

Music Overview



Contents

The Curriculum – our approach	3
A Broad and Balanced Curriculum	5
Key Concepts Overview	5
Key Concepts Year Group Mapping	7
Knowledge and Skills Sequencing	8
Second Order Concepts Overview	14



The Curriculum – our approach

Appleton Primary School strives to drive the curriculum through a love of reading. We are creating opportunities for our children to become aspirational in all areas of their lives through a structured build-up of knowledge and skills. We are committed to meeting the needs of all the children in our school. We offer a curriculum which remove barriers to learning by being broad and balanced and building on the knowledge, understanding and skills of the children, whatever their starting points, as they progress through our Foundation Unit and each Key Stage. Our aim is for children to be successful, resilient, independent and motivated learners in readiness for their next stage of education and beyond.

Using the children's interests through talking to pupils, their families and the local community we ensure we capture the enthusiasm of the children to take their development forward. We have a two-year programme of 6 themes across the year groups which captures the children's imagination and interests and ensures that there is a progressive sequence of skills and knowledge based on the National Curriculum. Each theme is supported by an appropriate text to nurture the children's love of reading and quest for knowledge. Our teaching sequences ensure that we teach skills and knowledge and provide sufficient opportunities for pupils to apply these independently. Through the consistent use of assessment, we can identify and address misconceptions to ensure learning is securely embedded and children can remember what they have learned.

At Appleton, we believe that all children are entitled to a broad, balanced and relevant curriculum through which we support children with additional needs. All children are encouraged to achieve their full potential and to be included in the social and academic life of the school. We aim to provide educational experiences that reflect the individual needs of children, appropriate to their level of ability. For some pupils with additional needs, there are times when the curriculum will need to be adapted to best meet their needs.

We will ensure our pupils have a wide range of cultural experiences and develop an understanding of opportunities available to them, so they leave us with high aspirations. We endeavour to introduce our whole community to the rich and diverse world in which we live in. To achieve this we promote tolerance and respect towards others in our both community and society as a whole using our PSHE programme, which runs throughout the school. Successes are celebrated and children are taught respect, empathy and fundamental British values and how they can contribute to our "Appleton family" and the wider world in which we live.

Our Curriculum Drivers

Reading is the key for learning

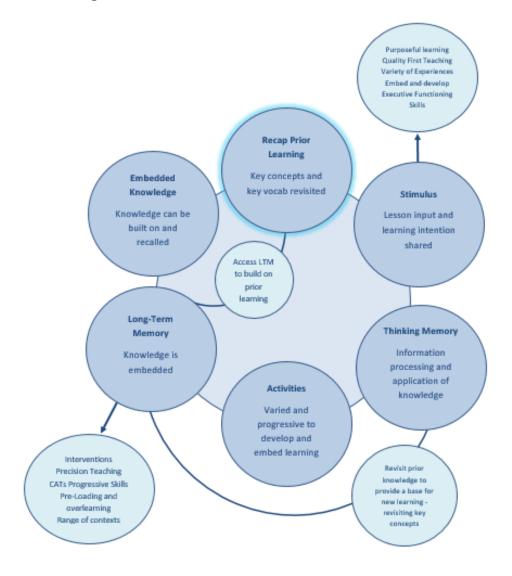
PSHE through developing resilience and promoting wellbeing our pupils can learn

Vocabulary we aim to extend pupils' language to enable them to learn from a wide range of experiences in our language rich curriculum **Fundamental Values** promoting empathy and British values are at the core of our "Appleton family" approach.



Working Memory Model

With the collation of all this extensive research, we have generated a 'Working Memory Model' which enables teachers to ensure that learning is robust and that all pupils are using their interconnected schema to their full potential. Fundamental to our model is "grow what you know" and retrieval of prior learning.





A Broad and Balanced Curriculum at Key Stage 2

We ensure that we celebrate the talents of all pupils and provide everyone with opportunities to shine.

Reading, Writing and Maths are taught daily. Pupils who need phonic support continue on the Read Write Inc. and Fresh Start programmes. Science and PE are taught for 2 hours each week. RE and PSHE are taught for 1 hour each week. Foundation subjects are blocked over half term units. Y4 and 5 have Wider Opportunities for Music taught by a brass specialist. PE specialists and sport organisations regularly visit the school to teach pupils in lessons.

Key Concepts (Big Ideas)

Through collaboration with subject leaders and subject specialists across our secondary schools, each subject has identified key concepts (big ideas) for their subject. These key concepts are the skills and knowledge essential to pupils achieving and exceeding expected standards in that specific subject. Key concepts are subject specific and build progressively as pupils move through the school. When pupils encounter a key concept, they will revisit other topics where they learnt about the same concept to enable them to make connections between different learning and build the schema they need. Thus they will have opportunities to link new learning to prior knowledge within a key concept to build a rich and deep knowledge of the big ideas in each subject. Knowledge is empowering and provides a foundation for success. We accept that the more children know, the more they can learn.

Music is taught progressively through the three interralated pillars of: technical, constructive, expressive. To develop these key areas, the curriculum has been structured progressively through each of the following aspects: Musicianship Listening Singing Composing Performing



Key concepts (Big Ideas) in MUSIC

The music curriculum is taught progressively through three interrelated pillars:

Technical

- Competence in controlling sound (instrumental, vocal or with music technology)
- o Use of a communication system, such as staff notation or guitar tab

• Constructive

- o Knowledge of the musical elements in **performing, composition** and **listening**
- o Knowledge of the components of composition

Expressive

- o Musical quality in a performance
- Musical creativity
- o Knowledge of musical meaning and culture across the world and through time

The pillars of music are developed through the curriculum which progressively builds pupils knowledge and skills of the following key concepts:

Singing



Pupils develop an understanding of pitch, melody, rhythm and control, individually and as part of a group



Pupils will explore feelings and emotions in response to music, giving opinions, identifying instruments, structure, musical features with increasing skill and confidence

Composing



Pupils will have a range of opportunities to improvise, compose and notate: representing sounds through symbols including standard and non-standard notation. They will apply their knowledge of musical elements and the components of composition to express their ideas.

Performing



Pupils will have a range of opportunities to sing and play instruments, individually and in groups. They will learn the skills and importance of practising, rehearsing, presenting, recording and evaluating their performances.

Musicianship



Pupils will learn to understand and use the elements of music such as pulse/beat/metre, rhythm, pitch/melody, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure/form



	MUSIC KEY CONCEPTS YEAR GROUP MAPPING								
	Autumn	Spring	Summer						
EYFS		re taught music through the strand Expressiv r pupils will be taught singing, listening, compo							
Year 1	Introducing Beat	Introducing Tempo & Dynamics	Having Fun with Improvisation						
Year 2	Exploring Simple Patterns	Exploring Feelings Through Music	Music that makes You Dance						
Year 3	Developing Notation Skills	Composing Using Your Imagination	Learning More about Musical Styles						
Year 4	Music Ops	Music Ops	Music Ops						
Year 5	Getting Started with Music tech	Exploring Key & Time Signatures	Words, Meaning and Expression						
Year 6	Developing Melodic Phrases	Gaining Confidence Through Performance	Using Chords and Structure						



Knowledge and	skills sequencing	MUS	SIC				
	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Singing	Learn and sing	Sing simple songs,	Sing songs regular	Sing a widening	Sing a broad range	Sing a broad range	Sing a broad range
	entire songs.	chants and rhymes	with a pitch range	range of unison	of unison songs with	of songs from an	of songs, including
		from memory	of 'do-so' with	songs of varying	the range of an	extended	those with
	Sing the pitch of a		increasing vocal	styles and	octave, pitching the	repertoire,	syncopated rhythms,
(a)	tone sung by	Sing collectively and	control	structures with a	voice accurately and	including phrasing,	from an extended
	another person.	at the same pitch,		pitch range of 'do-	following directions	accurate pitching,	repertoire, including
		responding to	Sing songs with a	so', tunefully and	for getting louder	appropriate style	phrasing, accurate
	Sing the melody of	simple visual	small pitch range,	with expression	and quieter	and a sense of	pitching,
	familiar songs.	directions and	pitched accurately			performance	appropriate style
		counting in		Perform forte and	Sing rounds and		and a sense of
	Create their own		Know the meaning	piano (loud and loft)	partner songs in	Sing three part	performance
	songs, or improvise	Sing simple songs	of dynamics		different time	rounds, partner	
	a song around one	with a small range	(loud/quiet) and	Perform actions	signatures (2, 3 and	songs and songs	Sing three and four
	they know.	(mi-so) and some	tempo (fast/slow)	confidently and in	4 time)	with a verse and	part rounds or
		pentatonic songs	and be able to	time to a range of		chorus	partner songs,
	Sing in a group or		demonstrate these	action songs	Begin to sing		developing balance
	on their own	Sing a wide range of	when singing by		repertoire with	Perform a range of	between parts and
	matching the pitch	call and response	responding to	Walk, move or clap	small and large	songs to an	vocal independence
	and following the	songs, controlling	directions/symbols	a steady beat with	leaps as well as a	audience (eg:	
	melody.	vocal pitch and		others, changing the	simple second part	production, class	Perform a range of
		matching the pitch		speed of the beat as	to introduce vocal	assemblies, music	songs to an
	Begins to build a	heard with accuracy		the tempo of the	harmony	performance.)	audience (eg:
	collection of songs.			music changes			production, class
					Perform a range of		assemblies, music
				Perform in a choir	songs to an		performance.)
					audience (eg: class		
					assemblies, music		
					performance.)		



	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Listening	Explore and learn	Move and dance	Move and dance	Share your thoughts	Talk about the	Talk about feelings	Talk about feelings
Listening	how sounds can be	with the music	with the music	and feelings about	words of a song	created by the song	created by the song
	changed.	With the masic	confidently	the music together	Words of a song	created by the song	and justify a
	changea.	Find the steady beat		the masic together	Find and	Find and	personal opinion
	Listen attentively	Talk about feelings	Talk about how the	Find the beat or	demonstrate the	demonstrate the	with reference to
	and talk about	created by the	song makes you feel	groove of the music	steady beat	steady beat	musical concepts
	music, expressing	music/song	Find different	Invent different		Identify 2/4, 3/4,	
	some feelings and		steady beats	actions to move in	Identify 2/4, 3/4,	4/4, 6/8 metre	Identify different
	responses.	Recognise some	,	time with the music	and 4/4 metre		time signatures with
	'	band and orchestral	Describe tempo as		Identify the tempo	Identify the musical	greater confidence
	Talk about changes	instruments	fast or slow	Talk about what the	as fast, slow, or	style of a song	eg: 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 6/8
	and patterns in a	Describe tempo as	Describe dynamics	song means	steady	, ,	
	piece of music.	fast or slow	as loud and quiet	Identify some	,	Identify	Identify the musical
			Join in sections of	instruments you can	Recognise the style	instruments by ear	style of a song using
	Explore moving in a	Describe dynamics	the song eg. call and	hear playing	of music you are	and through a	some musical
	range of ways and	as loud and quiet	response		listening to	range of media	vocabulary to
	create own	Join in sections of		Identify if it's a male			discuss its musical
	movement patterns.	the song eg. chorus	Start to talk about	or female voice	Discuss the	Discuss the	concepts
			the style of a song		structures of songs	structure of the	
	Watch and talk	Begin to understand		Talk about the style	Identify:	music with	Identify the wider
	about a	where the music fits	Recognise some	of the songs	- Call and response	reference to	range of instruments
	performance and	in the world	band and orchestral		- A solo vocal or	features such as:	by ear and through a
	express their		instruments		instrumental line	verse, chorus,	range of media eg:
	feelings.	Begin to understand			- A change in	bridge, call and	bass, electric guitar,
		about different	Start to talk about		texture	response, repeat	percussion, sections
		styles of music	where music might		- Articulation on	signs, chorus and	of the orchestra
			fit into the world		certain words	final chorus,	such as brass,
						improvisation, call	woodwind and
					Explain what a main	and response, and	strings, steel pans,
					theme is and	AB	congas, pianos,
					identify when it is		synthesizers and
					repeated	Recall by ear	vocal techniques
						memorable phrases	such as cackles
					Identify major and	heard in the music	
					minor tonality		Discuss the structure
					Recognise the	Identify major and	of a song with
					sound and notes of	minor tonality	reference to verse,
					the pentatonic scale	Danas and the	chorus, bridge and
					Described backs	Recognise the	an instrumental
					Describe legato and	sound and notes of	break
					staccato	the pentatonic and	



		Recognise the different musical styles and any important musical features that distinguish the style eg: Disco, Funk, Hip Hop, Calypso, Folk, Mariachi, Gospel, Klezmer, Pop, Rock, Sea Shanty, Salsa, Reggae	blues scales by ear and from notation Explain the role of a main theme in musical structure	Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music Identify major and minor tonality, triads I, IV and V, and intervals within a major scale Explain the role of a main theme in musical structure
				Identify the sound of a Gospel choir and soloist, Rock band, symphony orchestra and a cappella groups



	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Composing	Explore making	Improvise simple	Create music in	Become more	Combine known	Improvise freely	Improvisation in
Composing	sounds with a	vocal chants, using	response to a non-	skilled in	rhythmic notation	over a drone,	small groups to:
	variety of resources.	question and	musical stimulus	improvising (using	with letter names to	developing a sense	- Create music with
	,	answer phrases	(eg: storm, car race,	voices, tuned and	create short	of shape and	multiple sections
	Tap out a steady		rocket launch)	untuned percussion	pentatonic phrases.	character	that include contrast
	beat and rhythm.	Create musical		and instruments,			and repetition
		sound effects and	Improvise simple	inventing short	Arrange notation	Improvise over a	- Use chord changes
	Move in time to	short sequences of	question and	responses using a	cards of known note	simple groove,	in improvised
	music and respond	sounds in response	answer phases to be	limited note range	values to create	responding to the	sequences
	to changes.	to stimuli, choosing	sung or played in		sequences of 2, 3 or	beat and creating a	- Extend improvised
		and playing	pairs, to create a	Structure musical	4 beat phases	melodic shape	melodies beyond 8
	Create own music	classroom	musical	ideas (eg: echo or	arranged into bars		beats over a groove
	and sounds with	instruments	conversation	question & answer		Experiment with a	
	instruments and			phrases) to create	Explore developing	wider range of	Plan and compose
	sound makers.	Understand the	Use graphic	music with a	knowledge of	dynamics through	an 8 or 16 beat
		difference between	symbols, dot	beginning, middle	musical components	improvisation and	melodic phrase
	Make music in a	a rhythm pattern	notation and stick	and end	by composing music	composition work	using the pentatonic
	range of ways.	and pitch pattern	notation as		to create a specific		scale
		Invent, retain and	appropriate to keep	Compose in	mood eg: to	Compose melodies	
		recall rhythm and	a record of	response to	accompany a film	made from phrases	Play on tuned
		pitch patterns and	composed pieces	different stimuli eg:	clip	in either C major or	percussion or
		perform these for	llas manais	stories, verse,	Han maring and	A minor (or a	melodic instruments
		others	Use music	images and musical	Use major and minor chords	suitable key).	and notate melody
		Use music	technology to capture, change and	sources	minor chords	Enhance melodies	Compose melodies
		technology to	combine sounds		Include instruments	with rhythmic or	in either G major or
		capture, change and	combine sounds		from whole class	chordal	E minor (or a
		combine sounds			teaching (widening	accompaniment	suitable key).
		Combine sounds			opportunities) to	accompaniment	Suitable keyj.
		Recognise how			expand scope and	Compose a short	Enhance melodies
		graphic notation			range of sounds	piece in ternary	with rhythmic or
		can represent			available for	form (ABA)	chordal
		created sounds.			composition	,	accompaniment
						Capture and record	·
		Explore and invent			Capture and record	creative ideas using	Compose a piece in
		own symbols.			creative ideas using	graphic symbols,	ternary form, use
					graphic symbols,	rhythm or staff	music software/apps
					rhythm or staff	notation, time	to create and record
					notation or	signatures or	it, discussing how
					technology	technology	musical contrasts
							are achieved



	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Performing	Explore and engage	Enjoy and have fun	Practise, rehearse	Develop skills in	Develop skills and	Play melodies on	Play a melody
	in music making and	performing	and share a song	playing tuned	proficiency in the	tuned percussion,	following staff
	dance.		that has been	percussion or a	basic skills of a	melodic	notation written on
		Choose a	learned in the	melodic instrument	selected musical	instruments or	one stave and using
	Sing songs solo or as	song/songs to	lesson, from		instrument over a	keyboards following	notes within an
	a part of a group.	perform to a well-	memory or with	Play and perform	sustained learning	staff notation on	octave range
		known audience	notation and with	melodies following	period (widening	one stave	
	Create own dances		confidence	staff notation using	opportunities		Make decisions
	and movement to	Prepare a song to		a small range	through music hub)	Understand how	about dynamic
	music.	perform	Decide on any			triads are formed	range when
			actions,	Use listening skills	Play and perform	and play on tuned	performing
	Perform	Communicate the	instrumental	to correctly order	melodies following	percussion, melodic	
	songs/dances to an	meaning of the song	parts/improvisatory	phrases using dot	staff notation using	instruments or	Accompany a
	audience.		ideas/composed	notation	small range as a	keyboards.	melody using block
		Add actions to the	passages to be		class or in groups		chords or a bass line
		song	practised and	Individually copy		Add chordal	
			included in the	simple step melodic	Perform in two or	accompaniments to	Engage with others
		Play some simple	performance	phases with	more parts (eg:	known songs	through ensemble
		instrumental parts		accuracy	melody and		playing taking on
			Talk about what the		accompaniment or	Perform a range of	melody or
			song means and	Recognise clef,	duet) from simple	repertoire pieces	accompaniment
			why it was chosen	stave, lines and	notation using	and arrangements	roles
			to share	spaces	instruments played	combining acoustic	
			-		in whole class	instruments to form	Understand the
			Talk about the	Understand the	teaching	ensembles	difference between
			difference between	difference between	Carrest also and an also also	Davida a dilla ta	semibreves, minims,
			rehearsing a song	crotchets and	Copy short melodic	Develop skills in	crotchets, quavers,
			and performing it	paired quavers	phrases including those using the	playing by ear on	semiquavers and
					pentatonic scale	tuned instruments,	their equivalent
					pentatonic scale	copying phrases and melodies	rests
					Understand the		Further develop the
					differences between	Understand the	skills to read and
					minims, crotchets,	difference between	perform pitch
					paired quavers and	semibreves,	notation
					rests	minims, crotchets,	
						crotchet rests,	Read and play from
					Follow and perform	paired quavers and	rhythm notation in
					simple rhythmic	semiquavers	up to four parts
					scores to a steady		
					beat, maintaining		



	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	individual parts accurately	Understand the difference between 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 time signatures Read and play short rhythmic phrases using conventional symbols for known rhythms and note durations Y5	Read and play a four-bar phrase from notation, identifying note names and durations
	EYFS						
Musicianship Use body percussion voices Use the key centres minor		voices Use the key centres o		Using body percussion, instruments and voices Use the key centres	Use body percussion, instruments and voices Use the key centres	Use the key centres of: C major, D major, F major, A minor	Use the key centres of: C major, F major, G major, D major, A minor, D minor
		Find and keep a stead Copy back simple rhyt		of: C major, F major, G major, A minor	of: C major, F major, G major, A minor	signatures of: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 6/8	signatures of: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, and 6/8
		long and short Copy back simple mel		Use the time signatures of: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4	Use the time signatures of: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4	Find and keep a steady beat	Find and keep a steady beat
		high and low	odic patterns using	Find and keep a	Find and keep a	Listen and copy rhythmic patterns	Listen and copy rhythmic patterns
				steady beat	steady beat	made of dotted minims, minims,	made of minims, dotted crotchets,
				Copy back and improvise simple	Listen and copy rhythmic patterns	dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted	crotchets, dotted quavers, triplet
				rhythmic patterns using minims, crotchets, quavers	made of semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets,	quavers, triplet quavers, quavers, semiquavers and	quavers, quavers, semiquavers, and their rests by ear or
				and their rests	crotchets, quavers and their rests by	their rests by ear or from notation	from notation
				Copy back and	ear or from notation		Copy back melodic
				improvise simple		Copy back melodic	patterns using the
				melodic patterns	Copy back melodic	patterns using the	notes DEFGA,
				using the notes CDE, GAB, FGA, ABC	patterns using the notes CDE, CDEGA,	notes CDE, DEF♯GA,	CDEFGAB, FGABbCDE,
				5.15, 1 G/1, 715C	GAB, GABDE, FGA, ABC	DEF#GABC#, ABCDEFG#, FGABbCDE	GABCDEF#,



			DEF♯GABC♯,
			ABCDEFG

Second Order Concepts

Second order concepts are fundamental knowledge and skills which are transferable across a range of curriculum subjects. For example, we introduce pupils to the concept of 'similarity and difference' early in their education, developing the observational skills and language needed to make comparisons. This is developed and applied as pupils move through the school so they can confidently apply this in all areas of the curriculum by upper Key Stage Two. A summary of second order concepts and how these apply to Music is provided below.

Curriculum subject	Significance	Similarity and difference	Cause and consequence	Continuity and change	Responsibility	Written and oral expression	Enquiry
Music	Significant composers, pieces of music and musical periods.	Comparing pieces of music, identifying common/different styles and techniques		How music has changed over time		Using music terminology, responding to music, expressing opinions, experimenting, exploring, performing	Exploring different musical styles, pieces and composers.

