

CYCLE A:					
Year 1					
Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Senses	Superheroes	Dinosaurs	Carnival of the animals	Fantasy and Adventure	At the Seaside
- To know that different sounds can represent different senses. - To know that they can use their voices and instruments to mimic real-world sensory experiences. - To know that a steady pulse is the heartbeat of the music. - To know the difference between their singing voice and their speaking voice.	- To know that tempo is how fast/slow the music is. - To know the pattern of long and short sounds that follow the words or syllables. - To know that dynamics is how loud or quiet the music is.	- To recognise and name basic classroom percussion instruments by their sound. - To know that a rhythm ostinato is a short, repeating rhythm pattern. - To know that timbre is the sound. - To know that timbre describes a particular sound quality of a musical instrument.	- To know that <i>The Carnival of the Animals</i> was composed by Camille Saint-Saens. - To know that titi is a paired quaver and ta is a crotchet. - To know that titi and ta indicate the duration of a note in music	- To know the names of common classroom percussion instruments by sight and sound. - To know that musical ideas can be written down or remembered using simple shapes or symbols	To know how to visually represent music using pictures using graphic scores

Year 2					
Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Folksongs	Jupiter	Great Fire of London	Toys	Four Seasons	Oceans
- To know that a folksong is a traditional song from a specific country or culture, historically passes down orally. - To recognise when a chorus repeats in a song. - To know that by changing the tempo, it can change the energy or story of the folksong.	- To know sections of an orchestra. - To know that Gustav Holst was a famous British composer who wrote an orchestral suite called <i>The Planets</i>	- To know that changes in dynamics and tempo can show progression. - To know that a soundscape can be used to paint a picture of a specific place or event.	- To know that a musical rest is a deliberate beat of silence. - To begin understanding basic graphic score to indicate the pitch of the notes.	- To understand how a composer uses speed and volume to change the 'feel' of a season. - To know that pitch refers to the high/low sounds.	- To understand that different ways of playing instruments can create different sounds - To know that a minim is two beats - To know that a semibreve is four beats.

Year 3/4					
Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Castles	Christmas Production(singing)	Stone Age	In the Garden	Minimalism	Rivers
- To know that a treble clef shows us writing music that the notes on the staff are above middle C - To know that a stave is where notes are placed on the lines to show pitch. - To know that a bar line shows how much music is divided into bars. - To know that a time signature tells us how many beats are in the bar and the value of one beat.		- To know that ostinato is a short rhythmic pattern that repeats over and over again. - To know that texture is linked to how many layers of sound are playing together at the same time.	- To know Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's <i>Flight of the Bumblebee</i>	- To know that minimalism is a style of 20th century classical music that uses very little musical material and relied heavily on repetition. - To know that a cell is one singular musical idea - To know that a melody is the tune of the music made up of high and low pitches. - To know that rhythmic and melodic displacement is when the cell is moved along one or more beats	- To know that the pentatonic scale is a series of five notes (e.g. C, D, E, G, A) - To know that musical composition needs a clear structure (beginning, middle, end) to tell a story.

Year 5/6 Music Curriculum					
Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Africa	Vikings	Planets	Arctic	Reggae	Production/Singing
- To understand the features of traditional African music (call and response, mnemonics, ostinato, polyrhythm) - To identify traditional African instruments.	- To know four semiquavers played together equal one crotchet. - To know that early Scandinavian/Folk musical styles used specific instruments (e.g. drones, lyres or frames drums.)	- To know that Gustav Holst was a British Late Romantic composer. - To begin to understand Ternary Form (A-B-A): music divided into three distinct sections where the third repeats the first.	To identify the key features of Baroque music (string instruments, dramatic and intense, full of contrasts)	- To know that reggae music originated in Jamaica in the late 1960's. - To know that Reggae music developed from a blend of earlier Caribbean styles. - To know that offbeat is music that is not played on the main beats of the bar.	

CYCLE B:					
Year 3/4					
Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Greek Myths	Christmas Carol Service	Volcanoes	Ancient China	Jazz	Samba
- To know the c major scale (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C) - To understand the importance of music during Greek times.		- To understand and read graphic scores. - To understand the symbols for 'forte' (loud), 'piano' (soft), crescendo and decrescendo.	- To recognise ancient Chinese instruments. - To understand the pentatonic scale is a series of five notes. - To understand harmonious and classing accompaniment.	- To understand and recognise key features of jazz music. - To be able to place jazz music on a timeline. - To recognise key instruments used for jazz music.	- To understand the musical structure of samba (call and response, groove, rumble). - To identify key instruments used for samba.

Year 5/6					
Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Rock and Roll	Animal Kingdom	Electricity	Celebrations	Garageband	Production (Singing)
- To recognise and identify key instruments linked to rock and roll music. - To place rock and roll music within a music historical timeline.	- To understand how intervals work within music. - Know key elements of the music – Carnival of the Animals by Saint-Saens, 1886	- To know what a neutral clef looks like and how it is used. - To understand a time signature for a piece of music. - To recognise the Theremin.	- To understand different cultural celebrations and their music. - To know what the quaver rest (1/2 beat rest) looks like	- To know the major and minor chords - To understand that binary has two sections, often called section A and section B - To know that a metronome is used by musicians to keep a regular tempo	