

Y Curriculum
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***All Lessons in each unit contain a Listening and Appraising section at the start where children are encouraged to discuss the interrelated dimensions of the music that they are listening to.**

Year 3/4				
Topic		Lesson Focus	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
Let Your Spirit Fly RnB Music		Learn to sing and perform 'Let Your Spirit Fly'	Know the features of RnB music (polished production style, use of computer originated sounds, smooth vocal arrangements, dance beats and melisma). *Know what rhythm and pulse is and identify/move to them in the music. *Know what structure, texture, duration, timbre, tempo, dynamics and pitch are and discuss them in a piece of music. *Know that, as we sing, air comes from our lungs and out of our mouths. Know that the air from our lungs pushes through our vocal folds, making them rub together and vibrate. This creates our sound. Know that when we sing very high notes, our vocal folds rub together and vibrate very quickly. This creates a high pitch. *Know that, to sing safely and confidently, we must have a relaxed standing posture, avoid lifting our chins up, breathe correctly from our diaphragm, project and avoid opening our mouths too wide.	RnB melisma arrangement beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration texture
		Play 'Let Your Spirit Fly' with instruments.	*Begin to know that a stave is a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that each represent a different musical pitch. *Begin to know that notes have names. A B C D E F G. Know that a note's position on a stave tells us which note it is. *Begin to know that a bar of music is a segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats. *Begin to know what crotchets, minims and semibreves look like and what they represent. Know that rest symbols indicate you should stop playing for a certain time.	RnB melisma arrangement beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern crotchet stave minim semibreve rest note structure texture

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		<p>Improvise to 'Let Your Spirit Fly'.</p>	<p>Know that improvisation is when music is created or played spontaneously.</p> <p>*Know that a rhythmic pattern is anything that has a pulse that can be repeated.</p> <p>*Know that improvising does not mean that we must play perfectly and it is ok to make mistakes. Know that listening is key if we want to improvise well.</p> <p>Know that working with others helps us to improvise.</p> <p>Know that we can improvise with a range of instruments, including our hands and voices.</p> <p>Know that texture is how the materials are combined in a piece of music.</p> <p>Know that this determines the quality of the sound.</p>	<p>RnB melisma arrangement beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern improvise voice texture structure</p>
		<p>Improvise and Compose with 'Let Your Spirit Fly'.</p>	<p>Know that when we create our own music, it is called composing.</p> <p>*Know that it is important to use different notes when we are composing.</p> <p>*Know that we can experiment with timbre, duration, texture, pitch, dynamics and tempo when composing.</p>	<p>compose RnB melisma arrangement beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern structure</p>

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		Compose with 'let Your Spirit Fly'.	Know that it is important to record musical ideas/compositions so that other people can play our work. Know that we can do this first by writing the note names and eventually by writing notes on a stave.	RnB melisma arrangement beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern crotchet stave minim semibreve rest note
		Perform 'Let Your Spirit Fly'.	Know that a good performer accepts feedback and uses it constructively to refine their work. Know that a good audience listens and respects each performer and gives constructive and positive feedback.	perform audience feedback evaluate RnB melisma arrangement beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern
Autumn 2				
Glockenspiel Stage 1		Learn to play 'Easy E'.	Know where E sits on the stave and where it lies on the glockenspiel. Know what a minim looks like and what its value is. Know what a stave looks like and that music is written on its 5 lines. Know what a treble clef looks like and that it indicates the music is played by instruments that can play higher notes. Begin to understand and recognise rest symbols. Know how to copy short melodic phrases and begin to perform as a duet.	note stave treble clef minim pitch symbol rest

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				duet melodic phrase
	Learn to play 'Play your Music'.	<p>Know where notes D and E sit on the stave and where they are on the glockenspiel.</p> <p>Know what a minim looks like and what its value is.</p> <p>Know what a stave looks like and that music is written on its 5 lines.</p> <p>Know what a treble clef looks like and that it indicates the music is played by instruments that can play higher notes.</p> <p>Begin to understand and recognise rest symbols.</p>		note stave treble clef minim crotchet pitch symbol rest duet melodic phrase
	Learn to play and improvise with 'DeeCee's Blues'.	<p>Know where D and C sit on the stave and where they are on a glockenspiel.</p> <p>Know what a crotchet looks like and what its value is.</p> <p>Continue to know what a minim is and rest symbols.</p> <p>Know that improvising is making something up as you go along and that it does not have to be perfect. Know that we can improvise with D and C.</p>		note stave treble clef minim crotchet pitch symbol rest melodic phrase improvise
	Learn to play 'D-E-F-innitely'.	<p>Know where D, E and F sit on a stave and where to find them on a glockenspiel.</p> <p>Continue to know what a crotchet looks like and what its value is.</p> <p>Continue to know what a minim is and rest symbols.</p> <p>Be aware of what a semibreve looks like and what its value is.</p>		note stave treble clef minim crotchet pitch symbol rest melodic phrase semibreve

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	Learn to play and improvise with 'March of the Golden Guards'.	Continue to use and apply notation knowledge learnt so far. Understand what an ensemble is and that we must listen to each other in order to play together effectively. Continue to know that improvising means we do not need to play perfectly and it should be spontaneous. Know that we can improvise with D, E and C.	note stave treble clef minim crotchet pitch symbol rest melodic phrase
	Compose with 'Gluttonberry Festival'.	Know that when we create our own music, it's called composing. Know that we can use D and E to create our own music. Know that we can capture and record our creative ideas using graphic symbols or, ideally, staff notation. This is important for when people want to play our music.	compose note stave treble clef minim crotchet pitch symbol rest melodic phrase staff notation
Spring 1			
Three Little Birds Reggae Music	Sing and Perform 'Three Little Birds'.	Know that 'Three Little Birds' is a song by Bob Marley and the Wailers. Bob Marley was a Jamaican musician. He was a rhythm guitarist and the lead vocalist of the Reggae band 'Bob Marley and the Wailers'. He was the most famous performer of Reggae music and he helped spread Jamaican music to a worldwide audience. Know the key style indicators of reggae music (slow tempo with a laid-back feel, bass guitar plays melodic lines, drums and bass usually avoid the first beat of the bar, female backing vocals, keyboard and organ and lyrics about rastafarian beliefs). *Know what rhythm, pulse structure, harmony, texture, duration, timbre, tempo, dynamics and pitch are and discuss them in a piece of music.	beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration

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		<p>**Know that, as we sing, air comes from our lungs and out of our mouths. Know that the air from our lungs pushes through our vocal folds, making them rub together and vibrate. This creates our sound. Know that when we sing very high notes, our vocal folds rub together and vibrate very quickly. This creates a high pitch.</p> <p>**Know that, to sing safely and confidently, we must have a relaxed standing posture, avoid lifting our chins up, breathe correctly from our diaphragm, project and avoid opening our mouths too wide.</p>	<p>texture reggae guitar bass guitar keyboard organ backing vocals rastafarian harmony</p>
	Play reggae music using tuned instruments.	<p>Know that 'Jamming' was also written and performed by Bob Marley and the Wailers from their 1977 album, Exodus. The song is about a jam session. Jamming is when a band gets together and improvises around a song/tune that they know. Bob Marley died in 1981.</p> <p>Know where the notes G and A are on the glockenspiel and where these notes sit on the stave. Know what a crotchet looks like and what its value is. Understand what a treble clef is and why it is needed on a stave. Know what a rest symbol looks like and why it is important.</p> <p>For more advanced learners, know that we can also use A and C to play along with the piece and we can play this alongside the other part to create a 2-part piece. This creates a harmony. Understand what harmony is.</p>	<p>note stave treble clef crotchet pitch rest melodic phrase improvise A C G harmony</p>
	Improvise with 'Three Little Birds' using 1 note.	<p>Know that Bob Marley had a son called Ziggy Marley. He was the leader of the band 'Ziggy Marley and the Melody Makers'. 'Small People'(1991) was sung on an episode of Sesame street with Big Bird.</p> <p>Know that improvisation is when music is created or played spontaneously.</p> <p>Know that we can improvise using our voices.</p>	<p>improvise call and response C glockenspiel riff tempo dynamics melody repeat timbre</p>

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		<p>Know that we can use the note C to improvise with this piece. Know that we can improvise by copying riffs or by answering questions in a call and response style. Know where C is on a glockenspiel and where it sits on a stave.</p>	<p>structure duration texture pitch pulse</p>
	<p>Improvise with 'Three Little Birds' using 2 notes.</p>	<p>Continue to know that improvisation is when music is created or played spontaneously.</p> <p>Know that we can use the notes C and D to improvise with this piece. Know that we can improvise by copying riffs or by answering questions in a call and response style. Know where D is on a glockenspiel and where it sits on a stave.</p>	<p>improvise harmony call and response C glockenspiel riff tempo dynamics melody repeat timbre structure duration texture pitch pulse</p>
	<p>Compose with 'Three Little Birds'.</p>	<p>Know that 'Ram Goat Liver' is a song written by Pluto Shervington in 1974. Pluto wrote this song in a week and it was based on a story a friend told him. It is one of the classics of Jamaican music.</p> <p>Know that when we create our own music, it's called composing. Know that we can use notes C, D and E to compose with this piece.</p> <p>For advanced learners, know that we can create short pentatonic phrases using 5 notes (C, D, E, G and A).</p> <p>Know that it is important to record our compositions using notations on a stave using bars.</p>	<p>compose note stave treble clef minim crotchet pitch symbol rest melodic phrase staff notation melody</p>

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				<p>pitch dynamics tempo timbre beat duration structure</p>
		<p>Perform 'Three Little Birds'.</p>	<p>Know that 'Our day will come' is a song that was covered by Amy Whinehouse. She covered the song in a reggae style in 2011.</p> <p>Know that a good performer accepts feedback and uses it constructively to refine their work. Know that a good audience listens and respects each performer and gives constructive and positive feedback.</p>	<p>performer audience feedback note stave treble clef minim crotchet pitch symbol rest melodic phrase staff notation melody pitch dynamics tempo timbre beat duration structure</p>
Spring 2				
World Music- Royal		<p>To create a piece of art that depicts homesickness to the</p>	<p>Know that this movement comes from a larger piece of music called "African Suite for Strings" written by Nigerian composer, Fela Sowande.</p>	<p>movement beat pulse</p>

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<p>Philharmonic Unit</p>	<p>musical movement 'Nostalgia'.</p>	<p>Know what a movement is in a piece of music.</p> <p>Know that the African Suite, for harp and strings was written in 1955 and has five different sections all meant to represent varying moods. Nostalgia is the 2nd movement and is based on an original theme meant to represent nostalgic memories of “an African in England.”</p> <p>Be aware that Fela was able to migrate and live his life in England, to study and have a career here, but many thousands of people were forcibly taken from their homes in Nigeria and sold into a life of slavery as part of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, over several hundred years.</p> <p>Know that diaspora has led to a global impact on culture including music, which has been heavily influenced by African cultural traditions.</p> <p>Know the meanings of pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, melody, duration, structure, rhythm and texture and discuss these aspects in the music.</p>	<p>rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern duration timbre structure duration texture diaspora</p>
	<p>To improvise and compose with Scherzo from Dvorak Symphony No. 9 .</p>	<p>Know that Antonin Dvořák was born in 1841 and lived most of his life near Prague in the Czech Republic. He played the viola and was a teacher and a composer.</p> <p>Know that his Symphony No. 9 was also known as The New World Symphony.</p> <p>Know that The New World Symphony is all about place, discovering and experiencing something new.</p> <p>Know what a symphony is.</p> <p>Know that this symphony is in four movements, but it is the third movement that we are working on here, the Scherzo. Scherzo in music can mean joke/playful and is usually very lively.</p> <p>Know what crotchets and quavers look like and their value.</p>	<p>pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, melody, duration, structure, rhythm, texture, quaver, crotchet, stave, note, symphony, movement, composition</p>

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		<p>Know what a stave is and where notes sit on the stave.</p>	
		<p>Understand what composition is.</p>	
	<p>To Compose a Bugle on the Glockenspiel</p>	<p>Know that the battle of Agincourt was a real-life event which took place in France on 25th October 1415, during the Hundred Years War between England and France. Agincourt is one of the most celebrated victories during this long war.</p> <p>Know that it was for a film adaptation of this play that William Walton wrote his score in 1944.</p> <p>Know that Walton used part of the Agincourt Carol in his original composition. Music and song have been used to keep history alive, but music used in battle is just as old. Where voices cannot carry instructions, the sound (timbre) of a trumpet, bugle or drum can carry far and wide.</p> <p>Know that a bugle can only play a limited range of notes so bugle calls will be short and snappy using only these limited note range.</p> <p>Know what crotchets and quavers look like and their value. Know where C, E and G sit on the stave.</p> <p>Know what a stave is and where notes sit on the stave.</p> <p>Understand what composition is.</p>	<p>pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, melody, duration, structure, rhythm, texture, quaver, crotchet, stave, note, composition, bugle,</p>

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	<p>To perform a mambo rhythm on untuned percussion instruments</p>	<p>Understand that Leonard Bernstein was born in America in 1918 and is known as one of America’s most loved and talented composer. He was the son of parents who had migrated from Ukraine and they would both describe themselves of Ukrainian-Jewish descent. His work with the choreographer and director Jerome Robbins for the ballet Fancy Free was their first collaboration, but would not be the last and they would eventually work together in 1957 on the Academy Award-winning West Side Story.</p> <p>Understand that the story of Fancy Free follows three sailors on leave whilst on shore and looking for ladies to dance with. The three sailors have the attention of two ladies, so they have a dance off to allow the girls to pick which one they like the best. The ladies lose interest and the sailors have a fight once they realise they have gone, only to start all over again when they see the next two ladies.</p> <p>Danzon is the third sailors chance to impress, and during the original performance was danced by Jerome Robbins himself.</p> <p>Know that Bernstein incorporated many different genres of music in this work including cartoon music and boogie woogie but especially jazz, swing and blues which were very popular in New York at this time.</p> <p>Know that Danzon is originally a dance associated with Cuba which is in the Central part of North America known as the Caribbean.</p> <p>Know what claves look and sound like.</p> <p>Know what a mambo is. Understand what a rhythm is.</p>	<p>pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, melody, duration, structure, rhythm, texture, mambo, claves, beat, percussion</p>
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	<p>To learn and sing 'Amazing Grace' with musicality and sensitivity.</p>	<p>Know that, born in Belize, Errollyn Wallen studied contemporary dance in New York, giving it up to study music composition in England. She is equally happy singing and performing, or writing classical music or pop music. Her piece Mighty River was commissioned to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Slave Trade Act (1807).</p> <p>Know that Mighty River references many African American spirituals but begins and ends with the well know melody to Amazing Grace. Although this melody is not a spiritual it has long been associated with the African American people due to its conception.</p> <p>Continue to understand the vocal health knowledge from session 1 of the first unit and continue to practise the essential techniques when singing.</p> <p>Know the meanings of pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, melody, duration, structure, rhythm and texture and discuss these aspects in the music.</p>	<p>pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, melody, duration, structure, rhythm, texture, vibrate, vocal folds, diaphragm, breathe , duration</p>
<p>Summer 1</p>			
<p>Bringing Us Together</p> <p>Disco</p>	<p>Learn to sing and perform 'Bringing us Together'.</p>	<p>Know that 'Bringing us Together' is a Disco song by Joanna Mangona and Pete Readman. Know that Disco is a genre of dance music that emerged in the 1970s from USA. Know that the general style indicators of Disco music are...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Syncopated baselines (a strong rhythm on the bass) ● Electric pianos, synthesizers, horns and rhythm guitars ● Four-on-the-floor beat (a rhythm in 4/4 time in which the bass of the drum is played on every beat.) ● Fast tempo and steady dance groove 	<p>beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure</p>

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		<p>*Know what rhythm, pulse structure, harmony, duration, timbre, tempo, dynamics, texture and pitch are and discuss them in a piece of music.</p> <p>**Know that, as we sing, air comes from our lungs and out of our mouths. Know that the air from our lungs pushes through our vocal folds, making them rub together and vibrate. This creates our sound. Know that when we sing very high notes, our vocal folds rub together and vibrate very quickly. This creates a high pitch.</p>	<p>duration texture</p>
	<p>Play 'Bringing Us Together' with tuned instruments.</p>	<p>Know that 'Good Times' is a Disco song by Nile Rogers and performed by his American R&B band, 'Chic'. Nile is the lead guitarist of the band. The band was one of the most successful groups of the Disco era.</p> <p>Know where the notes C, G and A sit on a stave and where to find them on a glockenspiel. Know what a minim looks like and what its value is. Understand what a treble clef is and why it is needed on a stave. Know what a rest symbol looks like and why it is important. Know what paired quavers look like and what their value is.</p>	<p>note stave treble clef pitch rest melodic phrase improvise G A C harmony crotchet minim paired quaver</p>
	<p>Improvise with 'Bringing Us Together'.</p>	<p>Know that 'Ain't nobody' is a song recorded by American Funk band Rufus and American singer Chaka Khan. It was released in 1983. Chaka Khan is known as the queen of Funk.</p> <p>Continue to know that improvisation is when music is created or played spontaneously.</p>	<p>Improvise Call and Response Riff Melody Timbre Texture Tempo Dynamics</p>

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		<p>Know that we can use the notes C and then A to improvise with this piece. Know that we can improvise by copying riffs or by answering questions in a call and response style.</p>	<p>Structure Duration Harmony Pitch Pulse Rhythm Beat</p>
	<p>Compose with 'Bringing us Together' using 3 notes.</p>	<p>Know that 'We are Family' is a song recorded by American vocal group, 'Sister Sledge' in 1979. The group formed in 1971 and consisted of four sisters. They represented strong family values and the sisters achieved international success at the height of the disco era.</p> <p>Know that when we create our own music, it's called composing. Know that we can use the three notes, C, A and G to compose with this piece.</p> <p>Know that it is important to record our compositions using notations on a stave using bars.</p>	<p>Call and Response Riff Melody Timbre Texture Tempo Dynamics Structure Duration Harmony Pitch Pulse Rhythm Beat compose note stave bar notation</p>
	<p>Compose with 'Bringing us Together' using a pentatonic scale.</p>	<p>Know that 'Ain't no stopping us now' is a Disco song written in 1979. It was written by Gene McFadden, John Whitehead and Jerry Cohen.</p> <p>Know that we can create short pentatonic phrases using 5 notes (C, D, E, G and A).</p>	<p>Pentatonic Scale Call and Response Riff Melody Timbre Texture Tempo</p>

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		<p>Know that it is important to record our compositions using notations on a stave using bars.</p>	<p>Dynamics Structure Duration Harmony Pitch Pulse Rhythm Beat compose note stave bar notation</p>
	<p>Perform 'Bringing Us Together'.</p>	<p>Know that 'Car Wash' was written by Norman Whitefield in 1976. It is written in a Disco style. The hand claps at the beginning have been sampled many times by various Hip Hop and R&B artists. The song was covered in 2004 by Christina Aguilera and Missy Elliot for the movie, 'Shark Tale'.</p> <p>Know that a good performer accepts feedback and uses it constructively to refine their work. Know that a good audience listens and respects each performer and gives constructive and positive feedback.</p>	<p>performer audience feedback note stave treble clef minim crotchet pitch symbol rest melodic phrase staff notation melody pitch dynamics tempo timbre texture beat duration</p>

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	<p>Listen and Appraise- Beethoven's Symphony No 6 Mvt 4 'Storm'.</p>	<p>Know that there is a solo violin part in Vivaldi's 'Winter'. Know that there are 11 counts of 8 before the solo violin part begins. Know that Vivaldi uses the solo violin to represent 'the harsh breath of horrid wind'.</p>	<p>rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern duration timbre structure duration texture</p>
	<p>Create your own winter piece of music inspired by Vivaldi's 'Winter'.</p> <p>Listen and Appraise- Haydn's 'The Seasons: Winter: Introduction'.</p>	<p>Know that Franz Joseph Haydn, 1732 – 1809 was an Austrian composer of the Classical period. His contributions to musical form have led him to be called "Father of the Symphony" and "Father of the String Quartet". Know that he was a friend and mentor of Mozart and a tutor of Beethoven.</p> <p>Know what a quaver looks like and represents.</p> <p>Know where C and F sit on the stave.</p> <p>Know where C and F are on the glockenspiel.</p> <p>Know what the black notes on the glockenspiel represent.</p> <p>Know that it is important to record our compositions using notations on a stave using bars.</p>	<p>idea Baroque concerto expression rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern duration timbre structure duration texture stave quaver C F note</p>

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	<p>Add lyrics to your piece of music inspired by Vivaldi's 'Winter'.</p> <p>Listen and Appraise- Mozart's Andante from Sonata for two pianos, movt 3.</p>	<p>Know that Mozart was an important classical composer. Know that he was born in Austria. Know that 'Sonata for Two Pianos' was written for 2 pianos when Mozart was 25.</p> <p>Know that Vivaldi's 'Four Seasons' was inspired by short poems (sonnets). Vivaldi even wrote the words of the poetry above his music so that the players would know what they were describing. No one knows who wrote the poems, Vivaldi kept it a secret.</p> <p>Understand what we mean by the shape of a piece.</p> <p>Know that the shape of a piece could change once lyrics are added.</p>	<p>sonnet lyric shape idea Baroque concerto expression rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern duration timbre structure duration texture stave quaver C F note</p>
	<p>Create a solo moment for your piece inspired by Vivaldi's 'Winter'.</p> <p>Listen and Appraise- Tchaikovsky's 'Swan Lake'.</p>	<p>Know that Tchaikovsky was a Russian composer. He was born in 1840 and died in 1893. Know that he wrote a ballet called 'Swan Lake'.</p> <p>Know that Vivaldi's piece is a 'concerto'. This means that it has a soloist who plays alone (the violin) and these solo, showing-off passages alternate with sections for full orchestra.</p> <p>Know that Vivaldi uses a shape called 'ritornello'.</p>	<p>ritornello orchestra solo lyric shape idea Baroque concerto expression rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern</p>

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		<p>Know that a ritornello is a recurring passage in Baroque music for orchestra or chorus.</p>	<p>duration timbre structure duration texture stave quaver</p>
	<p>Rehearse and Perform your own piece inspired by Vivaldi's 'Winter'.</p> <p>Listen and Appraise- Vivaldi's Four Seasons 'Spring'.</p>	<p>Know that a good performer accepts feedback and uses it constructively to refine their work. Know that a good audience listens and respects each performer and gives constructive and positive feedback.</p>	<p>ritornello orchestra solo lyric shape idea Baroque concerto expression rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern duration timbre structure duration texture audience perform feedback rehearse</p>

*ongoing skill throughout year

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