

## Strands of Musical Understanding (see also Appendix 1)

Singing	Listening / Musical Styles	Musicianship/musical concepts	Composing	Performing
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### EYFS - NURSERY AND RECEPTION

EYFS (Understanding the World)	<p>Autumn</p> <p>Playing and exploring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make independent choices</li> <li>Bring their own interests and fascinations into early years settings</li> <li>Respond to new experiences that you bring to their attention</li> <li>Plan and think ahead about how they will explore or play with objects</li> <li>Guide their own thinking and actions by referring to visual aids or by talking to themselves whilst playing</li> </ul>	<p>Spring</p> <p>Active learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Show goal directed behaviour</li> </ul>	<p>Summer</p> <p>Creative and critical thinking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review their progress as they try to achieve a goal. Check how well they are doing.</li> <li>Concentrate on something that's important to them. They are increasingly able to control their attention and ignore distractions</li> </ul>
Nursery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listen with increased attention to sounds</li> <li>Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings</li> <li>Remember and sing entire songs</li> <li>Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match')</li> <li>Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs</li> <li>Create their own songs or improvise a song around one they know</li> <li>Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas</li> <li>Taps out simple repeated rhythms</li> <li>Develops an understanding of how to create and use sounds intentionally</li> </ul>		
Reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses</li> <li>Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses</li> <li>Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody</li> </ul>		



Statutory ELG: <b>Past and Present</b>	Children at the expected level of development will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher</li><li>• <b>Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs</b></li><li>• <b>Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and – when appropriate – try to move in time with music</b></li></ul>
Vocabulary	Nursery: pulse and rhythm      Reception: pulse, rhythm and pitch

# YEAR 1

YEAR 1	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Vocabulary	pulse, rhythm, pitch,	tempo, dynamics,Timbre	Texture Structure
N.C. Coverage	Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music Play tuned and untuned instruments musically	Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music Play tuned and untuned instruments musically	Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music Play tuned and untuned instruments musically Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music
Significant People	Vivaldi	Enya	Paul McCartney
Charanga Musical Spotlight Title	My Musical Heartbeat Dance, Sing and Play	Exploring Sounds Learning to listen	Having fun with improvisation Let's perform together
Musical Skills and Concepts	Sing, rap or rhyme as part of a choir/group.		
	Begin to demonstrate good singing posture – standing up straight with relaxed shoulders.		
	To sing unit songs from memory. Have a go at singing a solo		
	To understand the meaning of the song.		
	Try to follow the leader or conductor.		
	Add actions and/or movement to a song.		
	Move, dance and respond with their bodies in any way they can when listening.		

	Describe their thoughts and feelings when listening to the music, including why they like or don't like the music.
	Identify a fast or slow tempo.
	Talk about any instruments they might hear and perhaps identify them.
	Recognise some band and orchestral instruments.
	Identify loud and quiet sounds as an introduction to understanding dynamics.
	Talk about any other music they have heard that is similar.
	Begin to understand where the music fits in the world.
	Begin to understand different styles of music.
	Find and keep a steady beat together.
	Move in time with a steady beat/pulse.
	Copy back simple long and short rhythms with clapping.
	Copy back singing simple high and low patterns.
	Understand and demonstrate the difference between pulse, rhythm and pitch.
	Use body percussion, instruments and voices.
	Begin to understand that composing is like writing a story with music.
	To explore sounds and create their own melodies.
	To perform their simple composition/s using two, three, four or five notes.
	Use simple notation if appropriate: To create a simple melody using crotchets and minims.
	To rehearse a song and then perform it to an audience, explaining why the song was chosen.
	To add actions and perhaps movement to the song.
	To perform the song from memory



	To follow the leader or conductor.		
	To talk about the performance afterwards; saying what they enjoyed and what they think could have been better.		
	When planning, rehearsing, introducing and performing the song: • Introduce the performance (any connection to the Social Theme is an added bonus). • Begin to play tuned and untuned instruments musically within the performance. • Begin to use the voice expressively and creatively by singing simple songs. • Begin to play together as a group/band/ensemble.		
	To show their understanding of the Musical Spotlight and Social Theme, and how they have influenced their performance.		
Enrichment			

## YEAR 2

YEAR 2	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Vocabulary	Pulse/ Beat/ Metre; rhythm; pitch; dynamics	Dynamics; Tempo; Timbre; crescendo; decrescendo; pause	Texture; Structure; crotchets; quavers; crotchets rests; graphic notation; dot notation; stick notation
N.C. Coverage	Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music Play tuned and untuned instruments musically	Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music Play tuned and untuned instruments musically	Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music Play tuned and untuned instruments musically Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music
Significant People	Mozart	Michael Buble	Elton John
Charanga Musical Spotlight Title	Pulse, Rhythm and Pitch Playing in an orchestra	Inventing a musical story Recognising different sounds	Exploring improvisation Our big concert
Musical Skills and Concepts	Sing as part of a choir		
	Have a go at singing a solo.		
	Demonstrate good singing posture.		
	Sing songs from memory		
	Sing with more pitch accuracy.		

	Understand and follow the leader or conductor.
	Sing and try to communicate the meaning of the words
	Listen for being 'in time' or 'out of time'
	Add actions and perhaps movement to a song.
	Find and try to keep a steady beat.
	Invent different actions to move in time with the music.
	Move, dance and respond with their bodies in any way they can.
	Describe their thoughts and feelings when hearing the music.
	Describe what they see in their individual imaginations when listening to the piece of music
	Talk about why they like or don't like the music.
	Talk about any other music they have heard that is similar.
	Identify a fast or slow tempo.
	Mark the beat of a listening piece by tapping or clapping, and recognise tempo as well as changes in tempo.
	Identify loud and quiet sounds as an introduction to understanding dynamics.
	Walk in time to the beat of a piece of music.
	Describe differences in tempo and dynamics with more confidence.
	Recognise some band and orchestral instruments.
	Continue to talk about where music might fit into the world.
	Begin to understand that there are different styles of music.
	Discuss the style(s) of the music
	Discuss what the song or piece of music might be about.

	Use body percussion, instruments and voices.
	Move in time and keep a steady beat together.
	Create their own rhythmic and melodic patterns.
	Continue to copy back simple rhythmic patterns using long and short.
	Continue to copy back simple melodic patterns using high and low.
	Understand the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern.
	Sing short phrases independently.
	Continue to learn to watch and follow a steady beat.
	Begin to understand that the speed of the beat can change, creating a faster or slower pace (tempo).
	Play copy-back rhythms, copy a leader, and invent rhythms for others to copy on untuned and tuned percussion.
	Create rhythms using word phrases as a starting point.
	Recognise long and short sounds, and match them to syllables and movement.
	Continue to understand that composing is like writing a story with music.
	Perform their simple composition/s using two, three, four or five notes.
	Start their tune/s on note one and end it on note one.
	Use simple notation if appropriate: • Create a simple melody using crotchets and minims. C, D      C, D, E      C, D, E, F      C, D, E, F, G
	Start and end on the note C (C major).G, A    G, A, B      G, A, B, D      G, A, B, D, E
	Start and end on the note G (pentatonic on G). F, G      F, G, A      F, G, A, C      F, G, A, C, D
	Start and end on the note F (pentatonic on F).
	Explore and create graphic scores: • Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to music and video stimuli. • Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces. • Create a story, choosing and

	playing classroom instruments. ● Create and perform your own rhythm patterns with stick notation, including crotchets, quavers and minims. ● Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.		
	Rehearse a song and then perform it to an audience, explaining why the song was chosen.		
	Add actions to the song.		
	Show a simple understanding of the Musical Spotlight and Social Question, and how they have influenced the performance.		
	Perform the song from memory.		
	Follow the leader or conductor.		
	Continue to play tuned and untuned instruments musically within the performance.		
	Continue to use the voice expressively and creatively by singing simple songs.		
	Continue to play together as a group /band /ensemble.		
	Talk about the performance afterwards; saying what they enjoyed and what they think could have been better.		
Enrichment			

### YEAR 3

YEAR 3	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Vocabulary	Unison; pitch; beat; tempo	staff notation; dot notation; solo; allegro; adagio	stave; clef; crotchets; paired quavers; trios; quartets
N.C. Coverage	<p>Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory</p> <p>Use and understand staff and other musical notations</p>	<p>Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians</p> <p>Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.</p>	<p>Develop an understanding of history of music</p> <p>Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.</p>
Significant People	Bach	Andrew Loyd Webber	Harry Styles
Charanga Musical Spotlight Title	<p>Writing music down</p> <p>Playing in a band</p>	<p>Compose using your imagination</p> <p>More musical styles</p>	<p>Enjoying improvisation</p> <p>Opening night</p>
Musical Skills and Concepts	Sing as part of a choir and in unison.		
	Have a go at singing a solo.		
	Demonstrate good singing posture.		
	Sing the unit songs from memory.		
	Sing with attention to clear diction.		
	Sing more expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.		
	Discuss what the song or piece of music might be about.		
	Follow the leader or conductor confidently.		

	Sing with attention to the meaning of the words.
	Listen for being 'in time' or 'out of time', with an awareness of following the beat.
	Perform actions confidently and in time.
	Sing a widening range of unison songs, of varying styles and structures
	Talk about the style of the music
	Share their thoughts and feelings about the music together.
	Find the beat or groove of the music.
	Invent different actions to move in time with the music.
	Talk about what the song or piece of music means.
	Talk about the style of the music.
	Identify and describe their feelings when hearing the music, including why they like or don't like the music.
	Use appropriate musical language to describe and discuss the music.
	Start to use musical concepts and elements more confidently when talking about the music.
	Recognise that some instruments are band instruments and some are orchestral instruments.
	Identify specific instruments if they can.
	Talk about where the music fits into the world.
	Think about and discuss why the song or piece of music was written and what it might mean.
	Discuss the style of the music and any other music they have heard that is similar.
	Use body percussion, instruments and voices.
	Explore the time signatures of 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4.
	Internalise, keep and move in time with a steady beat in 4/4, 3/4 and 2/4 time.

	Find and keep a steady beat
	Listen and copy more complex rhythmic patterns by ear or from notation
	Copy back more complex melodic patterns.
	Copy back and improvise with rhythmic patterns using minims, crotchets, quavers and their equivalent rests.
	Copy back and improvise simple rhythmic patterns using semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and their rests.
	Copy back and improvise simple melodic patterns using the notes: C, D, E G, A, B F, G, A A, B, C
	Understand the beginnings of formal notation, linking sounds to symbols, and understand that music has its own language.
	Start learning about basic music theory: ● Introduce and understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers. ● Play and sing in the time signatures of 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4. ● Create rhythms using word phrases as a starting point. ● Identify the names of some pitched notes on a staff. ● Identify if a song is major or minor in tonality.
	Create a simple melody using crotchets, minims and perhaps paired quavers: C, D    C, D, E    C, D, E, G    C, D, E, G, A
	Start and end on the note C (pentatonic on C). C, D    C, D, E    C, D, E, F    C, D, E, F, G
	Start and end on the note C (C major). F, G    F, G, A    F, G, A, B ♭    F, G, A, B ♭, C
	Start and end on the note F (F major). G, A    G, A, B    G, A, B, D    G, A, B, D, E
	Start and end on the note G (pentatonic on G).
	Successfully create a melody in keeping with the style of the backing track. This could include: ● Composing over a simple chord progression ● Composing over a simple groove ● Composing over a drone.
	Include a home note, to give a sense of an ending; coming home
	Perform their simple composition/s, using their own choice of notes.
	Give the melody a shape
	Describe how their melodies were created.
	Start to use simple structures within compositions, eg introduction, verse and chorus or AB form.

	Use simple dynamics.		
	Create a tempo instruction.		
	Compose song accompaniments on tuned and untuned percussion, using known rhythms and note values		
	Use simple rhythmic combinations of minims, crotchets and paired quavers with their corresponding rests to create rhythm patterns.		
	Music Notepad Compose a standalone piece of music which includes: ● A time signature ● A treble clef ● Four or six bars ● The correct notes for the scale and key signature ● Rhythmic combinations of minims, crotchets and paired quavers, with their corresponding rests ● Expression /dynamics - A melody that starts and ends on note one ● A description of how their melodies were created		
	Plan, rehearse and perform for an audience a song that has been learnt in the lesson, from memory or with notation, and with confidence.		
	Explain why the song was chosen.		
	Show their understanding of the Musical Spotlight and Social Question, and how they have influenced their performance.		
	Follow the leader or conductor.		
	Talk about the strengths of the performance, how they felt and what they would like to change		
	Introduce the performance with an understanding of what the song is about and comment on any other relevant connections.		
	Include any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory ideas/composed passages within the rehearsal and in the performance.		
	Reflect on feelings about sharing and performing, eg excitement, nerves, enjoyment, etc.		
Enrichment			

**YEAR 4**

YEAR	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Vocabulary	Octave; crescendo; decrescendo; time signatures; legato; staccato	pentatonic; minim; crochet; crotchet rest; paired quavers; major; minor; rhythm notation; graphic symbols; staff notation	melody; accompaniment; duet; static parts; moving parts; rhythmic scores; rhythmic texture
N.C. Coverage	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory  Use and understand staff and other musical notations	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians  Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Develop an understanding of history of music  Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.
Significant People	Handel	Andrea Bocelli	Freddie Mercury
Charanga Musical Spotlight Title	Musical structure Exploring feelings when you play	Compose with your friends Feelings through music	Expression and improvisation The show must go on!
Musical Skills and Concepts	Sing as part of a choir with awareness of size: the larger the choir, the thicker and richer the musical texture.		
	Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.		
	Sing in different time signatures: 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4.		
	Demonstrate good singing posture.		
	Demonstrate vowel sounds, blended sounds and consonants.		
	Sing 'on pitch' and 'in time'.		
	Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.		
	Sing expressively, with attention to staccato and legato.		

	Talk about the different styles of singing used for different styles of song.
	Talk about how the songs and their styles connect to the world.
	Talk about the words of the song.
	Think about why the song or piece of music was written.
	Find and demonstrate the steady beat.
	Identify 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 metre.
	Identify the tempo as fast, slow or steady.
	Discuss the structures of songs.
	Explain what a main theme is and identify when it is repeated.
	Identify: • Call and response • A solo vocal/instrumental line and the rest of the ensemble • A change in texture - The articulation of certain words • Programme music
	Know and understand what a musical introduction is and its purpose.
	Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music.
	Identify major and minor tonalities.
	Recognise the sound and notes of the pentatonic scale by ear and from notation.
	Describe legato and staccato.
	Recognise the style of music they are listening to.
	Recognise the following styles and any important musical features that distinguish each style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Reggae, Soul, R&B, Pop, Folk, Jazz, Disco, Musicals, Classical, Rock, Gospel, Romantic, Choral, Funk and Electronic Dance Music.
	Explore improvisation within major and minor scales, using the notes: C, D, E D, E, A F, G, A D, F, G
	Explore and begin to create personal musical ideas using the given notes for the unit.

	Understand that improvisation is about the children making up their own very simple tunes on the spot.
	Follow a steady beat and stay 'in time'.
	Improvise simple vocal patterns using 'question and answer' phrases.
	Understand the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern.
	Create a melody using crotchets, minims, quavers and their rests.
	Use a pentatonic scale: C, D    C, D, E    C, D, E, G    C, D, E, G, A
	Start and end on the note C (pentatonic on C). C, D    C, D, E    C, D, E, F    C, D, E, F, G
	Start and end on the note C (C major). A, B    A, B, C    A, B, C, D    A, B, C, D, E
	Start and end on the note A (A minor). D, E    D, E, F    D, E, F, G    D, E, F, G, A
	Start and end on the note D (D minor). G, A    G, A, B    G, A, B, D    G, A, B, D, E
	Start and end on the note G (pentatonic on G).
	Successfully create a melody in keeping with the style of the backing track. This could include: • Composing over a simple chord progression • Composing over a simple groove • Composing over a drone.
	Include a home note to give a sense of an ending; coming home.
	Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.
	Start to use simple structures within compositions, eg introduction, verse and chorus or AB form.
	Use simple dynamics.
	Create a tempo instruction.
	Compose song accompaniments on tuned and untuned percussion, using known rhythms and note values.
	Create a melody using crotchets, minims, quavers and their rests.
	Use a pentatonic scale.

	Begin to understand the structure of the composition.		
	Explain its musical shape, identifying melodic intervals (a melody that leaps) and melodic steps (a melody that moves to the next note).		
	Perform their simple composition/s using their own choice of notes.		
	Music Notepad Compose a standalone piece of music which includes: ● A time signature ● A treble clef ● Four or six bars ● The correct notes for the scale and key signature ● Rhythmic combinations of minims, crotchets and paired quavers, with their corresponding rests ● Expression/dynamics - Structured musical ideas (eg using echo or 'question and answer' phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end ● A melody that starts and ends on note one ● A description of how their melodies were created.		
	Rehearse and enjoy the opportunity to share what has been learnt in the lessons.		
	Perform, with confidence, a song from memory or using notation.		
	Play and perform melodies following staff notation, using a small range, as a whole class or in small groups.		
	Include instrumental parts/improvisatory sections/composed passages within the rehearsal and performance.		
	Explain why the song was chosen, including its composer and the historical and cultural context of the song.		
	Communicate the meaning of the words and articulate them clearly.		
	Reflect on the performance and how well it suited the occasion.		
	Discuss and respond to any feedback; consider how future performances might be different		
Enrichment			

# YEAR 5

YEAR 5	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Vocabulary	Groove; beat; dynamics; fortissimo; pianissimo; mezzo forte; mezzo piano	time signature; staff notation; graphic symbols; triads; semibreves	minims; crotchets; crotchet rests; paired quavers; semiquavers
N.C. Coverage	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory  Use and understand staff and other musical notations	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians  Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Develop an understanding of history of music  Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.
Significant People	Beethoven	Mariah Carey	Ed Sheeran
Charanga Musical Spotlight Title	Melody and harmony in music Sing and play in different styles	Composing and chords Enjoying musical styles	Freedom to improvise Battle of the bands
Musical Skills and Concepts	Sing in unison and parts, and as part of a smaller group.		
	Sing a second part in a song		
	Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.		
	Sing in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4 and 6/8 metre.		
	Sing 'on pitch' and 'in time'.		
	Self-correct if lost or out of time		
	Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.		
	Sing expressively, with attention to dynamics and articulation.		

	Develop confidence as a soloist.
	Talk about the different styles of singing used for different styles of song.
	Talk confidently about how connected they feel to the music and how it connects to the world.
	Respond to a leader or conductor.
	Talk about feelings created by the music.
	Justify a personal opinion with reference to the musical elements.
	Find and demonstrate the steady beat.
	Identify 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 6/8 and 5/4 metre.
	Identify instruments by ear and through a range of media.
	Discuss the structure of the music with reference to the verses, bridge, repeat signs, chorus and final chorus, improvisation, call and response, and AB form.
	Explain a bridge passage and its position in a song.
	Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music
	Explain the role of a main theme in musical structure
	Understand what a musical introduction is and know its purpose.
	Explain rapping.
	Identify major and minor tonalities.
	Recognise the sound and notes of the pentatonic and Blues scales, by ear and from notation.
	Identify the musical style of a song or piece of music.
	Recognise the following styles and any key musical features that distinguish each style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Gospel, Pop, Minimalism, Rock 'n' Roll, South African Pop, Jazz: Contemporary, Reggae, Film Music, Hip Hop, Funk, Romantic and Musicals.

	Use body percussion, instruments and voices.
	Explore the time signatures of 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4 and 6/8.
	Find and keep a steady beat.
	Listen and copy rhythmic patterns made of dotted minims, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, triplet quavers, quavers, semiquavers and their rests, by ear or from notation.
	Copy back melodic patterns using the notes: C, D, E C, D, E, F, G, A, B D, E, F#, G, A A, B, C, D, E, F#, G F, G, A, B b , C, D, E G, A, B, C, D, E, F#
	Find and keep a steady beat.
	Listen and copy rhythmic patterns made of dotted minims, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, triplet quavers, quavers, semiquavers and their rests, by ear or from notation.
	Copy back various melodic patterns.
	Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, plus all equivalent rests.
	Use a pentatonic and a full scale.
	Use major and minor tonality: F, G F, G, A F, G, A, B b F, G, A, B b , C
	Start and end on the note F (F major). G, A G, A, B G, A, B, C G, A, B, C, D
	Start and end on the note G (G major). G, A G, A, B G, A, B, D G, A, B, D, E
	Start and end on the note G (pentatonic on G).
	Understand how chord triads are formed and play them on tuned percussion, melodic instruments or keyboards
	Perform simple, chordal accompaniments.
	Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, plus all equivalent rests.
	Use a pentatonic and a full scale, as well as major and minor tonalities
	Understand the structure of the composition.

	Explain its musical shape, identifying melodic intervals (a melody that leaps) and melodic steps (a melody that moves to the next note)		
	Include a home note to give a sense of an ending; coming home.		
	Perform their simple composition/s, using their own choice of notes		
	Successfully create a melody in keeping with the style of the backing track.		
	Create their composition/s with an awareness of the basic chords in the backing track.		
	<b>Music Notepad</b> Compose a standalone piece of music which includes: • A time signature - A treble clef • Four, six or eight bars • The correct notes for the scale and key signature • Rhythmic combinations of semibreves, minims, crotchets and paired quavers, with their corresponding rests • Expression/dynamics • Structured musical ideas (eg using echo or 'question and answer' phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end • A melody that starts and ends on note one - A description of how their melodies were created.		
	Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance for a specific purpose, for a friendly but unfamiliar audience.		
	Perhaps perform in smaller groups, as well as with the whole class.		
	Perform a range of repertoire pieces and arrangements, combining acoustic instruments to form mixed ensembles, including a school orchestra		
	Perform from memory or with notation, with confidence and accuracy		
	Include instrumental parts/improvisatory sections/composed passages within the rehearsal and performance.		
	Explain why the song was chosen, including its composer and the historical and cultural context of the song.		
	A student will lead part of the rehearsal and part of the performance.		
	Record the performance and compare it to a previous performance; explain how well the performance communicated the mood of each piece.		
	Discuss and talk musically about the strengths and weaknesses of a performance.		
	Collect feedback from the audience and reflect on how future performances might be different.		
Enrichment			

## YEAR 6

YEAR 6	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Vocabulary	Syncopated rhythm; groove; pentatonic scale; ternary; staff notation	octave range; fortissimo; pianissimo; mezzo forte; mezzo piano	semibreves; minims; crotchets; quavers; semiquavers; rests
N.C. Coverage	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory  Use and understand staff and other musical notations	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians  Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Develop an understanding of history of music  Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.
Significant People	Tchaikovski	Amy Winehouse	Adele
Charanga Musical Spotlight Title	Music and technology Developing ensemble skills	Creative composition Musical styles connect us	Improvising with confidence Farewell tour
Musical Skills and Concepts	Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.		
	Sing a broad range of songs as part of a choir, including those that involve syncopated rhythms, with a good sense of ensemble and performance.		
	This should include observing rhythm, phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.		
	Continue to sing in parts, where appropriate.		
	Sing in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4 and 6/8.		
	Demonstrate and maintain good posture and breath control whilst singing.		
	Sing with and without accompaniment.		
	Sing syncopated melodic patterns.		

	Lead a singing rehearsal.
	Talk about the different styles of singing used in the various styles of song visited throughout this year.
	Discuss with one another how connected they are to the music and songs, and how the songs and styles are connected to the world.
	Talk about feelings created by the music.
	Justify a personal opinion with reference to the musical elements.
	Identify 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 6/8 and 5/4 metre.
	Identify the following instruments by ear and through a range of media: bass guitar; electric guitar; percussion; sections of the orchestra such as brass, woodwind and strings; electric organ; congas; piano and synthesisers; and vocal techniques such as scat singing.
	Identify the sound of a Gospel choir and soloist, a Rock band, a symphony orchestra and A cappella groups.
	Discuss the structure of the music with reference to the verse, chorus, bridge and instrumental break.
	Explain a bridge passage and its position in a song
	Recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music.
	Explain the role of a main theme in musical structure.
	Understand what a musical introduction and outro are and know their purpose.
	Identify major and minor tonalities and chord triads.
	Identify the musical style of a song, using some musical vocabulary to discuss its musical elements.
	Recognise the following styles and any key musical features that distinguish the style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Soul, Pop, Hip Hop, Jazz: Swing, Rock, Disco, Romantic, Zimbabwean Pop, R&B, Folk, Gospel, Salsa, Reggae, Musicals and Film Music.
	Use body percussion, instruments and voices.
	Explore the time signatures of 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4 and 6/8.
	Find and keep a steady beat.

	Listen and copy rhythmic patterns made of minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, triplet quavers, quavers, semiquavers and their rests, by ear or from notation.
	Copy back melodic patterns using the notes: D, E, F, G, A C, D, E, F, G, A, B G, A, B, C, D, E, F# D, E, F#, G, A, B, C# A, B, C, D, E, F, G
	Listen and copy rhythmic patterns made of minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, triplet quavers, quavers, semiquavers and their rests, by ear or from notation.
	Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, plus all equivalent rests.
	Use a pentatonic and a full scale
	Use major and minor tonality: C, D C, D, E C, D, E, F C, D, E, F, G
	Start and end on the note C (C major). G, A G, A, B G, A, B, D G, A, B, D, E
	Start and end on the note G (pentatonic on G). G, B b G, B b, C G, B b, C, D G, B b, C, D, F
	Start and end on the note G (minor pentatonic on G). D, E D, E, F D, E, F, G D, E, F, G, A
	Start and end on the note D (D minor). F, G F, G, A F, G, A, B b F, G, A, B b, C
	Start and end on the note F (F major). F, G F, G, A F, G, A, C F, G, A, C, D
	Start and end on the note F (pentatonic on F).
	Plan and compose an eight or 16-beat melodic phrase using a pentatonic scale, eg C, D, E, G, A, and incorporate rhythmic variety and interest.
	Play this melody on available tuned percussion and/or orchestral instruments.
	Notate this melody.
	Either of these melodies can be enhanced with rhythmic or simple chordal accompaniment.
	Create a simple chord progression.
	Compose a ternary (ABA form) piece.
	Use available music software/apps to create and record it, discussing how musical contrasts are achieved.

	Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.
	Create music in response to music and video stimuli.
	Start to use and understand structures within compositions, e.g. introductions, multiple verse and chorus sections, AB form or ABA form (ternary form).
	Use rhythmic variety.
	Compose song accompaniments, perhaps using basic chords.
	Use a wider range of dynamics, including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet).
	Use a pentatonic and a full scale, as well as major and minor tonalities.
	Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, plus all equivalent rests.
	Explain its musical shape, identifying melodic intervals (a melody that leaps) and melodic steps (a melody that moves to the next note)
	Include a home note to give a sense of an ending; coming home.
	Perform their simple composition/s, using their own choice of notes.
	Successfully create a melody in keeping with the style of the backing track and describe how their melodies were created.
	Create their composition/s with an awareness of the basic chords in the backing track.
	<b>Music Notepad</b> Compose a standalone piece of music which includes: • A time signature • A treble clef • Four, six, eight or 12 bars • The correct notes for the scale and key signature • Rhythmic combinations of semibreves, minims, crotchets, paired quavers, semiquavers and their rests • Expression/dynamics • Structured musical ideas (eg using echo or 'question and answer' phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end. • A melody that starts and ends on note one. • A description of how their melodies were created.
	Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance for a specific event, for an unfamiliar audience, with a detailed understanding of the musical, cultural and historical contexts.
	Perform a range of songs as a choir in school assemblies, school performance opportunities and to a wider audience.
	Perform from memory or with notation

	Understand the value of choreographing any aspect of a performance.		
	Understand the importance of the performing space and how to use it.		
	Rehearse and lead parts of the performance, individually or as a group.		
	Record the performance and compare it to a previous one.		
	Collect feedback from the audience and reflect on how the audience believed in/supported the performance.		
	Discuss how the performance might change if it were repeated in a larger/smaller performance space.		
Enrichment			