## Music

**Aims** The national curriculum for Music aims to ensure that by the end of year 6, all pupils:

- perform, listen to, review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres, styles and traditions, including the works of the great composers and musicians
- learn to sing and to use their voices, to create and compose music on their own and with others, have the opportunity to learn a musical instrument, use technology appropriately and have the opportunity to progress to the next level of musical excellence
- understand and explore how music is created, produced and communicated, including through the inter-related dimensions: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and appropriate musical notations.

	Nursery	Reception	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
PERFORM	0 - 3-year olds	Sing a range	Using their	Using their	Using their	Using their	Using their voices:	Using their
(Singing / Playing)		of well-	voices:	voices:	voices:	voices:	*Sing confidently	voices:
	3 & 4-year olds	known	*Speak and chant	*Sing a variety	*Sing songs in a	*Sing songs in	in a wide variety	*Sing
	<ul> <li>Listen with</li> </ul>	nursery	together	of songs with	variety of styles	a variety of	of styles with	confidently in a
	increased	rhymes and	*Sing songs	more accuracy	with confidence,	styles with an	expression	wide variety of
	attention to	songs, in a	showing increasing vocal	of pitch	singing an	increasing	*Communicate	styles with
	sounds.	group or on	control (singing	*Sing words	increasing	awareness of	the meaning and	expression
	<ul> <li>Respond to</li> </ul>	their own,	more in tune.	clearly and	number from	the tone of	mood of the song	*Communicate
	what they	increasingly	breathing deeply,	breathing at the	memory	their voices	*Sing a simple	the meaning an
	have heard,	matching the	singing words	end of phrases	*Show	and the shape	second part of a	mood of the
	expressing	pitch and	clearly)	*Convey the	increasing	of the melody	two part song with	song
	their	following the	*Sing songs in	mood or	accuracy of pitch	*Sing songs	confidence	*Sing a simple
	thoughts and	melody.	different styles	meaning of the	and awareness	showing	*Maintain own	second part of a
	feelings.	<ul><li>Perform</li></ul>	conveying	song	of the shape of a	musical	part in a round	two part song
	Remember	songs,	different moods (happy, sad, angry	*Sing with a	melody.	expression	*Perform a song	with confidence
	and sing	rhymes,	etc) and with	sense of control	*Imitate	(phrasing,	from memory with	*Maintain own
	entire songs.	poems and	sense of	of	increasingly	changes of	attention to	part in a round
	Sing the pitch	stories with	enjoyment	dynamics(volum	longer phrases	tempi,	phrasing,	*Perform a song
	of a tone	others, and –	*Co-ordinate	e) and <b>tempo</b>	with accuracy	dynamics;	dynamics and	from memory
	sung by	when	actions to go with	(speed)	*With an	reflecting the	accuracy of pitch,	with attention
	another	appropriate	a song	*Echo sing a	awareness of	mood and	for a special	to phrasing,
	person ('pitch	try to move in	*Sing in time to a	short melodic	the phrases in a	character of	occasion	dynamics and
	match').	time with	steady beat	phrases	song	the song and		accuracy of
	<ul> <li>Sing the melodic</li> </ul>	music.	*Perform an	*Identify if the	*Understand	its context)		pitch, for a
			action or a sound (clapping,	pitch is getting	that posture,	*Sing		special occasion
	shape		stamping, etc) on	higher or lower,	breathing and	two/three		
	(moving		starriping, etc, on					

melody, suc	<u> </u>	the steady beat	or is staying the	diction are	part rounds		
as up and	'	whilst singing					
down, down		winist singing	same and copy with their voices	important.	with more confidence		
and up) of				*Demonstrate			
familiar			*Follow a leader	an awareness of	and increasing		
			(teacher)starting	character or	pitch accuracy		
songs.			and stopping	style in	*Sing		
Create their			together	performance.	confidently as		
own songs,	or			*Chant or sing a	part of a small		
improvise a				round in two	group or solo		
song around				parts	being aware		
one they				*Sing songs with	of posture and		
know.				a recognised	good diction.		
• Play				structure (verse	*Copy short		
instruments				and chorus/ call	phrases and		
with				and response)	be able to sing		
increasing					up and down		
control to					in step		
express the	•				independently		
feelings and							
ideas.							
Sing a large							
repertoire o	f						
songs.							
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In the second se	Jsing Classroom Instruments:  Play instruments by shaking, Iscraping, rattling, Isapping etc  Play in time to a Isteady beat, using Instruments or Isody sounds  Play loudly, Iquietly, fast, slow Imitate a rhythm Isoattern on an Instrument Play a repeated Phythmic pattern Instrument Ins	Instruments: *Play with control: a) maintaining steady beat b) getting faster or slower c) 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	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	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	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	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
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			*Perform a composed piece to a friendly audience, as a member of a group or class	*Combine instrumental playing with narrative and movement *Follow a leader, stopping / starting, playing faster/ slower and louder / quieter. Perform to an audience of adults, an assembly or other classes with increasing confidence	*Use an mp3 recoder/video recorder to keep a record of work in progress and record performances.  Know what makes a good performance	*Perform own compositions to an audience *Use an mp3 recoder/video recorder to keep a record of work in progress and record performances.  Know what makes a good performance
EXPLORE and COMPOSE	Exploring: *Different	Explore: *Ways in which	Explore: *Longer –	Explore: *Sounds to	Explore: *Chords /	Explore: *Chords /
	sounds made by	sounds are	shorter / faster -	create	harmony –	harmony –
	the voice and	made ( <i>tapped,</i>	slower / higher	particular	concord and	concord and
	hands (timbre)	blown, scraped,	- lower /	effects	discord	discord
	*High and low	shaken), and can	louder - quieter	(timbre)	*Scales, such as	*Scales, such as
	sounds (pitch)	be changed	sounds on tuned	*Rhythm	PENTATONIC,	PENTATONIC,
	*Long and short	*Long and short	and untuned	patterns in	RAG, BLUES	RAG, BLUES
	sounds	sounds (rhythm	percussion and	music from	*Texture created	*Texture
	(duration)	- duration)	voices.	different	by layering	created by
	*Loud and quiet	*The rhythm	*Pitch notes	times and	rhythmic and/or	layering
	sounds	patterns of words and	moving by step	places (duration)	melodic ostinatos	rhythmic and/or melodic
	(dynamics) *Fast and slow	sentences	(notes adjacent to each other)	*The	*Developing ideas, using musical	ostinatos
	sounds (tempo)	*Changes in	and by leap	pentatonic	devices such as	*Developing
	*Pitch shapes	pitch (higher	(notes with gaps	scale	repetition,	ideas, using
	(moving up and	and lower)	between them)	*Pitched	question and	musical devices
	down) and		*Symbols to	notes that	answer, ostinato.	such as
			represent sound	move by steps	,	repetition,

rhythmic	*Sequences of	(graphic scores /	and/ or leaps	*Characteristics of	question and
patterns	sound	traditional	to make short	various styles, for	answer,
parter	(structure)	notation)	phrases/melo	example, Blues,	ostinato.
	*Sounds in	*The sounds of	dies	Rap, Gospel , Folk,	*Characteristics
	response to a	different	*Music that	African <b>etc</b>	of various styles,
	stimulus ( <b>visual</b>	instruments -	describes	*Improvising in a	· · ·
	· ·	TIMBRE and		, -	for example,
	or aural)		feelings or	variety of styles	Blues, Rap,
	*How sounds	how they can	moods using		Gospel , Folk,
	can be	represent	'tense' or		African etc
	manipulated to	pictures/	'calm' sounds		*Improvising in
	convey different	stories/ moods	using		a variety of
	effects and	*The different	dynamics,		styles
	moods	sounds (timbres)	different		
		that one	tempi,		
		instrument can	different		
		make	timbres etc		
		*How the	*Combining		
		musical	and		
		elements can be	controlling		
		combined to	sounds to		
		compose	achieve a		
		descriptive	desired effect		
		music	*Music that		
			incorporates		
			effective		
			silences (rests)		
			*Different		
			groupings of		
			beats (metre		
			of 2/3)		
		Compose:	, - ,	Compose /	Compose /
Composing:		*Words and	Compose:	Arrange:	Arrange:
*Add sound	Compose:	actions to go	*A simple	(Always	(Always
effects to a story	*Short melodic	with songs	rhythmic	considering the	considering the
*Choose musical	phrases	*A simple	accompanime	musical elements)	musical
sound effects to	*Short repeated	rhythmic	nt to a song	*Create own	elements)
follow a story	rhythmic	accompaniment	using <b>ostinato</b>	simple songs	*Create own
line or match a	patterns	to go with a	patterns and	reflecting the	simple songs
	(ostinati)	_	drones	meaning of the	reflecting the
picture	(USUIIau)	song, using	uitiles	•	renecting the
				words	

*Use	*Rhythm	ostinato	*A simple	*Compose music	meaning of the
graphics/symbol	patterns from	patterns	melody from a	that reflects given	words
s to portray the	words	*Music that has	selected group	intentions, e.g.	*Compose
sounds they	*A piece of	a recognisable	of notes (i.e. a	descriptive music,	music that
have made	music that has a	structure;	pentatonic	a rap, a melody	reflects given
*Sequence	beginning,	Beginning,	scale)	with an ostinato	intentions, e.g.
these symbols to	middle	Middle and End	*Music that	accompaniment	descriptive
make a simple	and end	or verse/chorus	has a	*Arrange a song	music, a rap, a
structure (score)	(structure)	*Music that tells	recognisable	for class	melody with an
*Compose own	*Music that has	a story, paints a	structure	performance with	ostinato
sequence of	long and short	picture or	*A piece of	an appropriate	accompaniment
sounds without	sounds, and/or	creates a mood	music that	pitched and	*Arrange a song
help and	changes in	*Music that uses	reflects	unpitched	for class
perform.	tempo, timbre	repetition / echo	images/ and	accompaniment	performance
	and dynamics, in		atmosphere,	*Refine own	with an
KEY WORDS	small groups	KEY WORDS	that has a	compositions after	appropriate
OSTINATO	*Music that		clearly defined	discussion	pitched and
Repeated	conveys	STEADY BEAT	plan, making	*Use a range of	unpitched
rhythmic	different moods	RHYTHM	subtle	symbols	accompaniment
pattern or		OSTINATO	adjustments	(conventional or	*Refine own
melodic shape	KEY WORDS	PITCH	to achieve the	graphic) to record	compositions
DRONE		PHRASE	intended	compositions.	after discussion
Pitched note	PHRASE	REPETITION	effect	*Use ICT	*Use a range of
played	Short section of	MUSICAL	*Arrange a	(computers/ipads/	symbols
continuously	a melody	SYMBOLS	song using	tablets/MP3	(conventional or
throughout a			tuned and	recorders etc) to	graphic) to
piece of music	SEQUENCE		untuned	record, sample,	record
STEADY BEAT	One after		accompanime	sequence, loop	compositions.
Regular pulse	another		nts developed	and manipulate	*Use ICT
(in time)			from the song	sound to create	(computers/ipad
SCORE A	OSTINATO		and perform	soundscapes /	s/tablets/MP3
written form of	Short repeated		to a friendly	compositions	recorders etc) to
musical	rhythmic		audience		record, sample,
composition	pattern or		*Use a range	KEY WORDS	sequence, loop
	melodic shapes		of ICT to		and manipulate
	DRONE		sequence,	RHYTHM,	sound to create
	Continuous or		compose,	PHRASE, MELODY,	soundscapes /
	repeated pitch		record and	HARMONY,	compositions
	or pitches		share work	OSTINATO,	
				METRE,	KEY WORDS

		GRAPHIC SCORE Notation using pictures or symbols  STEADY BEAT Regular pulse  RHYTHM PATTERN A group of long and short sounds		COSTINATO DRONE REPETITION METRE RESTSTEP LEAP PHRASE MELODY PENTATONIC TUNED PERCUSSION UNTUNED PERCUSSION	REPETITION, SCALE, ACCOMPANIMEN T, STYLE, EXPRESSION, RECORD, ICT	RHYTHM, PHRASE, MELODY, HARMONY, OSTINATO, METRE, REPETITION, SCALE, ACCOMPANIME NT, STYLE, EXPRESSION, RECORD, ICT
LISTEN, REFLECT and APPRAISE	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	Listening and appraising *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	Listening, reflecting and appraising: *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	Listening, Reflecting and Appraising: *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	Listening, Reflecting and Appraising *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	Listening, Reflecting and Appraising *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,

articulate how changes in speed, pitch an dynamics effect the mood	changes of speed (tempo)/volume (dynamics) and pitch *Respond through movement/danc e 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 is played	terms/language *Identify common characteristics *Recognise some familiar instrumental sounds in recorded music (piano, violin, guitar drums etc) *Identify repetition in music ie 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	*Recognise music from different times and countries indentifying 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	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	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
	very slowly and quietly)	happens in them	*Recognise the combined		composing

			effect of		
			layers of		
			sound by		
			listening to		MUSICAL
			their own	MUSICAL	ELEMENTS
	MUSICAL			ELEMENTS	ELEIVIEINIS
	ELEMENTS	MUSICAL	arrangements, compositions	ELEIVIENIS	DURATION
	ELEIVIENTS	ELEMENTS	and	DURATION (beat,	(beat, rhythm,
	PITCH	ELEIVIENTS	recordings.	rhythm, metre)	metre)
	High, low,	DURATION	recordings.	inyumi, meue)	PITCH(melody,
	getting higher,	Beat (pulse),	MUSICAL	PITCH(melody,	harmony),
		1.5	ELEMENTS	harmony),	TEXTURE,
	getting lower	rhythm, longer, shorter,	LLLIVILIVIJ	namony),	TIMBRE,
	DYNAMICS	snorter, sustained	DURATION	TEXTURE,	DYNAMICS,
	Loud, quiet,	Justumeu	Metre – the	TIMBRE,	STRUCTURE,
	getting louder or	TEXTURE	organisation	DYNAMICS,	TEMPO
	quieter	Layering of	of beats	STRUCTURE,	TEIVIFO
	quietei	sounds	oj beuts	TEMPO	
	TEMPO	Sourius	TEXTURE	TLIVIFO	
	Fast, slow,	ТЕМРО	Layers of		
	getting faster or	Steady, faster,	sound		
	slower	slower	TIMBRE		
	Siowei	SIOWEI	Different		
	STRUCTURE	DYNAMICS	instruments/		
	Phrases of a	Louder, quieter	tone quality		
	song, overall	Louder, quieter	tone quanty		
	plan of a piece	STRUCTURE	PITCH		
	of music	Beginning,	Pentatonic Pentatonic		
	oj masic	middle, end,	scales		
	TIMBRE	repetition	STRUCTURE		
	The tone quality	PITCH	Repetition,		
	of the sound i.e.	Notes moving	verse chorus /		
	smooth,	by step/leap	call and		
	scratchy, heavy,	ay step, icup	response, plan		
	light, cold,	TIMBRE	. copolisc, pian		
	warm, dull,	Sound quality of	METRE		
	bright.	individual	The		
	<del>g</del>	instruments	organisation		
	DURATION		of beats into		
	Long and short		groups		
	Long and short		groups		

		sounds, beat, rhythm	TEMPO The speed of the music	