

Music

Progression of Skills and Knowledge Document

National Curriculum	Key Stage 1
	<p><u>Pupils should be taught to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes- play tuned and untuned instruments musically- listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music- experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.
	Key Stage 2
	<p>Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control.</p> <p>They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.</p> <p><u>Pupils should be taught to:</u> - play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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.

EYFS– Music progression of skills



Topic related Music: to include action songs, counting rhymes, songs & rhymes related to topic, clapping rhythms, listening and responding to range of musical genres. Charanga scheme also being used.

<u>EYFS –Listening</u>	<u>EYFS – Sing</u>	<u>EYFS – Play</u>	<u>EYFS – Improvise and Compose</u>
<p>Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.</p> <p>Learn rhymes, poems and songs.</p>	<p>Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.</p> <p>Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others</p> <p>Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching pitch and following the melody</p>	<p>Taps out simple repeated rhythms.</p> <p>Explores the different sounds of instruments.</p>	<p>Try to move in time with music</p> <p>Combine different movements with ease and fluency.</p> <p>Express their feelings and responses to music</p>

Above areas link to KS1 and KS2. However as assessment framework differs for EYFS the above will link to key areas- Expressive Arts and Design (Being Imaginative and Expressive)

Year 1 – Music progression of knowledge & skills



	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know songs off by heart. To know what the songs are about. To know and recognise the sound and names of some of the instruments they use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that music has a steady pulse, like a heartbeat. To know that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To confidently sing or rap songs from memory and sing them in unison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down. Learn the names of the instruments they are playing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvisation is about making up your own tunes on the spot. When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them. Everyone can improvise! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing is like writing a story with music. Everyone can compose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A performance is sharing music with other people, called an audience
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn how they can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or pop stars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are progressive Warm-up Games and Challenges within each Unit that embed pulse, rhythm and pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about voices, singing notes of different pitches (high and low). Learn that they can make different types of sounds with their voices –you can rap or say words in rhythm. Learn to start and stop singing when following a leader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat instruments carefully and with respect. Play a tuned instrumental part with the song they perform. Learn to play an instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, using one of the differentiated parts (a one-note part, a simple part, medium part). Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer . Use voices and instruments, listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. Take it in turns to improvise using one or two notes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help to create a simple melody using one, two or three notes. Learn how the notes of the composition can be written down and changed if necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a song they have learnt from the Scheme and perform it. They can add their ideas to the performance. Record the performance and say how they were feeling about it.

Year 2 – Music progression of knowledge & skills



	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know songs off by heart. To know some songs have a chorus or a response/answer part. To know that songs have a musical style. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that music has a steady pulse, like a heartbeat. To know that we can create rhythms Rhythms are different from the steady pulse. We add high and low sounds, pitch, when we sing and play our instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To confidently know and sing five songs from memory. To know that unison is everyone singing at the same time. Songs include other ways of using the voice e.g. rapping (spoken word). To know why we need to warm up our voices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down. Know the names of untuned percussion instruments played in class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvisation is about making up your own tunes on the spot. When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them. Everyone can improvise and you can use one or two notes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composing is like writing a story with music. Everyone can compose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A performance is sharing music with other people, called an audience A performance can be a special occasion and involve a class, a year group or a whole school. An audience can include your parents and friends.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn how they can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or pop stars. To learn how songs can tell a story or describe an idea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are progressive Warm-up Games and Challenges within each Unit that embed pulse, rhythm and pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about voices singing notes of different pitches (high and low). Learn that they can make different types of sounds with their voices - you can rap (spoken word with rhythm) Learn to find a comfortable singing position. Learn to start and stop singing when following a leader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat instruments carefully and with respect. Learn to play an instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, using one of the differentiated parts (a one-note part, a simple part, medium part). Play the part in time with the steady pulse. Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer . Use voices and instruments, listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. Take it in turns to improvise using one or two notes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help to create a simple melody using one, three or five notes. Learn how the notes of the composition can be written down and changed if necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a song they have learnt from the Scheme and perform it. They can add their ideas to the performance. Record the performance and say how they were feeling about it.

Year 3 – Music progression of knowledge & skills



	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To know songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them. ▪ To know the style of the five songs. ▪ To choose one song and be able to talk about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Its lyrics ▪ Any musical dimensions featured in the song, and where they are used ▪ Identify the main sections of the song ▪ Name some of the instruments they heard in the song 	<p>Know how to find and demonstrate the pulse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know the difference between pulse and rhythm. ● Know how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together to create a song. ● Know that every piece of music has a pulse/steady beat. ● Know the difference between a musical question and an answer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Singing in a group can be called a choir ● Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow ● Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad ● Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you must listen to each other ● To know why you must warm up your voice 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The instruments used in class 	<p>To know and be able to talk about improvisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot ● When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them ● To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five ● To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends. ● Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, symbols, audio etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience ● A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other ● You need to know and have planned everything that will be performed ● You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence ● A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know ● It is planned and different for each occasion ● It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music

	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To confidently identify and move to the pulse. • To think about what the words of a song mean. • To take it in turn to discuss how the song makes them feel. • Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music. 	<p>There are progressive Warm-up Games and Challenges within each Unit that embed pulse, rhythm and pitch.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sing in unison and in simple two-parts. • To demonstrate a good singing posture. • To follow a leader when singing. • To enjoy exploring singing solo. • To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'. • To have an awareness of the pulse internally when singing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sing in unison and in simple two-parts. • To demonstrate a good singing posture. • To follow a leader when singing. • To enjoy exploring singing solo. • To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'. • To have an awareness of the pulse internally when singing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer . • Use voices and instruments, listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. • Take it in turns to improvise using three different notes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help create at least one simple melody using one, three or five different notes. • Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the context of the unit song. • Talk about how it was created. • Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo. • Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To choose what to perform and create a programme. • To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them. • To talk about the best place to be when performing and how to stand or sit. • To record the performance and say how they were feeling, what they were pleased with what they would change and why.

Year 4 – Music progression of knowledge & skills



	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Knowledge	<p>To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them.</p> <p>To know the style of the five songs.</p> <p>To choose one song and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the style indicators of that song (musical characteristics that give the song its style). The lyrics: what the song is about. Any musical dimensions featured in the song and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch). Identify the main sections of the song (introduction, verse, chorus etc). Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. 	<p>Know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How pulse, rhythm and pitch work together Pulse: Finding the pulse – the heartbeat of the music Rhythm: the long and short patterns over the pulse Know the difference between pulse and rhythm Pitch: High and low sounds that create melodies How to keep the internal pulse Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singing in a group can be called a choir Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you must listen to each other Texture: How a solo singer makes a thinner texture than a large group To know why you must warm up your voice 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instruments used in class (a glockenspiel, recorder or xylophone). Other instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends. 	<p>To know and be able to talk about improvisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them. To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the Challenges in your improvisations 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends. Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, symbols, audio etc.) 	<p>Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other You need to know and have planned everything that will be performed You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know It is planned and different for each occasion It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music

	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To confidently identify and move to the pulse. ● To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs eg if the song gets louder in the chorus (dynamics). ● Talk about the music and how it makes them feel. ● Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music. ● When you talk try to use musical words. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are progressive Warm-up Games and Challenges within each Unit that embed pulse, rhythm and pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To sing in unison and in simple two-parts. ● To demonstrate a good singing posture. ● To follow a leader when singing. ● To enjoy exploring singing solo. ● To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'. ● To rejoin the song if lost. ● To listen to the group when singing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To treat instruments carefully and with respect. ● Play any one, or all four, differentiated parts on a tuned instrument – a one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song from memory or using notation. ● To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song. ● To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. ● To experience leading the playing by making sure everyone plays in the playing section of the song. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer . • Use voices and instruments, listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. • Take it in turns to improvise using three different notes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Help create at least one simple melody using one, three or all five different notes. ● Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the context of the unit song. ● Talk about how it was created. ● Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo. ● Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To choose what to perform and create a programme. ● Present a musical performance designed to capture the audience. ● To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them. ● To talk about the best place to be when performing and how to stand or sit. ● To record the performance and say how they were feeling, what they were pleased with what they would change and why.

Year 5– Music progression of knowledge & skills



	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Knowledge	<p>To know songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and, if possible, why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To know the style of the songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles. ● To choose two or three other songs and be able to talk about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some of the style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) ○ The lyrics: what the songs are about ○ Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch) ○ Identify the main sections of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.) ○ Name some of the instruments they heard in the songs ○ The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time? 	<p>Know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together and how they connect in a song ● How to keep the internal pulse ● Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse. ● To choose a song and be able to talk about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Its main features ○ Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping ○ To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics ○ To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols ● The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave ● The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends 	<p>To know and be able to talk about improvisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot ● When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them. ● To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five ● To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake ● To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the Challenges in your improvisations ● To know three well-known improvising musicians 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends. ● A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work together and are shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure ● Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience ● A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other ● Everything that will be performed must be planned and learned ● You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence ● A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know ● It is planned and different for each occasion ● A performance involves

	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To identify and move to the pulse with ease. ● To think about the message of songs. ● To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences. ● Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music. ● When you talk try to use musical words. ● To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs. ● Talk about the music and how it makes you feel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are progressive Warm-up Games and Challenges within each Unit that embed pulse, rhythm and pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To sing in unison and to sing backing vocals. ● To enjoy exploring singing solo. To listen to the group when singing. ● To demonstrate a good singing posture. ● To follow a leader when singing. ● To experience rapping and solo singing. ● To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group. ● To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Play a musical instrument with the correct technique within the context of the Unit song. ● Select and learn an instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, using one of the differentiated parts – a one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song from memory or using notation. ● To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song. ● To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. ● To lead a rehearsal session. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer . • Use voices and instruments, listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. • Take it in turns to improvise using three different notes. • Classroom Jazz 2 – Improvise with a feeling for the style of Bossa Nova and Swing using the notes D, E, G, A + B (pentatonic scale) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of the Unit song. ● Explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody. ● Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song. ● Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To choose what to perform and create a programme. ● To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them. ● To talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect. ● To record the performance and compare it to a previous performance. ● To discuss and talk musically about it – "What went well?" and "It would have been even better if...?"

Year 6– Music progression of knowledge & skills



	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To know songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and why? ● To know the style of the songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles. ● To choose three or four other songs and be able to talk about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) ○ The lyrics: what the songs are about ○ Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm, pitch and timbre) ○ Identify the structure of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.) ○ Name some of the instruments used in the songs ○ The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time, musically and historically? ○ Know and talk about that fact that we each have a musical identity 	<p>Know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure <p>work together to create a song or music</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How to keep the internal pulse ● Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse. ● To know about the style of the songs so you can represent the feeling and context to your audience ● To choose a song and be able to talk about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Its main features ○ Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping ○ To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics ○ To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols ● The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave ● The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends 	<p>To know and be able to talk about improvisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot ● When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them. ● To know that using one, two or three notes confidently is better than using five ● To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake ● To know that you can use some of the riffs and licks you have learnt in the Challenges in your improvisations ● To know three well-known improvising musicians 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends. ● A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work together and are shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure ● Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol 	<p>To know and be able to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performing is sharing music with an audience with belief ● A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other ● Everything that will be performed must be planned and learned ● You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence ● A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know ● It is planned and different for each occasion ● A performance involves communicating ideas, thoughts and feelings about the song/music

	Listen and Appraise	Games	Singing	Playing	Improvise	Compose	Perform
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To identify and move to the pulse with ease. ● To think about the message of songs. ● To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences. ● Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music. ● Use musical words when talking about the songs. ● To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs. ● Talk about the music and how it makes you feel, using musical language to describe the music. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are progressive Warm-up Games and Challenges within each Unit that embed pulse, rhythm and pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To sing in unison and to sing backing vocals. ● To demonstrate a good singing posture. ● To follow a leader when singing. ● To experience rapping and solo singing. ● To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group. ● To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Play a musical instrument with the correct technique within the context of the Unit song. ● Select and learn an instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, using one of the differentiated parts – a one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song from memory or using notation. ● To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song. ● To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. ● To lead a rehearsal session. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer . • Use voices and instruments, listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. • Take it in turns to improvise using three different notes. • Classroom Jazz 2 – Improvise with a feeling for the style of Bossa Nova and Swing using the notes D, E, G, A + B (pentatonic scale) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of the Unit song. ● Explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody. ● Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song. ● Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To choose what to perform and create a programme. ● To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them. ● To talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect. ● To record the performance and compare it to a previous performance. ● To discuss and talk musically about it – “What went well?” and “It would have been even better if...?”

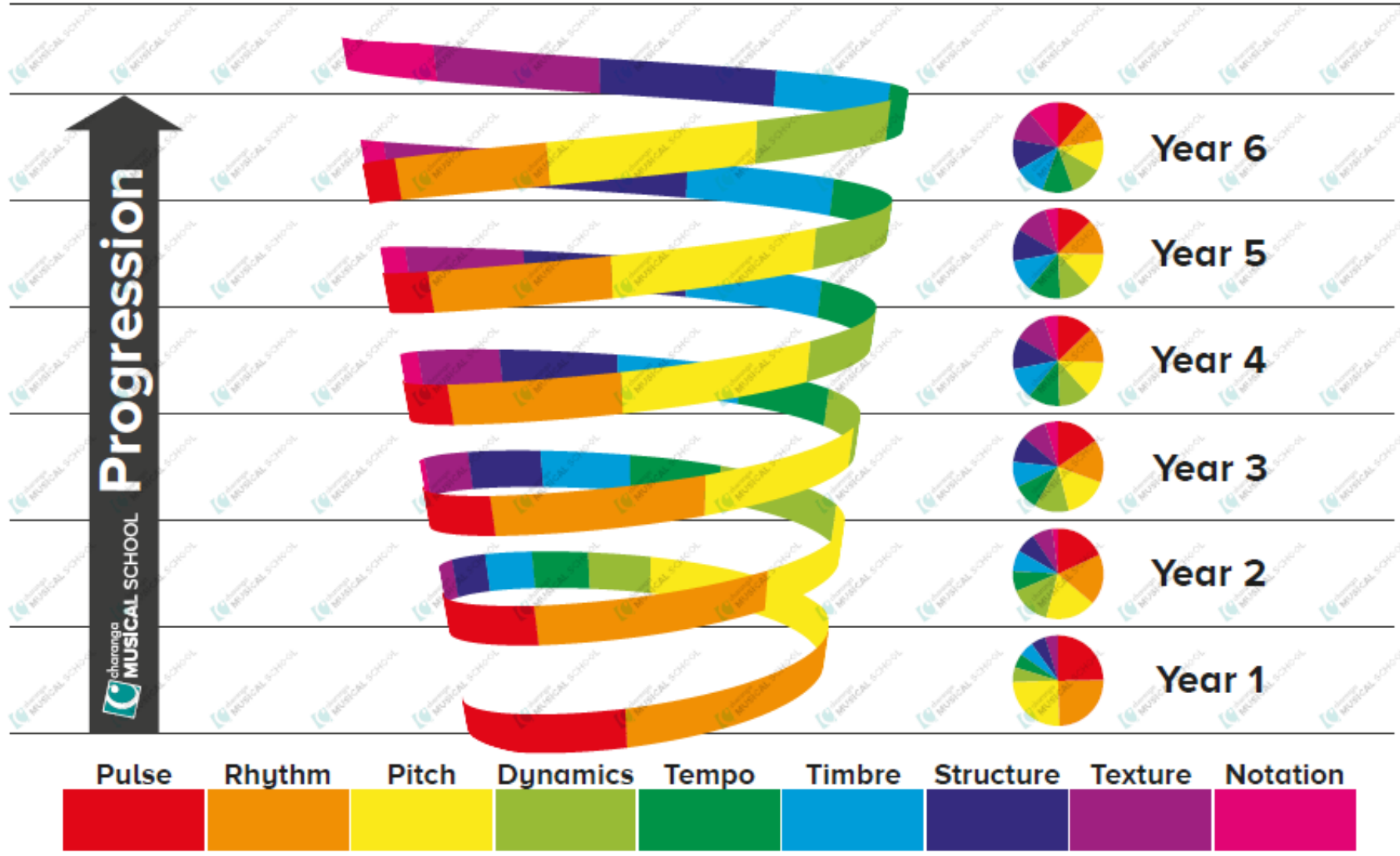
The Interrelated Dimensions of Music

Progression through Charanga Musical School

Progression throughout the Units of Work reinforces the interrelated dimensions of music.

With each new song, always start again with the foundation of pulse, then rhythm, then pitch, adding new dimensions as you progress.

This represents an ever increasing spiral of musical learning.



PULSE: the steady beat of a piece of a piece of music

PITCH: the melody and the way the notes change from low to high and vice versa.

RHYTHM: or duration is the pattern of long and short sounds in a piece of music

DYNAMICS: Loud and soft

TEMPO: Fast and slow

TIMBRE: The type of sound – whisper/hum/sing/talk (examples with the voice) or twinkly/hard/soft (examples with instruments)

TEXTURE: Layers of sound (number of instruments or voices playing together)

STRUCTURE: The way the music is laid out –e.g. Verse, chorus, verse.