

Y5/6 Curriculum
Medium Term Plan

***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 5/6				
Topic		Lesson Focus	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
The Fresh Prince of Bel Air Hip Hop		Learn to sing and perform 'The Fresh Prince of Bel Air'	<p>Know that Hip Hop culture developed in New York at the end of the 1970s.*Know that the key style indicators of Hip Hop music are MCing or rapping, DJing/scratching, sampling, beatboxing, drum and percussion backing loops/tracks, use of decks and breakdancing.</p> <p>Know that Will Smith is a famous rapper, actor and producer.</p> <p>*Know what rhythm and pulse is and identify/move to them in the music.</p> <p>*Know what structure, texture, timbre, duration, tempo, dynamics, melody and pitch, harmony and tempo are and discuss them in a piece of music.</p> <p>**Know that we have vocal folds and they sit inside our larynx. When we sing, air from our lungs pushes through our vocal folds, making them rub together and vibrate. This creates our sound. Singing notes at a high pitch means our vocal folds vibrate very quickly. Be aware that singing high pitch notes can cause friction between our vocal folds and, in extreme cases, this can cause blistering so it is vital we practise safe vocal techniques.</p> <p>**Know that warming up before singing helps to stretch our vocal folds safely and make them stronger. Understand that scales are great for warming up because our vocal folds will be stretched gradually.</p> <p>Know and practise the essential techniques when singing- stand with relaxed posture, chin facing forward, use our diaphragm to help us breathe, good diction and round mouths (not open too wide).</p>	texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo texture pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration hip hop beatboxing sampling decks loops/tracks percussion breakdancing scratching Djing MC larynx scale harmony
		Play 'The Fresh Prince of Bel Air' with your instruments	<p>*Know that a melodic phrase is a group of notes that make sense together and express a definite melodic idea.</p>	texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics

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			<p>Know that a staff is a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that each represent a different musical pitch.</p> <p>Know that notes have names. A B C D E F G. Know that a note's position on a staff tells us which note it is.</p> <p>Know that a bar of music is a segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Know what a treble clef looks like and that it appears on every line of a piece of music to show that the notes will be sung or played by instruments that can achieve higher notes.</p>	<p>tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration scale staff crotchet minim semibreve note treble clef</p>
		<p>Improvise with 'The Fresh Prince of Bel Air'</p>	<p>*Know that a riff is a short, repeated phrase and is often used as an introduction or refrain in a song. Know that a rhythmic pattern is anything that has a pulse that can be repeated. Know that 'Ready or Not' spent 2 weeks at number 1 in the UK in 1996.</p> <p>*Know that improvisation is when music is created or played spontaneously. 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 where D, E and F are on the glockenspiel and improvise with these notes.</p>	<p>texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration improvise riff melodic phrase rhythmic pattern</p>

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		<p>Improvise and Compose with 'The Fresh Prince of Bel Air'</p>	<p>*Know that texture is how the materials are combined in a piece of music. Know that this determines the quality of the sound. Rappers Delight is generally considered to be the song that first made Hip Hop popular in the USA and around the world.</p> <p>Know that when we create our own music, it is called composing. *Know that it is important to use different types of notes when we are composing. *Know that we can experiment with timbre, texture, duration, pitch, dynamics and tempo when composing.</p>	<p>texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration improvise riff melodic phrase rhythmic pattern compose</p>
		<p>Compose with 'The Fresh Prince of Bel Air'</p>	<p>Know that it is important to record musical ideas/compositions so that other people can play our work. Know that we can do this by recording notes on a stave. Know that MC Hammer is a hip hop icon.</p>	<p>texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration compose riff melodic phrase rhythmic pattern stave</p>

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				note, crotchet, minim, rest, semibreve
		Perform 'The Fresh Prince of Bel Air'.	<p>Know that RUN-DMC is widely acknowledged as one of the most influential acts in the history of hip-hop culture. They signified the advent of the new school of hip hop music.</p> <p>Know that a good performer accepts feedback and uses it constructively to refine their work.</p> <p>Know that a good audience listens and respects each performer and gives constructive and positive feedback.</p>	texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration perform audience
AUTUMN 2				
<p style="text-align: center;">Make You Feel My Love</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pop Ballads</p>		Learn to sing and perform 'Make you Feel my Love'.	<p>Know that 'Make you feel my love' is a ballad written by American singer/songwriter Bob Dylan in 1977. It has been covered by many artists, including Adele. Adele is an English singer/songwriter and she covered this song in 2008. In 2012, Adele was named one of the most influential women in the world.</p> <p>Know that a ballad is a song set to a slow tempo that deals with themes of loss or love. Ballads can be written as poems or songs and are traditionally structured as a quatrain (a verse of four lines) with an ABAB or ABCB rhyme scheme.</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>	ballad harmony texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration

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			Continue to understand the vocal health knowledge from session 1 of the previous unit and continue to practise the essential techniques when singing.	larynx scale quatrain
	Play and perform 'Make you Feel my Love'.		Know where C and D are on the glockenspiel and where those notes sit on a staff. Know that, in this version, these notes are played as minims. Continue to know what a treble clef looks like and that it appears on every line of a piece of music to show that the notes will be sung or played by instruments that can achieve higher notes. Play following staff notation. Know what a 4/4 time signature looks like on the staff and that it indicates the equivalent of 4 crotchet beats per bar. Know what a rest symbol looks like and what it means.	glockenspiel stave note minim rest treble clef time signature C D tempo dynamics melody pitch pulse beat
	Improvise with 'Make you Feel my Love'.		Know that 'So Amazing' is a ballad written by the late Luther Vandross. He was an American singer/songwriter and he won 8 Grammy awards. *Continue to know that improvisation is when music is created or played spontaneously. 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. Working with others helps us to improvise. Know that we can improvise with this song using the notes C, D and E. Know where these notes are on the glockenspiel. Know that a rhythmic pattern is anything that has a pulse that can be repeated. Continue to understand that a riff is a short, repeated phrase and is often used as an introduction or refrain in a song.	texture harmony beat pulse ensemble rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration improvise riff melodic phrase rhythmic pattern C D E

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		<p>Extended improvisation with 'Make you Feel my Love'.</p>	<p>Know that 'Hello' is a ballad written by Lionel Richie. He is an American musician and this is his signature song.</p> <p>Continue to improvise with C, D and E. Know that we can improvise with our voices. How that we can improvise using a question and answer technique. Understand what repetition and contrast are when improvising.</p>	<p>texture harmony ensemble beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration improvise riff melodic phrase rhythmic pattern C D E question/answer repetition and contrast</p>
		<p>Compose with 'Make you Feel my Love'.</p>	<p>Know that 'The Way You Look Tonight' is a ballad written by American composer Jerome Kern and this version was performed by Tony Bennett.</p> <p>Understand what a pentatonic scale is. Know that we can compose a melodic phrase using a pentatonic scale (5 note scale) with the notes C D E G A. Know that it is important to record musical ideas/compositions so that other people can play our work. Know that we can do this by recording notes on a stave.</p>	<p>texture harmony beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration compose riff melodic phrase rhythmic pattern stave</p>

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				note, crotchet, minim, rest, semibreve pentatonic scale
		Perform 'Make you Feel my Love'.	<p>Know that 'Love me Tender' was recorded and published by Elvis Presley (The King of Rock and Roll). It is a ballad and it was adapted from the tune of 'Aura Lee' which was a sentimental civil war ballad.</p> <p>Understand the term 'ensemble'.</p> <p>Know that a good performer accepts feedback and uses it constructively to refine their work.</p> <p>Know that a good audience listens and respects each performer and gives constructive and positive feedback.</p>	texture harmony ensemble perform audience melody beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern duration timbre structure duration
SPRING 1				
Jazz 1		Learn to play 'The Three Note Bossa'.	<p>Know that Jazz is a music genre that originated in the African-American communities of New Orleans, United States.</p> <p>Know that the main features of Jazz music are call and response, improvisation, saxophones, trumpets, piano, double bass, drums, syncopated melody lines, walking baseline and swing and blue notes.</p> <p>Know that 'The Three Note Bossa' is written by Ian Grey and it uses only the notes G, A and B.</p> <p>Know where the notes G, A and B sit on a staff and where they are on a glockenspiel</p> <p>Know that 'The Three Note Bossa' is written in 4/4 time. This means that it has 4 beats per bar. Know what a bar is in sheet music.</p>	Jazz swing call and response improvisation walking baseline melody lines syncopation trumpet piano saxophone double bass drum swing and blue notes G A B staff

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		<p>Know that the tune of 'The Three Note Bossa' involves a pattern of 4 crotchet notes and a semibreve. Know what a crotchet note looks like and stands for. Know what a semibreve looks like and stands for.</p>	<p>melody timbre texture pitch tempo dynamics rhythm structure duration pulse beat</p>
	<p>Improvise with 'The Three Note Bossa'.</p>	<p>Know that 'Desafinado' was performed by Stan Getz in 1962. Getz was an American Jazz saxophonist. It was composed by Jobin.</p> <p>*Continue to know that improvisation is when music is created or played spontaneously. 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. Working with others helps us to improvise.</p> <p>Know that we can improvise with G, A and B. Know that we can create repetition and contrast with our improvisations. Know that we can improvise melodies over a fixed groove or beyond 8 beats.</p> <p>Continue to Know that 'The Three Note Bossa' is written in 4/4 time. This means that it has 4 beats per bar. Know what a bar is in sheet music. Know that the tune of 'The Three Note Bossa' involves a pattern of 4 crotchet notes and a semibreve. Know what a crotchet note looks like and stands for. Know what a semibreve looks like and stands for.</p>	<p>Jazz swing call and response improvisation walking baseline melody lines syncopation trumpet piano saxophone double bass drum swing and blue notes G A B stave melody timbre texture pitch tempo dynamics rhythm structure</p>

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				duration pulse beat
	Improvise with and perform 'The Three Note Bossa'.	<p>Know that 'Cotton Tail' was performed by Ben Webster in 1940. It was composed by Duke Ellington. Webster was an American Jazz tenor saxophonist and this piece is remembered for it's amazing tenor saxophone solo.</p> <p>Continue to develop improvisation knowledge and skills from the previous session using notes G, A and B.</p> <p>Continue to Know that 'The Three Note Bossa' is written in 4/4 time. This means that it has 4 beats per bar. Know what a bar is in sheet music. Know that the tune of 'The Three Note Bossa' involves a pattern of 4 crotchet notes and a semibreve. Know what a crotchet note looks like and stands for. Know what a semibreve looks like and stands for.</p>		Jazz swing call and response improvisation walking baseline melody lines syncopation trumpet piano saxophone double bass drum swing and blue notes G A B stave melody timbre texture pitch tempo dynamics rhythm structure duration pulse beat
	Learn to play '5 Note Swing'.	<p>Know that '5 Note Swing' uses a pentatonic scale (five note pattern). Know where the notes D, E, G, A and B sit on a stave and where they are on the glockenspiel. Know that 'The 5 note swing' is also written in 4/4 time. This means that it has 4 beats per bar. Know what a bar is in sheet music.</p>		Jazz swing call and response improvisation walking baseline

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		<p>Know that the tune of 'The 5 note swing' also involves a pattern of 4 crotchet notes and a semibreve. Know what a crotchet note looks like and stands for. Know what a semibreve looks like and stands for.</p> <p>Know that 'middle eight' refers to a section of a song with a significantly different melody and lyrics.</p>	<p>melody lines syncopation trumpet piano saxophone double bass drum swing and blue notes G A B E D stave melody timbre texture pitch tempo dynamics rhythm structure duration pulse beat middle eight pentatonic scale</p>
	<p>Improvise with '5 note swing'.</p>	<p>Know that Perdido is a Jazz standard composed by Juan Tizol and was first recorded in 1941. This particular version is performed by Woody Herman. Herman was an American Jazz clarinetist and big band leader. Know that a big band is a type of musical ensemble of jazz music that usually consists of ten or more musicians with four sections: saxophones, trumpets, trombones, and a rhythm section. Big bands originated during the early 1910s and dominated jazz in the early 1940s when swing was most popular.</p>	<p>Jazz swing call and response improvisation walking baseline melody lines syncopation trumpet piano saxophone double bass</p>

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			<p>Continue to develop improvisation knowledge and skills from previous sessions but now use a five note pattern (pentatonic scale) with the notes D, E, G, A and B.</p>	<p>drum swing and blue notes G A B E D stave melody timbre texture pitch tempo dynamics rhythm structure duration pulse beat middle eight pentatonic scale</p>
		<p>Improvise with and perform '5 Note Swing'.</p>	<p>Know that 'Things ain't what they used to be' was performed by Ben Webster in 1942.</p> <p>Continue to develop improvisation knowledge and skills from previous sessions but now use a five note pattern (pentatonic scale) with the notes D, E, G, A and B.</p> <p>Know that a good performer accepts feedback and uses it constructively to refine their work.</p> <p>Know that a good audience listens and respects each performer and gives constructive and positive feedback.</p>	<p>Jazz swing call and response improvisation walking baseline melody lines syncopation trumpet piano saxophone double bass drum swing and blue notes G A B E D stave melody timbre</p>

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				<p>texture pitch tempo dynamics rhythm structure duration pulse beat middle eight pentatonic scale performer audience feedback ensemble</p>
				SPRING 2
		<p>To create a piece of art that depicts homesickness to the musical movement 'Nostalgia'.</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>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.</p> <p>Know 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 the migration of millions of people of African origin around the world and those descended from them has led to a global impact on</p>	<p>pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, melody, duration, structure, rhythm, texture, suite, movement</p>

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			<p>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>World Music- Royal Philharmonic Project</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 is also known as The New World Symphony.</p> <p>Be aware that The New World Symphony is all about place, discovering and experiencing something new. Dvořák was greatly influenced by the sights and sounds he experienced in America.</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. Know what a stave is and where notes sit on the stave. Understand what composition is.</p>	<p>pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, melody, duration, structure, rhythm, texture, quaver, crotchet, stave, note, symphony, movement, composition</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</p>	<p>pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre,</p>

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		<p>England and France. Agincourt is one of the most celebrated victories during this long war. 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.</p> <p>Know that 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>melody, duration, structure, rhythm, texture, quaver, crotchet, stave, note, composition, bugle,</p>
	<p>To compose an 8-16 bar melodic phrase using the pentatonic scale inspired by Rann Do Tri.</p>	<p>Know that Anne-Marie O’Farrell is an Irish Composer and Harpist. Know that Rann Dó Trí was composed for a competition held by the BBC to compose a piece inspired by Baroque music. Baroque is name given to a cultural period of time which was around 1600 - 1750 with famous composers such JS Bach, Vivaldi, Handel and Isabella Leonarda writing music at that time.</p> <p>Know that O’Farrell decided to use Henry Purcell’s Abdelazar Suite (1676) as her influence.</p> <p>Know that O’Farrell’s piece is not only influenced by Purcell’s music though, and has absorbed other styles as well, including music from wherever Irish people have migrated to, and other Celtic countries. Genres such as Jazz and Folk are all featured here. The piece uses jigs and</p>	<p>pitch, harmony, tempo, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, melody, duration, structure, rhythm, texture, quaver, crotchet, stave, note, composition, pentatonic scale, time signature, minim</p>

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			<p>slip jigs in all different time signatures, (compound times). These reflect the more innovative practices of traditional Irish musicians as they absorb influences from all around the world.</p> <p>Know that a rondo is an instrumental musical form introduced in the Classical period.</p> <p>Know where Bb and C# sit on a staff and where to find those notes on a glockenspiel.</p> <p>Know what a pentatonic scale is.</p> <p>Know what minims, crotchets and quavers are</p> <p>Understand that 6/4 time signature means there are 6 beats in a bar.</p>	
		<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.</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>

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		Summer 1		
You've Got a Friend		Learn to sing and perform 'You've got a Friend'.	<p>Know that 'You've got a Friend' is a 1971 song written by American Pop singer/songwriter, Carole King. Know that Pop music is a genre of popular music that originated in its modern forms in the US and the UK during the mid-1950s. Know the main characteristics of pop music (songs are 2.5-3.5 minutes long, aimed at a general audience, follow a simple structure of verse chorus, digital sampling and multi-tracking).</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>Continue to understand the vocal health knowledge from session 1 of the first unit and continue to practise the essential techniques when singing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pop verse chorus digital sampling multi-tracking harmony texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate vocal folds diaphragm breathe duration timbre structure duration larynx scale
		Play 'You've Got a Friend' with a tuned instrument.	<p>Know that 'The Loco-Motion' is a Pop song written in 1962 by Carole King and Gerry Goffin, who were married. The song was inspired by King and Goffin's nanny (babysitter) who was dancing to a tune written by King</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> glockenspiel stave note minim Crotchet quaver dotted crotchet

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		<p>that sounded like a train. Goffin got an idea to create a song about a new dance- The loco-motion. Their nanny, Little Eva, even recorded the song.</p> <p>Know where the notes A, G and B sit on the stave and the glockenspiel. For more advanced learners, also know where C and D sit on a stave and play them on the glockenspiel at a medium difficulty level.</p> <p>Know what crotchets, minims and quavers look like and know their value. For advanced learners, begin to understand dotted crotchets. Continue to know what a treble clef looks like and that it appears on every line of a piece of music to show that the notes will be sung or played by instruments that can achieve higher notes.</p> <p>Play following staff notation. Know what a 4/4 time signature looks like on the stave and that it indicates the equivalent of 4 crotchet beats per bar. Continue to understand and identify rest symbols.</p>	<p>rest treble clef time signature A G B C D tempo dynamics melody pitch pulse beat</p>
	<p>Improvise with 'You've Got a Friend'.</p>	<p>Know that 'One Fine Day' was written by Carole King and Goffin. It became popular in 1963. It has been covered by many artists.</p> <p>*Continue to know that improvisation is when music is created or played spontaneously. 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. Working with others helps us to improvise.</p>	<p>texture harmony beat pulse ensemble rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration improvise</p>

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		<p>Know that we can improvise first by using our hands and our voices.</p> <p>Know that we can improvise first with 1 note on the glockenspiel (A), then 2 (A and G) and then 3 (A, G and E). Know that we can improvise by playing riffs or by answering questions in a call and response style.</p>	<p>riff melodic phrase rhythmic pattern A G E</p>
	<p>Compose with 'You've Got a Friend' using a pentatonic scale.</p>	<p>Know that 'Up on the Roof' was written by Carole King and Gerry Goffin. It was performed in 1962 by the band, The Drifters, who were one of the first boy bands.</p> <p>Understand what a pentatonic scale is.</p> <p>Know that we can compose a melodic phrase using a pentatonic scale (5 note scale) with the notes C D E G A.</p> <p>Know that it is important to record musical ideas/compositions so that other people can play our work. Know that we can do this by recording notes on a stave.</p>	<p>texture harmony beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration compose riff melodic phrase rhythmic pattern stave note, crotchet, minim, rest, semibreve pentatonic scale</p>
	<p>Compose with 'You've Got a Friend'.</p>	<p>Know that 'Will you still love me tomorrow' was written by Carole King and Gerry Goffin. It has been covered by many other artists, including Amy Winehouse.</p> <p>Continue to understand what a pentatonic scale is.</p> <p>Know that we can compose a melodic phrase using a pentatonic scale (5 note scale) with the notes C D E G A.</p>	<p>texture harmony beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration</p>

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		<p>Know that it is important to record musical ideas/compositions so that other people can play our work. Know that we can do this by recording notes on a stave.</p>	<p>timbre structure duration compose riff melodic phrase rhythmic pattern stave note, crotchet, minim, rest, semibreve pentatonic scale</p>
	<p>Perform 'You've Got a Friend'.</p>	<p>Know that 'You Make me Feel Like a Natural Woman' is a 1967 single performed by Aretha Franklin. The song was co-written by Carole King and Gerry Goffin. The particular version the children will listen to and discuss was actually performed by Carole King herself.</p> <p>Understand the term 'ensemble'. Know that a good performer accepts feedback and uses it constructively to refine their work.</p> <p>Know that a good audience listens and respects each performer and gives constructive and positive feedback.</p>	<p>texture harmony ensemble perform audience melody beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern duration timbre structure duration</p>

SUMMER 2			
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<p>Classical Music Unit- Horn Concerto No 4, Mvt 3 by</p>	<p>Listen, describe and analyse Horn Concerto No4, Mvt 3 by Mozart</p>	<p>Know Mozart was an Austrian composer, pianist and child genius.</p> <p>Know he wrote his first pieces when he was 5.</p> <p>Know that Horn Concerto was written in 1786 for his friend.</p>	<p>concerto classical movement harmony texture beat pulse</p>
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<p>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart</p>			<p>Know that this is one of four horn concertos written by Mozart. (The third movements are all surprisingly similar!) Concertos from this time were often written with three sections (called movements).</p> <p>Know what a concerto is.</p> <p>Know what a movement is.</p>	<p>rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration verse</p>
		<p>Create a short piece of Music inspired by Mozart's motif.</p> <p>Listen and Appraise- Dido and Aenas by Purcell.</p>	<p>Know that Henry Purcell (1659-1695) was an English composer and organist. Although he only lived until the age of 36, he wrote a large amount of music. Know that Dido and Aenas is a three-act English opera.</p> <p>Know what the main theme of Mozart's piece is.</p> <p>Know what a quaver looks like and represents.</p> <p>Know where notes C and F sit on the stave.</p> <p>Know what a treble clef is.</p> <p>Understand what a hunting call is.</p>	<p>theme orchestra harmony texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern duration timbre structure duration verse</p>

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		<p>Know that it is important to record musical ideas/compositions so that other people can play our work. Know that we can do this by recording notes on a stave.</p>	
	<p>Create contrasting pieces of Music inspired by Mozart</p> <p>Listen and Appraise- Symphony No 5 in C minor by Ludwig Van Beethoven</p>	<p>Know that Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827) was a German composer. Know that he wrote music for the piano, orchestras and different groups of instruments. He was a musical genius as a child and he travelled and performed from a young age. Know that this symphony is the fifth of his nine symphonies and his most popular.</p> <p>Know what an episode is in classical music.</p> <p>Know that an episode should be contrasting to the main theme.</p> <p>Know that it is important to record musical ideas/compositions so that other people can play our work. Know that we can do this by recording notes on a stave.</p>	<p>symphony episode theme contrast harmony texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration compose pentatonic scale note A B C D E stave treble clef notation</p>

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	<p>Create a rondo</p> <p>Listen and Appraise- Minute Waltz by Chopin</p>	<p>Know that Frederic Francois Chopin (1810-1849) was a Polish composer and virtuoso pianist. He grew up in Warsaw and was a child prodigy. Most of his works are for solo piano. Know that minute means small or little. Know that this piece is sometimes called 'The Waltz of the Little Dog' because Chopin was watching a little dog chasing his tail when he wrote it.</p> <p>Know that a rondo is a piece of music where a passage continually reoccurs.</p> <p>Know that the exact shape that Mozart uses in his horn concerto is A B A C D A .</p> <p>Know that it is important to record musical ideas/compositions so that other people can play our work. Know that we can do this by recording notes on a stave.</p>	<p>harmony texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration verse compose pentatonic scale note A B C D E stave treble clef notation</p>
	<p>Create a cadenza</p> <p>Listen and Appraise- Rondo Alla Turca by Mozart.</p>	<p>Know that Rondo Alla Turca is the last movement of Mozart's Piano Sonata No.11. It is often known as 'The Turkish March' and is often played on its own and is one of Mozart's best-known piano pieces.</p> <p>Know that a cadenza is a showing off moment for one player.</p>	<p>cadenza trill harmony texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch</p>

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			<p>Know that, in Mozart’s Horn Concerto, the cadenza appears near the end but it does not always have to be near the end.</p> <p>Know that a trill is two notes alternating back and forth, like a wobble.</p> <p>Know that in some pieces (not in this one of Mozart’s) a trill was used to signal the end of a cadenza.</p> <p>Know that that Mozart sometimes changes the ‘A section’ towards the end of a piece to add a bit of variety to the music. He does this in the horn concerto; towards the end the A section is cut in half and then fragmented further.</p>	<p>rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration verse perform audience feedback</p>
		<p>Create a coda</p> <p>Listen and Appraise- Jesu, joy of man’s desiring, Cantana BWV 147 by Bach</p>	<p>Know that Johann Sebastian Bach (b. Eisenach, 21 March 1685; d. Leipzig, 28 July 1750) was a German composer and organist. He lived in the last part of the Baroque period. Bach wrote almost every kind of music except opera. During the last part of his life most composers were writing in a new style called the Classical style, but Bach always wrote in the Baroque style. That made some people at the time think he was old-fashioned, but today we know that his work is the very best of Baroque music.</p> <p>Know that coda means the end of the piece.</p>	<p>coda ensemble orchestra harmony texture beat pulse rhythm dynamics tempo pitch rhythmic pattern vibrate duration timbre structure duration</p>

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		<p>Know and understand what happens in Mozart's coda.</p> <p>Understand the terms 'ensemble' and 'orchestra'. Know that a good performer accepts feedback and uses it constructively to refine their work.</p> <p>Know that Orchestras often sit in a semi-circle so that they can see the other performers and the conductor.</p> <p>Know that a good audience listens and respects each performer and gives constructive and positive feedback.</p>	<p>verse perform audience feedback conductor</p>
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Key

* ongoing skill throughout unit

** ongoing skill throughout year