Music Progression of Skills and knowledge - Busbridge junior School

The national curriculum for music aims to ensure that 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.

Pupils should be taught to:

• 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 composers and musicians
- Develop an understanding of the history of music.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Listening and Appraisal	To improve their work	To explain the place of	To describe, compare and	To be able to refine and
	explaining how it has	silence and say what effect it	evaluate music using musical	improve their work
	improved	has	vocabulary	To be able to evaluate how
	To use musical words (the	To start to identify the	To explain why they think	the venue, occasion and
	elements of music) to	character of a piece of music	their music is successful or	purpose affects the way a
	describe a piece of music	To describe and identify the	Unsuccessful	piece of music is created
	and compositions	different purposes of music	To suggest improvements	To be able to analyse
	To use musical words to	To begin to identify with the	to their own or others' work	features within different
	describe what they like and	style of the work of some	To choose the most	pieces of music
	dislike	classical composers	appropriate tempo for a	To be able to compare and
	To recognise the work of at		piece of music	contrast the impact that
	least one famous composer	Challenge: Pupils can identify	To contrast the work of	different composers from
		how a change in timbre can	famous composers and show	different had on the people
	Challenge: Pupils can tell	change the effect of a piece	preferences	of the time
	whether a change is gradual	of music		
	or sudden. They identify		Challenge: Pupils can explain	Challenge: Pupils can
	repetition, contrasts and	Genres:	how tempo changes the	appraise the introductions,
	variations	Pop- ABBA	character of music They	

	Genres: R&B, Western Classical, Musicals, Motown, Soul Reggae Pop songs that tell a story- Music from around the world Disco and anthems Classical - Hallelujah from Messiah Handel Baroque In the hall of the Mountain King Grieg, The Nutcracker Suite, Op. 71A - Dance Of The Reed Flutes Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Romantic The Firebird Suite: Finale Igor Stravinsky 20th and 21st Century Orchestral	Grime, Bhangra, Tango, Latin Fusion Gospel/Soul - Beethoven to slavery, Elvis to the Urban Gospel of Beyoncé and different choirs like the London Community Gospel Choi Pop Beatles Classical - Bachianas Brasileiras No. 2 - The Little Train Of The Caipira Heitor Villa-Lobos 20th and 21st Century Orchestral Symphony No.5 4th Movement Ludwig van Beethoven O Euchari Hildegard von Bingen Medieval Romeo and Juliet, Overture- Fantasy Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Romantic	identify where a gradual change in dynamics has helped to shape a phrase of music Genres: Rock anthems Jazz- Bossa Nova, Swing Pop Ballads Old school Hip Hop Motown Classical - The Lark Ascending Ralph Vaughan Williams 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, The Song Of Hiawatha: Overture Op. 30 Samuel Coleridge-Taylor Romantic	interludes and endings for songs and compositions they have created Genres: Pop Neo style Jazz- Bacharach, Blues Benjamin Britten (Western Classical Music), Gospel, Bhangra Urban Gospel 70s Ballad/Pop Women in music Classical- Fanfare For The Common Man Aaron Copland 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, The Rite Of Spring, Pt. 1 Adoration Of The Earth - No. 1 Introduction Igor Stravinsky 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, 1812 Overture Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky Romantic, Mazurka In G Minor, Op. 24 No. 1 Frédéric Chopin Romantic
Performing	To sing in tune with expression To control their voice when singing To play clear notes on instruments	To perform a simple part rhythmically To sing songs from memory with accurate pitch To improvise using repeated patterns	To breathe in the correct place when singing To sing and use their understanding of meaning to add expression	To sing a harmony part confidently and accurately To perform parts from memory

Challenge: Pupils wo a partner to create a music using more th instrument	piece of selected pitches	To maintain their part whilst others are performing their part To perform 'by ear' and from simple notations To improvise within a group using melodic and rhythmic phrases To recognise and use basic structural forms e.g. rounds, variations, rondo form	To perform using notations To take the lead in a performance To take on a solo part To provide rhythmic Support Challenge: Pupils can perform a piece of music which contains two (or more) distinct melodic or rhythmic parts, knowing how the part will fit together
		rondo form Challenge: Pupils use pitches simultaneously to produce harmony by building up layers/ texture	rhythmic parts, knowing how the part will fit together

Composing	To use different elements in	To use notations to record	To change sounds or	To be able to use a variety of
	their composition	and interpret sequences of	organise them differently to	different musical devices in
	To create repeated patterns	pitches	change the effect	their composition (including
	with different instruments	To use standard notation	To compose music which	melody, rhythms and chords)
	To compose melodies and	To use notations to record	meets specific criteria	To recognise that different
	songs	compositions in a small	To use their notations to	forms of notation serve
	To create accompaniments	group or on their own	record groups of pitches	different purposes
	for tunes	To use their notation in a	(chords)	To use different forms of
	To combine different sounds	performance	To use a music diary to	notation
	to create a specific mood or		record aspects of the	To be able to combine groups
	feeling	Challenge: Pupils can explore	composition process	of beats
		and use sets of pitches, e.g. 4	To choose the most	
	Challenge: Pupils understand	or 5 note scales.	appropriate tempos for a	Challenge: Pupils can show
	metre in 2 and 3 beats; then	They can show how they can	piece of music	how a small change of tempo
	4 and 5 beats.	use dynamics to provide		can make a piece of music
	They understand how the	contrast	Challenge: Pupils understand	more effective
	use of tempo can provide		the relation between pulse	They use the full range of
	contrast within a piece of		and syncopated patterns	chromatic pitches to build up
	music.		They can identify (and use)	chords, melodic lines and bass
			how patterns of repetitions,	lines.
			contrasts and variations can	
			be organised to give	
			structure to a melody,	
			rhythm, dynamic and timbre	

Musicianship	Develop instrumental playing on tuned percussion using standard notation Develop understanding and the practice of music vocabulary - duration, pitch, timbre, texture, structure, dynamics, tempo	Perform on instruments being learnt in two or more parts from simple notation Introduce rhythmic notation minims, crotchets, quavers and rests	Perform on instruments following staff notation, understanding time signatures and duration from semibreves to semiquavers Read and play from notation a short phrase identifying note names and durations Develop the skill of playing by ear on tuned instruments	Perform on instruments following staff notation in a range of one octave, with dynamic variation, and ensemble playing Read and play from notation a four-bar phrase identifying note names and durations
VOCAB	Structure, intro/introduction, verse, chorus, improvise, compose, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, bass, drums, guitar, keyboard, synthesizer, hook, melody, texture, structure, electric guitar, organ, backing vocals, hook,	Keyboard, electric guitar, bass, drums, improvise, compose, melody, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture, structure, compose, improvise, hook, riff, melody, solo, pentatonic scale, unison, rhythm patterns, musical style, rapping, lyrics, choreography,	Rock, bridge, backbeat, amplifier, chorus, bridge, riff, hook, improvise, compose, appraising, Bossa Nova, syncopation, structure, Swing, tune/head, note values, note names, Big bands, pulse, rhythm, solo, ballad, verse, interlude, tag ending, strings, piano, guitar, bass,	style indicators, melody, compose, improvise, cover, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure, dimensions of music, Neo Soul, producer, groove, Motown, hook, riff, solo, Blues, J azz, improvise/ improvisation, by ear, melody, riff, solo,

riff, melody, Reggae, pentatonic scale, imagination, Disco.	digital/electronic sounds, turntables, synthesizers, by ear, notation, backing vocal, piano, organ, acoustic guitar, percussion, birdsong, civil rights, racism, equality.	drums, melody, cover, Old- school Hip Hop, Rap, riff, synthesizer, deck, backing loops, Funk, scratching, unison, melody, cover, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, Soul, groove, riff, bass line, brass section, harmony, melody.	ostinato, phrases, unison, Urban Gospel, civil rights, gender equality, unison, harmony.
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