



St Anne's Catholic Primary School

'Loving God in all we do'

*St Anne's curriculum aims to inspire pupils to learn.
The school's carefully sequenced curriculum provides the opportunities for children to develop their knowledge,
understanding and skills in all aspects of their education*

Early Years Foundation Stage Curriculum Expressive Arts and Design - Music

EYFS Statutory Educational Programme

The development of children's artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe.

3 and 4-year-olds:

Expressive Arts and Design

- 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 match').
- 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.

Communication and Language

- Sing a large repertoire of songs.

Physical Development

- Increasingly be able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm

Reception:

Expressive Arts and Design

- 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups. <p><u>Communication and Language</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Learn rhymes, poems and songs.
End of Reception Early Learning Goals	<p><u>ELG: Expressive Arts and Design - Being Imaginative and Expressive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and, when appropriate, try to move in time with music.

National Curriculum Key Stage 1 and 2 Music

The National Curriculum for Music

The National Curriculum 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.

Aims	Performing	Listening and Reviewing	Creating and Composing	Understanding and Exploring	Inter-Related Dimensions: (Pitch / Duration / Dynamics / Tempo / Timbre / Texture / Structure)
Year 1	Sing songs (also imitating melody patterns as an echo), speak chants and rhymes in unison, with clear diction, control of pitch and musical expression presenting performances with an awareness of the audience.	Understand how sounds can be made in different ways and described using given and invented signs and symbols. Listen to contrasting songs (such as lullabies and dance / up-tempo) with concentration,	Experiment with creating and copying musical patterns. Begin to explore the sounds of their voices and various musical instruments, recognising the differences between singing and speaking and wood, metal,	Begin to explore their feelings about music using movement, dance and expressive language. Develop an understanding that music has been composed throughout history.	Identify high and low pitches, sounds of long and short duration and recognise the difference between long and short sounds. Identify silence and sounds that are loud and quiet and

	Play tuned and untuned instruments with increasing control and rhythmic accuracy, responding through gestures or movement to changes in the speed of the beat.	remembering specific instrumental names and sounds.	skin (<i>drum</i>) and 'shaker' sounds.		the differences between fast and slow speeds.
Year 2	<p>Play tuned and untuned instruments.</p> <p>Use their voices expressively to rehearse and perform with others, recognising a song with an accompaniment (<i>instrumental backing</i>) and one without.</p> <p>Can start and finish together and can keep to a steady pulse.</p>	<p>Listen with concentration to music of a longer duration and recognise simple structures (for example, a beginning, middle and end).</p> <p>Understand that music can be used for particular purposes and occasions.</p>	<p>Experiment with creating their own musical patterns and begin to identify one strand (<i>section</i>) of music or more.</p> <p>Begin to improve their own and others' work.</p>	<p>Recognise and match sounds with pictures of different instruments.</p> <p>Explore a variety of vocal qualities through singing and speaking.</p> <p>Begin to use onomatopoeia sound words to describe selected sounds and the ways in which they are produced.</p>	<p>Recognise the difference between a steady beat and no beat and identify sections within a piece of music which sound the same or different.</p> <p>Understand that tempo means speed, and identify the tempo of music as fast, moderate, slow, getting faster or getting slower.</p>
Year 3	<p>Sing songs (also imitating melody patterns as an echo), speak chants and rhymes in unison, with clear diction, control of pitch and musical expression presenting performances with an awareness of the audience.</p> <p>Play tuned and untuned instruments with increasing control and rhythmic accuracy, responding through gestures or</p>	<p>Listen with extended concentration and begin to express their opinion on a range of live and recorded music.</p> <p>Explain their ideas and feelings about music using movement, dance and expressive language.</p> <p>Begin to understand how music can be organised to communicate different moods and effects (e.g. listening to loud and fast</p>	<p>Begin to improvise and develop rhythmic and melodic material when composing, improving their own and others' work in relation to its intended effect.</p> <p>Begin to create and combine a variety of the inter-related dimensions when composing (e.g. composing using both dynamics and tempo).</p>	<p>Explore and compare sounds of groups of musical instruments, identifying the differences between them, e.g. strings, woodwind, orchestra, rock band etc.</p> <p>Begin to explore the history of music, understanding that time and place can influence how and why music is created, performed and heard.</p>	<p>Understand that dynamics means volume and can recognise various different levels.</p> <p>Understand that texture refers to the difference between thick (<i>many sounds</i>) and thin (<i>few</i>) layers of sounds.</p> <p>Experience how music can be produced in different ways, including through ICT, and described through</p>

	<p>movement to changes in the speed of the beat.</p>	<p>music will create a different feeling to slow and quiet).</p> <p>Determine upwards and downwards direction in pitch when listening and reviewing music.</p>		<p>Explore music from a culture different to their own.</p>	<p>relevant established and invented notations.</p>
Year 4	<p>Sing solo songs demonstrating call and response form, speak chants and rhymes in unison with clear diction, control of pitch, a sense of phrase and musical expression.</p> <p>Identify contrasting sections of a song, such as the verse and refrain (chorus).</p>	<p>Review their own ideas and feelings about music using art, movement, dance, expressive language and musical vocabulary.</p> <p>Understand that time and place can influence how and why music is created, performed and heard. Listen to and review music from a culture different to their own.</p>	<p>Improvise and develop rhythmic and melodic material when composing.</p> <p>Experiment with gestures to show the overall contour of the pitch of a melody as it moves upwards, downwards or stays the same.</p> <p>Combine a variety of musical elements when composing using staff and other musical notations.</p>	<p>Explore and compare sounds from the different instrumental families (percussion, woodwind, brass, string), name a variety of instruments.</p> <p>Hear in a piece of music, refer to and compare the different sounds instruments make as their tone colour such as brassy, wooden and metallic.</p> <p>Sequence various famous composers on a timeline.</p>	<p>Identify through gestures such as clapping or using percussion, the strong / first beat whilst singing. Keep a steady beat and maintain rhythmic accuracy holding their own beat against another contrasting part.</p> <p>Recognise pitch movement by step, leaps or as repeats.</p>
Year 5	<p>Independently sing songs, speak chants and rhymes in unison and two parts, with increasing clear diction, control of pitch, a sense of phrase and musical expression.</p> <p>Perform a variety of repeated rhythmic patterns (ostinato) on percussion instruments.</p>	<p>Begin to make suggestions of how the inter-related dimensions can be enhanced within musical structures to communicate different moods and effects (<i>e.g. how can the tempo be changed to create excitement?</i>)</p> <p>Demonstrate a better understanding of the history of music. Begin to make appropriate</p>	<p>Improvise and develop a wider range of rhythmic and melodic material when composing.</p> <p>Choose, combine and organise a variety of the inter-related dimension of musical elements when composing with staff and other musical notations, such as graphic scores and / or using ICT.</p>	<p>Begin to explore and compare a variety of contrasting sounds, recognising where the texture (thick (<i>many sounds</i>) and thin (<i>few</i>) layers of sound) varies in a song or piece of music.</p>	<p>Recognise a musical phrase is like a musical sentence and can identify its duration as short or long.</p> <p>Can identify a silence in a rhythmic pattern with a gesture such as raised hand.</p> <p>Begin to use various Italian musical terms such as <i>crescendo</i>, <i>diminuendo</i>, <i>forte</i> and <i>piano</i>.</p>

		suggestions of suitable pieces for music for various occasions.			
Year 6	<p>Independently sing songs, speak chants and rhymes in unison and two parts, with confident clear diction, control of pitch, a sense of phrase and musical expression.</p> <p>Practise, rehearse and present a variety of solo and ensemble performances with confidence and awareness of the audience.</p>	<p>Know that time and place can influence the way music is created, performed and heard. Can make informed suggestions of suitable pieces of music for various occasions.</p> <p>Develop a better understanding of the history of music. Begin to investigate the different eras of music.</p>	<p>Improvise with their voice or on a musical instrument both solo and ensemble to develop a wide range of rhythmic and melodic material when composing.</p> <p>Can compose for different moods and use dynamic levels such as accents (<i>sudden loud or sudden quiet notes</i>).</p>	<p>Explore and compare a variety of sounds in a piece of music, identifying the prominent melodies.</p>	<p>Recognise a metre (the way in which beats are grouped) of three (such as in a Waltz) or four (most pop songs) and begin to recognise a change of metre within a piece.</p> <p>Use Italian musical terms for gradually getting louder <i>crescendo</i> and gradually getting quieter <i>diminuendo</i></p>