Subject: Music Year 2
What are the aims and intentions:

That all the children:

- 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.

Term:	Topic:	Knowledge	Skills:	Key Questions
Autumn	Autumn 1 Pulse Hands, Feet, Heart. Autumn 2 Rhythm Little Angel got her wings!	Keep a steady pulse in a group and solo with musical accompaniment. Demonstrate at least two different time signatures (3/4 and 4/4). Repeat back longer basic rhythms from memory (at least 2 bards), performing from very basic notations e.g. crotchets, quavers and minims rhythm, pulse, syllables, tempo, crotches, quavers, beat	 Begin to group beats in twos and threes by tapping knees on the first (strongest) beat and clapping the remaining beats. Read and respond to chanted rhythm patterns, and represent them with stick notation including crotchets, quavers and crotchets rests. 	 What is a time signature? How many beats are there? What are crotchets and quavers?
	Key Vocabulary			
Spring	Spring 1 Melody and notation. Glockenspiel Stage 1 Spring 2 Active Listening Banana Rap	Sing back short melodies that use around 2/3 notes. Perform from rhythmic notations including crotchets and minims. Identify where elements change (e.g. Music gets faster or louder) replicate these changes in a simple performance.	 Sing songs in ensemble following the tune (melody) well. Use voice to good effect understanding the importance of warming up first. Perform in ensemble with instructions from the leader. Make and control long and short sounds using voices and instruments, playing by ear and including simple improvisation (duration). 	 What is a melody? How do we sing in an ensemble? Why is it important to warm up? How do we use Improvisation?

	Key Vocabulary	Perform, rhythm, melody, notation, listening, voice, ense Cultural Capital: Durham music big sing,	 Carefully choose instruments to combine layers of sound, showing awareness of the combined effect Use own voice in different ways, including using a loud or soft voice and sing simple repeated phrases emble, warm up, improvisation 	
Summer	Summer 1 Composing and improvising. Round and Round Summer 2 Performing. Reflect, Rewind and Replay.	To know how to Improvise simple rhythms based on a given stimuli (e.g. rhythm grids). To know how to play basic rhythms on untuned instruments using body percussion.	 Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus (e.g. a storm, a car race, or a rocket launch). Work with a partner to improvise simple question and answer phrases, to be sung and played on untuned percussion, creating a musical conversation. Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces. Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. 	Composing Can they order sounds to create a beginning, middle and end? Can they create music in response to? Can they choose sounds which create an effect? Can they use symbols to represent sounds? Can they make connections between notations and musical sounds?
				Performing Do they sing and follow the melody (tune)? Do they sing accurately at a given pitch? Can they perform simple patterns and accompaniments keeping a steady pulse? Can they perform with others?

			Can they play simple rhythmic patterns on an instrument? Can they sing/clap a pulse increasing or decreasing in tempo?
Key Vocabulary	Instruments, create, sounds, beginning, middle, end, tune, sing, perform, tempo, pulse, clap, compose.		
	Cultural Capital: Durham music big sing, proms on the yard.		