

Music

Key skills and knowledge by unit

EYFS		<u>Celebration music</u>	<u>Exploring sound</u>	<u>Music and movement</u>	<u>Musical stories</u>	<u>Big band</u>
Responding to music with movement, altering it to reflect the tempo, dynamics or pitch of the music.	Listening	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Exploring lyrics by suggesting appropriate actions.		✓		✓	✓	
Exploring the story behind the lyrics or music.		✓		✓	✓	✓
Listening to and following a beat using body percussion and instruments.		✓	✓	✓		✓
Considering whether a piece of music has a fast, moderate or slow tempo.			✓	✓	✓	✓
Listening to sounds and matching to the object or instrument.		✓	✓		✓	✓
Listening to sounds and identifying high and low pitch.				✓	✓	✓

Listening to and repeating a simple rhythm.		✓	✓			
Listening to and repeating simple lyrics.		✓		✓	✓	
Understanding that different instruments make different sounds and grouping them accordingly.		✓	✓		✓	✓

EYFS		<u>Celebration music</u>	<u>Exploring sound</u>	<u>Music and movement</u>	<u>Musical stories</u>	<u>Big band</u>
Playing untuned percussion 'in time' with a piece of music.	Composing	✓				✓
Selecting classroom objects to use as instruments.		✓				✓
Experimenting with body percussion and vocal sounds to respond to music.		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Selecting appropriate instruments to represent action and mood.		✓			✓	✓
Experimenting with playing instruments in different ways				✓		✓

Using their voices to join in with well-known songs from memory	Performing	✓		✓	✓	✓
Remembering and maintaining their role within a group performance		✓	✓		✓	✓
Moving to music with instruction to perform actions		✓		✓	✓	
Participating in performances to a small audience				✓	✓	✓
Stopping and starting playing at the right time		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

EYFS	<u>Celebration music</u>	◆ <u>Exploring sound</u>	◆ <u>Music and movement</u>	◆ <u>Musical stories</u>	◆ <u>Big band</u>
Key knowledge from the unit	To know that there are special songs we can sing to celebrate events.	To understand how to listen carefully and talk about what I hear.	To know that the beat is the steady pulse of a song.	To understand that a piece of music can tell a story with sounds.	To know that an orchestra is a big group of people playing a variety of instruments together.
	To understand that my voice or an instrument can match an action in a song.	To know that sounds can be copied by my voice, body percussion and instruments.	To know that tempo is the speed of the music.	To know that different instruments can sound like a particular character.	To know that music often has more than one instrument being played at a time.

	To know that moving to music can be part of a celebration.	To understand that instruments can be played loudly or softly.	To understand that we can match our body movements to the speed (tempo) or pulse (beat) of music.	To understand what 'high' and 'low' notes are.	To understand that performing means playing a finished piece of music for an audience.
	To recognise that different sounds can be long or short.	To know that music often has more than one instrument being played at a time.	To know that signals can tell us when to start or stop playing.		
	To recognise music that is 'fast' or 'slow'.				

Year 1	♦ <u>Pulse and rhythm</u> <u>(All about me)</u>	<u>Vocal and body sounds (By the sea)</u>	<u>Classical music, dynamics and tempo</u> <u>(Animals)</u>	
Recognising and understanding the difference between pulse and rhythm.	Listening	✓		
Understanding that different types of sounds are called timbres.			✓	
Recognising basic tempo, dynamic and pitch changes			✓	✓
Describing the character, mood, or 'story' of music they listen to (verbally or through movement)		✓	✓	✓
Describing the differences between two pieces of music.			✓	✓
Expressing a basic opinion about music (like/dislike)			✓	✓
Listening to and repeating short, simple rhythmic patterns.		✓		✓

Listening and responding to other performers by playing as part of a group.		✓	✓	✓
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Year 1		<u>Pulse and rhythm</u> <u>(All about me)</u>	<u>Vocal and body sounds (By the sea)</u>	<u>Classical music, dynamics and tempo</u> <u>(Animals)</u>
Selecting and creating short sequences of sound with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character.	Composing			✓
Combining instrumental and vocal sounds within a given structure.		✓	✓	✓
Creating simple melodies using a few notes.			✓	
Choosing dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music.			✓	✓
Creating a simple graphic score to represent a composition.				
<i>(NB Skill not covered in our condensed curriculum.)</i>				✓

Responding to simple musical instructions such as tempo and dynamic changes as part of a class performance.			✓	✓
Performing from graphic notation. <i>(NB Skill not covered in our condensed curriculum.)</i>			✓	

Year 1	<u>Pulse and rhythm</u> <u>(All about me)</u>	<u>Vocal and body sounds (By the sea)</u>	<u>Classical music, dynamics and tempo</u> <u>(Animals)</u>
Key knowledge from the unit	To know that rhythm means a pattern of long and short notes.	To know that dynamics can change how someone listening feels about music.	To understand that sounds can be adapted to change their mood, eg through dynamics or tempo.

	To know that pulse is the regular beat that goes through music.	To know that your voice can be used as a musical instrument.	To know that sounds can help tell a story.
	To understand that the pulse of music can get faster or slower.	To know that body percussion means making sounds with your body not your voice, eg clapping or slapping knees.	To know that tempo is the speed of the music.
	To know that a piece of music can have more than one section, eg a versed and a chorus.	To understand that music can be represented by pictures or symbols.	To know that dynamics means how loud or soft a sound is.

Year 2		<u>Musical me</u>	<u>On this island: British songs and sounds</u>	<u>West African call and response song (Animals)</u>
Recognising timbre changes in music they listen to.	Listening	✓		✓
Recognising structural features in music they listen to.		✓		✓
Listening to and recognising instrumentation.			✓	✓
Beginning to use musical vocabulary to describe music.		✓	✓	✓
Identifying melodies that move in steps.		✓		
Listening to and repeating a short, simple melody by ear.		✓	✓	

Suggesting improvements to their own and others' work.		✓	✓	✓
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Year 2		<u>Musical me</u>	<u>On this island: British songs and sounds</u>	<u>West African call and response song (Animals)</u>
Selecting and creating longer sequences of appropriate sounds with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character.	Composing	✓	✓	✓
Successfully combining and layering several instrumental and vocal patterns within a given structure.		✓	✓	
Creating simple melodies from five or more notes.		✓		
Choosing appropriate dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music..		✓	✓	✓
Using letter name and graphic notation to represent the details of their composition.		✓		✓

Beginning to suggest improvements to their own work.		✓		✓
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Year 2		<u>Musical me</u>	<u>On this island: British songs and sounds</u>	<u>West African call and response song (Animals)</u>
Using their voices expressively when singing, including the use of basic dynamics (loud and quiet).	Performing	✓	✓	✓
Singing short songs from memory, with melodic and rhythmic accuracy.		✓	✓	✓
Copying longer rhythmic patterns on untuned percussion instruments, keeping a steady pulse.		✓		✓
Performing expressively using dynamics and timbre to alter sounds as appropriate.		✓	✓	✓

Singing back short melodic patterns by ear and playing short melodic patterns from letter notation.		✓		
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Year 2	<u>Musical me</u>	<u>On this island: British songs and sounds</u>	<u>West African call and response song (Animals)</u>
Key knowledge from the unit	To understand that 'melody' means a tune.	To know that folk music represents the traditions or culture of a place and is often passed on by being played rather than written down.	To know that dynamics can change the effect a sound has on the audience.
	To know that 'notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it.	To know that 'duration' means how long a note, phrase or whole piece of music lasts.	To know that the long and short sounds of a spoken phrase can be represented by a rhythm.
	To understand that 'accompaniment' can mean playing instruments along with a song.	To know that a composition is a collection of musical elements, like the melody, percussion, dynamics etc that together make a piece of music.	To understand that structure means the organisation of sounds within music, eg a chorus and verse pattern in a song.
	To understand that a melody is made up from high and low pitched notes played one after the other, making a tune.		To understand that the tempo of a musical phrase can be changed to achieve a different effect.

			To understand that an instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on its timbre.
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Year 3		<u>Creating compositions in response to an animation (Mountains)</u>	<u>Ballads</u>	<u>Jazz</u>
Discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary	Listening	✓	✓	✓
Understanding that music from different parts of the world, and different times, has different features.		✓		✓
Recognising and explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary.		✓	✓	✓
Describing the timbre, dynamic, and textural details of a piece of music, both verbally, and through movement.		✓	✓	✓
Beginning to show an awareness of metre.		✓	✓	✓
Beginning to use musical vocabulary (related to the inter-dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work.		✓	✓	✓

Year 3		<u>Creating compositions in response to an animation (Mountains)</u>	<u>Ballads</u>	<u>Jazz</u>
Composing a piece of music in a given style with voices and instruments.	Composing		✓	✓
Combining melodies and rhythms to compose a multi-layered composition in a given style (pentatonic).		✓		✓
Using letter name and rhythmic notation (graphic or staff), and key musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions.		✓		✓
Suggesting and implementing improvements to their own work, using musical vocabulary.		✓		
Singing songs in a variety of musical styles with accuracy and control, demonstrating developing vocal technique.	Performing		✓	✓
Singing and playing in time with peers, with some degree of accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance.		✓	✓	✓
Performing from basic staff notation, incorporating rhythm and pitch and able to identify these symbols using musical terminology.				✓

Year 3	<u>Creating compositions in response to an animation (Mountains)</u>	<u>Ballads</u>	<u>Jazz</u>
Key knowledge from the unit	To understand that the timbre of instruments played affect the mood and style of a piece of music.	To know that a ballad tells a story through song.	To understand that 'syncopation' means a rhythm that is played off the natural beat.
	To know that an ensemble is a group of musicians who perform together.	To know that lyrics are the words of a song.	To know that Ragtime is piano music that uses syncopation and a fast tempo.
	To know that to perform well, it is important to listen to the other members of your ensemble.	To know that in a ballad, a 'stanza' is a verse.	To know that jazz is a type of music that originated in the African-American communities of the USA about 120 years ago.
			To know that 'scat singing' is using made-up words to create the sound of an instrument playing.

Year 4		<u>Samba and carnival sounds and instruments (South America)</u>	<u>Haiku music and performance (Hanami)</u>	<u>Rock and roll</u>
Recognising the use and development of motifs in music.	Listening	✓		
Identifying gradual dynamic and tempo changes within a piece of music.		✓		
Recognising and discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary.		✓		✓
Identifying common features between different genres, styles and traditions of music.		✓		✓
Recognising, naming and explaining the effect of the interrelated dimensions of music.		✓	✓	✓
Identifying scaled dynamics (crescendo/decrescendo) within a piece of music.			✓	
Using musical vocabulary to discuss the purpose of a piece of music.		✓	✓	✓

Year 4		<u>Samba and carnival sounds and instruments</u> (South America)	<u>Haiku music and performance</u> (Hanami)	<u>Rock and roll</u>
Using musical vocabulary when discussing improvements to their own and others' work.	Listening		✓	✓
Composing a coherent piece of music in a given style with voices, bodies and instruments.	Composing		✓	
Beginning to improvise musically within a given style.		✓	✓	
Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition, inversion, and looping.			✓	
Creating a piece of music with at least four different layers and a clear structure.		✓	✓	
Using letter name, graphic and rhythmic notation and musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions.			✓	
Suggesting improvements to others work, using musical vocabulary.		✓		

Year 4	<u>Samba and carnival sounds and instruments (South America)</u>	<u>Haiku music and performance (Hanami)</u>	<u>Rock and roll</u>	
Singing longer songs in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, control, fluency and a developing sense of expression including control of subtle dynamic changes.	Performing		✓	
Singing and playing in time with peers with accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance. .		✓	✓	✓
Playing melody parts on tuned instruments with accuracy and control and developing instrumental technique.		✓	✓	
Playing syncopated rhythms with accuracy, control and fluency.		✓		

Year 4	◆ <u>Body and tuned percussion</u> <u>(Rainforests)</u>	<u>Rock and roll</u>	◆ <u>Changes in pitch, tempo and dynamics</u> <u>(Rivers)</u>
Key knowledge from the unit	To know that deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections.	To know that rock and roll music uses blues chord structures, with a fast tempo and strong vocals. It was created after the second world war and it was intended to represent happiness.	To know that when you sing without accompaniment it is called 'A Capella'.
	To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'.	To know that a bass line is the lowest pitch line of notes in a piece of music, and a walking bassline (where patterns of notes go up then down again) is common in rock and roll.	To understand that harmony means playing two notes at the same time, which usually sound good together.
	To know that a 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm.	To know that playing in time means all performers playing together at the same speed.	An ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice.
	To know that changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music.	To know that playing 'in time' requires playing the notes for the correct duration as well as at the correct speed.	To know that 'performance directions' are words added to music notation to tell the performers how to play.

Year 5		<u>South and West Africa</u>	<u>Musical theatre</u>	<u>Looping and remixing</u>
Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary.	Listening	✓	✓	✓
Representing the features of a piece of music using graphic notation, and colours, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary.		✓		
Comparing, discussing and evaluating music using detailed musical vocabulary.		✓	✓	✓
Developing confidence in using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others' work.		✓	✓	✓
Composing a detailed piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and instruments (Remix, Colours, Stories, Drama).		Composing		✓
Improvising coherently within a given style.	✓		✓	

Year 5		✦ <u>South and West Africa</u>	<u>Musical theatre</u>	<u>Looping and remixing</u>
Combining rhythmic patterns (ostinato) into a multi-layered composition using all the inter-related dimensions of music to add musical interest.	Composing	✓		✓
Using staff notation to record rhythms and melodies.			✓	
Selecting, discussing and refining musical choices both alone and with others, using musical vocabulary with confidence.			✓	✓
Suggesting and demonstrating improvements to own and others' work.			✓	
Singing songs in two or more parts, in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Performing	✓	✓	
Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting dynamics and pitch according to a graphic score, keeping in time with others and communicating with the group.		✓	✓	✓

✦ **NB.** Unit appears in the condensed curriculum

Year 5		<u>South and West Africa</u>	<u>Musical theatre</u>	<u>Looping and remixing</u>
Combining rhythmic patterns (ostinato) into a multi-layered composition using all the inter-related dimensions of music to add musical interest.	Performing	✓	✓	✓

Year 5	<u>South and West Africa</u>	<u>Musical theatre</u>	<u>Looping and remixing</u>
Key knowledge from the unit	To know that songs sung in other languages can contain sounds that are unfamiliar to us, like the clicks of the Xhosa language.	To understand that musical theatre includes both character and action songs, which explain what is going on and how characters feel.	To know that dance music is usually produced using electronic percussion sounds, and recordings of the music are played by DJs in clubs or at festivals.

		To know that 'The Click Song' is a traditional song sung in the Xhosa language and is believed to bring good luck at weddings.	To know that choreography means the organisation of steps or moves in a dance.	To know that a loop is a repeated rhythm or melody, and is another word for ostinato.
		To understand that major chords create a bright, happy sound.	To know that musical theatre uses transitions, which are short passages of music used to move between sections of the musical action.	To know that remix is music that has been changed, usually so it is suitable for dancing to.
		To know that poly-rhythms means many rhythms played at once.		
		To know that songs sung in other languages can contain sounds that are unfamiliar to us, like the clicks of the Xhosa language.	To understand that musical theatre includes both character and action songs, which explain what is going on and how characters feel.	To know that dance music is usually produced using electronic percussion sounds, and recordings of the music are played by DJs in clubs or at festivals.

Year 6	<u>Advanced rhythms</u>	<u>Film music</u>	<u>Composing and performing a Leavers' song</u>
Discussing musical eras in context, identifying how they have influenced each other, and discussing the impact of different composers on the development of musical styles	Listening	✓	
Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the Arts		✓	✓
Representing changes in pitch, dynamics and texture using graphic notation, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary.		✓	
Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect.		✓	✓
Use musical vocabulary correctly when describing and evaluating the features of a piece of music.		✓	✓
Evaluating how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music sounds.		✓	✓

Year 6		◆ <u>Advanced rhythms</u>	<u>Film music</u>	<u>Composing and performing a Leavers' song</u>
Confidently using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others work.	Listening	✓	✓	
Improvising coherently and creatively within a given style, incorporating given features.	Composing	✓	✓	✓
Composing a multi-layered piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and Instruments.				✓
Composing an original song, incorporating lyric writing, melody writing and the composition of accompanying features, within a given structure.				✓
Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition and changes in dynamics, pitch and texture.				
Recording own composition using appropriate forms of notation and/or technology and incorporating.		✓	✓	✓
Constructively critique their own and others' work, using musical vocabulary.		✓	✓	✓

Year 6		<u>Advanced rhythms</u>	<u>Film music</u>	<u>Composing and performing a Leavers' song</u>
Singing songs in two or more secure parts from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Performing	✓		✓
Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting the interrelated dimensions of music as required, keeping in time and communicating with the group.		✓	✓	✓
Performing a solo or taking a leadership role within a performance.				✓
Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff notation and from their own notation.		✓	✓	✓
Performing by following a conductor's cues and directions.		✓		✓

Year 6	<u>Advanced rhythms</u>	<u>Film music</u>	<u>Composing and performing a Leavers' song</u>
Key knowledge from the unit	To know that 'graphic notation' means writing music down using your choice of pictures or symbols but 'staff notation' means music written more formally on the special lines called 'staves'.	To know that a film soundtrack includes the background music and any songs in a film.	To know that a chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats throughout a song.
	To know that Steve Reich is a composer who wrote the minimalist piece 'Clapping Music' in 1972.	To understand that 'major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat.	To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo.
	To understand that all types of music notation show note duration, including the Kodaly method which uses syllables to indicate rhythms.	To understand that 'minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension.	To know that chord progressions are represented in music by Roman numerals.

	To know that a quaver is worth half a beat. curriculum	To know that 'graphic notation' means writing music down using your choice of pictures or symbols but 'staff notation' means music written more formally on the special lines called 'staves'.	To understand that all types of music notation show note duration.
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