ACET Junior Academies'

Scheme of Work for music Year 2

- Whole class outcome
- o Challenge outcome
- Previously taught objective



Unit 1 - Animals				
Enquiry	Key Skill	Key concepts	Outcomes	
E1 - What is timbre?	 Move appropriately to music. Adapt sounds by changing the tempo, dynamics and timbre. Work in an ensemble to create a short section of sound. 	Sound Tempo Dynamics Timbre	 Listen to recorded performances and live music - Animals Composing Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus Musicianship Pulse/beat Understand the speed of the beat can change can change, creating a faster or slower pace (tempo) Mark the beat when listening to music by clapping/tapping and recognising tempo as well as changes in tempo. Walk in time to a piece of music or song. Know the difference between left and right to support co-ordination and shared movement with others. 	
E2 - How can we use	Describe and appraise music.	Orchestral instruments	Listening	

structure rhythm?	 Clap a rhythm, repeat and clap back a rhythm. Clap a rhythm in time to music. Recognise musical notation. 	Rhythm Rhythmic notation	 Listen to recorded performances and live music - Animals Rhythm Perform copycat rhythms, copying a leader, and invent rhythms for others to copy on untuned percussion. Create rhythms using word phrases as a starting point (tah, tee-tee)
E3 - What is call and response structure?	 Sing a melody with accuracy. Understand what call and response is. Sing a call and response song. Perform with actions. 	Rhythm Call and response	 Singing Singing songs with a small pitch range, pitching accurately with increasing control. Sing songs regularly with a pitch rang of do-so (5th) with increasing vocal range. Know the meaning of dynamics and tempo To be able to demonstrate these when singing by responding to the music leader's directions and visual symbols (e.g. crescendo, decrescendo and pause) Pitch Recognise pitch changes - Play a range of signing games based on the cuckoo interval matching voices accurately, supported by a leader playing the melody. The melody could be played on a piano, acoustic instrument or backing track. Respond to pitch changes heard in short melodic phrases, indicting with actions (e.g. standup/sit down, hands high/hands low)
E4 - How can we develop a call and response rhythm?	 Create a call and response rhythm. Play a call and response rhythm. Create a structure for a call and response rhythm. 	Call and response Rhythm Structure Repetition	 Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus 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.

	 Record the structure of the rhythm. 		Perform copycat rhythms, copying a leader, and invent rhythms for others to copy on untuned percussion. Create rhythms using word phrases as a starting point (tah, tee-tee)
E5 - How can we improve our performance?	 Play a call and response rhythm. Follow a structure for a call and response rhythm. Improve a musical piece. Appraise others performances. 	Call and response Rhythm Structure Perform Dynamics Feedback	 Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus 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. Rhythm Perform copycat rhythms, copying a leader, and invent rhythms for others to copy on untuned percussion. Create rhythms using word phrases as a starting point (tah, tee-tee)
Unit 2 - Orchesti	ral instruments		Create Phythins using word phirases as a starting point (tan, fee-fee)
E1 - What is an orchestra?	Listen to and describe music. Recognise the sounds of instrument families and specific instruments.	Orchestra Instruments - individual instruments String section Woodwind section Brass section Percussion section Pitch	Listen to recorded performances and live Musicianship Pulse/beat Understand the speed of the beat can change can change, creating a faster or slower pace (tempo) Mark the beat when listening to music by clapping/tapping and recognising tempo as well as changes in tempo. Pitch Respond to pitch changes heard in short melodic phrases, indicting with actions (e.g. standup/sit down, hands high/hands low)

E2 - How can music help tell a story?	 Listening and appraising -what is happening in the music including any changes. Identifying sounds of different instruments of the sections of the orchestra. 	Sound effects Orchestral instruments - name of individual instruments	 Listen to recorded performances and live Musicianship Pulse/beat Understand the speed of the beat can change can change, creating a faster or slower pace (tempo) Mark the beat when listening to music by clapping/tapping and recognising tempo as well as changes in tempo. Begin to group beats in twos and threes by tapping knees on the first
			 Begin to group beats in twos and threes by tapping knees on the first (strongest) beat and clapping the remaining beats. Identify the beat groupings in familiar music that they sing regularly and listen to. Pitch Respond to pitch changes heard in short melodic phrases, indicting with actions (e.g. standup/sit down, hands high/hands low)
E3 - How can we use timbre, tempo and dynamics to help enhance a story?	Creating a piece of music with some appropriate. tempo, dynamics and timbre changes.	Tempo Dynamics Timbre Characters Emotions Actions	 Know the meaning of dynamics, tempo, pitch Listening Listen to recorded performances and live Composing Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus 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.

E4 - What will we use to create a musical story?	 Experiment and select appropriate musical instruments to represent characters. Experiment and select appropriate timbre, tempo and dynamics to enhance a musical piece. Experiment and select appropriate timbre, tempo and dynamics to enhance a musical piece. 	 Know the meaning of dynamics, tempo, pitch Composing Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus 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. Pitch Recognise dot notation and match it to 3-note tunes played on tuned-
E5 - What improvements can we make to our performance?	 Select and combine appropriate musical instruments to represent characters. Select and combine appropriate timbre, tempo and dynamics to enhance a musical piece. Select and combine appropriate 	 Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus 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.

			 Read and respond to chanted rhythm patterns, and represent them with stick notation including crotchets, quavers and crotchet rests. Create and perform their own created rhythm patterns with the same stick notation. Pitch Recognise dot notation and match it to 3-note tunes played on tuned-percussion.
Unit 3 - Kenya	I	ı	
E1 - What does Kenyan music sound like?	 Singing, playing and following direction. Appraising music using appropriate musical vocabulary. 	Sing and play Kenyan folk song Soundscape Instruments Listening and appraising Musical vocabulary Inter-related dimensions of music	Pitch • Sing short phrases independently within a singing game or short song Listening • Listen to recorded performances and live Musicianship Pulse/beat • Understand the speed of the beat can change can change, creating a faster or slower pace (tempo) • Mark the beat when listening to music by clapping/tapping and recognising tempo as well as changes in tempo. • Begin to group beats in twos and threes by tapping knees on the first (strongest) beat and clapping the remaining beats.
E2 - How to create a soundscape of the Masai Mara?	 Singing accurately and confidently. Experiment with multiples ways of making sounds. 	Sing and play Kenyan folk song Soundscape Instruments Listening and appraising Musical vocabulary	Pitch • Sing short phrases independently within a singing game or short song Rhythm • Create and perform their own created rhythm patterns with the same stick notation.

E3 - What does Nairobi city sound like?	Singing accurately and confidently. Experiment with multiples ways of making sounds.	Inter-related dimensions of music Sing and play Kenyan folk song Soundscape Instruments Listening and appraising Musical vocabulary Inter-related dimensions of music	 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. Pitch Sing short phrases independently within a singing game or short song Rhythm Read and respond to chanted rhythm patterns, and represent them with stick notation including crotchets, quavers and crotchet rests. Create and perform their own created rhythm patterns with the same stick notation.
E4 - How to structure a soundscape?	 Experiment and select appropriate sounds to recreate an environmental soundscape. Play instruments musically and confidently. Listen to others' contribution and ideas. Select and combine sounds, 	Environments Structure - Beginning, middle, end Instruments Voices Body percussion	 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. Musicianship Pulse/beat Understand the speed of the beat can change can change, creating a faster or slower pace (tempo) Pitch Sing short phrases independently within a singing game or short song Rhythm

	using a structure to organise them.		 Read and respond to chanted rhythm patterns, and represent them with stick notation including crotchets, quavers and crotchet rests. Create and perform their own created rhythm patterns with the same stick notation.
E5 - How to create a musical journey through Kenya?	select appropriate sounds to recreate an	Composition Structure Inter-related dynamics of music Performance	Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces.