2022-23

Year	Teacher	1a	1b	202 2a	22-23 2b	3a	3b
2	l L	Learn solfa scale (do, re, mi) and realise it can start anywhere and still work. https://bit.ly/3QYZjFo Begin to sing nursery rhymes using do re mi instead of words. (guess the rhyme! etc) Create songs with the children using do re mi. Realise we use do a lot to sound nice, anything else often used? Introduce rhythm as well - taa-aa, tee tee, tika tika, tiki tiki tiki.	their own?) What tunes can we play? - nursery rhymes previously learned with solfa	introduce instrument families (strings, woodwind, brass, percussion) https://bit.ly/2CVnKgh		Nursery Rhymes / Folk Songs, Listen to and Learn song parts. Focus on previous learning of rhythms and accurate notes from the solfas scale. Use voices as an instrument (sing musically) and begin to add percussion to keep a beat as well. This can then lead into "jazzed up" nursery rhymes.	Discuss form (verse chorus, repeated patterns in music) Make their own songs using the techniques learned, Can use preexisting songs as a start (nursery rhymes etc) and then begin to make their own verses
3	ст	Folk songs - sea Shantys and Irish music Ed Sheeran Bob Dylan Play some rhythms from folk music and maybe introduce ukulele chords	Music Theory: Note length and appearance on manuscript paper, pitch of notes up and down. Rests length and appearance on manuscript paper Clefs (Treble and Bass, Alto and more if you're feeling brave) Time signatures Degrees of a scale (numbered) and triads tempo words (quiz?)	Learn about Chromesthesia, look at Kandinsky art work and see if there's a link between seeing colours and shapes and his art. What might he have been listening to when he painted x. Listen to contrasting pieces of music and use colours and shapes to reflect the sound of the music.	Improvise and compose music for: A fun fair A play/musical of your choice A film (battle? Romantic scene? A magical discovery?) etc	Dynamics, Tonality, Melody (can you sing it back?) Form, Rhythm (can you make that rhythm?)	Learn about the periods of music history leading up to now: Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic, 20th/21st century https://bit.ly/3e2uBgf Look at the history of pop from early Jazz roots
5	CT L	Listen for Instrumentation, Dynamics, Tonality, Melody (can you sing it back?) Form, Rhythm (can you make that rhythm?) Listen to an original and a remix - what changes are there?	Learn about the periods of music history leading up to now: Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic, 20th/21st century https://bit.ly/3e2uBgf Look at the history of pop from early Jazz roots	Music Theory: Note length and appearance on manuscript paper, pitch of notes up and down. Rests length and appearance on manuscript paper Clefs (Treble and Bass, Alto and more if you're feeling brave) Time signatures Degrees of a scale (numbered) and triads tempo words (quiz?)	some songs with folk music patterns in melodies	Learn about Schools of music from English courts to French Salons, and listen to music from composers who shared ideas a lot - Haydn and Mozart, Chopin and Liszt, Stravinsky and Ravel etc. Similar music styles, similar patterns in their music.	Musical to Les Miserables, music fits a theme. Listen to some
Directly : National C		Use their voices expressively and compensively speaking chants and rhymes. Play tuned and untuned instrumen	ts musically. erstanding to a range of high-quality	Play and perform in solo and enser and playing musical instruments w control and expression.	ith increasing accuracy, fluency, range of high-quality live and int traditions and from great a range of purposes using the inter- r musical notations. recall sounds with increasing aural	The 8 Element Tonality The overall sound of the music as pleasant or unpleasant Timbre The unique sound queety of an instrument or sound Texture The layers of sound, live sporse or dentee the music to Rhythm How long or short a sound is	Pormics Form The arrier and arrangement of the parts of the parts of the music service of the parts of the p