## **Knowledge, Skills and Understanding for Music**

		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	e BIG stions	Amazing Animals The Great Outdoors	Can you guess what I am?	Can you spot the influence of a person's life story on the art that they make?	The Ancient Greeks: a time of civilisation or survival?	Is the face in the mirror the face that others see?	If you go down in to the woods today what would you see?	Can you spot where reality stops and dreams start?
Listening & Appraising	Knowledge	Sounds of different weather  Sounds of different animals from different habitats e.g cats, birds etc  Repertoire of songs – nursery rhymes, action songs, number and counting rhymes, circle songs and playground songs.  How to describe sounds (e.g. loud, quiet, high, low, fast, slow)  Instructions- first, second, finally, then, next	Children are able to understand what a pattern is. Children understand what pulse. Instructions- first, second, finally, then, next	Children know a variety of instruments and their names.  How to describe their like and dislikes about a piece of music?	Recognise and discuss the purpose of the song and context within history.  Children understand and are able to use musical words (pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo) to describe and give their opinion on a piece of music. The children will understand and appreciate a variety of musical styles from different times and traditions.  Continue to identify musical instruments  Try to use accurate musical language during discussion and when describing feelings.	Children are able to understand what is meant by character.  Children are able to recognise famous artists such as Beethoven, Mozart and Elgar?  pitch, duration, timbre, dynamics, tempo  The children will continue to recognise basic style indicators and continue to recognise basic style indicators and continue to recognise different instruments.  They will deepen knowledge and understanding of specific musical styles through listening to more examples of the same styles and understanding its musical structure and style indicators.  Recognise and discuss the purpose of the song and context within history.	Children are able to recognise different famous composers. They know how music reflects certain meanings, for example – use of dynamics, tempo and  They know the difference between different genres and know their origins.  Children are able to understand what is meant by tempo.  Demonstrate the historic knowledge of the piece of the music.	Have a deeper understanding of how pulse, rhythm and pitch, dynamics and tempo work together and are sprinkled through songs/music.  Children will continue to show their increasing depth of knowledge and understanding.

	Children can say if they like or dislike a piece of music.	Children can form an opinion to express how they feel about a piece of music.	Children can begin to make suggestions about how they would improve/ enhance a piece of music.	Children can explain how their work has been improved.  Children can begin to talk about why music has been used by different cultures throughout history.	Children can explain how their work has been improved and why they have chosen that improvement  Children can begin to talk about and form an opinion about music from a variety of composers.	Children can explain why they think their music is successful or unsuccessful.  Children can suggest improvements to others' work.  Children can begin to evaluate their own or others music.	Children can offer detailed opinions of the specific features of a piece of music.
Skills	Children can identify and distinguish environmental sounds.	Children can recognise different sounds and patterns in a piece of music.	Children can listen out for particular features/patterns when listening to music.  Children can begin to associate sounds they hear with instruments	Children can recognise the work of at least one famous composer and some of the instruments and patterns within that piece.	Children can explain why silence is used in a piece of music and say what effect it has.	Pupils can listen to and recall a range of sounds and patterns of sounds confidently. Pupils can begin to identify the relationship between sounds and how music can reflect different meanings  Pupils can listen to a range of high quality, live and recorded music from different traditions, composers and musicians and begin to discuss their differences and how music may have changed over time.	Children can evaluate how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music is created.
	Children can begin to describe the sounds.	Children can tell the difference between a fast and slow tempo, loud and quiet, and high and low sounds.  Children can describe how sounds are made and changed.	Pupils can respond to different moods in music and explain thinking about changes in sound.  Children can they begin to recognise	Children can use musical words (the elements of music) to describe a piece of music and compositions.	Children can describe and identify the different purposes of music.  Children can use musical words to describe a piece of	Can they describe and complex musical vocab	- <u>-</u>

			Can they respond to different moods in music and say how a piece of music makes them feel Children can hear the pulse in a piece music	changes in timbre, dynamics and pitch? Children can independently	Children can begin to internalise the pulse	music and composition. Children can start to identify the character of a piece of music. Children are more confident in being	Children can use their ketalk about the tempo o	
				identify the pulse in a piece of music and tap along.  Pupils understand that the speed of the beat can change, creating a faster or slower pace (tempo).	in a piece of music.	able to recognise the pulse in a piece of music.		
			mple instructions about to play.		more complex set of out when to play.	Pupils can begin to	respond accordingly to a c instructions.	complex set of musical
	Extension	(GD) Children can identify reasons why they like some music more than others.	(GD) Children can identify what different sounds could represent and give a reason why. Children can identify texture - listening for whether there is more than one sound at the same time.  Children can identify musical structure in a piece of music (verse, chorus etc.)	(GD) Children can tell whether a change (e.g. pitch, tempo, dynamic, texture and timbre) is gradual or sudden and describe its effect?	(GD) Children can recognise changes in sounds that move incrementally and more dramatically  Children can compare repetition, contrast and variation within a piece of music?	(GD) Children identify how a change in timbre can change the effect of a piece of music.	(GD) Children can explain how tempo changes the character of music. Children can identify where a gradual change in dynamics has helped to shape a phrase of music.	(GD) Children can appraise the introductions, interludes and endings for songs and compositions they have created
Performing	Skills	Children can use their voice to speak/sing/chant.  Children join in with the class as they sing.	Pupils can sing simple songs, chants and rhymes from memory, singing collectively and at the same pitch, responding to simple visual directions	Can they sing songs as an ensemble following the tune (melody) well?	Children can sing songs from memory with increasing expression, accuracy and fluency.  Children can modulate and control their voice when	Children can sing songs from memory with increasing expression, accuracy and fluency and pitch.	Children are able to recognize tructural forms e.g. round form.  Children are able to take performance.  Children can they perform	ds, variations, rondo the lead in a

res	hildren begin to espond to verbal dicators about hen to play or sing.	Children are able to respond to musical indicators about when to play or sing.	Can they perform in an ensemble with instructions from the leader (e.g. hand signals to indicate pitch and duration of notes)?	singing and pronounce the words clearly. Children are able to maintain a simple part within an ensemble independently.	Can they perform a simple part of an ensemble with increasing rhythm and timing?	Children can maintain their part whilst work as a group when others are performing their part.  Children can perform	Children can perform pieces with more complex musical notations.
ex cre dit Ch sir	hildren can experiment with reating sounds with fferent instruments. hildren can clap mple short hythmic patterns.	Children can use instruments to perform a simple piece?  Children can clap more complex short rhythmic patterns?  Can they copy sounds?	Can they perform simple patterns and accompaniments keeping a steady pulse?  Can they play simple rhythmic patterns on an instrument?  Can they clap a pulse increasing or decreasing in tempo?	Children can play notes on tuned and un-tuned instruments with increasing clarity and accuracy.	Children can use instruments to improvise using repeated patterns with increasing accuracy and fluency.	from simple notations.  Children can improvise w increasing confidence and melodic and rhythmic ph	d accuracy using
	GD) Children can erform a rhythm.	(GD) Children can perform a rhythm to a steady pulse?	(GD) Children can understand the importance of a warm up when singing.  Children they sing/play rhythmic patterns in contrasting dynamics; keeping to the pulse?	(GD) Children can sing/play rhythmic patterns in contrasting tempo; keeping to the pulse.	(GD) Children can use selected pitches simultaneously to produce simple harmony.	(GD) Children can use pitches simultaneously to produce harmony by building up simple chords.  Children they devise and play a repeated sequence of pitches on a tuned instrument to accompany a song?	(GD) Children can perform a piece of music which contains two (or more) distinct melodic or rhythmic parts, knowing how the parts will fit together.

	What is a sound?	What does it mean to compose?	What is a melody?	What is an inter – related dimension of	What inter – related dimensions could	What is a harmony?	What musical devices could be used in
	What is an instrument?	Enjoy making, playing,	What is a sequence of sounds?	music?	be used in music?	What is a chord?	music?
	What effect does that sound have?	changing and combining sounds; experiment with different ways of	How can sounds be ordered?	What is texture in a music sense?  What is a tune?	How can texture change music?  What is a tune?	What is tempo?	Experiment with voice, sounds, technology and instruments in
edge	How can we change a sound?	producing sounds with voice, musical	What are the names of different	What is musical	What is pitch?		creative ways and to explore new
Knowledge	How can we record sound?	instruments, simple music technology, 'body sounds' (tapping, clicking,	instruments (tuned and untuned)?  How can we	notation?			techniques.
	Understand that music can be a way of expressing	marching, stamping etc.).	represent and notate sound?				
	ourselves.	Know how to change sounds, explore concepts loud/quiet high/ low fast/ slow.					
	Children can add sound effects to	Children can compose more of a range of	Pupils can compose a sequence of sounds	Children can compose	_	Children can they use a very musical devices in their co	omposition? (For
	stories using instruments or their voice. Leads or is led	different sounds with their voice.	using their voice or different instruments.	Can they effectively cho and control sounds to textures.		example, melody, harmor chords)	nies and rhythms and
	by other children in their music making.		Children can order sounds to create a beginning, middle and end.	textures.			
Skills	Children can make a range of different sounds with instruments.		Children begin to compose short melodic patterns using two or three notes (tuned	Children can combine different sounds to create a specific mood or feeling.  Children can use different elements in their composition.		Children can choose the most appropriate tempo for a piece of music.	Children can they use a variety of different musical devices in their composition?  (For example rhythms
			instruments/voice).	Children can create acc	companiments for	Children can change sounds or organise	and chords)
			Children are selective in the control used on an instrument in order to create an	Children can create repeated patterns with different instruments.		them differently to change the effect.	
			intended effect.				

	Children represent sou Children can make a se purpose.	equence of sounds for a	Children can represent sounds pictorially with increasing relevance.  Children can they create their own symbols to represent sounds.  Children can choose sounds to create an effect on the listener.	Children can they use so (rests).  Children can combine of dimensions of music (explicitly high/low, loud/soft) in Children can begin to read and write musical notation.	different inter-related e.g. fast/slow,	Children can compose music which meets specific criteria?  Children can use their notations to record groups of pitches (chords).  Children can use technology to compose music which meets a specific criterion.	Children can use different forms of notation.
	(GD) Children can begin to sequence sounds to create a rhythm or beat. Children can repeat (short rhythmic and melodic) patterns? Children can begin to read pictorial representations of music? (e.g. colour coded bells, music story maps)	(GD) Children can repeat (short rhythmic and melodic) patterns. Children can give a reason for choosing an instrument.	(GD) Children can they use simple structures (e.g. repetition and order) in a piece of music. Children know that phrases are where we breathe in a song.	(GD) Children can create accompaniments for melodies. Children can compose a simple piece of music that they can recall to use again. Children develop an understanding of metre in 4 beats; then 3 beats.	(GD) Children can explore and use sets of pitches, e.g. 4 or 5 note scales. Children can show how they can use dynamics to provide contrast.	(GD) Children can identify (and use) how patterns of repetitions, contrasts and variations can be organised to give structure to a melody, rhythm, dynamic and timbre.	(GD) Children can show how a small change of tempo can make a piece of music more effective. Children can use the full range of chromatic pitches to build up chords, melodic lines and bass lines.

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0		The Proclaimers (Sunshine on Leith / 500 Miles) / ba	agpipes and ceilidhs / reels / Lewis Car	oaldi / Eddie Reader (Fairground	Attraction) / KT Tunstall / A	nnie Lennox / Jimmi Somerville /	Gerry Rafferty / Calvin Harris/
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