	Years 1 and 2	Years 3 and 4	Years 5 and 6			
Singing songs with control and using the voice expressively.	 To find their singing voice and use their voices confidently. Sing a melody accurately at their own pitch. Sing with a sense of awareness of pulse and control of rhythm. Recognise phrase lengths and know when to breathe. Sing songs expressively. Follow pitch movements with their hands and use high, low and middle voices. Begin to sing with control of pitch (e.g. following the shape of the melody). Sing with an awareness of other performers. Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes 	 Sing with confidence using a wider vocal range. Sing in tune. Sing with awareness of pulse and control of rhythm. Recognise simple structures. (Phrases). Sing expressively with awareness and control at the expressive elements. E.g. timbre, tempo, dynamics. Sing songs and create different vocal effects. Understand how mouth shapes can affect voice sounds. Internalise sounds by singing parts of a song 'in their heads.' 	 Sing songs with increasing control of breathing, posture and sound projection. Sing songs in tune and with an awareness of other parts. Identify phrases through breathing in appropriate places. Sing with expression and rehearse with others. Sing a round in two parts and identify the melodic phrases and how they fit together. Sing confidently as a class, in small groups and alone, and begin to have an awareness of improvisation with the voice. 			
Listening, Memory and Movement.	 Recall and remember short songs and sequences and patterns of sounds. Respond physically when performing, composing and appraising music. Identify different sound sources. Identify well-defined musical features. 	 Identify melodic phrases and play them by ear. Create sequences of movements in response to sounds. Explore and chose different movements to describe animals. Demonstrate the ability to recognise the use of structure and expressive elements through dance. 	 Internalise short melodies and play these on pitched percussion (play by ear). Create dances that reflect musical features. Identify different moods and textures. Identify how a mood is created by music and lyrics. Listen to longer pieces of music and identify features. 			

	Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music	 Identify phrases that could be used as an introduction, interlude and ending. Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians 	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
Controlling pulse and rhythm	 Identify the pulse in different pieces of music. Identify the pulse and join in getting faster and slower together. Identify long and short sounds in music. Perform a rhythm to a given pulse. Begin to internalise and create rhythmic patterns. Accompany a chant or song by clapping or playing the pulse or rhythm. 	 Recognise rhythmic patterns. Perform a repeated pattern to a steady pulse. Identify repeated patterns used in a variety of music. (Ostinato). 	 Identify different speeds of pulse (tempo) by clapping and moving. Improvise rhythm patterns. Identify the metre of different songs through recognising the pattern of strong and weak beats. Subdivide the pulse while keeping to a steady beat.
Exploring sounds, melody and accompaniment.	 To explore different sound sources. Make sounds and recognise how they can give a message. Identify and name classroom instruments. Create and chose sounds in response to a given stimulus. Identify how sounds can be changed. Change sounds to reflect different stimuli. 	 Identify ways sounds are used to accompany a song. Analyse and comment on how sounds are used to create different moods. Explore and perform different types of accompaniment. Explore and select different melodic patterns. Recognise and explore different combinations of pitch sounds. 	Skills development for this element are to be found within 'Control of instruments' and 'Composition'.

Control of instruments	 Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music Play instruments in different ways and create sound effects. Handle and play instruments with control. Identify different groups of instruments. Play tuned and untuned instruments musically 	 Identify and recall rhythmic and melodic patterns. Identify repeated patterns used in a variety of music. (Ostinato). 	Improvise rhythm patterns. Perform an independent part keeping to a steady beat.
Composition	Contribute to the creation of a class composition. Basic skills developments for composition in K\$1 are to be found within 'Exploring sounds'.	 Create textures by combining sounds in different ways. Create music that describes contrasting moods/emotions. Improvise simple tunes based on the pentatonic scale. Compose music in pairs and make improvements to their own work. Create an accompaniment to a known song. Create descriptive music in pairs or small groups. Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music 	 Identify different starting points for composing music. Explore, select combine and exploit a range of different sounds to compose a soundscape. Write lyrics to a known song. Compose a short song to own lyrics based on everyday phrases. Compose music individually or in pairs using a range of stimuli and developing their musical ideas into a completed composition. Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music
Reading and writing notation	 Perform long and short sounds in re Create long and short sounds on in Play and sing phrase from dot note Record their own ideas. Make their own symbols as part of our Use and understand staff and othe 	 Perform using notation as a support. Sing songs with staff notation as support. Use and understand staff and other musical notations 	
Performance skills			-

	Perform together and follow instructions that combine the musical elements.	 Perform in different ways, exploring the way the performers are a musical resource. Perform with awareness of different parts. Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression 	 Present performances effectively with awareness of audience, venue and occasion. Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression 		
Evaluating and appraising	Choose sounds and instruments carefully and make improvements to their own and others' work.	 Recognise how music can reflect different intentions. Develop an understanding of the history of music 	 Improve their work through analysis, evaluation and comparison. Develop an understanding of the history of music 		
Vocabulary	backing - The accompaniment to a	a capella - Without	accent – where the music is		
EYFS – see below chant – singing in unison, with a similar rhythm to speech choir – group of singers orchestra – a large group of instruments, usually classical band - Playing/singing/performing together. pulse – the constant beat in a piece of music 'heartbeat' chorus- A repeated section in a song which gives the main message.	beat- unit of rhythm Canon/round – tune that is repeated at regular intervals by different performers, but with different starting times composing -Creating and developing musical ideas and 'mixing' these. duet – two vocalists or instruments dynamics – how loud or quiet a piece of music is ensemble – all instruments in an orchestra or all voices in a choir, playing at once. introduction - Music heard at the beginning of a piece of music lyrics- the words of a song.	accompaniment from musical instruments, ie voices only. chord – 2 or more notes (usually 3) played simultaneously in harmony crescendo – getting louder diminuendo – getting quieter drone – monotonous tone flat – playing a note a semitone lower than the written one forte – loud (f)(ff) harmony – pleasing combination of two or more notes, played in background behind melody major – a happy sounding piece of music minor – a sad sounding piece of music piano – quiet (p)(pp)	emphasised bar – a regular section on a staff, separated by vertical lines. Contains the beats bridge/middle 8 - A short section in a song, before the chorus. chord progression – string of chords played in succession, usually a pattern clef – a symbol on written music, defining what pitch to play the note dissonance - harsh sounds, chords not in harmony downbeat – first beat in a bar key – system of notes based on a key note		

	melody- tune.		octave – 8 full tor	nes above the	key signature – the flats and sharps			
	outro- Short section	on which bring	d end of a scale	at the beginning	of each line, to			
	the song or piece	e to an end	scale – successive	notes of a key,	be played throughout the piece			
	performing- Singi	ng and playing	ascending or desc	ending	music			
	instruments for o	thers	sharp – note to be	e raised by a	notation – a metl	nod of writing		
	pitch- The range	of high and low	semitone		music			
	sounds.		<u>Tempo r</u>	<u>markings</u>	off beat – the unaccented beat			
	rest – moment w	hen a note is not	allegro – quick an	id lively	slur – a curve ove	er notes,		
	played		andante – relaxed	l and flowing	suggesting that it	is slurred		
	rhythm – structur	ed groups of	largo – slow and	broad	together			
	accented and una	ccented beats	Note l	<u>engths</u>	staccato – short, s	sharp notes		
	riff- A short repea	ited phrase, often	Semibreve	e – 4 beats	staff – five horizo	ntal lines on		
	played on a lead	d instrument such	Minim – 2	? beats	which notes are v	written		
	as guitar, piano o	r saxophone.	Crotchet -	- 1 beat	time signature – how many beats to a bar			
	solo- An Italian w	ord used to	→ Quaver –	⅓ beat				
	describe playing	/singing/	გ ∫Semiquave	er – ¼ beat	treble clef – begins at middle c			
	performing on ou	ır own.	Rest le	engths	below the staff			
	style- the type of	music,	Semibrev	e rest – 4 beats	vibrato – quickly alternating between two notes – a wobbly sound back beat - Beats 2 and 4 in a drum-line or if we are clapping along with the music.			
	tempo - speed of	a piece	Minim re	st – 2 beats				
	timbre- the qualit	y and character		rest – 1 beat				
	of the sound		🥇 ` Quaver re	st – ½ beat				
	unison – playing	or singing the	∛ Semiquave	er rest – ¼ beat				
	same notes simult	taneously	/					
	verse a section in	a song which has			<u>Tempo</u> i	markings		
	the same tune bu	t different words.			adagio – slow and calm			
					lento – slow moderato – a reasonable pace rit. (ritardando) – slowing the tempo (also ral. (rallentando))			
					presto – quick and lively			
					prestissimo – extremely quick			
EY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		

Encounters with Composers and Performers	Tchaikovsky – Sleeping Beauty	 Rimsky- Korsakov – Flight of the Bumblebee Vaughan Williams – Wasps Overture Purcell – Dido's Lament Bernstein – Mambo Andrew – No Place Like Vivaldi – The Four Seasons 	 Saint-Saëns - Carnival of the Animals Kats-Chenin - Eliza Aria 	•	Saint-Saëns - Dance Macabre Meredith - Connect It Hérold - Clog Dance Bizet - Carmen Mendelssohn - Hebrides Overture Prokofiev - Peter and the Wolf Britten - A Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra Fitkin - Hook	•	Delibes - Lakmé Tchaikovsky – The Nutcracker Holst – The Planets Dukas – The Sorcerer's Apprentice Stevie Wonder – My Cherie Amour	•	Vaughan Williams – The Lark Ascending Wagner – Ride of the Valkyrie Handel – Water Music Johann Strauss II – The Blue Danube Schubert – The Trout Quintet Britten – Peter Grimes Stormzy and Beyoncé	•	Copland – Fanfare for the Common Man Schubert – Marche Militaire Rose Royce – Car Wash
--	---------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	--

Adapted Gareth Webb Resource – School Support Consultant