National Curriculum Objectives	What I should know by the end of the unit.	Vocabulary
	Musical learning	
 Listen with concentration and 		Pitch: the highness or lowness of a note. High and
understanding to a range of high-	Musical Focus Dancing and drawing to Nautilus: Active	low sounds and the notes in a tune.
quality live and recorded music.	listening (musical signals, internalising beat, draw to	
 Use voices expressively and 	music, movement/actions), electronic music.	Tempo: beat – a continuous steady pulse that
creatively by singing songs and		occurs in music. This could be compared to a ticking
speaking chants and rhymes.	Musical Focus Cat and Mouse: Mood, tempo, dynamics,	clock or a pumping heart.
 Play tuned and untuned instruments 	rhythm, timbre, dot notation.	
musically.		Duration: the length of a sound, often counted in
 Experiment with, create, select, and 	Listen and Appraise.	beats. For instance, a 4-beat note should be
combine sounds using the inter-		counted '1,2,3,4'. Rhythm, beat.
related dimensions of music.	Respond to musical signals and musical themes	
	using movement, matching movements to musical	Dynamics: loud and quiet, gradual, and sudden
Model Music Curriculum	gestures in the piece.	changes.
······································	 Develop awareness of duration and the ability to 	
Develop knowledge and	move slowly to music.	Timbre: the quality of a vocal or instrument sound.
understanding of the stories, origins,	 Create art work, drawing freely and imaginatively 	
traditions, history, and social context	in response to a piece of music.	Other: Improvising – experimenting within a
of music they are listening to,	 Listen to and copy rhythm patterns. 	structure.
singing, and playing.		structure.
 Listen to recorded performances. 	Sing and Play.	
 Walk, move, or clap a steady beat 	<u>Sing and Play.</u>	Phonics / polysyllabic words
with others, changing the speed of	 Perform actions to music, reinforcing a sense of 	 Improvising, instrument.
the beat as the tempo of the music	beat.	Reading support
changes.	 Sing and chant songs and rhymes expressively. 	 Vocabulary explained at the start of each
		esson.
recorded/live music through		 My turn, your turn.
movement and dance.		 iviy turn, your turn.

 Follow pictures and symbols to guide singing and playing e.g. 4 dots = 4 taps on the drum. Sing simple chants and rhymes from memory, singing collectively at the same pitch, responding to simple visual directions (e.g. stop, start, loud, quiet) and counting in. Sing songs with a very small range, mi-so, then slightly wider. Include pentatonic songs. 	 Improvise and Compose. Create rhythm patterns, sequencing them, and 'fixing' them as compositions using simple notation. Attempt to record compositions with stick and other notations. 	 Key People and Music listened to Nautilus: Anna Meredith. Three little mice: Steve Grocott. What do you want to eat little mouse?: : Steve Grocott. The old grey cat: Steve Grocott. Duetto buffo di due gatti (Cat duet) :attributed to Gioachino Rossini. The cat and the mouse: Aaron Copland.
 Invent, retain, and recall rhythm and pitch patterns and perform these for others, taking turns. 		<u>Christian Values:</u> Respect: Children show respect for the music of
others, taking turns.Recognise how graphic notation can	British Values	other cultures and traditions. Courage: To perform in front of others.
 represent created sounds. Explore and invent own symbols. Use body percussion and classroom percussion, playing repeated 	Democracy - Children learn to work with other children in a team to create and perform music. Children listen to other children's ideas and opinions.	Trust : To be able to trust others when working as a team.
 patterns (ostinati) and short pitched patterns on tuned instruments to maintain a steady beat. Perform short repeating rhythm 	<u>The rule of law</u> - Children know that they have to take care of the instruments, so they don't become damaged. Children learn to be an appreciative and supportive audience who listen attentively while others perform.	<u>Spirituality</u> : Ows, Wows, and Nows Within music there are many moments where children can pause and consider the wow of their work, the work of others and the natural world.
patterns while keeping in time with a steady beat.	Individual liberty - Children can make choices about	Cultural Capital: Watch music videos and listen to
 Perform word-pattern chants; create, retain, and perform their own rhythm patterns. Explore percussion sounds to explore storytelling. 	different percussion instruments they would like to play and different roles in performance.	musical performances to increase access to types of music that they might not be exposed to in their everyday lives.

	<u>Mutual respect</u> - Children can sing songs and listen to music from different countries and cultures.	Invite other musicians and performers into school to share their skills and encourage love of music. Arrange trips to local musical performances to introduce children to different musical genres.
Cross Curricular Opportunity PE: Moving in time to a musical stimulus and matching movement to musical gesturtes. PSHE: Collaboration using instruments to compose together. Art: Using music to inspire drawing.	 Impact/Assessment Monitored by recorded performances and snapshots, one to one or small group conversation, whole class discussion, final outcome. Identify any personal challenges preventing meeting MMC statements Identify any weaknesses common to many in class which might help identify areas you need to focus on again as a teacher. Identify areas of particular strength which might benefit from being developed. No grades to be applied, no individual music books. 	