

Wadsworth Fields Curriculum overview

Music – (see Charanga scheme for further details)

EYFS Curriculum Expressive arts and design	Listening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listen to a variety of music from different styles, traditions and times –use for tidy up music •Start using correct but basic musical language to describe the music you are listening to and your feelings towards it. •Talk about instruments being used and link to pictures of them 	Singing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sings a few familiar songs. •Enjoys rhyming and rhythmic activities. •Begins to build a repertoire of songs and dances. 	Playing Instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Taps out simple repeated rhythms using a range of percussion instruments. •Explores and learns how sounds can be changed •Explores the different sounds of instruments. 	Creating: Improvising <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Create movement in response to music. •Sings to self and makes up simple songs •Make up rhythms 	Creating: Composing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sings to self and makes up simple songs •Makes up rhythms 	Performing and sharing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key words and phrases in (nursery) rhymes or songs •Enjoys joining in with dancing and ring games.
Vocabulary	Pulse, rhythm, pitch, rap, improvise, compose, high, low, melody, bass guitar, drums, perform, singers, keyboard, percussion, strings, audience, imagination, song, tempo, orchestra					
Cultural Capital	Tidy up music of the week. Joint sing with Albany Infant School. Weekly Little sing sessions. Annual Nativity concert					

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Listening – responding and analysing	Move and dance with the music. Find the steady beat. Talk about feelings created by the music. Recognise some band and orchestral instruments. Describe tempo as fast or slow. Describe dynamics as loud and quiet. Join in sections of the song, eg chorus. Begin to understand where the music fits in the world. Begin to understand	Mark the beat of a listening piece by tapping or clapping and recognising tempo, as well as changes in tempo. Walk in time to the beat of a piece of music. Identify the beat groupings in the music you sing and listen, eg 2-time, 3-time etc. Move and dance with the music confidently. Talk about how the music makes you feel. Find different steady	Share your thoughts and feelings about the music together. Find the beat or groove of the music. Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes. Invent different actions to move in time with the music. Talk about what the song or piece of music means. Identify some instruments you	Talk about the words of a song. Think about why the song or piece of music was written. Find and demonstrate the steady beat. Identify 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 metre. Identify the tempo as fast, slow or steady. Recognise the style of music you are listening to. Discuss the structures of songs. Identify: Call and response, a solo vocal or instrumental line and	Talk about feelings created by the music. Justify a personal opinion with reference to Musical Elements. Find and demonstrate the steady beat. Identify 2/4, 3/4, 6/8 and 5/4 metre. Identify the musical style of a song or piece of music. Identify instruments by ear and through a range of media. Discuss the structure of the music with reference to verse,	Talk about feelings created by the music. Justify a personal opinion with reference to Musical Elements. Identify 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 6/8 and 5/4. Identify the musical style of a song using some musical vocabulary to discuss its Musical Elements. Identify the following instruments by ear and through a range of media: bass guitar, electric guitar,

	<p>about different styles of music</p>	<p>beats. Describe tempo as fast or slow. Describe dynamics as loud or quiet. Join in sections of the song, eg call and response. Start to talk about the style of a piece of music. Recognise some band and orchestral instruments. Start to talk about where music might fit into the world.</p>	<p>can hear playing. Identify if it's a male or female voice singing the song. Talk about the style of the music.</p>	<p>the rest of the ensemble, a change in texture, articulation on certain words, Programme music</p> <p>Explain what a main theme is and identify when it is repeated. Know and understand what a musical introduction is and its purpose. Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music. Identify major and minor tonality. Recognise the sound and notes of the pentatonic scale by ear and from notation. Describe legato and staccato. Recognise the following styles and any important musical features that distinguish the style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Reggae, Soul, R&B, Pop, Folk, Jazz, Disco, Musicals, Classical, Rock, Gospel, Romantic, Choral, Funk and Electronic Dance Music.</p>	<p>chorus, bridge, repeat signs, chorus and final chorus, improvisation, call and response, and AB form. Explain a bridge passage and its position in a song. Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music. Identify major and minor tonality. Recognise the sound and notes of the pentatonic and Blues scales, by ear and from notation. Explain the role of a main theme in musical structure. Know and understand what a musical introduction is and its purpose. Explain rapping. Recognise the following styles and any key musical features that distinguish the style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Gospel, Pop, Minimalism, Rock n' Roll, South African, Contemporary Jazz, Reggae, Film Music, Hip Hop, Funk, Romantic and Musicals.</p>	<p>percussion, sections of the orchestra such as brass, woodwind and strings, electric organ, congas, pianos and synthesizers, and vocal techniques such as scat singing. Discuss the structure of the music with reference to verse, chorus, bridge and an instrumental break. Explain a bridge passage and its position in a song. Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music. Identify major and minor tonality, chord triads I, IV and V, and intervals within a major scale. Explain the role of a main theme in musical structure. Know and understand what a musical introduction and outro is, and its purpose. Identify the sound of a Gospel choir and soloist, Rock band, symphony orchestra and A Cappella groups. Recognise the following styles and any key musical features that distinguish the style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Soul, Pop, Hip Hop, Jazz: Swing, Rock, Disco, Romantic, Zimbabwean Pop, R&B, Folk, Gospel, Salsa,</p>
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						Reggae, Musicals and Film Music.
Singing	<p>Sing, rap, rhyme, chant and use spoken word. Demonstrate good singing posture. Sing songs from memory. Copy back intervals of an octave and fifth (high, low). Sing in unison</p>	<p>Sing as part of a choir. Demonstrate good singing posture. Sing songs from memory and/or from notation. Sing to communicate the meaning of the words. Sing in unison and sometimes in parts, and with more pitching accuracy. Understand and follow the leader or conductor. Add actions to a song. Move confidently to a steady beat. Talk about feelings created by the music/song. Recognise some band and orchestral instruments. Describe tempo as fast or slow. Join in sections of the song, eg chorus. Begin to understand where the music fits in the world. Begin to talk about and understand the style of the music. Know the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow), and be able to demonstrate these when singing by responding</p>	<p>Sing as part of a choir. Sing a widening range of unison songs, of varying styles and structures. Demonstrate good singing posture. Perform actions confidently and in time to a range of action songs. Sing songs from memory and/or from notation. Sing with awareness of following the beat. Sing with attention to clear diction. Sing expressively, with attention to the meaning of the words. Sing in unison. Understand and follow the leader or conductor. Copy back simple melodic phrases using the voice</p>	<p>Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation. Sing in different time signatures. Sing as part of a choir with awareness of size: the larger, the thicker and richer the musical texture. Demonstrate good singing posture. Demonstrate vowel sounds, blended sounds and consonants. Sing 'on pitch' and 'in time'. Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing. Sing expressively, with attention to staccato and legato. Talk about the different styles of singing used for different styles of song. Talk about how the songs and their styles connect to the world</p>	<p>Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation. Sing in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 and 6/8 time. Sing in unison and parts, and as part of a smaller group. Sing 'on pitch' and 'in time'. Sing a second part in a song. Self-correct if lost or out of time. Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing. Sing expressively, with attention to dynamics and articulation. Develop confidence as a soloist. Talk about the different styles of singing used for different styles of song. Talk confidently about how connected you feel to the music and how it connects in the world. Respond to a leader or conductor</p>	<p>Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation. Sing a broad range of songs as part of a choir, including those that involve syncopated rhythms, with a good sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing rhythm, phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style. Continue to sing in parts where appropriate. Sing in 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 5/4 and 6/8. Sing with and without an accompaniment. Sing syncopated melodic patterns. Demonstrate and maintain good posture and breath control whilst singing. Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing. Sing expressively, with attention to dynamics and articulation. Lead a singing rehearsal. Talk about the different styles of singing used for the different styles of songs sung in this year. Discuss with others how connected</p>

						you are to the music and songs, and how the songs and styles are connected to the world.
Notation	<p>Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.</p> <p>If appropriate: explore standard notation, using crotchets, quavers and minims, and simple combinations</p>	<p>Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation. Explore standard notation, using crotchets, quavers, minims and semibreves, and simple combinations. Identify hand signals as notation, and recognise music notation on a stave of five lines.</p>	<p>Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation. Explore standard notation, using minims, semibreves, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations</p> <p>Read and respond to semibreves, minims, crotchets and paired quavers.</p> <p>Identify: Stave, treble clef, time signature, lines and spaces on the stave</p> <p>Identify and understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers. Apply spoken word to rhythms, understanding how to link each syllable to one musical note.</p>	<p>Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation. Explore standard notation, using semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple</p> <p>Read and respond to semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers. Identify: Stave, treble clef, time signature</p> <p>Identify and understand the differences between minims, crotchets, paired quavers and rests. Read and perform pitch notation within a range. Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady beat: maintain individual parts accurately within the rhythmic texture, achieving a sense of ensemble.</p>	<p>Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation. Explore standard notation, using minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple</p> <p>Read and respond to minims, crotchets, quavers, dotted quavers and semiquavers. Identify: Stave, treble clef, time signature</p> <p>Recognise how notes are grouped when notated. Identify the stave and symbols on the stave (such as the treble clef), the name of the notes on lines and in spaces, barlines, a flat sign and a sharp sign. Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired quavers and semiquavers. Understand the differences between 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 time signatures. Read and</p>	<p>Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation. Explore standard notation, using dotted semibreves, dotted minims, minims, triplet crotchets, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations.</p> <p>Identify: Stave, treble clef, time signature</p> <p>Read and respond to minims, crotchets, quavers, dotted quavers and semiquavers. Recognise how notes are grouped when notated. Identify the stave and symbols on the stave (such as the treble clef), the name of the notes on lines and in spaces, barlines, a flat sign and a sharp sign.</p>

					perform pitch notation within an octave	
Playing Instruments	Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from simple notation C,F,D	Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation C,F,G,	Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C, F, G and E. Develop facility in playing tuned percussion or a melodic instrument, such as a ukelele or recorder. (WCT – Inspire)	Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C, F, G ,D. Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation (WCT- Inspire Music)	Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C, F, G, Eb, C minor and D minor. Play melodies on tuned percussion, melodic instruments or keyboards, following staff notation written on one staff and using notes within the middle C–C range. Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation (WCT-Inspire)	Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation, in the tonal centres of C, F, G, D, E, A, Eb, D minor and F minor. Play a melody following staff notation written on one staff and using notes within an octave range (make decisions about dynamic range, including very loud (fortissimo), very quiet (pianissimo), moderately loud (mezzo forte) and moderately quiet (mezzo piano). Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation, in the tonal centres mentioned above (WCT- Inspire)
Creating: Improvising	Explore improvisation within a major and minor scale. Improvise simple vocal patterns using 'Question and Answer' phrases. Understand the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern.	Explore improvisation within a major scale using the notes. Work with a partner and in the class to improvise simple 'Question and Answer' phrases, to be sung and played on untuned percussion, creating a musical conversation.	Explore improvisation within a major scale using a range of notes. Become more skilled in improvising (using voices, tuned and untuned percussion, and instruments played in whole-class/group/individual/instrumental teaching),	Explore improvisation within a major scale using a range of notes. Improvise on a limited range of pitches on the instrument you are now learning, making use of musical features, including smooth (legato) and detached (staccato) articulation.	Explore improvisation within a major scale, using a range of notes. Improvise over a simple groove, responding to the beat and creating a satisfying melodic shape. Experiment with using a wider range of dynamics, including very loud (fortissimo),	Explore improvisation within a major scale, using the notes: C, D, E, F, G G, A, Bb, C, D G, A, B, C, D F, G, A, C, D Improvise over a groove, responding to the beat, creating a satisfying melodic shape with varied

			<p>inventing short 'on-the-spot' responses using a limited note-range. Compose over a simple groove. Compose over a drone. Structure musical ideas (eg using echo or 'Question and Answer' phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end.</p>	<p>Improvise over a simple chord progression. Improvise over a groove.</p>	<p>very quiet (pianissimo), moderately loud (mezzo forte) and moderately quiet (mezzo piano).</p>	<p>dynamics and articulation</p>
Creating : Composing	<p>Explore and create graphic scores: Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to music and video stimulus. Create a story, choosing and playing classroom instruments and/or soundmakers. Recognise how graphic notation can represent created sounds. Explore and invent your own symbols. Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. Use simple notation if appropriate: Create a simple melody using crotchets and minims:</p>	<p>Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to music and video stimulus. Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces. Create a story, choosing and playing classroom instruments. Create and perform your own rhythm patterns with stick notation, including crotchets, quavers and minims. Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.</p>	<p>Create music and/or sound effects in response to music and video stimulus. Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. Compose over a simple chord progression. Compose over a simple groove. Compose over a drone. Start to use simple structures within compositions, eg introduction, verse, chorus or AB form. Use simple dynamics. Compose song accompaniments on tuned and untuned percussion, using known rhythms and note values. Create a simple melody using crotchets, minims and perhaps paired quavers:</p>	<p>Combine known rhythmic notation with letter names, to create short, pentatonic phrases using a limited range of five pitches, suitable for the instruments being learnt. Compose over a simple chord progression. Compose over a groove. Create music in response to music and video stimulus. Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. Start to use simple structures within compositions, eg introduction, verse, chorus or AB form. Use simple dynamics. Compose song accompaniments on tuned and untuned percussion, using known rhythms and note values. Create a melody using crotchets,</p>	<p>Create music in response to music and video stimulus. Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. Start to use structures within compositions, eg introduction, multiple verse and chorus sections, AB form or ABA form (ternary form). Use chords to compose music to evoke a specific atmosphere, mood or environment. Use simple dynamics. Use rhythmic variety. Compose song accompaniments, perhaps using basic chords. Use a wider range of dynamics, including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano</p>	<p>Plan and compose an 8 or 16-beat melodic phrase, using the pentatonic scale (eg C, D, E, G, A), and incorporate rhythmic variety and interest. Play this melody on available tuned percussion and/or orchestral instruments. Notate this melody. Either of these melodies can be enhanced with rhythmic or simple chordal accompaniment. Create a simple chord progression. Compose a ternary (ABA form) piece; use available music software/apps to create and record it, discussing how musical contrasts are achieved. Create music in response to music and video stimulus. Use music technology, if</p>

				minims, quavers and their rests. Use a pentatonic scale.	(moderately quiet). Use full scales in different keys. Understand how chord triads are formed and play them on tuned percussion, melodic instruments or keyboards. Perform simple, chordal accompaniments. Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, plus all equivalent rests. Use a pentatonic and a full scale. Use major and minor tonality:	available, to capture, change and combine sounds. Start to use structures within compositions, eg introduction, multiple verse and chorus sections, AB form or ABA form (ternary form). Use simple dynamics. Use rhythmic variety. Compose song accompaniments, perhaps using basic chords. Use a wider range of dynamics, including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet). Use full scales in different keys. Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, and all equivalent rests. Use a pentatonic and a full scale. Use major and minor tonality.
Performing and sharing	Enjoy and have fun performing. Choose a song/songs to perform to a well-known audience. Prepare a song to perform. Communicate the meaning of the song. Add actions to the song.	Practise, rehearse and share a song that has been learned in the lesson, from memory or with notation, and with confidence. Decide on any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory ideas/composed	Practise, rehearse and share a song that has been learned in the lesson, from memory or with notation, and with confidence. Play and perform melodies following staff notation, using a small range, as a whole class or in small	Rehearse and enjoy the opportunity to share what has been learned in the lessons. Perform, with confidence, a song from memory or using notation. Play and perform melodies following staff notation, using a small range, as a	Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance for a specific purpose, for a friendly but unknown audience. Perhaps perform in smaller groups, as well as the whole class. Perform a range of repertoire	Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance for a specific event, for an unknown audience. Perform a range of songs as a choir in school assemblies, school performance opportunities and to a

	<p>Play some simple instrumental parts.</p>	<p>passages to be practised and included in the performance. Talk about what the song means and why it was chosen to share. Talk about the difference between rehearsing a song and performing it.</p>	<p>groups. Include any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory ideas/composed passages within the rehearsal and in the performance. Talk about what the song means and why it was chosen to share. Reflect on feelings about sharing and performing, eg excitement, nerves, enjoyment.</p>	<p>whole class or in small groups. Include instrumental parts/improvisatory sections/composed passages within the rehearsal and performance. Explain why the song was chosen, including its composer and the historical and cultural context of the song. Communicate the meaning of the words and articulate them clearly. Use the structure of the song to communicate its mood and meaning in the performance. Talk about what the rehearsal and performance has taught the student. Understand how the individual fits within the larger group ensemble. Reflect on the performance and how well it suited the occasion. Discuss and respond to any feedback; consider how future performances might be different.</p>	<p>pieces and arrangements combining acoustic instruments, to form mixed ensembles, including a school orchestra. Perform from memory or with notation, with confidence and accuracy. Include instrumental parts/improvisatory sections/composed passages within the rehearsal and performance. Explain why the song was chosen, including its composer and the historical and cultural context of the song. A student leads part of the rehearsal and part of the performance. Record the performance and compare it to a previous performance; explain how well the performance communicated the mood of each piece. Discuss and talk musically about the strengths and weaknesses of a performance. Collect feedback from the audience and reflect how future</p>	<p>wider audience. Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance, with a detailed understanding of the musical, cultural and historical contexts. Perform from memory or with notation. Understand the value of choreographing any aspect of a performance. A student or a group of students rehearse and lead parts of the performance. Understand the importance of the performing space and how to use it. Record the performance and compare it to a previous performance. Collect feedback from the audience and reflect how the audience believed in the performance. Discuss how the performance might change if it was repeated in a larger/smaller performance space.</p>
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					performances might be different.	
Vocabulary	Pulse, rhythm, pitch, rap, improvise, compose, high, low, melody, bass guitar, drums, perform, singers, keyboard, percussion, trumpets, saxophones, Funk, groove, audience, imagination, song, tempo, Hip Hop, Jazz, Lullaby, Musicals, orchestra, Pop, Reggae, waltz.	Keyboard, drums, bass, electric guitar, saxophone, trumpet, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, audience, question and answer, melody, dynamics, tempo, perform/performance, audience, glockenspiel, band, bass guitar, brass band, percussion, piano accompaniment, lullaby, Musicals, orchestra, Pop, Rock, Soul, Opera, major, minor, introduction, verse, chorus.	Structure, intro/introduction, verse, chorus, improvise, compose, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, bass, drums, guitar, keyboard, synthesizer, hook, melody, texture, electric guitar, backing vocals, riff, ostinato, Reggae, pentatonic scale, imagination, Disco, crotchet, minim, quaver, rests, time signature, key signature, clef, stave, notation, major, minor, bar, detached, texture, repeats, rhythm patterns, legato, staccato, forte, piano, Appalachian music, Baroque music, Blues, Country, Folk music, Native American music.	Keyboard, electric guitar, bass, drums, improvise, compose, melody, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture, timbre, tonality, structure, improvise, hook, riff, ostinato, solo, pentatonic scale, unison, rhythm patterns, musical style, rapping, lyrics, choreography, digital/electronic sounds, turntables, synthesizers, by ear, notation, backing vocal, piano, acoustic guitar, percussion, crotchet, minim, quaver, rests, time signature, key signature, clef, stave, notation, major, minor, bar, detached, repeats, legato, staccato, forte, piano, fortissimo, pianissimo, Contemporary R&B, Classical music, Choral music, Electronic Dance Music (EDM), crescendo, diminuendo, mezzo forte, mezzo piano.	Rock, bridge, backbeat, amplifier, chorus, riff, hook, improvise, compose, syncopation, structure, Swing, tune/head, note values, note names, big bands, pulse, rhythm, solo, ballad, verse, interlude, tag ending, strings, piano, guitar, bass, drums, melody, cover, rap, ostinato, synthesizer, deck, backing loops, Funk, scratching, unison, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, tonality, Soul, groove, bassline, brass section, harmony, crotchet, minim, quaver, rests, time signature, key signature, clef, stave, notation, major, minor, bar, detached, repeats, rhythm patterns, legato, staccato, forte, piano, fortissimo, pianissimo, chords, Minimalism, Rock n' Roll, South African Pop, Contemporary Jazz, crescendo, diminuendo, mezzo forte, mezzo piano.	Style indicators, melody, compose, improvise/improvisation, cover, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure, dimensions of music, elements, Soul, producer, groove, Motown, hook, riff, ostinato, solo, Blues, Jazz, by ear, phrases, unison, Gospel, harmony, bassline, brass section, melody, crotchet, minim, quaver, rests, time signature, key signature, clef, stave, notation, major, minor, bar, detached, repeats, rhythm patterns, legato, staccato, forte, piano, fortissimo, pianissimo, chords, Orchestral, Pop, Hip Hop, Rock, Disco, Romantic, Zimbabwean Pop, Folk, Salsa, Film Music, Musicals, Reggae, crescendo, diminuendo, mezzo forte, mezzo piano.
Cultural Capital	Joint sing with Albany Infant School. Weekly Little sing sessions. Annual Nativity concert. Annual drama / singing show		Symphonia Viva performance with the Halle Orchestra. Annual Young Voices concert in Sheffield. Annual Carol concert. Annual summer concert for parents. Weekly Big Sing sessions.		Symphonia Viva performance with the Halle Orchestra. Annual Young Voices concert in Sheffield. Annual Carol concert. Annual summer concert for parents. Weekly Big Sing sessions.	

		Annual drama / singing show, Individual music tuition. Whole class music tuition in PPA with music specialist	Annual drama / singing show, Individual music tuition. Whole class music tuition in PPA with music specialist
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Elements of Music

- Pulse** – the regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
- Rhythm** – long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
- Pitch** – high and low sounds.
- Tempo** – the speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
- Dynamics** – how loud or quiet the music is.
- Timbre** – all instruments, including voices, have a certain sound quality, eg the trumpet has a very different sound quality to the violin.
- Texture** – layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
- Structure** – every piece of music has a structure, eg an introduction, verse and chorus ending.
- Notation** – the link between sound and symbol.