Music

ummary and Progression Performing and Singing								
Nursery	Reception	<u>Y1</u>	<u>Y2</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5</u>	<u>Y6</u>	
Perform (dance, drama and storytelling) Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and doll houses Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, be able to tell a long story *	Perform (dance, drama and storytelling) • Watch and talk about dance and performing arts, expressing their feelings and responses. • Develop storylines in their pretend play • Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups. • Learn rhymes, poems and songs.	Using their voices: Speak and chant together. Sing songs showing increasing vocal control (singing more in tune, breathing deeply, singing words clearly). Sing songs in different styles conveying different moods (happy, sad, angry etc.) and with sense of enjoyment. Co-ordinate actions to go with a song. Sing in time to a steady beat. Perform an action or sound (clapping, stamping, etc.) on the steady beat whilst singing. Using classroom instruments: Play instruments by shaking, scraping, rattling, tapping etc. Play in time to a steady beat, using instruments or body sounds. Play loudly, quietly, fast, slow. Imitate a rhythm pattern on an instrument. Play a repeated rhythmic pattern (rhythmic ostinato) to accompany a song. Play a single pitched note to accompany a song (drone). Play with help the rhythmic pattern of a spoken sentence, e.g. 'Hungry caterpillar'. Follow simple hand signals indicating: loud/quiet and start/stop.	Using their voices: Sing a variety of songs with more accuracy of pitch. Sing words clearly and breathing at the end of phrases. Convey the mood or meaning of the song. Sing with a sense of control of dynamics (volume) and tempo (speed). Echo sing a short melodic phrase. Identify if the pitch is getting higher or lower, or is staying the same and copy with their voices. Follow a leader (teacher) starting and stopping together. Using classroom instruments: Play with control: Maintaining steady speed Getting faster or slower Getting louder or quieter Perform a repeated two note melodic ostinato to accompany a song. Perform a rhythm accompaniment to a song. Perform a sequence of sounds using a graphic score. Work and perform in smaller groups. Follow a leader (teacher) starting and stopping together. Demonstrate some confidence in performing as a group and as an individual.	Using their voices: Sing songs in a variety of styles with confidence, singing an increasing number from memory. Show increasing accuracy of pitch and awareness of the shape of a melody. Imitate increasingly longer phrases with accuracy with an awareness of the phrases in a song. Understand that posture, breathing and diction are important. Demonstrate an awareness of character or style in performance. Chat or sing a round in two parts. Sing songs with a recognised structure (verse and chorus/call and response). Using classroom instruments: Keep a steady beat on an instrument in a group or individually. Maintain a rhythmic or melodic ostinato simultaneously with a different ostinato and/or steady beat. Use tuned percussion with increasing confidence. Copy a short melodic phrase by ear on a pitched instrument. Play using symbols including graphic and/or simple traditional notation. Follow simple hand directions from a leader. Perform with an awareness of others. Combine musical sounds with narrative and movement. Perform a composed piece to a friendly audience, as a member of a group or class.	Using their voices: Sing songs in a variety of styles with an increasing awareness of the tone of their voices and the shape of the melody. Sing songs showing musical expression (phrasing, changes of tempi, dynamics; reflecting the mood and character of the song and its context). Sing two/three part rounds with more confidence and increasing pitch accuracy. Sing confidently as part of a small group or solo being aware of posture and good diction. Copy short phrases and be able to sing up and down in step independently. Using classroom instruments: Maintain two or more different ostinato patterns in a small instrumental group against a steady beat. Play music that includes RESTS Use tuned percussion instruments with increasing confidence to accompany songs and improvise. Play by ear – find known phrases or short melodies using tuned instruments. Play music in a metre of two or three time. Read and play from some conventional music symbols. Combine instrumental playing with narrative and movement. Follow a leader, stopping/starting, playing faster/slower and louder/quieter.	Using their voices: Sing confidently in a wide variety of styles with expression. Communicate the meaning and mood of the song. Sing a simple second part of a two-part song with confidence. Maintain own part in a round. Perform a song from memory with attention to phrasing, dynamics and accuracy of pitch, for a special occasion. Using classroom instruments: Perform on a range of instruments in mixed groups to an audience, with confidence. Read and play with confidence from conventional or graphic notation. Continue to play by ear on pitched instruments, extending the length of phrases, melodies played. Perform with sensitivity to different dynamics, tempi. Lead/conduct a group of instrumental performers. Maintain a rhythmic or melodic accompaniment to a song. Maintain own part on a pitched instrument in a small ensemble. Perform own compositions to an audience. Use an MP3 recorder/video recorder to keep a record of work in progress and record performances.	Using their voices: Sing confidently in a wide variety of styles with expression. Communicate the meaning and mood of the song. Sing a simple second part of a two-part song with confidence. Maintain own part in a round. Perform a song from memory with attention to phrasing, dynamics and accuracy of pitch, for a special occasion. Using classroom instruments: Perform on a range of instruments in mixed groups to an audience, with confidence. Read and play with confidence from conventional or graphic notation. Continue to play by ear on pitched instruments, extending the length of phrases, melodies played. Perform with sensitivity to different dynamics, tempi. Lead/conduct a group of instrumental performers. Maintain a rhythmic or melodic accompaniment to a song. Maintain own part on a pitched instrument in a	

		Perform to an audience with increasing	Perform own compositions to
		confidence.	an audience.
		comucinee.	Use an MP3
			recorder/video
			recorder to keep
			a record of work
			in progress and
			record
			performances.

Summ	ary and Pro	gression					Ехр	oring and Composing
	Nursey	Reception	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Music	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 matching' Sing the melodic shape (moving melody such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas Increasingly be able to use and remember sequences and the patterns and movements which are related to music and rhythm Sing a large repertoire of songs Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, be able to tell a long story	Music Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses. Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups. Listen carefully to rhyme and songs, paying attention to how they sound Learn rhymes, poems and songs.	Explore: Different sounds made by the voice and hands (timbre). High and low sounds (pitch). Long and short sounds (duration). Loud and quiet sounds (dynamics). Fast and slow sounds (tempo). Pitch shapes (moving up and down) and rhythmic patterns. Compose: Add sound effects to a story. Choose musical sound effects to follow a story line or match a picture. Use graphics/symbols to portray the sounds they have made. Sequence these symbols to make a simple structure (score) Compose own sequence of sounds without help and perform.	Explore: Ways in which sounds are made (tapped, blow, scraped, shaken) and can be changed. Long and short sounds (rhythm – duration). The rhythm patterns of words and sentences. Changes in pitch (higher and lower). Sequences of sound (structure) Sounds in response to a stimulus (visual or aural). How sounds can be manipulated to convey different effects and moods. Compose: Short melodic phrases. Short repeated rhythmic patterns (ostinato) Rhythm patterns from words. A piece of music that has a beginning, middle and end (structure) Music that has long and short sounds, and/or changes in tempo, timbre and dynamics, in small groups. Music that conveys different moods.	Explore: Longer – shorter/faster – slower/higher – lower/louder-quieter sounds on tuned and untuned percussion and voices. Pitch notes moving by step (notes adjacent to each other) and by leap (notes with gaps between them). Symbols to represent sound (graphic scores/traditional notation). The sounds of different instruments – TIMBRE and how they can represent pictures/stories/moods. The different sounds (timbres) that one instrument can make. How the musical elements can be combined to compose descriptive music. Compose: Words and actions to go with songs. A simple rhythmic accompaniment to go with a song, using ostinato patterns. Music that has a recognisable structure; Beginning, Middle and End or verse/chorus. Music that tells a story, paints a picture or creates a mood. Music that uses repetition/echo.	Explore: Sounds to create particular effects (timbre). Rhythm patterns in music from different times and places (duration). The pentatonic scale Pitched notes that move by steps and/or leaps to make short phrases/melodies. Music that describes feelings or moods using 'tense' or 'calm' sounds using dynamics, different tempi, different timbres etc. Combining and controlling sounds to achieve a desired effect. Music that incorporates effective silences (Rests) Different groupings of beats (metre of 2/3). Compose: A simple rhythmic accompaniment to a song using ostinato patterns and drones. A simple melody from a selected group of notes (i.e. a pentatonic scale). Music that has a recognisable structure. A Piece of music that reflects images/and atmosphere, that has a clearly defined plan, making subtle adjustments to achieve the intended effect. Arrange a song using tuned and untuned accompaniments developed from the song and perform to a friendly audience.	Explore: Chords/harmony – concord and discord. Scales, such as pentatonic, rag, blues. Texture created by layering rhythmic and/or melodic ostinatos. Developing ideas, using musical devices such as repetition, question and answer, ostinato. Characteristics of various styles, for example, Blues, Rap, Gospel, Folk, African, etc. Improvising in a variety of styles. Compose: (Always considering the musical elements) Create own simple songs reflecting the meaning of words. Compose music that reflects given intentions, e.g. descriptive music, a rap, a melody with an ostinato accompaniment. Arrange a song for class performance with an appropriate pitched and unpitched accompaniment Refine own compositions after discussion. Use a range of symbols (conventional or graphic) to record compositions. Use ICT (computers/iPads/tablets/MP3 recorders etc.) to record, sample, sequence, loop and manipulate sound to create soundscapes/compositions.	 Explore: Chords/harmony – concord and discord. Scales, such as pentatonic, rag, blues. Texture created by layering rhythmic and/or melodic ostinatos Developing ideas, using musical devices such as repetition, question and answer, ostinato. Characteristics of various styles, for example, Blues, Rap, Gospel, Folk, African etc. Improving in a variety of styles. Compose: (Always considering the musical elements) Create own simple songs reflecting the meaning of the words. Compose music that reflects given intentions, e.g. descriptive music, a rap, a melody with ostinato accompaniment. Arrange a song for class performance with an appropriate pitched and unpitched accompaniment. Refine own compositions after discussion. Use a range of symbols (conventional or graphic) to record compositions. Use ICT (computers/iPads/tablets/MP3 recorders etc.) to record, sample, sequence, loop and manipulate sound to create soundscapes/compositions.

Summary and Prog	ression					Listening, Reflectin	g and Appraising
Nursey	Reception	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
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 matching' Sing the melodic shape (moving melody such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas Increasingly be able to use and remember sequences and the patterns and movements which are related to music and rhythm Sing a large repertoire of songs Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, be able to tell a long story	Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses. Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups. Listen carefully to rhyme and songs, paying attention to how they sound Learn rhymes, poems and songs.	Listening: Listen to a piece of music and move in time to its steady beat. Recognise and respond through movement/dance to the different musical characteristics and moods of music. Recognise the sounds of the percussion instruments used in the classroom and identify and name them. Appraising: Begin to use musical terms (louder/quieter, faster/slower, higher/lower). Begin to articulate how changes in speed, pitch and dynamics effect the mood.	Listen with increased concentration. Recognise the sounds of the percussion instruments used, their names, how they are played and which ones can make high and low sounds. Recognise how sounds are made – tapping, rattling, scraping, blowing etc. Identify different qualities of sound such as smooth, scratchy, clicking, ringing (timbre) Recognise and respond to different changes of speed (tempo)/volume (dynamics) and pitch. Respond through movement/dance to different musical characteristics and moods (angrily, sadly, cheerfully, daintily, etc.) Recognise and respond to the mood of a piece of music. Begin to use music terminology when describing how the mood is created (i.e. the mood is sad because the music played is played very slowly and quietly).	Listen with concentration to longer pieces/extracts of music. Listen to live/recorder extracts od different kinds of music and identify where appropriate: A steady beat/no steady beat A specific rhythm patter or event The speed (tempo) of the music The volume (dynamics) The melody Identify common characteristics Recognise some familiar instrumental sounds in recorded music (piano, violin, guitar, drums, etc.). Identify repetition in music i.e. a song with a chorus. Recognise aurally wooden, metal, skin percussion instruments and begin to know their names. Listen to their own compositions and use musical language to describe what happens in them.	Recognise aurally the range of percussion (tuned and untuned) used in school and some individual orchestral instruments taught in school. Recognise and talk about some contrasting styles of music in broad terms, using appropriate musical language (the tempo, dynamics, metre, texture, timbre). Recognise music from different times and countries identifying key elements that give it its unique sound. Identify repeated rhythmic or melodic phrases in live or recorded music. Identify whether a song has a verse/chorus or call and response structure. Identify the use of metre in 2 or 3 in a piece of recorded or live music. Recognise the combined effect of layers of sound by listening to their own arrangements, compositions and recordings.	Distinguish differences in timbre and texture between a wide variety of instruments and instrumentation. Identify and discuss 'what happens when' within simple musical structures. Recognise and identify features of expression (phrasing, melody, harmony, different dynamics, metre and tempi) in an extract of live or recorded music. Compare two pieces of instrumental music from different countries/times and discuss the similarities and differences. Use musical vocabulary and knowledge to talk about and discuss music from a variety of sources, traditions and cultures, including performances of their own and others' compositions. Use musical vocabulary and knowledge to help identify areas for development or refinement when composing.	Distinguish differences in timbre and texture between a wide variety of instruments and instrumentation. Identify and discuss 'what happens when' within simple musical structures. Recognise and identify features of expression (phrasing, melody, harmony, different dynamics, metre and tempi) in an extract of live or recorded music. Compare two pieces of instrumental music from different countries/times and discuss the similarities and differences. Use musical vocabulary and knowledge to talk about and discuss music from a variety of sources, traditions and cultures, including performances of their own and others' compositions. Use musical vocabulary and knowledge to help identify areas for development or refinement when composing.

Year EYFS EAD-being imaginative and expressive **Educational Program** The development of children's artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe. Knowledge for Nursery **Kev Texts for Nursery** Knowledge for Reception **Key Texts for Reception** Early Years End Points: Music Music Rhymes/songs Rhymes/songs Listen with increased attention to Listen attentively, move to and talk about ELG: Being See key nursery rhymes Heads Shoulders, Knees and Toes Imaginative and sounds music, expressing their feelings and Dingle Dangle Scarecrow Expressive Respond to what they have heard responses. Key Text/Poem Big Red, Combine Harvester Children at the expressing their thoughts and feelings Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly Zim. zam. zoom Busy Body expected level of Remember and sing entire songs matching the pitch and following the melody All ioin in Away in a Manger development will: Explore and engage in music making and Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another We Wish you a Merry Christmas Invent, adapt and dance, performing solo or in groups. person 'pitch matching' Vocabulary recount narratives Sing the melodic shape (moving melody Listen carefully to rhyme and songs, paying Key Text/Poem loud, quiet, fast, slow, sing, song, listen, feelings (happy, sad, and stories with such as up and down, down and up) of attention to how they sound scared etc), instrument Kaya's Heart Song peers and their familiar songs Learn rhymes, poems and songs. teacher; Create their own songs, or improvise a Sing a range of Vocabulary song around one they know rhyme, loud, quiet, fast, slow, sing, song, sound, well-known Play instruments with increasing control nursery rhymes listen, poem, feelings (happy, sad, to express their feelings and ideas and songs; scared etc), instrument, high, low, beat, -Perform songs, rhymes, poems Key Text/Poem Perform (dance, drama and storytelling) Perform (dance, drama and storytelling) Key Texts/poems and stories with Take part in simple pretend play, using Little Red Hen Watch and talk about dance and performing We're going on a bear hunt others, and when an object to represent something else arts, expressing their feelings and responses. appropriate try to even though they are not similar. Develop storylines in their pretend play move in time with Begin to develop complex stories using Vocabulary Explore and engage in music making and Vocabulary music. small world equipment like animal sets, Dance, perform, retell, story, props, feelings (happy, sad, dance, performing solo or in groups. Dance, perform, retell, story, props, feelings dolls and doll houses Learn rhymes, poems and songs. scared etc), instrument, audience, stage (happy, sad, scared etc), instrument, audience, Know many rhymes, be able to talk stage about familiar books Possible provision Expressive arts enquiry • Set up a music area with a selection of instruments Role play areas with props Talk about what they see and hear using a wide vocabulary Make sounds with instruments and objects Story telling areas with props (e.g. puppets, small world figures, story spoons/stones) Books in all areas of provision • Non-fiction texts and photos of instruments, dance, performances Reception Small world resources and figures Describe what they see and hear using a wide vocabulary Describe sounds they hear and relate them to the natural world and their experiences (e.g shaker sounds like rain, drum sounds like an elephant stomping) Connect one idea or action to another Explore instruments by shaking, scraping, rattling, tapping, etc. Year 1 National Key Learning – what children must know, do and remember: Possible evidence to demonstrate working at the Expected Standard for Year 1: Vocabulary: Curriculum End Points for Key Stage

 Use their Perform (Singing/Playing) • Find and keep the pulse, individually or with a group, to a games track or piece of music- a musical heartbeat. ostinato, drone, SM voices Using their voices: • Clap a simple rhythm over the pulse – rhythm is different to pulse, it changes, where pulse stays the same. steady beat, expressively • Speak and chant together. • Know that if you sing you use pitch – high and low sounds. score. and creatively • Sing songs showing increasing vocal control (singing more in tune, breathing • Make up simple rhythm. by singing deeply, singing words clearly). • Explain how tempo and dynamics can be used in a piece of music. songs and • Sing songs in different styles conveying different moods (happy, sad, angry • Sing with friends in a group / ensemble. speaking etc.) and with sense of enjoyment. • Warm up voices to keep them safe. Stand up straight to produce a quality sound. Breathe properly and pronounce chants and • Co-ordinate actions to go with a song. words in the correct style of the song being sung. rhymes. • Sing in time to a steady beat. • Understand the meaning of songs to perform them properly. Use feelings when singing songs. • Perform an action or a sound (clapping, stamping, etc.) on the steady beat • Keep the pulse inside when singing, listen to friends to make sure they are singing the same tune and they are • Play tuned and whilst singing. singing together. untuned • Follow a leader when singing. instruments Using classroom instruments: • Perform to other people, the audience with confidence. musically. • Play instruments by shaking, scraping, rattling, tapping etc. • Watch a recording of performance. Talk about what went well and what they could do better. • Play in time to a steady beat, using instruments or body sounds. Listen with • Play loudly, quietly, fast, slow. concentration • Imitate a rhythm pattern on an instrument. and • Play a repeated rhythmic pattern (rhythmic ostinato) to accompany a song. understanding • Play a single pitched note to accompany a song (drone). to a range of • Play with help the rhythmic pattern of a spoken sentence, e.g. 'Hungry high-quality live and • Follow simple hand signals indicating: loud/quiet and start/stop. recorded Explore and Compose • Enjoy playing an instrument. Play 'by ear' or 'by heart'. duration - steady music. Exploring: • Play in a band / ensemble. Start and stop or join in when directed. beat, short and • Different sounds made by the voice and hands (timbre). • Know there is a language that represents music. Sometimes write music down using colours, shapes or pictures. long sounds Experiment • High and low sounds (pitch). • Create and explore musical sounds with an instrument. Make up simple rhythms / melodies / tunes. with, create, pitch -high and • Long and short sounds (duration). • Use two notes/ three notes to compose tune. select and Loud and guiet sounds (dynamics). • Record compositions. combine tempo – fast and • Fast and slow sounds (tempo). • Evaluate. sounds using slow • Pitch shapes (moving up and down) and rhythmic patterns. the dynamics - loud interrelated and quiet Composing: dimensions of timbre – the tone • Add sound effects to a story. music. • Choose musical sound effects to follow a story line or match a picture. quality of the • Use graphics/symbols to portray the sounds they have made. sound - rough, • Sequence these symbols to make a simple structure (score). smooth, scratch • Compose own sequence of sounds without help and perform. etc. <u>Listen</u>, Reflect and Appraise • Listen to different musical styles from different parts of the world. structure -Listening: • Recognise / identify where in the world they are from. phrases of a song, • Listen to a piece of music and move in time to its steady beat. • Recognise / identify what the different styles of music are and some of the different instruments. overall plan of a • Recognise and respond through movement/dance to the different musical • Start to use musical words when talking about music. piece characteristics and moods of music. • Pay attention and concentrate when others talk about the music listened to. • Recognise the sounds of the percussion instruments used in the classroom • Understand how pulse, rhythm, pitch and tempo and dynamics fit into the music listened to. and identify and name them.

Begin to use musical terms (louder/quieter, faster/slower, higher/lower).
Begin to articulate how changes in speed, pitch and dynamics effect the

mood.

		Year 2	
National Curriculum End	Key Learning – what children must know, do and remember:	Possible evidence to demonstrate working at the Expected Standard for KS1:	Vocabulary:
Points Key Stage 1:			
 Use their voices 	Perform (Singing/Playing)	Find and keep the pulse, individually or with a group, to a games track or piece of music- a musical	phrase,
expressively and	Using their voices:	heartbeat.	sequence,
creatively by	• Sing a variety of songs with more accuracy of pitch.	Clap a simple rhythm over the pulse – rhythm is different to pulse, it changes, where pulse stays the same.	ostinato,
singing songs and	 Sing words clearly and breathing at the end of phrases. 	Know that if you sing you use pitch – high and low sounds.	drone, graphic
speaking chants	Convey the mood or meaning of the song.	Make up simple rhythm.	score, steady
and rhymes.	 Sing with sense of control of dynamics (volume) and tempo (speed). 	Explain how tempo and dynamics can be used in a piece of music.	beat, rhythm,
	Echo sing a short melodic phrase.	Sing with friends in a group / ensemble.	
Play tuned and	• Identify if the pitch is getting higher or lower, or is staying the same and copy with	Warm up voices to keep them safe. Stand up straight to produce a quality sound. Breathe properly and	pattern.
untuned	their voices.	pronounce words in the correct style of the song being sung.	
instruments	 Follow a leader (teacher) starting and stopping together. 	Understand the meaning of songs to perform them properly. Use feelings when singing songs.	
musically.	Using classroom instruments:	Keep the pulse inside when singing, listen to friends to make sure they are singing the same tune and they	
	Play with control:	are singing together.	
Listen with	a) Maintaining steady beat	Follow a leader when singing.	
concentration	b) Getting faster or slower	Perform to other people, the audience with confidence.	
and understanding to	c) Getting louder or quieter	Watch a recording of performance. Talk about what went well and what they could do better.	
a range of high-	Perform a repeated two note melodic ostinato to accompany a song.		
quality live and	Perform a rhythm accompaniment to a song.		
recorded music.	Perform a sequence of sounds using a graphic score.		
recorded masic.	Work and perform in smaller groups.		
• Experiment with,	 Follow a leader (teacher) starting and stopping together. 		
create, select	Demonstrate some confidence in performing as a group and as an individual.		
and combine	Explore and Compose	Enjoy playing an instrument. Play 'by ear' or 'by heart'.	pitch – high,
sounds using the	Exploring:	Play in a band / ensemble. Start and stop or join in when directed.	low, getting
interrelated	Ways in which sounds are made (tapped, blown, scraped, shaken) and	Know there is a language that represents music. Sometimes write music down using colours, shapes or	higher, getting
dimensions of	can be changed.	pictures.	lower
music.	• Long and short sounds (rhythm – duration).	Create and explore musical sounds with an instrument. Make up simple rhythms / melodies / tunes.	dynamics –
	The rhythm patterns of words and sentences.	Use two notes/ three notes to compose tune.	loud, quiet,
	Changes in pitch (higher and lower).	Record compositions.	getting louder,
	Sequences of sound (structure).	Evaluate.	getting quieter
	Sounds in response to a stimulus (visual or aural).		tempo – Fast,
	How sounds can be manipulated to convey different effects and moods. Conversion:		
	Composing:		slow, getting
	Short melodic phrases. Chart are and all the interest (actions to)		faster, getting
	Short repeated rhythmic patterns (ostinato). Phyther patterns for a words.		slower
	 Rhythm patterns from words. A piece of music that has a beginning, middle and end (structure). 		structure –
	1 0 0, 1		phrases of a
	 Music that has long and short sounds, and/or changes in tempo, timbre and dynamics, in small groups. 		song, overall
	Music that conveys different moods.		plan of a piece
-	Liston Reflect and Approise	Listen to different musical styles from different parts of the world.	of music
	• Listen with increased concentration.	Recognise / identify where in the world they are from.	timbre – The
	Recognise the sounds of the percussion instruments used, their names, how	Recognise / identify what the different styles of music are and some of the different instruments.	tone quality of
	they are played and which ones can make high and low sounds.	Start to use musical words when talking about music.	the sound, i.e.
	Recognise how sounds are made – tapping, rattling, scraping, blowing etc.	Pay attention and concentrate when others talk about the music listened to.	smooth, heavy,
	 Identify different qualities of sound such as smooth, scratchy, ringing (timbre). 	Understand how pulse, rhythm, pitch and tempo and dynamics fit into the music listened to.	light, cold,
	Recognise and respond to different changes of speed (tempo)/volume (dynamics)	onderstand now paise, myanin, piterrana tempo and dynamics in into the music instence to.	warm, dull,
	and pitch.		bright
	Respond through movement/dance to different musical characteristics and moods		· ·
	(angrily, sadly, cheerfully, daintily, etc.).		duration – Long
	Recognise and respond to the mood of a piece of music. Begin to use music		and short
	terminology when describing how the mood is created (i.e. the mood is sad because		sounds, beat,
		1	rhythm

		Year 3	
Jational Eurriculum End Points for Key Stage 2:	Key Learning – what children must know, do and remember:	Possible evidence to demonstrate working at the Expected Standard for KS2:	Vocabulary:
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 interrelated dimensions of music. Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.	Perform (Singing/Playing) Using their voices: Sing songs in a variety of styles with confidence, singing an increasing number from memory. Show increasing accuracy of pitch and awareness of the shape of a melody. Imitate increasingly longer phrases with accuracy with an awareness of phrases in a song. Understand that posture, breathing and diction are important. Demonstrate an awareness of character or style in performance. Chant or sing a round in two parts. Sing songs with a recognized structure (verse and chorus/call and response). Using classroom instruments: Keep a steady beat on an instrument in a group or individually. Maintain a rhythmic or melodic ostinato simultaneously with a different ostinato and/or steady beat. Use tuned percussion with increasing confidence. Copy a short melodic phrase by ear on a pitched instrument. Play using symbols including graphic and/or simple traditional notation. Follow simple hand directions from a leader. Perform with an awareness of others. Combine musical sounds with narrative and movement.	 Sing with friends in a group / ensemble / choir and understand what is needed to work together. Understand why we warm up our voices. Stand up straight to produce a quality sound. Breathe properly and pronounce words in the correct style of the song being sung. Know words of the songs mean something - understand their meaning so that they can be performed properly. Show feelings when singing to express the mood of the song. Keep the pulse inside when singing and realise the need to sing together as an ensemble. Follow a leader when singing. Play tunes and improvise. Compose some/a simple melodies/melody. Play in a band/ensemble. Start and stop or join in when directed. Look after their instrument and play it thoughtfully. Know that sometimes music is written down in the form of notation. Use simple notation to record own music in form of drawings, symbols etc. Perform confidently to an audience. Sing/play an instrument and improvise. Watch recording of performance and evaluate. 	steady beat, rhythm, ostinato, pitch, phrase, repetition.
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. Develop an understanding of the	 Perform a composed piece to a friendly audience, as a member of a group or class. Explore and Compose Exploring: Longer – shorter/faster – slower/higher – lower/louder – quieter sounds on tuned and untuned percussion and voices. Pitch notes moving by step (notes adjacent to each other) and by leap (notes with gaps between them). Symbols to represent sound (graphic scores/traditional notation). The sounds of different instruments – Timbre and how they can represent pictures/stories/moods. The different sounds (timbres) that one instrument can make. How the musical elements can be combined to compose descriptive music. Composing: Words and actions to go with songs. A simple rhythmic accompaniment to go with a song, using ostinato patterns. Music that has a recognisable structure; Beginning, Middle and End or verse/chorus. Music that tells a story, paints a picture or creates a mood. 	 Make up/compose simple tunes as part of the song they are learning individually and as a group. Record compositions and evaluate. Know about music notation and begin to understand basics. 	duration – beat, pulse, rhythm, longer sustained. texture – layering of sounds tempo – steady, faster, slower dynamics – louder, quieter structure – beginning middle, end, repetition pitch – notes moving by step/leap timbre – sound
understanding of the history of music.	 Music that uses repetition/echo. Listen, Reflect and Appraise Listen with concentration to longer pieces/extracts of music Listen to live/recorded extracts of different kinds of music and identify where appropriate A steady beat/no steady beat A specific rhythm pattern or event The speed (tempo) of the music The volume (dynamics) The melody Using appropriate musical terms/language. Identify common characteristics. Recognise some familiar instrumental sounds in recorded music (piano, violin, guitar, drums etc.) 	 Enjoy listening to a variety of music from all over the world, different times and traditions and place them in their historical context. Find the pulse through movement when listening to music. Explain that the pulse is the musical heartbeat and that it is the foundation of a piece of music. Every piece of music has a pulse but it is different. Find the pulse on their own when listening to a piece of music or with a games track. Explain / demonstrate how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together to create a song. Make up/improvise own rhythm and simple melody using voice. Explain how some of the other dimensions of music are sprinkled through using examples such as tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure. Use more musical words / language to describe the music they listen to and their feelings towards it. Pay attention and concentrate when their friends talk about the music they have listened to. 	- quality of individual instruments

	Identify repetition in music i.e. a song with a chorus. Recognise aurally wooden, metal, skin percussion instruments and begin to know their names.	They can comment and discuss respectfully. Understand how pulse, rhythm, pitch and also tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture and structure fit into the music they listen to.	
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		Year 4	
National Curriculum End	Key Learning – what children must know, do and remember:	Possible evidence to demonstrate working at the Expected Standard for KS2:	Vocabulary:
Points for Key			
stage 2:			
 Play and perform in 	Perform (Singing/Playing)	• Sing with friends in a group / ensemble / choir and understand what is needed to work together.	ostinato, drone,
solo and ensemble	Using their voices:	Understand why we warm up our voices. Stand up straight to produce a quality sound. Breathe	repetition, metre,
contexts, using their	Sing songs in a variety of styles with an increasing awareness of the	properly and pronounce words in the correct style of the song being sung.	rest, leap, phrase,
voices and playing	tone of their voices and the shape of the melody.	Know words of the songs mean something - understand their meaning so that they can be	melody, pentatonic,
musical instruments	 Sing songs showing musical expression (phrasing, changes of tempi, dynamics; 	performed properly. Show feelings when singing to express the mood of the song.	tuned percussion,
with increasing	reflecting the mood and character of the song and its context).	Keep the pulse inside when singing and realise the need to sing together as an ensemble.	,
accuracy, fluency,	• Sing two/three part rounds with more confidence and increasing pitch accuracy.	Follow a leader when singing.	untuned percussion
control and expression.	 Sing confidently as part of a small group or solo being aware of posture and 	Play tunes and improvise. Compose some/a simple melodies/melody.	
	good diction.	Play 'by ear'.	
Improvise and compose	• Copy short phrases and be able to sing up and down in step independently.	Play in a band/ensemble. Start and stop or join in when directed.	
music for a range of	Using classroom instruments:	Look after their instrument and play it thoughtfully.	
purposes using the	Maintain two or more different ostinato patterns in a small instrumental group	Know that sometimes music is written down in the form of notation. Use simple notation to record	
inter-related	against a steady beat.	own music in form of drawings, symbols etc.	
dimensions of music.	Play music that includes rests.	Perform confidently to an audience. Sing/play an instrument and improvise.	
Listen with attention to	Use tuned percussion instruments with increasing confidence to accompany	Watch recording of performance and evaluate.	
detail and recall sounds	songs and improvise.		
with increasing aural	Play by ear – find known phrases or short melodies using tuned instruments.		
memory.	Play music in a metre of two or three time.		
	Read and play from some conventional music symbols.		
Use and understand	Combine instrumental playing with narrative and movement.		
staff and other musical	 Follow a leader, stopping/starting, playing faster/slower and louder/quieter. Perform to an audience of adults, an assembly or other classes with increasing 		
notations.	Perform to an audience of adults, an assembly or other classes with increasing confidence.		
	Explore and Compose		1
 Appreciate and 	Evolution 2002	Make up/compose simple tunes as part of the song they are learning individually and as a group. Described appropriations and evaluate.	duration – Metre –
understand a wide	Sounds to create particular effects (timbre).	 Record compositions and evaluate. Know about music notation and begin to understand basics. 	the organisation of
range of high-quality	Rhythm patterns in music from different times and places (duration).	Nilow about music notation and begin to understand basics.	beats
live and recorded music	The pentatonic scale.		texture – layers of
drawn from different	 Pitched notes that move by steps and/or leaps to make short phrases/melodies. 		sounds
traditions and from	Music that describes feelings or moods using 'tense' or 'calm' sounds using		timbre – different
great composers and	dynamics, different tempi, different timbres etc.		instruments/tone
musicians.	Combining and controlling sounds to achieve a desired effect.		quality
- Davidan an	Music that incorporates effective silences (rests).		pitch – pentatonic
 Develop an understanding of the 	 Different groupings of beats (metre of 2/3). 		scales
history of music.	Compose:		structure – repetitio
filstory of filasic.	 A simple rhythmic accompaniment to a song using ostinato patterns and drones. 		verse chorus/call and
	A simple melody from a selected group of notes (i.e. a pentatonic scale).		response, plan
	Music that has a recognisable structure.		metre – the
	A piece of music that reflects images/and atmosphere, that has a clearly defined		organisation of beats
	plan, making subtle adjustments to achieve the intended effect.		into groups
	Arrange a song using tuned and untuned accompaniments developed from the		tempo – the speed o
	song and perform to a friendly audience.		
	Listen, Reflect and Appraise	Enjoy listening to a variety of music from all over the world, different times and traditions and	the music
		place them in their historical context.	
	~	Find the pulse through movement when listening to music. Explain that the pulse is the musical	
	Recognise aurally the range of percussion (tuned and untuned) used in school	heartbeat and that it is the foundation of a piece of music. Every piece of music has a pulse but it	
	and some individual orchestral instruments taught in school.	is different.	
	Recognise and talk about some contrasting styles of music in broad terms, using	Find the pulse on their own when listening to a piece of music or with a games track.	
	appropriate musical language (the tempo, dynamics, metre, texture, timbre).	Explain / demonstrate how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together to create a song.	
	Recognise music from different times and countries identifying key elements	Make up/improvise own rhythm and simple melody using voice.	
	that give it its unique sound. • Identify repeated rhythmic or melodic phrases in live or recorded music.	Explain how some of the other dimensions of music are sprinkled through using examples such	
	 Identity repeated invention or melodic phrases in live or recorded music 	as tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure.	1

Identify whether	r a song has a verse/chorus or call and response structure.	•	Use more musical words / language to describe the music they listen to and their feelings	
Identify the use	of metre in 2 or 3 in a piece of recorded or live music.		towards it.	
Recognise the c	ombined effect of layers of sound by listening to their own	•	Pay attention and concentrate when their friends talk about the music they have listened to.	
arrangements, o	compositions and recordings.		They can comment and discuss respectfully.	
		•	Understand how pulse, rhythm, pitch and also tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture and structure fit	
			into the music they listen to.	

	Year 5		
National Curriculum End Points for Key Stage 2:	Key Learning – what children must know, do and remember:	Possible evidence to demonstrate working at the Expected Standard for KS2:	Vocabulary:
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. 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	Perform (Singing/Playing) Using their voices: Sing confidently in a wide variety of styles with expression. Communicate the meaning and mood of the song. Sing a simple second part of a two part song with confidence. Maintain own part in a round. Perform a song from memory with attention to phrasing, dynamics and accuracy of pitch, for a special occasion. Using classroom instruments: Perform on a range of instruments in mixed groups to an audience, with confidence. Read and play with confidence from conventional or graphic notation. Continue to play by ear on pitched instruments, extending the length of phrases, melodies played. Perform with sensitivity to different dynamics, tempi. Lead/conduct a group of instrumental performers. Maintain a rhythmic or melodic accompaniment to a song. Maintain own part on a pitched instrument in a small ensemble. Perform own compositions to an audience. Use an MP3 recorder/video recorder to keep a record of work in progress and record performances.	 Enjoy singing in an ensemble / group. Think about pronouncing words correctly, singing in tune and how the whole song fits together. Understand the importance of warming up voice to keep it safe. Understand that when you sing, you need to know what the song is about and how the melody and words work together, as this enables you to perform musically. Feel the pulse when singing, understand how important it is to work together as an ensemble. Lead a group. Stop and start the group and help them to keep the pulse. Enjoy playing an instrument, play tunes and improvise and compose using instrument. Play different parts by ear and sometimes with notation. Play in a group / ensemble and solo. Play a different part to others and keep it going within the ensemble. Understand that music has a language and it is called notation. Read and understand some notes. Explain why we work together in an ensemble and what it means to do so. Understand watching audience is important to evaluate performance. 	rhythm, phrase, melody, harmony, ostinato, metre, repetition, scale, accompaniment, style, expression, record, ICT
 Develop an understanding of the history of music. 	Explore and Compose Explore: Chords/harmony – concord and discord. Scales, such as pentatonic, rag, blues. Texture created by layering rhythmic and/or melodic ostinatos. Developing ideas, using musical devices such as repetition, question and answer, ostinato. Characteristics of various styles, for example, Blues, Rap, Gospel, Folk, African etc. Improvising in a variety of styles. Compose: Create own simple songs reflecting the meaning of words. Compose music that reflects given intentions, e.g. descriptive music, a rap, a melody with an ostinato accompaniment. Arrange a song for class performance with an appropriate pitched and unpitched accompaniment. Refine own compositions after discussion. Use a range of symbols (conventional or graphic) to record compositions. Use ICT (computers/iPads/tablets/MP3 recorders etc.) to record, sample, sequence, loop and manipulate sound to create soundscape/compositions.	 Create improvised melodies with voice and instrument. Explain what improvisation is. Improvise individually and in group/ensemble. Use harder rhythms that lead to harder melodies. Use up to 5 notes. Use notes when composing. Record compositions. Experiment with ways to make compositions sound more interesting. Find the pulse of any piece of music with ease and confidence, internally or externally, with body movement. Understand and demonstrate how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together over a music track and explain how they work together to create a song. Create own rhythms and short improvised melodies with voice. Understand how other interrelated dimensions of music are sprinkled through songs and pieces of music and why that makes music more interesting when we listen to it. 	duration – metre – the organisation of beats texture – layers of sounds timbre – different instruments/tone quality pitch – pentatonic scales structure – repetitic verse chorus/call an response, plan metre – the organisation of beat into groups tempo – the speed of the speed of the organisation of the speed of the organisation of the speed o

the music

Listen, Reflect and Appraise



- **(%)**
- Distinguish differences in timbre and texture between a wide variety of instruments and instrumentation.
- Identify and discuss 'what happens when' with simple musical structures.
- Recognise and identify features of expression (phrasing, melody, harmony, different dynamics, metre and tempi) in an extract of live or recorded music.
- Compare two pieces of instrumental music from different countries/times and discuss the similarities and differences.
- Use musical vocabulary and knowledge to talk about and discuss music from a variety of sources, traditions and cultures, including performances of their own and others' compositions.

- Listen to a variety of music from all over the world, different times and traditions. Place them in their historical context. Recognise / identify different style indicators and different instruments and their sounds.
- Find the pulse easily when listening. Explain that the pulse is the musical heartbeat and that it is the foundation of a piece of music; every piece of music has a pulse, but it is different
- Use musical words / language to describe the music we listen to and describe feelings towards it.
- Listen to others discussing their ideas about the music listened to. Comment and discuss respectfully and share ideas.
- Discuss other dimensions of music and how they fit into the music listened to.

	Year 6		
National Curriculum End Points for Key Stage 2:	Key Learning – what children must know, do and remember:	Possible evidence to demonstrate working at the Expected Standard for KS2:	Vocabulary:
 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. 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 	Perform (Singing/Playing) Using their voices: Sing confidently in a wide variety of styles with expression. Communicate the meaning and mood of the song. Sing a simple second part of a two-part song with confidence. Maintain own part in a round. Perform a song from memory with attention to phrasing, dynamics and accuracy of pitch, for a special occasion. Using classroom instruments: Perform on a range of instruments in mixed groups to an audience, with confidence. Read and play with confidence from conventional or graphic notation. Continue to play by ear on pitched instruments, extending the length of phrases, melodies played. Perform with sensitivity to different dynamics, tempi. Lead/conduct a group of instrumental performers. Maintain a rhythmic or melodic accompaniment to a song. Maintain own part on a pitched instrument in a small ensemble. Perform own compositions to an audience. Use an MP3 recorder/video recorder to keep a record of work in progress and record performances.	 Enjoy singing in an ensemble / group. Think about pronouncing words correctly, singing in tune and how the whole song fits together. Understand the importance of warming up voice to keep it safe. Understand that when you sing, you need to know what the song is about and how the melody and words work together, as this enables you to perform musically. Feel the pulse when singing, understand how important it is to work together as an ensemble. Lead a group. Stop and start the group and help them to keep the pulse. Enjoy playing an instrument, play tunes and improvise and compose using instrument. Play different parts by ear and sometimes with notation. Play in a group / ensemble and solo. Play a different part to others and keep it going within the ensemble. Understand that music has a language and it is called notation. Read and understand some notes. Explain why we work together in an ensemble and what it means to do so. Understand watching audience is important to evaluate performance. 	rhythm, phrase, melody, harmony, ostinato, metre, repetition, scale, accompaniment, style, expression, record, ICT
composers and musicians. Develop an understanding of the history of music.	 Know what makes a good performance. Explore and Compose Explore: Chords/harmony – concord and discord. Scales, such as pentatonic, rag, blues. Texture created by layering rhythmic and/or melodic ostinatos. Developing ideas, using musical devices such as repetition, question and answer, ostinato. Characteristics of various styles, for example, Blues, Rap, Gospel, Folk, African etc. Improvising in a variety of styles. Compose: Create own simple songs reflecting the meaning of the words. Compose music that reflects given intentions, e.g. descriptive music, a rap, a melody with an ostinato accompaniment. Arrange a song for class performance with an appropriate pitched and unpitched accompaniment. Refine own compositions after discussion. Use a range of symbols (conventional or graphic) to record compositions Use ICT (computers/iPads/tablets/MP3 recorders etc.) to record, sample, sequence, loop and manipulate sound to create soundscapes/compositions. 	 Create improvised melodies with voice and instrument. Explain what improvisation is. Improvise individually and in group/ensemble. Use harder rhythms that lead to harder melodies. Use up to 5 notes. Use notes when composing. Record compositions. Experiment with ways to make compositions sound more interesting. Find the pulse of any piece of music with ease and confidence, internally or externally, with body movement. Understand and demonstrate how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together over a music track and explain how they work together to create a song. Create own rhythms and short improvised melodies with voice. Understand how other interrelated dimensions of music are sprinkled through songs and pieces of music and why that makes music more interesting when we listen to it. 	Duration – beat, rhythm, metre. Pit – melody, harmon Texture, timbre, dynamics, structur tempo

Listen, Reflect and Appraise





- Distinguish differences in timbre and texture between a wide variety of instruments and instrumentation.
- Identify and discuss 'what happens when' with simple musical structures.
- Recognise and identify features of expression (phrasing, melody, harmony, different dynamics, metre and tempi) in an extract of live or recorded music.
- Compare two pieces of instrumental music from different countries/times and discuss the similarities and differences.
- Use musical vocabulary and knowledge to talk about and discuss music from a variety of sources, traditions and cultures, including performances of their own and others' compositions.
- Use musical vocabulary and knowledge to help identify areas for development or refinement when composing.

- Listen to a variety of music from all over the world, different times and traditions. Place them in their historical context. Recognise / identify different style indicators and different instruments and their sounds.
- Find the pulse easily when listening. Explain that the pulse is the musical heartbeat and that it is the foundation of a piece of music; every piece of music has a pulse, but it is
- Use musical words / language to describe the music we listen to and describe feelings
- Listen to others discussing their ideas about the music listened to. Comment and discuss respectfully and share ideas. Discuss other dimensions of music and how they fit into the music listened to.