

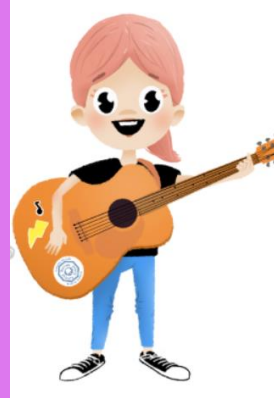
Year 1 and Year 2 – Music Target Memories

2026 – 2027



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National Curriculum Coverage	• 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 interrelated dimensions of music					
Term	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Charanga unit title	Rhyming in time	Bells ring out	Music inspired by the world around us	PBUZZ	Exploring rhythm patterns	Around the world
Target memories	The pulse is the steady beat that runs through music. Tempo means how fast or slow the music is. My movements can match the pulse and tempo of music. Singing, chanting and rapping are different ways of performing music. Music can make people think, feel and move in different ways	Clear diction helps an audience understand the words and meaning of a song. Singers use dynamics, expression and vocal tone to communicate emotion and character. Performing successfully in a choir requires careful listening so that everyone starts, sings and finishes together. Rehearsing helps performers improve pitch accuracy, confidence, stage presence and musical quality. Music, movement, narration and singing can be combined to communicate a story and engage an audience.	Music can tell stories and create pictures in our minds. Composers and musicians can get ideas from the world around them. Sounds can represent people, places, animals and events. Different pieces of music can make us think and feel different things. I can create music using my voice, body sounds and instruments	I make a sound on the pBuzz by buzzing my lips into the mouthpiece. Good posture helps me control my breathing and produce a better sound on the pBuzz. I must listen carefully to make my pBuzz sound clear and controlled. Moving the slide changes the note that I play. I can play five notes on the pBuzz: F, G, A, B$\flat$ and C.	Rhythm is a pattern of sounds and silences. An ostinato is a repeated musical pattern. Pulse and rhythm are different but work together. Call and response music uses a musical question and answer. Rhythms can be created, performed and written down using symbols.	Music is created and enjoyed in countries all around the world. Different musical styles often use different instruments and sounds. Tempo means the speed of the music. Music from different cultures can sound different while sharing common musical features. Performing together requires listening and keeping a steady pulse.

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Charanga Unit	Questions and answers	Little Angel gets her wings	Sound and Symbol 2	PBuzz music world course	Sound and pictures	Highs and lows
Target memories	Timbre is the quality or character of a sound. Different instruments have different timbres. Music can use a question and answer structure. Improvising means making up music as I perform. Musicians listen carefully and respond to each other when performing	Clear diction and expressive singing help an audience understand the story and characters in a musical performance. Successful performers use facial expressions, movement and actions alongside singing to communicate meaning and character. Ensemble performers must listen carefully to each other so they can sing, move and perform together with confidence and accuracy. Different songs require different performance styles, moods, dynamics and levels of energy to help tell the story effectively. Rehearsal helps performers improve their confidence, stamina, stage presence and ability to perform successfully for an audience.	Musical notes can be high, middle or low in pitch. Instruments make sound because something vibrates. Instruments belong to different families, including strings, woodwind, brass and percussion. Tuned instruments can play melodies using different notes. Musicians use notation to help remember and perform music	Shorter slide positions create higher notes and longer slide positions create lower notes. I must start and stop playing at the correct time to perform successfully with others. Musicians practise the same pieces repeatedly to improve their accuracy, confidence and sound quality. I can use written notation and note names to help me play music on the pBuzz. Performing for an audience is an important part of being a pBuzz player and helps me share my musical learning with others. <i>(Note: Children in Year 1 will need to do PBuzz unit rather than the music world course)</i>	Sounds can be represented using pictures and symbols. A graphic score is a picture that helps musicians remember and perform sounds. Music can be loud, quiet, fast, slow, high or low. Musicians choose sounds carefully to tell a story. Sounds can be organised into a sequence to make a piece of music.	Pitch describes how high or low a sound is. Pitch and rhythm are different musical elements. Melodies move up, down or stay the same. High and low sounds can be found in music and in everyday life. Body percussion patterns can be created, remembered and written using symbols