



Music Curriculum



Music Curriculum Overview, Sequence & Knowledge

Curriculum for music is driven by the principles of Kapow where all learners develop musically with curriculum designed for ambition, engagement, relevance and nurture. Wide ranging exposure to range of instruments, music, cultures and experiences to ensure the curriculum offers something for every child to be inspired by through listening, performing or composing.

Kapow's scheme takes a holistic approach to music in which the individual strands below are woven together to create engaging and enriching learning experiences: Performing, listening, composing, the history of music, the inter-related dimensions of music.

Each five-lesson unit combines these strands within a cross curricular topic designed to capture pupil's imaginations and encourage them to explore music enthusiastically.

Children who are identified as working below ARE may have specific needs which contribute to their difficulty in this area. Where needs are specifically related to a Special Educational Need or Disability, specific and targeted support will be outlined and reviewed through the child's EHCP and/ or Pupil Progress Meetings; elements of which may be recommended by external agencies.

It is also important to recognise that children identified as having SEND may not always be the least able in History and could excel in the subject. Pupil's attainment will be assessed in a subject-specific manner and based on their strengths rather than barriers.

Resilience Relationships Pride Excellence Respect Integrity

Our curriculum documents for EYFS are planned and sequenced in line with Development Matters and the National Curriculum subjects.

Please see Early Years planning.





Year group EYFS	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic title and knowledge outcomes	3 - 4-year-olds (pre-school) will be learning to: Listen with increased attention to sounds. Respond to what they have heard, expressing their the Remember and sing entire songs. Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up Create their own songs or improvise a song around of Play instruments with increasing control to express the Children in reception will be learning to: Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, explosively and talk about dance and performance art, executing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching explore and engage in music making and dance, per Children at the expected level of development at Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and song	ch match'). and down, down and up) of familiar songs. one they know. neir feelings and ideas. ressing their feelings and responses. pressing their feelings and responses. g the pitch and following the melody. forming solo or in groups. the end of reception year will: gs.	
Lesson Sequence Learning challenges in a sequenced order.	L1- Can children join in with simple nursery rhymes? L2-Can children join in with actions when singing	rs, and – when appropriate try to move in time with music L1- Can hear the beat in different music? L2- Can children clap in time to the music? L3- Can children explore different movements linked to different music? L4- Can children create their own movement linked to a piece of music?	L1- Can children explore different musicsl instruments? L2- Can children join in with an African call and response- Che Che Kule? L3- Can children explore African instruments? L4- Can children create their own instrument thinking about what sound they want it to make?





Knowledge Capture Task	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.
EYFS Development Matters Possible Endpoints and support for the least able	and explore a variety of materials, tools and technic Being imaginative: Children use what they have le their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through des The key to success in the classroom lies in ha some pupils with SEND may need longer to man	ren sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment ques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form all earnt about media and materials in original ways, thinking and technology, art, music, dance, role-play and storage aving appropriate adaptations, accommodations, and ster particular areas of the curriculum, all staff are commons with SEND to access the curriculum. Subject-specific in necessary.	nd function. ng about uses and purposes. They represent ries. d modifications made to the curriculum. As nitted to adapting their teaching and providing
Cross curricular Links	Communication and Language Expressive Arts and Design Personal, Social and Emotional Development Physical Development	Communication and Language Expressive Arts and Design Personal, Social and Emotional Development Physical Development	Communication and Language Expressive Arts and Design Personal, Social and Emotional Development Physical Development
Trips and visitors			
Prior Learning links	Please recap on the previous year groups learnin finish with a knowledge capture task.	g before embarking on the current topic. Each unit of wo	ork will start with a gathering of knowledge and





Year group	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic title and knowledge outcomes	 Pulse and rhythm (Theme: All about me) On completion of the unit, pupils will know That rhythm means a pattern of long and short notes. That pulse is the regular beat that goes through music. That the pulse of music can get faster or slower. That a piece of music can have more than one section, e.g. a verse and a chorus. 	Classical music, dynamics and tempo (Theme Animals) On completion of the unit, pupils will know That sounds can be adapted to change their mood, e.g. through dynamics or tempo. That sounds can help tell a story. That tempo is the speed of the music. That dynamics means how loud or soft a sound is.	Timbre and rhythmic patterns (Theme: Fairytales) On completion of the unit, pupils will know That an instrument or rhythm pattern can represent a character in a story. That my voice can create different timbres to help tell a story. That Sergei Prokofiev wrote 'Peter and the Wolf' for children in 1936.
Lesson Sequence Learning challenges in a sequenced order.	L1- Can children use their voice and hands to make music? L2- Can children clap and play in time to the music?	L1- Can children use percussion and their body expressively in response to music? L2- Can children sing a song in sections? L3- Can children perform a song?	L1- Can children use their voices expressively to speak and chant? L2- Can children select suitable instrumental sounds to represent a character?





	L3- Can children play simple rhythms on an instrument?	L4- Can children use instruments to create different sounds?	L3- Can children compose and play a rhythm?
	L4- Can children listen to and repeat short rhythmic patterns? L5- Can children understand the difference between pulse and rhythm?	L5- Can children create and choose sounds?	L4- Can children recognise how timbre is used to represent characters in a piece of music? L5- Can children keep the pulse using untuned instruments?
Knowledge Capture Task	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.
National Curriculum End Points	 use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Play tuned and untuned instruments musically Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music 	 Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes. Play tuned and untuned instruments musically 	 Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes. Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music. Play tuned and untuned instruments musically Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music.
Possible Endpoints and	=	ring appropriate adaptations, accommodations, and	
Endpoints and support for the		er particular areas of the curriculum, all staff are commit with SEND to access the curriculum. Subject-specific int	
least able	tanorea or specialised resources to criable pupils (necessary.	orventions are also planned and delivered in





Cross curricular Links			
Trips and visitors Prior Learning	Please recap on the previous year groups learning	before embarking on the current topic. Each unit of wor	k will start with a gathering of knowledge and
links	finish with a knowledge capture task.		
Year group 2	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic title and knowledge outcomes	 West African call and response song (Theme: Animals) On completion of the unit, pupils will know That dynamics can change the effect a sound has on the audience. That the long and short sounds of a spoken phrase can be represented by a rhythm. That structure means the organisation of sounds within music, e.g. a chorus and verse pattern in a song. That the tempo of a musical phrase can be changed to achieve a different effect. That an instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on its timbre. 	 On completion of the unit, pupils will know That a 'soundscape' is a landscape created using only sounds. That a composer is someone who creates music and writes it down. That a motif is a 'sound idea' that can be repeated throughout a piece of music. 	 On this island: British songs and sounds On completion of the unit, pupils will know That folk music represents the traditions or culture of a place and is often passed on by being played rather than written down. That 'duration' means how long a note, phrase or whole piece of music lasts. That a composition is a collection of musical elements, like the melody, percussion, dynamics etc that together make a piece of music.





Lesson Sequence	L1- Can children create short sequences of sound?	L1- To create a simple soundscape for effect?	L1- Can children share what they know about the music of the British Isles?
Learning	L2 – Can children copy a short rhythm and recognise simple notation?	L2- Can children listen for and recognise some basic elements of music?	L2- Can children share what they know about the music of the British Isles and
challenges in a sequenced	L3- Can children learn a traditional song from	L3- Can children compare two pieces of music?	create music of our own?
order.	Ghana?	L4- Are children able to create short sequences of sound?	L3- Can children compose a piece of music as part of a group?
	L4- Can children create rhythms based on 'call and response'?	L5-Are children able to create short sequences of sound and perform with accuracy?	L4 and 5- Can children evaluate and improve a group composition.
	L5- Can children add dynamics (volume) to a structure of rhythms?		
Knowledge Capture Task	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.
National Curriculum End Points	 Play tuned and untuned instruments musically. Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music. Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes 	 Create short sequences of sound after a given starting point or stimulus. Begin to use musical vocabulary to describe music. Listen for and recognise some of the interrelated dimensions of music (dynamics, pitch and timbre) Play tuned and untuned instruments creating 	 Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs Play tuned and untuned instruments musically Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music



	Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.	short pieces in groups or individually using basic combinations of instruments	Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality recorded music
Possible	The key to success in the classroom lies in have	ring appropriate adaptations, accommodations, and	modifications made to the curriculum. As
Endpoints and	some pupils with SEND may need longer to mast	er particular areas of the curriculum, all staff are commit	ted to adapting their teaching and providing
support for the	tailored or specialised resources to enable pupils	with SEND to access the curriculum. Subject-specific int	erventions are also planned and delivered if
least able	necessary.		
Cross			
curricular Links			
Trips and			
visitors			
Prior Learning	Please recap on the previous year groups learning	before embarking on the current topic. Each unit of wor	k will start with a gathering of knowledge and
links	finish with a knowledge capture task.		

Year group 3	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic title and	Creating compositions in response to an	Pentatonic melodies and composition (Theme:	Jazz
knowledge	animation (Theme: Mountains)	Chinese New Year)	On completion of the unit, pupils will
outcomes	On completion of the unit, pupils will know	On completion of the unit, pupils will know	know
	That the group of pitches in a song is called its 'key' and that a key decides whether a song sounds happy or sad.	That the word 'crescendo' means a sound getting gradually louder.	That 'syncopation' means a rhythm that is played off the natural beat.





	 That different notes have different durations, and that crotchets are worth one whole beat. That 'reading' music means using how the written note symbols look and their position to know what notes to play. That written music tells you how long to play a note for. 	 That some traditional music around the world is based on five notes called a 'pentatonic' scale. That a pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A. 	 That Ragtime is piano music that uses syncopation and a fast tempo. That jazz is a type of music that originated in the African-American communities of the USA about 120 years ago. That 'scat singing' is using made-up words to create the sound of an instrument playing
Lesson	L1- Can children tell a story from a piece of music	L1- Can children talk about the music used to	L1- Can children sing and clap a
Sequence	through movement?	celebrate the Chinese New Year festival?	syncopated rhythm for a ragtime style song?
	L2- Can children create a soundscape using	L2- Can children play a pentatonic melody?	
Learning	percussion instruments?		L2 – Can children improvise a call and
challenges in a		L3- Can children write and perform a pentatonic	response?
sequenced	L3- Can children create a range of sounds to	melody?	1.2. Can shildren east sing using the sall
order.	accompany a story?	L4-Can children perform a group composition?	L3- Can children scat sing using the call and response format?
	L4 and 5- Can children compose and notate a	24 Gail Gilliaren perionn a group composition.	and response format:
	short melody to accompany a story?	L5-Can children perform a piece of music as a group?	L4 and L5 – Can children create a jazz motif?
Knowledge	Test type questions related to the unit taught,	Test type questions related to the unit taught,	Test type questions related to the unit
Capture Task	relevant to age group.	relevant to age group.	taught, relevant to age group.
National	Listen with attention to detail and recall	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-	Listen with attention to detail and recall
Curriculum	sounds with increasing aural memory	quality live and recorded music drawn from	sounds with increasing aural memory.





End Points Possible		different traditions and from great composers and musician. Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Use and understand staff and other musical notations	
Endpoints and		er particular areas of the curriculum, all staff are commit	
support for the	tailored or specialised resources to enable pupils v	with SEND to access the curriculum. Subject-specific int	erventions are also planned and delivered if
least able		necessary.	
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Trips and			
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Prior Learning	Please recan on the provious year groups learning	before embarking on the current topic. Each unit of wor	k will start with a gathering of knowledge and
links	finish with a knowledge capture task.	before embarking on the current topic. Each unit of wor	will start with a gathering of knowledge and
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Year group 4	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic title and knowledge outcomes	 Changes in pitch, tempo and dynamics (Theme: Rivers) On completion of the unit, pupils will know That when you sing without accompaniment it is called 'A Cappella'. That harmony means playing two notes at the same time that usually sound good together. That an ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice. That 'performance directions' are words added to musical notation to tell the performers how to play. 	 Samba and carnival sounds and instruments (Theme: South America) On completion of the unit, pupils will know That samba music originated in Brazil, South America and its main musical feature is syncopated rhythms. That the 'on beat' is the pulse of a piece of music, and the 'off beat' is beats that fall in between these. That a rhythmic break is a place in the music where some of the instruments play a new rhythm before going back to the original rhythms. 	On completion of the unit, pupils will know That rock and roll music uses blues chord structures, with a fast tempo and strong vocals. It was created after the second world war and it was intended to represent happiness. That a bass line is the lowest pitch line of notes in a piece of music, and a walking bassline (where patterns of notes go up then down again) is common in rock and roll. That playing in time means all performers playing together at the same speed. That playing 'in time' requires playing the notes for the correct duration as well as at the correct speed.
Lesson Sequence	L1- Can children sing in two parts using expression and dynamics? L2- Can children recognise key elements of	L1- Can children recognise and identify the main features of samba music? L2 – Can children understand and play syncopated	L1- Do children understand the history of rock and roll music? L2- Are children able to stay in time to a
Learning challenges in a	music?	rhythms?	piece of rock and roll music?





sequenced order.	L3- Can children perform a vocal ostinato? L4 and5- Can children improve and perform a piece of music based around ostinatos?	L3- Can children compose a basic rhythmic break? L4 and 5- Can children perform rhythmic breaks within the samba piece?	L3- Are children able to perform with a sense of style? L4- Are children able to play a walking bass line on tuned percussion? L5- Are children able to play a rock and roll bass line?
Knowledge Capture Task	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.
National	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts,	Listen with attention to and recall sounds with	Develop an understanding of the history of
Curriculum	using their voices and playing musical instruments	increasing aural memory	music.
End Points	with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres, styles and traditions, including the works of the great composers and musicians. Understand and explore how music is created, produced and communicated, including through the inter-related dimensions: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and appropriate musical notations. Use and understand staff and other musical notations.	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musician Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians. Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.



Possible Endpoints and support for the least able	The key to success in the classroom lies in having appropriate adaptations, accommodations, and modifications made to the curriculum. As some pupils with SEND may need longer to master particular areas of the curriculum, all staff are committed to adapting their teaching and providing tailored or specialised resources to enable pupils with SEND to access the curriculum. Subject-specific interventions are also planned and delivered if necessary.	
Cross		
curricular Links		
Trips and		
visitors		
Prior Learning	Please recap on the previous year groups learning before embarking on the current topic. Each unit of work will start with a gathering of knowledge and	
links	finish with a knowledge capture task.	

Year group 5	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic title and	Composition notation (Theme: Ancient Egypt)	Blues	Composition to represent the festival of
knowledge outcomes	On completion of the unit, pupils will know	On completion of the unit, pupils will know	colour (Theme: Holi festival)
			On completion of the unit, pupils will
	 That simple pictures can be used to represent the structure (organisation) of music. That a slow tempo and a minor key (pitch) can be used to make music sound sad. That in written staff notation, notes can go on or between lines, and that the lines show the pitch of the note. 	 That a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time. That 12-bar Blues is a sequence of 12 bars of music, made up of three different chords. That 'blues' music aims to share feelings and blues songs tend to be about sadness or worry. That a 'bent note' is a note that varies in its pitch, e.g. the pitch may slide up or down. 	 That a vocal composition is a piece of music created only using voices. That varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sound made.





		That a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time.	 That human voices have their own individual timbre, and that this can be adapted by using the voice in different ways. That the duration of a note or phrase in music can be shown using a repeated symbol or the size of a symbol on a graphic score.
Lesson Sequence	L1- Can children sing with accuracy, fluency, control, and expression?	L1- Do children know the key features of Blues music?	L1- Do children understand that music can be represented with colours?
Learning challenges in a sequenced order.	L2- Can children explore and use different forms of notation? L3- Can children understand note length? L4- Can children read simple pitch notation? L5- Can children use hieroglyphs and stave notation to write a piece of music?	L2- Can children play the first line of the 12-bar Blues. L3- Are children able to play the Blues scale? L4 and 5- Are children able to improvise with notes from the Blues scale?	L2- Can children represent a piece of music as a graphic score? L3- Can children create a vocal composition based on a picture? L4- Can children create a piece of music inspired by a single colour? L5- Can children work as a group to perform a piece of music?
Knowledge	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.	Test type questions related to the unit taught, relevant to age group.
Capture Task		Tolovain to ago group.	taught, folovant to ago group.
National Curriculum	To sing with accuracy, fluency, control, and expression.	Develop an understanding of the history of music.	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn
End Points	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices (and playing instruments) with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.		from different traditions and from great composers and musicians.



		Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts,	Use and understand staff and other
	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.	using their voices with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	musical notations.
	Use and understand staff and other musical notations.	Learn to sing and to use their voices, to create and compose music on their own and with others.	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.
	Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music.	Use and understand staff and other musical notations.	Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music.
		Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.	
Possible	The key to success in the classroom lies in ha	aving appropriate adaptations, accommodations, and	modifications made to the curriculum. As
Endpoints and	some pupils with SEND may need longer to master particular areas of the curriculum, all staff are committed to adapting their teaching and providing		
support for the	tailored or specialised resources to enable pupils with SEND to access the curriculum. Subject-specific interventions are also planned and delivered if		
least able	necessary.		
Cross			
curricular Links			
Trips and			
visitors			
Prior Learning	Please recap on the previous year groups learning	ng before embarking on the current topic. Each unit of wo	rk will start with a gathering of knowledge and
links	finish with a knowledge capture task.		





Year group 6	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topic title and knowledge outcomes	 Songs Of World War 2 On completion of the unit, pupils will know That 'Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag' and 'We'll meet again' are examples of songs popular during WW2. That the Solfa syllables represent the pitches in an octave. A 'counter-subject' or 'counter-melody' provides contrast to the main melody. That a counter-melody is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm as well as complementary notes. 	 Dynamics, pitch and texture (Theme: Coast - Fingal's Cave by Mendelssohn) On completion of the unit, pupils will know That the conductor beats time to help the performers work well together. That improvisation means making up music 'on the spot'. That texture can be created by adding or removing instruments in a piece and can create the effect of dynamic change. That timbre can also be thought of as 'tone colour' and can be described in many ways e.g. warm or cold, rich or bright. 	 Theme and variations (Theme: Pop Art) On completion of the unit, pupils will know That a 'theme' is a main melody in a piece of music. That 'variations' in music are when a main melody is changed in some way throughout the piece. That 'The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra' was written in 1945 by Benjamin Britten. That representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly.
Lesson Sequence	L1- Can children use musical vocabulary to identify features of different eras of music?	L1- Can children appraise the work of a classical composer (Felix Mendelssohn)	L1- Can children appraise different musical features in a variety of film contexts?
Learning challenges in a sequenced order.	L2- Can children improve accuracy in pitch and control, singing with expression and dynamics? L3- Can children identify pitches within an octave when singing?	L2- Can children improvise as a group, using dynamics and pitch? L3- Can children improvise as a group, using texture?	L2- Can children identify and understand some composing techniques in film music? L3- Can children use graphic scores to interpret different emotions in film music?





	L4- Can children use knowledge of pitch to	L4- Can children use knowledge of dynamics, texture	L4- Can children create and notate musical
	develop confidence when singing in parts?	and pitch to create a group composition?	ideas and relate them to film music?
	L5 - Can children be able to notate a melody	L5- Can children use teamwork to create a group	L5- Can children play a sequence of
	using pitches up to an octave?	composition featuring changes in texture, dynamics and pitch?	musical ideas to convey emotion?
Knowledge	Test type questions related to the unit taught,	Test type questions related to the unit taught,	Test type questions related to the unit
Capture Task	relevant to age group.	relevant to age group.	taught, relevant to age group.
National	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-	Appreciate and understand a wide range of
Curriculum	quality live and recorded music drawn from	quality live and recorded music drawn from different	high-quality live and recorded music drawn
End Points	different traditions and from great composers and musicians.	traditions and from great composers and musicians.	from different traditions and from great composers and musician.
		Improvise and compose music for a range of	
	Develop an understanding of the history of music.	purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.
	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts,	,
	with increasing aural memory.	using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and	Use and understand staff and other musical notations.
	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts,	expression.	
	using their voices and playing musical instruments		Improvise and compose music for a range
	with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and		of purposes using the inter-related
	expression.		dimensions of music.
	Use and understand staff and other musical		
	notations.		
Possible	The key to success in the classroom lies in have	ing appropriate adaptations, accommodations, and	modifications made to the curriculum. As
Endpoints and	some pupils with SEND may need longer to mast	er particular areas of the curriculum, all staff are committ	red to adapting their teaching and providing



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Prior Learning	Please recap on the previous year groups learning before embarking on the current topic. Each unit of work will start with a gathering of knowledge and	
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