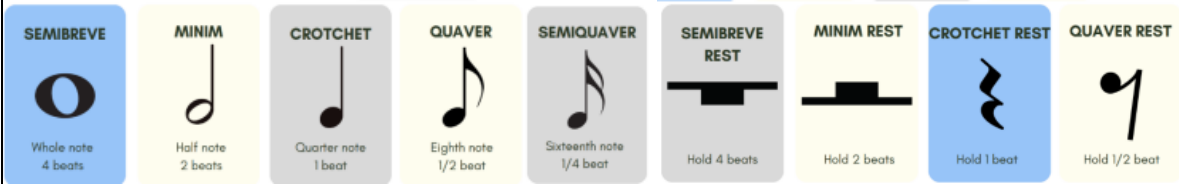


Music Sticky Knowledge (2026-27)

Lower KS2

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Elements of Music • Rhythm is how long and short different notes are. • Tempo is how fast or slow the music is. • Pitch is how high or low the music is. • Dynamics are how loud or soft the music is. • Texture refers to the effect of the different layers of music. • Timbre refers to the quality of the sounds of the different instruments. • Pulse is the steady beat throughout the music. Musical Terminology • Allegro means the music is fast. • Adagio means the music is slow. • Accelerando means the music is getting faster. • Rallentando means the music is getting slower. • Forte (<i>f</i>) means the music is loud. • Piano (<i>p</i>) means the music is quiet. • Crescendo means the music is getting louder. • Decrescendo means the music is getting quieter. • Staccato means the music is jumpy and detached. • Legato means the music is smooth. Musical Notation Children can recognise and name the following musical symbols Children can recognise and name the following notes and rests and know how many beats they represent Children can read notes within an octave (eight notes) on a stave in the treble clef	Elements of Music Rhythm Tempo Pitch Dynamics Texture Timbre Pulse Musical Terminology Allegro Adagio Accelerando Rallentando Forte (<i>f</i>) Piano (<i>p</i>) Crescendo Decrescendo Staccato Legato Musical Notation Treble Clef Bass Clef Stave Bar Line Minim Crotchet Quaver Minim Rest Crotchet Rest Quaver Rest Octave

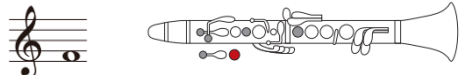
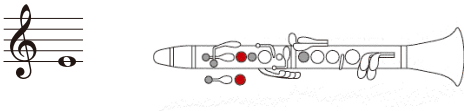
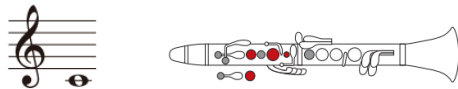
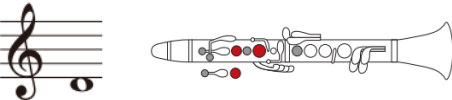
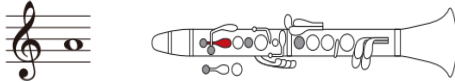
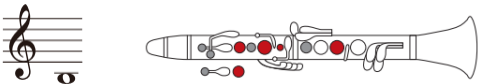
Upper KS2

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Elements of Music • Rhythm is how long and short different notes are. • Tempo is how fast or slow the music is. • Pitch is how high or low the music is. • Dynamics are how loud or soft the music is. • Texture refers to the effect of the different layers of music. • Timbre refers to the quality of the sounds of the different instruments. • Pulse is the steady beat throughout the music. Musical Terminology • Allegro means the music is fast. • Adagio means the music is slow. • Accelerando means the music is getting faster. • Rallentando means the music is getting slower. • Fortissimo (<i>ff</i>) means the music is very loud. • Forte (<i>f</i>) means the music is loud. • Mezzo forte (<i>mf</i>) means the music is moderately loud. • Mezzo piano (<i>mp</i>) means the music is moderately quiet. • Piano (<i>p</i>) means the music is quiet. • Pianissimo (<i>pp</i>) means the music is very quiet. • Crescendo means the music is getting louder. • Decrescendo means the music is getting quieter. • Staccato means the music is jumpy and detached. • Legato means the music is smooth. Musical Notation Children can recognise and name the following musical symbols  Children can recognise and name the following notes and rests and know how many beats they represent  Children can read notes within an octave (eight notes) on a stave in the treble clef 	Elements of Music Rhythm Tempo Pitch Dynamics Texture Timbre Pulse Musical Terminology Allegro Adagio Accelerando Rallentando Fortissimo (<i>ff</i>) Forte (<i>f</i>) Mezzo forte (<i>mf</i>) Mezzo piano (<i>mp</i>) Piano (<i>p</i>) Pianissimo (<i>pp</i>) Crescendo Decrescendo Staccato Legato Musical Notation Treble Clef Bass Clef Stave Bar Line Semibreve Minim Crotchet Quaver Semiquaver Semibreve Rest Minim Rest Crotchet Rest Quaver Rest

Year 3 Sticky Knowledge

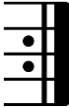
	New Knowledge	New Vocabulary
Glockenspiel	- A glockenspiel is a percussion instrument. - It is played by striking with a beater.	Glockenspiel Percussion Strike Beater
Production		
Purpose of Music	- Music can be used to express emotions - Music can be used to tell a story - A composer is someone who writes music - Classical music is music that comes from Western countries and follows set rules. - Instruments in an orchestra are groups into woodwind, brass, percussion and strings. - Graphic notation is a way of recording music using images.	Woodwind Brass Percussion Strings Composer Classical music Graphic notation
Recorders	- The recorder is a woodwind instrument. - A recorder is held like this  - This how to play a B  - This is how to play an A  - This is how to play a G 	Recorder Woodwind

Year 4 Sticky Knowledge

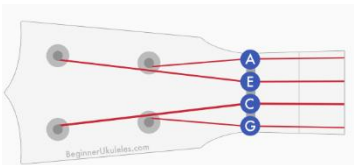
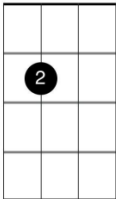
	New Knowledge	New Vocabulary
Clarinets 1	- A clarinet is a woodwind instrument that uses a reed. - A clarinet is held like this  - This is how to play a G  - This is how to play a F  - This is how to play an E 	Woodwind Reed Mouthpiece
Clarinets 2	- This is how to play a C  - This is how to play a D 	
Clarinets 3	- This is how to play an A  - This is how to play a low B 	
Production		

Year 5 Sticky Knowledge

	New Knowledge	New Vocabulary
Singing	- Diction is how words are pronounced in a song. - Singing in canon is a type of group singing where groups sing the same song but start at different times creating overlapping music. - Singers should use expression to help the audience understand the feelings and emotion of a song. - We can add expression to a song by controlling the diction and dynamics.	Diction Canon Expression
Production		
Motown	- There have been a range of key styles music throughout the 21st century. - Examples of these styles are jazz, big band, soul, rock and roll, pop, disco, hip hop, indie, contemporary R and B. - Each style is characterised by its own key features and famous musicians. - Motown was a record label in America in the 1960s. - Motown played an important role in the racial integration of popular music. - Examples of Motown music are 'Dancing in the Street', 'My Girl', 'Superstition', 'Can't Hurry Love' and 'Ain't no Mountain High Enough'. - The Motown sound can be characterised by its clear melodies, smooth harmonies and themes of love.	Jazz Big Band Soul Rock and Roll Pop Disco Hip Hop Indie Contemporary R and B Motown Melody Harmony
Djembe Drums	- Djembe drums are thought to originate from Mali in West Africa. - Drumming is significant in African cultures and is used for many reasons: communication, celebrations, battles and protection. - The drum is placed in between your legs at an angle so that it is not flat against the floor. - There are three different ways to hit the drum. - The bass – cup your hand and strike the centre of the drum. - The tone – use the top of your fingers to strike the edge of the drum. - The slap – strike the edge of the drum with the heel of your hand and bring away quickly. - A cyclic pattern is a melodic or rhythmic pattern that is repeated throughout a piece of music. - The structure of music is how the music is organised using a combination of sections.	The bass The tone The slap Cyclic pattern Structure Rhythmic Pattern Call and Response
Mambo (Glockenspiel)	Mambo is a piece of music composed by Leonard Bernstein from the musical West Side Story.	Ostinato Repeat

	• An ostinato is a short musical phrase which is repeated. • This symbol means the music is repeated.  • Accented notes are played with attack. • This symbol means a note is accented 	Accented
Jazz 1 (Glockenspiel)	• Swing music is music with a strong bouncy rhythm that 'swings' • Bossa Nova is a type of jazz music that comes from Brazil. • To improvise means to make music up on the spot. • A riff is a short-repeated pattern. • Playing by ear means to play music by listening to it rather than reading written music. • A hook is a catchy part of a piece of music that makes it memorable.	Swing Bossa Nova Riff By-ear Hook Improvise

Year 6 Sticky Knowledge

	New Knowledge	New Vocabulary
Ukulele	- The ukulele is a string instrument - It originates in Portugal but was popularised in Hawaii. - A ukulele is held with the body in the right hand and the neck in the left.  - G is closest to the ceiling, A is closest to the floor  - This is how you play the note D D note  - This is a C chord  - This is an Am chord  - This is a F chord  - This is a G7 chord	Strumming Plucking Chords Tabs

		
WW2 Composition (Glockenspiel)	• Music was an important form of entertainment in WW2. • Music in WW2 was used to boost morale and poke fun at the enemy. • Music in WW2 was often about missing loved ones. • Examples of popular WW2 music are 'We'll meet again', 'Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy', 'Sing, sing, sing' and 'In the mood'. • The gap between two consecutive notes is called a tone. • A semitone is half a tone. • A sharp raises a note by a semitone. • A flat lowers a note by a semitone. • A natural cancels out a sharp or a flat • The key signature of a piece of music tells you which sharps and flats it has in it.	Sharp Flat Natural Tone Semitone Key signature Major key Minor key
Jazz 2 Glockenspiel)	• Jazz is a genre of music that originated in African American communities of New Orleans. • Improvisation is music that is made up on the spot rather than written down. • A hook is a catchy part of a song that makes it memorable • A riff is a short-repeated pattern in music usually played on guitar or piano.	Blues Jazz Improvise By ear Melody Structure Hook Riff Solo

	• A solo is a part of the music when a person plays or sings on their own. • Blues is a genre of music that was created by African American communities and often has sad emotional lyrics. • 'Take the A Train' by Duke Ellington and Take Five by Dave Brubeck are examples of jazz music. • 'Back o' town blues' is an example of blues music.	
Production		