## St Bridget's Catholic Primary School

## Music- Knowledge and Skills

l	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
PERFORM (Singing/ Playing) Active learning	EYFS Using their voices: • Speak and chant short phases together • Find their singing voice and begin to develop an awareness of pitch over a small range of notes • Make changes in their voices to express different moods /feelings • Co-ordinate actions to go with a song • Sing short phrases or responses on their own • Sing a variety of songs both accompanied and unaccompanied. Using Classroom Instruments: • Play instruments by shaking, scraping, rattling, tapping etc. • Start and stop together • Begin to develop a sense of beat, using instruments or body sounds • Respond to symbols or hand signs • Play loudly, quietly, fast, slow • Copy a simple rhythm pattern or number of beats played on an instrument. • Play along to music showing a developing awareness of the beat • Play with a sense of purpose and enjoyment.	Year 1 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 a 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 (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	Year 2 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 phrases • 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 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 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	Year 3 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. • Chant or sing a round in two parts • Sing songs with a recognised structure (verse and chorus/ call and response) Using 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	Year 4 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 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/	<ul> <li>Year 5</li> <li>Using their voices: <ul> <li>Sing songs in a wide</li> <li>variety of styles, showing</li> <li>accuracy and expression</li> <li>Sing as part of a three part round</li> <li>Sing a second part of a two part song with</li> <li>increasing confidence</li> <li>Sing a song with an understanding of its history and purpose (i.e. song about the environment, gospel song, protest song)</li> <li>Perform a song showing an awareness of phrasing and the shape of the melody</li> <li>Sing independently with increasing confidence and accuracy.</li> <li>Using instruments:</li> <li>Play a range of percussion and orchestral instruments with increasing confidence and ability.</li> <li>Play and improvise as part of a group and as a solo performer.</li> <li>Maintain own part in a small instrumental group</li> <li>Play with a sense of pulse in a variety of metres</li> <li>Perform a piece of music using notation (graphic or conventional)</li> <li>Play by ear - copy back; finding phrases or melodies on instruments with increasing confidence</li> <li>Sustain a melodic ostinato or drone to accompany singing/other instruments</li> <li>Perform expressively showing an understanding of the music and its context.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Year 6 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 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. Know what



	Exploring: • Different sounds	Exploring:	Explore:	Explore:	Explore:	Explore:	Explore:
EXPLORE and	made by the voice, hands,	• Different sounds made by	• Ways in which sounds are	• Longer – shorter / faster -	• Sounds to create particular	• The different sounds and	Chords / harmony –
COMPOSE	found objects and	the voice and hands (timbre)	made (tapped, blown,	slower / higher - lower /	effects (timbre)	timbres that can be made on	concord and discord
Playing	conventional instruments	• High and low sounds	scraped, shaken), and can be	louder - quieter sounds on	• Rhythm patterns in music	certain orchestral	• Scales, such as
and	(timbre)	(pitch)	changed	tuned and untuned	from different times and	instruments and use them to	PENTATONIC, RAG, BLUES
exploring	<ul> <li>High and low sounds</li> </ul>	• Long and short sounds	• Long and short sounds	percussion and voices.	places (duration)	effect in compositions	• Texture created by
	(pitch)	(duration)	(rhythm – duration)	• Pitch notes moving by step	• The pentatonic scale	Conventional and graphic	layering rhythmic and/or
	• Long and short sounds	• Loud and quiet sounds	• The rhythm patterns of	(notes adjacent to each	• Pitched notes that move by	notation to record simple	melodic ostinatos •
	(duration)	(dynamics)	words and sentences	other) and by leap (notes	steps and/ or leaps to make	rhythmic/melodic	Developing ideas, using
	• Loud and quiet sounds	• Fast and slow sounds	• Changes in pitch (higher	with gaps between them)	short phrases/melodies	compositions	musical devices such as
	(dynamics)	(tempo)	and lower)	• Symbols to represent	Music that describes	<ul> <li>Short rhythmic and melodic ostinatos on tuned</li> </ul>	repetition, question and
	• Fast and slow sounds	• Pitch shapes (moving up	• Sequences of sound	sound (graphic scores / traditional notation)	feelings or moods using	and untuned instruments	answer, ostinato.
	(tempo)	and down) and rhythmic	(structure)	• The sounds of different	'tense' or 'calm' sounds	through improvisation	Characteristics of various
	• Begin to be aware of the	patterns <b>Composing</b> :	• Sounds in response to a	instruments - TIMBRE and	using dynamics, different	• Layering rhythmic and	styles, for example, Blues,
	effect that different sounds	• Add sound effects to a	stimulus (visual or aural)	how they can represent	tempi, different timbres etc.	melodic ostinatos	Rap, Gospel, Folk, African etc.
	have to convey mood or	story	How sounds can be	pictures/ stories/ moods	• Combining and controlling sounds to achieve a desired	• Different metres,	
	meaning <b>Composing:</b>	Choose musical sound	manipulated to convey	• The different sounds	effect	syncopation and how to	• Improvising in a variety of styles <b>Compose / Arrange</b> :
	• Begin to create and manipulate different effects	effects to follow a story line	different effects and moods	(timbres) that one	55	swing the beat	(Always considering the
	manipulate different effects on a sound source or	or match a picture	Compose: • Short melodic	instrument can make	• Music that incorporates effective silences (rests)	• Improvising over a drone	musical elements)
	instrument	• Use graphics/symbols to portray the sounds they	phrases • Short repeated rhythmic patterns (ostinati)	How the musical elements	• Different groupings of	Chords / note clusters	Create own simple songs
	• Add chosen sound effects	have made		can be combined to compose	beats (metre of 2/3)	Different computer	reflecting the meaning of the
	at an appropriate moment		<ul> <li>Rhythm patterns from words</li> </ul>	descriptive music <b>Compose</b> :	Compose:	programmes for sampling,	words
	in a story or song	• Sequence these symbols to make a simple structure		• Words and actions to go	• A simple rhythmic	sequencing, and composing	Compose music that
	<ul> <li>Sort and name different</li> </ul>	(score) • Compose own	• A piece of music that has a beginning, middle and end	with songs	accompaniment to a song	music	reflects given intentions, e.g.
	sounds	sequence of sounds without	(structure)	• A simple rhythmic	using ostinato patterns and	• Techniques for recording	descriptive music, a rap, a
	• Create a sequence of	help and perform.	Music that has long and	accompaniment to go with a	drones	and sharing music	melody with an ostinato
	different sounds in response		short sounds, and/or	song, using ostinato patterns	• A simple melody from a	Compose / Arrange:	accompaniment
	to a given stimuli		changes in tempo, timbre	• Music that has a	selected group of notes (i.e. a	Music for a special	• Arrange a song for class
	to a given etimati		and dynamics, in small	recognisable structure;	pentatonic scale)	occasion (i.e.: a fanfare)	performance with an
			groups	Beginning, Middle and End	Music that has a	• Lyrics to match a melody	appropriate pitched and
			Music that conveys	or verse/chorus	recognisable structure	• Descriptive music in	unpitched accompaniment
			different moods	• Music that tells a story,	• A piece of music that	groups, using the musical	• Refine own compositions
				paints a picture or creates a	reflects images/ and	elements and musical	after discussion
				mood	atmosphere, that has a	devices such as repetition,	• Use a range of symbols
				• Music that uses repetition /	clearly defined plan, making	ostinatos, drones, combining	(conventional or graphic) to
				echo	subtle adjustments to	musical phrases and effects.	record compositions.
				• Music that begins to use	achieve the intended effect	• A group / class	• Use ICT
				layers of sound either to	• Arrange a song using	arrangement of a song using	(computers/iPad/tablets/MP3
				describe a picture or as an	tuned and untuned	voices and instruments	recorders etc.) to record,
				accompaniment (a drone to	accompaniments developed	• Refine and record	sample, sequence, loop and
				go with a melody, for	from the song and perform	compositions either	manipulate sound to create
				example)	to a friendly audience • Use	graphically or using ICT	soundscapes / compositions
					a range of ICT to sequence,		
					compose, record and share		
					work		
	Listening:	Listening:	Listening and appraising •	Listening, reflecting and	Listening, Reflecting and	Listening and Appraising:	Listening, Reflecting and
LISTEN,	<ul> <li>Listen to sounds and</li> </ul>	• Listen to a piece of music	Listen with increased	appraising:	Appraising:	<ul> <li>Recognise aurally the</li> </ul>	Appraising
REFLECT	respond by talking about	and move in time to its	concentration	<ul> <li>Listen with concentration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Recognise aurally the</li> </ul>	range of instruments	• Distinguish differences in
and	them or physically with	steady beat.	<ul> <li>Recognise the sounds of</li> </ul>	to longer pieces / extracts of	range of percussion (tuned	(percussion and orchestral)	timbre and texture between
APPRAISE	movement and dance	<ul> <li>Recognise and respond</li> </ul>	the percussion instruments	music	and untuned) used in school	taught in the school.	a wide variety of
Creating	<ul> <li>Recognise the sounds of</li> </ul>	through movement /dance to	used, their names, how they	<ul> <li>Listen to live/recorded</li> </ul>	and some individual	<ul> <li>Recognise and talk about</li> </ul>	instruments and
and	the percussion instruments	the different musical	are played and which ones	extracts of different kinds of	orchestral instruments	specific styles/traditions of	instrumentation
thinking	used in the classroom and	characteristics and moods of	can make high and low	music and identify where	taught in school.	music with a growing	• Identify and discuss 'what
critically	identify and name them	music	sounds	appropriate - a steady beat /	• Recognise and talk about	awareness of the musical	happens when' within
	• Respond appropriately to a	• Recognise the sounds of		no steady beat - a specific	some contrasting styles of	differences and similarities	simple musical structures
	range of classroom songs,	the percussion instruments		rhythm pattern or event -	music in broad terms, using		

	e.g. tidy up songs, circle time songs, and line up songs. Appraising: • Begin to identify and describe key features or extreme contrasts within a piece of music • Begin to use musical terms (louder/quieter, faster/slower, higher/lower)	used in the classroom and identify and name them <b>Appraising:</b> • Begin to use musical terms (louder/quieter, faster/slower, higher/lower) • Begin to articulate how changes in speed, pitch and dynamics effect the mood	<ul> <li>Recognise how sounds are made – tapping, rattling, scraping, blowing etc.</li> <li>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</li> <li>Respond through movement/dance to different musical characteristics and moods (angrily, sadly, cheerfully, daintily etc.)</li> <li>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 very slowly and quietly)</li> </ul>	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.) • Identify repetition in music i.e. a song with a chorus • Recognise aurally wooden, metal, skin percussion instruments and know their names • Listen to their own compositions and use musical language to describe what happens in them	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.	<ul> <li>Recognise music from different times and countries identifying key elements that give it its unique sound.</li> <li>Recognise and identify features of expression (phrasing, dynamics, different tempi) in an extract of live or recorded music</li> <li>Recognise relationships between lyrics and melody</li> <li>Recognise chords / clusters <b>Reflecting:</b></li> <li>Talk about music they hear using musical terms</li> <li>Talk about the combined effect of layers in their own arrangements and compositions and how their pieces can be refined to achieve their desired effect</li> <li>Talk about the differences in musical styles/genres and reflect and articulate how and why these differences occur</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Recognise and identify features of expression (phrasing, melody, harmony, different dynamics, metre and tempi) in an extract of live or recorded music</li> <li>Compare two pieces of instrumental music from different countries/ times and discuss the similarities and differences</li> <li>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</li> <li>Use musical vocabulary and knowledge to help identify areas for development or refinement when composing</li> </ul>
KEY WORDS	FOUND OBJECTS Pots and pans, material, paper or anything that can be manipulated to create sound SINGING VOICE The musical quality of the voice, unlike the speaking voice uses tonality or pitch and rhythm STEADY BEAT Regular pulse (in time)	rhythmic pattern or melodic shape <b>DRONE</b> Pitched note played	SEQUENCE One after another OSTINATO Short repeated rhythmic pattern or melodic	STEADY BEAT RHYTHM OSTINATO PITCH PHRASE REPETITION MUSICAL SYMBOLS	OSTINATO DRONE REPETITION METRE REST STEP LEAP PHRASE MELODY PENTATONIC TUNED PERCUSSION UNTUNED PERCUSSION	PULSE RHYTHM METRE PHRASE MELODY SCALE CHORD CLUSTER DRONE OSTINATO REPETITION NOTATION ACCOMPANIMENT ARRANGE RECORD ICT	RHYTHM PHRASE MELODY HARMONY OSTINATO METRE REPETITION SCALE ACCOMPANIMENT STYLE EXPRESSION RECORD ICT
MUSICAL ELEMENTS	DURATION Steady beat, short and long sounds PITCH High and low TEMPO Fast and slow DYNAMICS Loud and quiet TIMBRE The tone quality of the sound – rough, smooth, scratch, etc. STRUCTURE Phrases of a song, overall plan of a piece	DURATION Steady beat, short and long sounds PITCH High and low TEMPO Fast and slow DYNAMICS Loud and quiet TIMBRE The tone quality of the sound – rough, smooth, scratch, etc. STRUCTURE Phrases of a song, overall plan of a piece	PITCH High, low, getting higher, getting lower DYNAMICS Loud, quiet, getting louder or quieter TEMPO Fast, slow, getting faster or slower STRUCTURE Phrases of a song, overall plan of a piece of music TIMBRE The tone quality of the sound i.e. smooth scratchy, heavy, light, cold, warm, dull, bright. DURATION Long and short sounds, beat, rhythm	DURATION Beat (pulse), rhythm, longer, shorter, 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 quality of individual instruments	DURATION Metre – the organisation of beats TEXTURE Layers of sound TIMBRE Different instruments/ tone quality PITCH Pentatonic scales STRUCTURE Repetition, verse chorus / call and response, plan METRE The organisation of beats into groups TEMPO The speed of the music	DURATION PITCH TEXTURE TIMBRE TEMPO DYNAMICS STRUCTURE	DURATION (beat, rhythm, metre) PITCH(melody, harmony), TEXTURE, TIMBRE, DYNAMICS, STRUCTURE, TEMPO