Subject: Music	Year group: Year 4	Topic: Autumn 2	Initiation &
		Combining Elements To Make Music	activation
		How Does Music Connect Us With Our Past?	activities:
Prior knowledge required:	· · ·	Vocabulary:	-
Children have a good understanding of musical language			Listening Centre-
Children have an understanding about pulse, beat, rhythm, tempo and dynamics		notes notation staff range pitch melody	listening calendar
They can listen to and respond to a variety of pieces of music describing their thoughts and		tune style tempo dynamics timbre	choose some
feelings.		texture structure verse chorus rehearse	Music to listen and
Children can extend their discussions when listening and responding to pieces of music thinking		rehearsal audience performance compose	respond to
about the reasons why a song or piece of music was written and where a piece of music fits		compositions staccato legato musical shape	
into the world (social theme)		rhythmic pattern melodic pattern tonal	Think about the
They can sing and perform confidently using clear diction		centre major scale metre 4/4 minims	overarching
They can plan, rehearse and perform simple compositions using their voice and instruments		crotchets quavers dotted crotchets	question for the
		tonic sol-fa scale ensemble conductor	whole Unit - Note
		posture accompaniment	some of children's
			initial answers to
			the question.
Intent - Programme of Study		Implementation	
		Denotes greater depth learning opportunities	
The Model Music Curriculum supp	ports pupils to	Children can:	
 Build their musical knowle 	edge	 Demonstrate an understanding and appropriate use of musical 	
 Develop their musicianship through these areas of Music: 		language (including musical elements), from bo	
Singing		learning.	
Listening		 Identify and describe feelings as they relate to 	o music.
Composing		• Demonstrate an understanding of the musical	
Performing / instrument	tal performance	understanding of the cultural and historical con	•
	•	music.	
		Listen and Respond	
		• Finding the beat or groove of the music and d	emonstrating it
		through clapping and/or movement.	-

• Identifying and describing their feelings when hearing the music.
 Talking about why they like or don't like the music, and sharing
their thoughts and feelings about it (with each other).
• Inventing different actions to move in time with the music.
• Talking about the key instruments they hear.
 Using the musical language on the 'Respond' and 'Extended
Listening' tabs to discuss what they hear.
 Using appropriate musical language to describe and discuss the music.
 Starting to use musical concepts with more confidence.
 Recognising that some instruments are band instruments and
some are orchestral instruments.
 Using the 'Understand' tab; thinking about where the music fits
into the world.
• Using the 'Understand' tab; thinking about and discussing why the
song or piece of music was written.
• Discussing when and where they listen to, sing or play music with
their friends and family or with other people.
 Discussing the style of the music and any other music they have
heard that is similar.
 Suggesting any other music they have heard that is similar.
 Talking about what the song or piece of music might mean.
Understanding and Using The Language of Music
 Composing a 'stand-alone' piece of music which includes:
o A time signature.
o A treble clef.
o Four or six bars.
• The right notes for the scale and key signature.
O Rhythmic combinations of minims, crotchets and paired quavers,
with their corresponding rests.
 Expression/dynamics.

phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end. • A melody that starts and ends on note one.

• Following the musical instructions given for this composition: • Compose in 4/4 time.

• Make musical decisions within a given set of musical parameters:

A minor (the tonal centre is A minor: start and end on A).

• Create a four or six-bar melody using the first three notes, a pentatonic scale or the first five notes of the above scale.

o Use simple rhythmic combinations of minims, crotchets **and paired quavers**, with their corresponding rests to create rhythm

patterns.

• Apply expression to the composition by adding tempo instructions and dynamics.

• Give the melody a shape.

Developing performance awareness skills

• Demonstrate an awareness of pulse/beat when listening, moving to and performing music.

• Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of posture, diction and technique when performing.

• When planning, rehearsing, introducing and performing the song: • Understand and make connections between the music encountered and the Social Theme.

O Understand and apply learning from the Musical Spotlight.
O Introduce the performance with context and understanding of the song, the learning process and any other relevant connections.

Singing as part of a performance

• Singing as part of a choir and in unison.

• Demonstrating good singing posture.

• Singing the unit songs from memory or notation.
 Listening for being 'in time' or 'out of time', with an awareness of
following the beat.
 Listening for being 'in tune' or 'out of tune'.
 Singing with attention to clear diction.
 Rejoining the group with help if they get lost or out of time.
 Singing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.
 Having a go at singing a solo.
 Connecting with and trying to understand the meaning, emotion
and intent of the song.
 Discussing together what the song or piece of music might be
about.
 Performing actions confidently and in time.
 Singing expressively, with attention to the meaning of the words.
 Following and understanding the leader or conductor.
 Singing expressively, with attention to staccato and legato.
Playing instruments as part of the performance
 Playing a part on a tuned instrument by ear or from notation.
 Playing the right notes with secure rhythms.
 Rehearsing and performing their parts within the context of the
unit song.
 Playing together with everybody while keeping the beat.
Improvising as part of the Performance
 Following a steady beat and staying 'in time'.
 Becoming more skilled in improvising; perhaps trying more notes
and rhythms.
 Becoming more skilled in improvising; perhaps trying to use
melodic jumps that might get higher and lower.
• Exploring rhythm patterns created from quavers, crotchets,

• Including rests or silent beats.

• Thinking about creating music with 'phrases' made up of notes, rather than just lots of notes played one after the other.

• Including smooth (legato) and detached (staccato) articulation when playing notes.

Composing as part of the performance

• Beginning to understand the structure of the composition.

• Explaining its musical shape, identifying melodic intervals (a melody that leaps) and melodic steps (a melody that moves to the next note)

• Including a home note, to give a sense of an ending; coming home.

• Performing their simple composition/s using their own choice of notes.

• Describing how their melodies were created.

• Successfully creating a melody in keeping with the style of the backing track.

Presenting a performance

 Planning, rehearsing and performing a song to an audience; explaining why the song was chosen.
• Showing their understanding of the Musical Spotlight and Social
Theme, and how they have influenced their performance.Following the leader or conductor.
 Communicating the structure, mood and meaning of the song. Reflecting on how well the performance suited the occasion.
• Talking about the strengths of the performance, how they felt and what they would like to change.
• Introducing the performance with an understanding of what the song is about and commenting on any other relevant connections.

	 Practising, rehearsing and sharing a song that has been learned in the lesson, from memory or with notation, with confidence. Playing and performing melodies following staff notation (using a small range) as a whole class or in small groups. Including any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory ideas/composed passages within the rehearsal and in the performance. Talking about what the song means and why it was chosen to share. Reflecting on feelings about sharing and performing, eg excitement, nerves, enjoyment, etc.
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