



## Music - Curriculum Overview

Year	Subject specific Vocabulary	'The Greats'	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery	Loud Quiet Listen Beat		Communication and Language:  Speaking  Sing a large repertoire of songs  Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story  Expressive Arts and Design:  Being Imaginative and Expressive  Listen with increased attention to sounds  Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings  Remember and sing entire songs.  Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match')  Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs.  Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas  Physical development:  Gross motor skills  Increasingly able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm					
Reception	Drum Cymbals Maraca Tambourine Claves Castanet Beat Perform		<ul> <li>Listen care sound</li> <li>Learn rhym</li> <li>Expressive Art</li> <li>Being Imaginat</li> <li>Listen atte feelings &amp;</li> <li>Watch &amp; to feelings &amp;</li> </ul>	ention and under fully to rhymes an les, poems and song is and Design: rive and Expressentively, move to & responses alk about dance & presponses	d songs, paying atte	opressing their pressing their	rhymes and song	nd Expressive vell-known nursery s hymes, poems and ers, and (when





TO ACT					TO ACT		
			Develop storylines in their process.	• •			
			<ul> <li>Explore and engage in music in groups</li> </ul>	making and dance, performing solo or			
	Key stage 1 Pupils should be taught to:						
	, ,	pressively and creatively	y by singing songs and speaking c	hants and rhymes			
	·	ned instruments musica		······································			
			g to a range of high-quality live o				
	·	reate, select and combir	ne sounds using the inter-related	dimensions of music.			
	Key stage 2	to a consideration and attack the cost	Ale in the second of the secon	And The desired development of the	handing of marked a sum orbital		
	Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.						
	Pupils should be taught to:	ideas within musical str	uctures and reproducing sounds	Troni darai memory.			
	- 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 inter-related dimensions of music						
			unds with increasing aural memor	Y			
		staff and other musica		usic drawn from different tradition	a and from anost compagns and		
	musicians	erstand a wide range of	might-quality live and recorded m	usic arawn from aifferent fraamon	s and from great composers and		
		anding of the history of	music.				
Year 1	-Pulse	Edvard Grieg	Topic 1: Finding your voice	Topic 1: The long and the short of	Topic 1: Taking off		
	-Rhythm -Pitch	Tchaikovsky Camille Saint Saens	Topic 2: Sounds interesting	<u>it &amp; </u>	Exploring pitch		
	-Percussion instruments	George Bizet	& Exploring sounds	Exploring duration	Topic 2: What's the score?		
		Johann Strauss Khachaturian	-Explore making different basic sounds with the voice	Topic 2: Feel the pulse & Exploring pulse and rhythm	Exploring instruments and symbols -Start and stop at the appropriate time.		
		TO THE TAIL THE TAIL	-Show a basic understanding of	-Explore making different sounds	-Follow a leader when performing as a		
			pulse.	with instruments.	group.		
			-Begin to sing in tune using melodies that move mainly by	-Show an understanding of pulse	- Add sound effects to a story Understand simple graphic notation -		
			step and include small intervals.	-Sing and chant songs and rhymes in unison.	one sign for a sound or group of sounds.		
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			- Say words/rhymes create simple rhythmic patterns	-Clap/play to create simple rhythmic patternsMake a piece of music to illustrate a character or mood.	
Year 2	-Phrase /Patterns -Dynamics -Tempo -Melody -Composer -woodwind/brass/ strings -orchestra -conductor -timbre	Claude Debussy Johann Pachelbel Benjamin Britten Alan Menken - Disney film music (Pocahontas, Aladdin, Hercules, Tangled, Enchanted, Little Mermaid etc)	Topic 1 Sing clap and play Topic 2: Rain, rain, go away -Perform a simple melody using voice -Perform with a basic sense of pulseStart to understand the difference between pulse and rhythmDevelop an awareness of diction when singingPlay simple rhythmsAutumn + summer -Sing in tune within a limited pitch range up to an octaveImprovise a rhythm/sound over a given number of beats Begin to recognise how music will fit a topic/themeExperiment with different timbres to create effectsBegin to recognise the sounds of different instruments (timbre) -Sing and recognise simple melodic shapes and patterns. (remove simple for spring, more complicated for Summer) -Continue to develop an awareness of pulse, duration, pitch, tempo, dynamics and articulations in all activities.	Topic 1: From rectangles to rhythm Topic 2: Peter and the Wolf -Perform a simple melody using instrumentsPerform with a stronger sense of pulse -A stronger sense of an awareness of diction with singing, -Play simple rhythmsSing in tune within a limited pitch range up to an octaveBegin to recognise how music will fit a topic/themeCombine different timbres to create effectsBegin to understand how instrumental sounds are producedSing and recognise melodic shapes and patternsTake a lead in activities that involve imitation or call and responseTalk about own and peers' work and make simple suggestions for improvement. Begin to recognise how other composers use changes in dynamics, pitch and tempo for effect. Begin to understand how composers can create stories with musical sounds and effects.	Topic 1: Animal magic  Topic 2: Salt, Pepper vinegar, mustard  -Perform, demonstrating use of dynamics, pitch and tempo.  -Perform with a stronger sense of pulse  -Sing/chant in unison & with a simple second part  -A stronger sense of an awareness of diction with singing  -As part of a group, maintain an ostinato/drone with the voice or on instruments.  -Play simple rhythms.  -Sing in tune within a limited pitch range up to an octave.  -Use simple pitch and rhythm patterns to develop a structure for a short piece.  -Begin to recognise how music will fit a topic/theme.  -Recognise and begin to use contrasts in dynamics, tempo or pitch in a simple composition. Understand that music can be notated in different ways.  -Begin to understand how instrumental sounds are produced.  -Sing and recognise more complicated melodic shapes and patterns.  -Continue to develop an awareness of pulse, duration, pitch, tempo, dynamics and articulations in all activities.





Vear 3  -Articulation -Improvise -Graphic score -Notation -Verse / chorus -Scale -Soundscape -Structure -Inary viernary/drone -pentatonic -woodwind, brass, strings  -Articulation - Articulation - Improvise -Graphic score -Notation -Verse / chorus -Scale -Soundscape -Structure -Soundscape -structure -soundscape -structure -soundscape -structure -binary/ternary/drone -pentatonic -woodwind, brass, strings  -Woodwind, brass, s	TO ACHI					70 ACM
- Fingrovise - Graphic score - Notation - Verse / Chorus - Soundscape - Pentatonic - Repetition - stave - soundscape - structure binary/ternary/drone - pentatonic - woodwind, brass, strings - Woodwind, brass, strings - Woodwind, brass, strings - Woodwind, brass is the second part in a vocal or instrumental piece (e.g., partner songs and rounds) - Make four-bar rhythm's in groups, pairs or individually, - Recognise and describe how sounds are made on different in force and are recognise and describe how sounds are made on different in force and a group composition whic - Topic 2: Christmas production Vocal skills - Topic 2: Christmas production vocal skills - Topic 2: Uk-Songs from the British Topic 2: Dragon Scales - Topic 2: Uk-Songs from the British Spels   Sles   Topic 2: Uk-Songs from the British   Topic 2: Uk	Year 3	-Articulation	Saint Saens	and make simple suggestions for improvement. Begin to recognise how other composers use changes in dynamics, pitch and tempo for effect.	Tonic 1: Young Persons' guide to	make simple suggestions for improvement. Begin to recognise how other composers use changes in dynamics, pitch and tempo for effect.
-Sing and recognise short melodic shapes and rhythmic patterns from memory.  -Sing and recognise short melodic shapes and rhythmic patterns from memory.  -Understand how changes in pitch can be shown on a graphic score.  -Choose instruments and playing story,	/eur 3	-Improvise -Graphic score -Notation -Verse / chorus -Scale -Soundscape -Pentatonic -Repetition -stave -soundscape -structure binary/ternary/drone -pentatonic	Johann Sebastian Bach Sergei Prokofiev Lin Manuel Miranda Moana, In the heights, Hamilton Traditional music from	Topic 2: Christmas production  Vocal skills  -Play a simple melody with a limited technical control of the instrument/voice to create a pleasing sound.  -Perform, demonstrating changes in dynamics, pitch, tempo and articulation.  -Demonstrate the difference between pulse and rhythm.  -Clap or tap a pulse whilst speaking/playing/improvising a rhythm/song.  -Understand and respond to visual cues for starting and stopping.  -Maintain a second part in a vocal or instrumental piece (e.g. partner songs and rounds).  -Make four-bar rhythms in groups, pairs or individually.  -Recognise and describe how sounds are made on different instruments.  -Sing and recognise short melodic shapes and rhythmic patterns from memory.  -Continue to develop an awareness of pulse, duration, pitch, tempo, dynamics and	the orchestra  Topic 2:Dragon Scales -Play a simple melody with a technical control of the instrument/voice to create a pleasing soundPerform, demonstrating changes in dynamics, pitch, tempo and articulationDemonstrate the difference between pulse and rhythmClap or tap a pulse whilst speaking/playing/improvising a rhythm/songUnderstand and respond to visual cues for starting and stoppingSing rhythmically and expressively using a limited range of notes of approximately an octave with increased controlSing rhythmically using a limited range of notes of approximately an octave with increased controlImprovise with increasing confidence. (e.g. using 2 - 3 notes)Understand how changes in pitch can be shown on a graphic scoreMaintain a second part in a vocal or instrumental piece (e.g. partner songs and rounds)Recognise and describe how sounds	Topic 2: Uk -Songs from the British Isles  -Play a simple melody with a technical control of the instrument/voice to create a pleasing soundPerform, demonstrating changes in dynamics, pitch, tempo and articulationDemonstrate the difference between pulse and rhythmClap or tap a pulse whilst speaking/playing/improvising a rhythm/songUnderstand and respond to visual cues for starting and stoppingCan direct others to start and stop using gesturesSing rhythmically and expressively using a limited range of notes of approximately an octave with increased control. + Summer -Sing rhythmically using a limited range of notes of approximately an octave with increased controlContribute to a group composition which has a definite start, performance and finish and playing own partChoose instruments and playing techniques to accurately depict story, mood or character showing an awareness of timbreUnderstand graphic scores and how





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			-Make constructive comments on own and others' music to develop compositions and performancesMake simple connections and comparisons with music being listened to and own compositions and performancesBegin to recognise how composers use the inter-related dimensions of music to create effects and mood.	-Sing and recognise short melodic shapes and rhythmic patterns from memory.  -Continue to develop an awareness of pulse, duration, pitch, tempo, dynamics and articulations in all activities.  -Make constructive comments on own and others' music to develop compositions and performances.  -Make connections and comparisons with music being listened to and own compositions and performances.  -Begin to recognise how composers use the inter-related dimensions of music to create effects and mood.  -Recognise and identify instrumental families aurally.	-Start to understand simple rhythmic notation including crotchet, quaver, minim, semibreve.  -Can direct others to start and stop using gestures.  -Maintain a second part in a vocal or instrumental piece (e.g. partner songs and rounds).  -Recognise and describe how sounds are made on different instruments.  -Sing and recognise short melodic shapes and rhythmic patterns from memory.  -Continue to develop an awareness of pulse, duration, pitch, tempo, dynamics and articulations in all activities.  -Make constructive comments on own and others' music to develop compositions and performances.  -Begin to recognise how composers use the inter-related dimensions of music to create effects and mood.  -Recognise different metres (e.g. 3 time and 4 time).
Year 4	-Ostinato -Metre/beats in a bar -Repetition -dynamics	National Anthems of Europe Henry VIII Renaissance music Mozart Ludwig Van Beethoven	Topic 1: Play it again Topic 2: Christmas production Vocal skills  -Demonstrate awareness of the need for good posture and diction whilst singing in order to maintain a pleasing soundSing and play with an awareness of how the interrelated dimensions of music affect the performance and its impact on the audience. Continue to sing rhythmically and expressively using a range of	Topic 1: Whole class Djembe/samba band/recorder Topic 2: Whole class Djembe/samba band/recorder -Demonstrate awareness of the need for good posture and diction whilst singing in order to maintain a pleasing soundSing and play with an awareness of how the interrelated dimensions of music affect the performance and its impact on the audienceUnderstand and respond to visual cues for starting and stopping, sustaining sounds, ending words with	Topic 1: Boomwhackers Rhythmic notation Topic 2: Louder and softer -Demonstrate awareness of the need for good posture and diction whilst singing in order to maintain a pleasing soundSing and play with an awareness of how the interrelated dimensions of music affect the performance and its impact on the audiencePerform using conventional rhythmic/melodic notation and/or from graphic notation including crotchet, quaver, minim, semibreve, -Continue to sing rhythmically and expressively using a range of





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-Memori
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-Continu
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-Make c
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approximately an octave with increased control.

-Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using 2 - 3 notes).

Work independently within a group composition showing thought in selection of instruments and playing techniques and understanding the effect of timbre.

- -Recognise and describe how sounds are made and changed on different instruments and how this groups them into different instrumental families.
- -Memorise rhythmic and melodic phrases and match to conventional/graphic pitch notation
- -Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-related dimensions of music, pulse and articulations.
- -Make constructive comments on own and others' music to develop compositions and performances discussing some of the interrelated dimensions of music.
- -Identify how composers use the inter-related dimensions of music to create effects and mood.
- -Ask questions about music in other cultures and traditions.
- -Construct a piece with a simple structure (e.g. Binary or Ternary).

clear consonant sounds and/or fading away.

- -Continue to sing rhythmically and expressively using a range of approximately an octave with increased control.
- -Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using 2 - 3 notes). -Can add own words to an existing tune to make a new song
- -Recognise and describe how sounds are made and changed on different instruments and how this groups them into different instrumental families
- -Memorise rhythmic and melodic phrases and match to conventional/graphic pitch notation. -Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-related dimensions of music, pulse and articulations.
- -Recognise different metres (e.g. 2, 3 or 4 time).
- -Make constructive comments on own and others' music to develop compositions and performances discussing some of the inter-related dimensions of music.
- -Identify how composers use the inter-related dimensions of music to create effects and mood.
- -Ask questions about music in other cultures and traditions.

approximately an octave with increased control.

- -Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using 2 3 notes).
- -Makes

soundscapes/descriptive/atmospheric pieces with narrative/through-composed structures.

- -Begin to show an awareness of how changes in pitch can be shown on a stave.
- -Recognise and describe how sounds are made and changed on different instruments and how this groups them into different instrumental families.
- -Memorise rhythmic and melodic phrases and match to conventional/graphic pitch notation.
- Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-related dimensions of music, pulse and articulations.
- -Make simple connections and comparisons with music being listened to and own compositions and performances.
- -Recognise simple structures in the music that is being performed or listened to (e.g. phrases, Binary, Ternary, Verse-Chorus).
- -Make constructive comments on own and others' music to develop compositions and performances discussing some of the inter-related dimensions of music.
- -Identify how composers use the interrelated dimensions of music to create effects and mood.
- -Ask questions about music in other cultures and traditions.





Year 5	-Crotchet /
	quaver/minim/semibreve/rest

- -Sequence
- -Names of notes
- -Round/cannon/rondo
- -lyrics

Edward Elgar Vaughan Williams Gustav Holst Paul Dukas Traditional world music (Asia and Africa) Carl Orff

## Topic 1: Notation,

# <u>Topic 2: Christmas at VH</u> -Demonstrate awareness of the

- need for good posture, breathing and diction whilst singing in order to maintain a pleasing sound.
- -Sing and play with an understanding of how the interrelated dimensions of music affect the performance and its impact on the audience.
- -Understand and respond to visual cues for starting and stopping, and/or fading away, tempi, dynamics and articulation.
  -Maintain a third part in vocal or instrumental piece.
- Direct others to start and stop using gestures or counting in, setting tempi and dynamics.
- -Works independently within a group composition showing thought in selection of instruments and playing techniques.
- -Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using a scale pattern).
- -Works independently within a group composition showing thought in selection of instruments and playing techniques.
- -Recognise and identify instrumental families aurally.
  -Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-related dimensions of music, pulse and articulations.
- -Compare and discuss differences in performances of the same piece of music.

#### Topic 1: Roundabout

#### Topic 2: Beat boxing and rapping

- -Demonstrate awareness of the need for good posture, breathing and diction whilst singing in order to maintain a pleasing sound.
- -Sing and play with an understanding of how the interrelated dimensions of music affect the performance and its impact on the audience.
  -Understand and respond to visual
- cues for starting and stopping, and/or fading away, tempi, dynamics and articulation.
- -Construct a piece with a simple structure (e.g. Binary or Ternary, Verse-Chorus, Intro/Outro).
- -Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using a scale pattern).
- -Compositions show sensitivity to mood/time/location through use of inter-related dimensions of music.
- -Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using a scale pattern).
- -Works independently within a group composition showing thought in selection of instruments and playing techniques.
- -Construct a piece with a simple structure (e.g. Binary or Ternary, Verse-Chorus, Intro/Outro). -Improvise with increasing
- -Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using a scale pattern).
- -Use scale patterns to construct melodies, understanding pitch direction, movement by step and leap and knowing names of notes.

## Topic 1: Journey into space

### Topic 2: Songwriter

#### Exploring lyrics and melody

- -Demonstrate awareness of the need for good posture, breathing and diction whilst singing in order to maintain a pleasing sound.
- -Sing and play with an understanding of how the interrelated dimensions of music affect the performance and its impact on the audience.
- -Perform using conventional rhythmic and melodic notation utilising the interrelated dimensions of music.
- -Understand and respond to visual cues for starting and stopping, and/or fading away, tempi, dynamics and articulation.
- -Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using a scale pattern).
- -Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using a scale pattern).
- -Works independently within a group composition showing thought in selection of instruments and playing techniques.
- -Is beginning to compose using conventional notation for rhythms and/or pitch.
- -Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using a scale pattern).
- -Works independently within a group composition showing thought in selection of instruments and playing techniques.
- -Recognise and identify instrumental families aurally and visually.
- -Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-related dimensions of music, pulse and articulations.
- -Compare and discuss differences in performances of the same piece of music
- -Recognise a variety of metres.





	-Recognise a variety of metres.	-Compositions show sensitivity to	
		mood/time/location through use of	
		inter-related dimensions of music.	
		-Works independently within a group	
		composition showing thought in	
		selection of instruments and playing	
		techniques.	
		-Recognise and identify instrumental	
		families aurally.	
		-Memorise more complex rhythmic	
		and melodic patterns and match	
		conventional notation/graphic pitch	
		notation.	
		-Continue to develop an awareness of	
		the inter-related dimensions of	
		music, pulse and articulations.	
		-Compare and discuss differences in	
		performances of the same piece of	
		music.	
		-Recognise a variety of metres.	
		Improvise with increasing confidence	
		(e.g. using a scale pattern.	





-Compare and discuss differences in

performances of the same piece of

Recognise a variety of metres.

music.

Primary & Nursery School					Primary & Nursery School
Year 6	-Conventional	Rimsky Korsakov	Topic 1: Three	Topic 1: Young Voices	Topic 1: The commission
	-notation	Modest Mussorgsky	Topic 2: Young Voices	Topic 2: Jungle Daybreak	Topic 2: Leavers' assembly
	-dotted minim	Glenn Miller	-When singing, show greater	-When singing, show greater	Vocal skills
	-variation	Jazz	mastery and control of tone,	mastery and control of tone, diction,	-When singing, show greater mastery and
	-diction	Samba	diction, posture and breathing	posture and breathing consistently.	control of tone, diction, posture and
	-cultures and traditions	John Williams (Film	consistently.	-Use the interrelated dimensions of	breathing consistently.
		music)	-Use the interrelated dimensions	music when singing and playing.	-Use the interrelated dimensions of
			of music when singing and playing.	-Understands and responds to visual	music when singing and playing.
			-Maintain a third part in a vocal	cues for starting and stopping,	-Perform using conventional rhythmic and
			or instrumental piece.	sustaining sounds, ending words with	melodic notation to play a variety of
			-Understands and responds to	clear consonant sounds and/or	ostinati and simple pieces or songs,
			visual cues for starting and	fading away, tempi, dynamics and	including expression and articulations.
			stopping, sustaining sounds,	articulation with greater accuracy.	-Understands and responds to visual cues
			ending words with clear	-Can direct others to start and stop	for starting and stopping, sustaining
			consonant sounds and/or fading	using gestures or counting in, setting	sounds, ending words with clear
			away, tempi, dynamics and	tempi and dynamics, articulation and	consonant sounds and/or fading away,
			articulation with greater	show how to change these within a	tempi, dynamics and articulation with
			accuracy.	piece.	greater accuracy.
			-Can direct others to start and	-Improvise with increasing	-Can direct others to start and stop
			stop using gestures or counting	confidence. (e.g. using a scale	using gestures or counting in, setting
			in, setting tempi and dynamics,	pattern).	tempi and dynamics, articulation and
			articulation and show how to	-Compositions show sensitivity to	show how to change these within a piece.
			change these within a piece.	mood/time/location through use of	-Improvise with increasing confidence.
			-Improvise with increasing	inter-related dimensions of music.	(e.g. using a scale pattern).
			confidence. (e.g. using a scale	-Recognise and identify instrumental	-Notate compositions using a variety of
			pattern).	families aurally, including	methods, incorporating the inter-related
			-Works independently within a	instruments from different genres,	Recognise and identify instrumental
			group composition showing	cultures and traditions, comparing	families aurally, including instruments
			thought in selection of	and contrasting them with their own	from different genres, cultures and
			instruments and playing	musical practices and experiences.	traditions, comparing and contrasting
			techniques.	-Memorise more complex rhythmic	them with their own musical practices
			-Recognise and identify	and melodic patterns and match to	and experiences.
			instrumental families aurally,	conventional notation.	-Memorise more complex rhythmic and
			including instruments from	-Continue to develop an awareness of	melodic patterns and match to
			different genres, cultures and	the inter-related dimensions of	conventional notation.
			traditions, comparing and	music, pulse and articulations.	-Continue to develop an awareness of the
			contrasting them with their own	-Recognise a variety of metres.	inter-related dimensions of music, pulse
			musical practices and	-Make constructive and refined	and articulations.

comments on own and others' music

performances using the full range of

inter-related dimensions of music.

to develop compositions and

experiences.

-Memorise more complex

rhythmic and melodic patterns





and matc	th to conventional	onal
notation.		

- -Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-related dimensions of music, pulse and articulations.
- -Recognise and identify instrumental families aurally, including instruments from different genres, cultures and traditions, comparing and contrasting them with their own musical practices and experiences.
- -Memorise more complex rhythmic and melodic patterns and match to conventional notation.
- -Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-related dimensions of music, pulse and articulations.
- -Recognise a variety of metres.
- -Make constructive and refined comments on own and others' music to develop compositions and performances using the full range of inter-related dimensions of music.
- -Make connections and comparisons with music being listened to and own compositions and performances, identifying the use of musical devices (e.g. Canon, Ostinato, Repetition, Sequence).
- -Recognise how music reflects its purpose, place and time, including other cultures and traditions, and relating it to their own cultures, traditions and experiences.

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