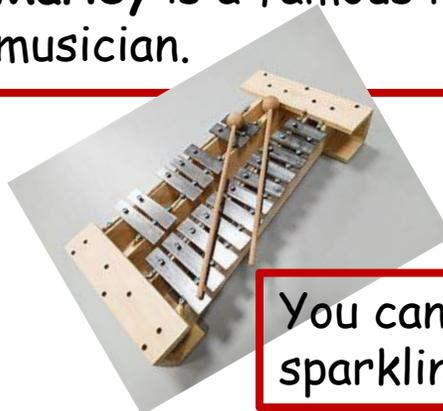
Sing me a song is in the style of a **waltz** which is a dance in $\frac{3}{4}$.



F G A



Reggae comes from the island of Jamaica and started about 60 years ago. It has messages of love, peace and respect. **Bob Marley** is a famous Reggae musician.



You can hear the **glockenspiel** which has a sparkling sound because it is made out of metal.

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Y1 Unit 3
Exploring Sounds

I can use the following vocabulary to describe the music:

Tempo: the music can be **not too fast** or **not too slow** - somewhere in **between!**

Texture: 2 voices may sing together. Sometimes in **unison** and sometimes separately as **backing vocals**.

Structure and form: intro, verse and outro.

Articulation: music can be **spiky (staccato)**.

Previous learning:

All children will be able to recognise **minims**, **crotchets** and **quavers**, as well as a **crotchet rest**.



minim

2 beats



crotchet

1 beat



2 quavers

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ beat



a crotchet rest

Children know how to read the notes **F**, **G** and **A** on a **stave** and play them on a glockenspiel.



F G A



F

G

A

New learning:

A new piece of music:
The Planets, **Mars**, The Bringer Of War by **Gustav Holst** and was written between 1914 and 1917. He wrote a collection of pieces inspired by the different planets.

Can you identify a **piano** and a **drum kit** when listening to music?



Y1 Unit 4
Learning to Listen

2022 2023

I can use the following vocabulary to describe the music:

Beat/pulse: the pulse isn't always **steady** the whole way through - it can **slow down**, often **towards the end**.

Articulation: the music can sound **smooth**.

Tempo: the music can be **fast** or **slow**.

Melody: to pick out the **melody line** from the **backing instruments**.

Texture - male solo voice with **backing singers**.

Dynamics: loud (*f* - *forte*) and soft (*p* - *quiet*).

Structure and form: introduction, **verse**, **chorus**, **instrumental section**.

Previous learning:

All children will be able to recognise **minims, crotchets** and **quavers**, as well as a **crotchet rest**.



minim

2 beats



crotchet

1 beat



2 quavers

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ beat



a crotchet rest

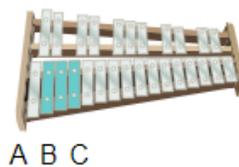
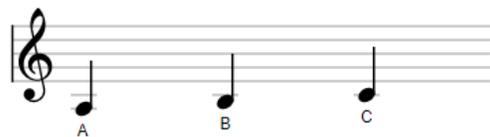
This is a **pianola** which 'reads' paper rolls and plays the music all by itself!



This is a **bass guitar**. It plays very **low notes** and **creates rhythms** for the song.

New learning:

Children will learn to read the notes **A, B and C** on a staff and play them on a glockenspiel.

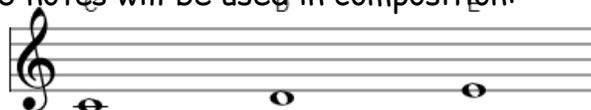


Recognise a **single quaver** and its rest.



Maple Leaf Rag by **Scott Joplin**. This is **Ragtime**, which is an early form of **Jazz** music that was very popular in America from the 1890s until the 1920s. The rhythms are very varied and complicated in Ragtime music, and the strong beat happens on the **off-beat** (beats 2 and 4 of a bar) instead of on the main beat (beats 1 and 3) - this is called '**syncopation**'.

These 3 notes will be used in composition:



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Y2 Unit 3

Inventing a Musical Story

I can use the following vocabulary to describe the music:

Beat/pulse: the pulse isn't always **steady** the whole way through - it can **slow down**, often **towards the end**.

Articulation: the music can sound **short** and **detached**. This is called **staccato**.

Tempo: the music can be **fast** or **slow**.

Melody: to pick out the **melody** from the **backing instruments**.

Texture - 2 voices: 1 high, 1 low.

Dynamics: loud (*f* - *forte*) and soft (*p* - *quiet*).

Instrumentation: **brass instruments, bass guitar, electric guitar, electric organ** and **drum kit** are playing with the singers.

Previous learning:

Children will know the **time signature** of (4 crotchet beats in a bar).

$\frac{4}{4}$

All children will be able to recognise **minims**, **crotchets** and **quavers**, as well as a **crotchet rest**.



minim crotchet 2 quavers 1 quaver
2 beats 1 beat $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ beat $\frac{1}{2}$ beat



a crotchet
rest



a quaver
rest

New learning:

Children will learn to read the notes **G, A, B, C and D** on a staff and play them on a glockenspiel.



Film music:

The 'Flying Theme' From E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial by **John Williams** b.1932. He is a very famous, American **film-music composer**.

Moon River was composed by in 1961 by **Henry Mancini** and from the film Breakfast at Tiffany's. It is played by an **orchestra**.

Children will learn the **time signature** of (2 crotchet beats in a bar).

$\frac{2}{4}$



Cymbals make a loud, crashing sound.



A **tuba** makes very **low** sounds. It is part of the **brass family**.



An accordion

When it is squeezed, air flows across the reeds inside to make a sound. The accordion is often used in different kinds of **Folk music** from around the world.

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Y2 Unit 5

Exploring Improvisation

The group of musicians that you can hear playing is called a '**symphony orchestra**'. They play lots of different kinds of instruments together. The leader of the orchestra is called the '**conductor**' and uses special hand signals to show the performers how to play the music.

Melody: this **repeats** itself at key points in the music.

Tempo: its speed can be described as '**at a walking pace**'.

Dynamics: music can be **not that loud** and **not that soft** - somewhere **in between!** Dynamics can change **gradually** or **suddenly**.

Rock music:

Rock is made up of many different styles, including Heavy Metal and Punk music. It began 70 years ago in the United States and has its roots in **Rhythm & Blues** music.

Listen out for:

- Electric guitar riffs
- Powerful drumming
- Strong vocals

Famous Rock musicians and bands include Janis Joplin, The Rolling Stones and Jimi Hendrix.



Previous learning:

Children will know the **time signature** of $\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$

All children will be able to recognise **minims**, **crotchets** and **quavers**.



minim crotchet 2 quavers 1 quaver
2 beats 1 beat $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ beat $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

Children will know the notes **G**, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** on a staff and familiar playing them on a glockenspiel.



A **steel pan band** is found in **Caribbean music**. Sometimes the music is called **Calypso music**. It comes from **Trinidad** and has origins in **West African music**.

New learning:

A rock ballad - rock songs are known for strong drum beats, powerful electric guitar melodies and energetic singers with big personalities!

Children will learn to improvise with these 3 notes:



Children will learn a new note on the glockenspiel - **F#**.



Reggae comes from the island of **Jamaica** and started about 60 years ago. It has messages of love, peace and respect. Listen out for **offbeat chords**, **call and response** and lyrics in **Patois**.

Bob Marley is a famous Reggae musician.

2022 2023

Y2 Unit 6

Our Big Concert



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Instrumentation

Can you identify these instruments: **Hammond organ**, **electric guitar**, **bass guitar**, **drum kit**, **trumpets**, **trombones**, **saxophones**, **strings**, **synthesizer**, **lead vocals** and **backing vocals**?

Que Llueva, Que Llueva is a children's Spanish song. It is performed in a **Funk style**. Funk was popular in the 1906s and 1970s and is fun to dance to.

KS1 Year B

2023 2024

Previous learning:

Children will have played C, D and E together.

Children will know that *legato* means **smooth**. *Staccato* means **short and detached**.

New learning:

A waltz is in $\frac{3}{4}$ time. This means the beats are in groups of 3.

Crotchets may be grouped into 4s, rather than in pairs.



Y1 Unit 2

Dance, Sing and Play!

I can use the following vocabulary to describe the music:

Structure and form: the music is made up of **verses** and **choruses**. There may be an **introduction**.

Texture: There may be more than one voice playing which gives a thicker texture.

Style: where/when the music comes from e.g. orchestral, often found in musicals.

Twinkle, Twinkle is a famous lullaby from 1806. Here, it is performed in a **Reggae** style. Reggae comes from the island of **Jamaica** and started in the **1960s**. **Bob Marley** was a famous Reggae musician.



2023 2024



A tuba is part of the brass family and is very low sounding.



An orchestra includes the following instruments:

flute	clarinet	oboe
bassoon	trumpet	trombones
French horn	tuba	violins
Violas	cellos	double basses



Y1 Unit 5

Having Fun with Improvisation

I can use the following vocabulary to describe the music:

Tempo: the speed of the music. It is recorded as BPM (beats per minute).

Articulation: music can be described as 'jumpy' which is short and detached or 'smooth'.

A maraca is a type of rattle from South America. Rattles have existed for thousands of years in Africa, the Pacific Islands and the Americas, and are now used all around the world.



New learning:

Swing music often includes saxophones and brass instruments such as trumpets and trombones. Duke Ellington was a famous Big Band composer.



Pop music is short for 'popular'. You hear it a lot on the radio. In the song 'Getting Dressed', you can hear the guitar. Taylor Swift and Ed Sheeran play their guitars in a similar way.

Crotchet and quavers can be put into 1 bar in $\frac{3}{4}$ time.

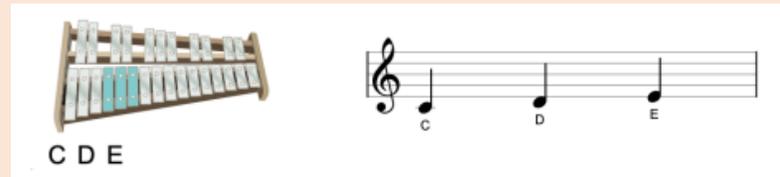


Previous learning:

Some children will know that

3 time means 3 crotchet
4 beats in every bar.

Some children will know:



All children will know 2 quavers, a crotchet and a crotchet rest.



Cymbals are thin, round plates of metal, played with drumsticks. They are percussion instruments that are part of a drum kit.





Y1 Unit 6

Let's Perform Together!

Reggae is a style of music. It comes from Jamaica. Bob Marley was a famous Reggae singer. His band was called 'Bob Marley and the wailers'. He was born in Jamaica on 6th February, 1945. Reggae music is led by the drum and bass. It has offbeat rhythms. It uses 'call and response'.

Previous learning:

All children will know that **3** time means 3 crotchet **4** beats in every bar.

All children will know 2 quavers, a crotchet and a crotchet rest.

Articulation: music can be described as 'jumpy' or *staccato* which is short and detached or 'smooth' which is called *legato*.

New learning:

A violin is the highest instrument in the string family. It is played with a bow.



The harpsichord is a keyboard instrument a bit like a piano.



Electric organs are used in Reggae and Gospel music.



An orchestra is a large musical ensemble that includes instruments from four families of instruments. They are:

- the string section
- the woodwind section
- the brass section
- the percussion section



An orchestra can have up to 100 players or more. They're led by one person, called a conductor, who makes sure they all play at the correct time.

I will learn the following songs and styles:

- The Bear Went Over the Mountain - Pop
- In the Sea - 20th and 21st Century
- Orchestral
- Alice the Camel - Jazz
- Ten Green Bottles - Country
- Zootime - Reggae
- She'll be Coming Round the Mountain - Gospel



Y2 Unit 1

Pulse, Rhythm and Pitch

I can use the following vocabulary to describe the music:

Dynamics: How loud or soft the music is. Also if the dynamics change gradually, suddenly or stays the same throughout.

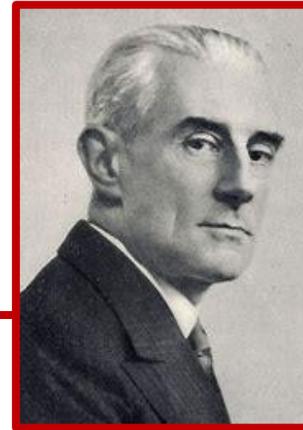
Melody: A sequence of single notes that make a tune.

Rhythm: Long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.

Soul music was created by African American musicians about 70 years ago.

Soul music has singers with powerful voices, lots of strung instruments, brass instruments and percussion.

Diana Ross is a famous soul singer. She was part of a group called 'The Supremes'.



New learning:

Boléro was written by a French composer, Maurice Ravel, in 1928 for a ballet. It is played by an orchestra. He was inspired by an old type of Spanish dance called the 'Boléro' - a slow dance made up of 3 slow beats.

The rock band, **Survivor**, wrote the song **Eye of the Tiger** in 1982. The electric guitar is one of the main instruments heard in rock music. Rock music began in America in the 1960s.



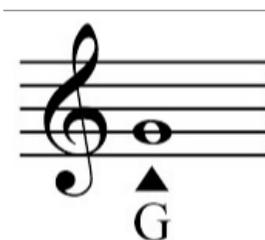
Previous learning:

All children will know 2 quavers, a crotchet and a crotchet rest.

Tempo: the speed of the music. It is recorded as BPM (beats per minute).

Jazz music was created by African American musicians over 100 years ago in the south of the USA. Half way through this song, the singer makes unusual sounds like 'zooba-dooba-doop, twee-ah'. This is called **scat singing**.

Some children will learn a new note G.





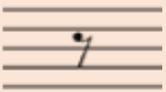
Previous learning:

Some children will know that time means 4 crotchet beats in every bar.

4/4

All children will be able to recognise **minims**, **crotchets** and **quavers**, as well as a **crotchet rest**.

			
minim	crotchet	2 quavers	1 quaver
2 beats	1 beat	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ beat	$\frac{1}{2}$ beat

	
a crotchet rest	a quaver rest

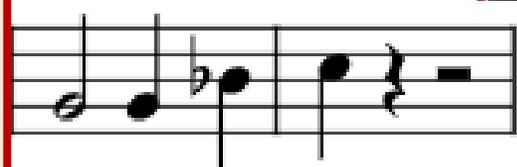
All children will have heard of jazz music.

All children will know an orchestra is made up of:

- the string section
- the woodwind section
- the brass section
- the percussion section

New learning:

George Gershwin was a famous American composer who mixed jazz and Western classical music. George wrote the music whilst his brother, Ira, wrote the words. His most famous piece of music is for an orchestra called 'Rhapsody in Blue' and he wrote an opera called 'Porgy and Bess'. He was born 1898 and died July 11, 1937.



G B flat C



Y2 Unit 2

Playing in an Orchestra

I can use the following vocabulary to describe the music:

Dynamics: How loud or soft the music is. Loud music can be described using the word **forte**.

Brass Bands

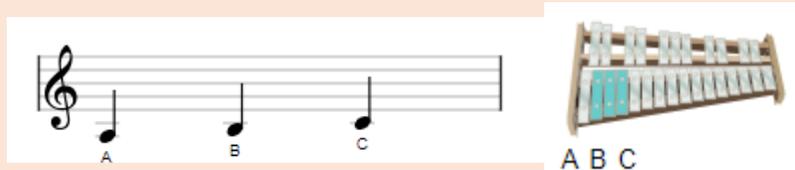
A brass band is a group of musicians who play brass and percussion instruments together. They include cornets, trombones, horns, tubas and euphoniums.





Previous learning:

All children will be able to recognise **minims**, **crotchets** and **quavers**, as well as a **crotchet rest**.



New learning:

Amy Beach was an American composer. When she was composing, women were not allowed to do many of the things men could. She was the first American female composer to write a **symphony**. The piece we are learning about is called **Piano Trio in A Minor**.

The busy piano melodies round like rippling water and the use of the sustain pedal blurs the notes together to sound like a shimmering lake.



Y2 Unit 4

Recognising Different Sounds

I can use the following vocabulary to describe the music:

Structure: How the music is put together e.g. introduction, chorus, verse, instrumental section, outro.

Instrumentation: When 3 instruments play together, it is called a **trio**.

Dynamics: The music can be loud - **forte** or quiet - **piano**.

Children will learn about the song **The Way You Look Tonight** which is in a **jazz** style. This was from the musical film **Swing Time, 1936**. Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers (2 famous movie stars) played the main characters.



The musical symbol for 'loud' is **f**, which means 'forte' in Italian.

Let's sing together is a song in a **Gospel** style. This form of music came from African American Christians. It usually has choirs and is very upbeat and happy sounding.