

Long Term Progression in Music Overview

Reception Music			
Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Theme	Exploring Sound Celebration Music	Music and Movement Musical Stories	Transport Big Band
Key Knowledge	<p>To understand how to listen carefully and talk about what I hear.</p> <p>To know that sounds can be copied by my voice, body percussion and instruments.</p> <p>To understand that instruments can be played loudly or softly.</p> <p>To know that there are special songs we can sing to celebrate events.</p> <p>To understand that my voice or an instrument can match an action in a song.</p> <p>To recognise that different sounds can be long or short.</p>	<p>To know that the beat is the steady pulse of a song.</p> <p>To recognise music that is 'fast' or 'slow.'</p> <p>To understand that we can match our body movements to the speed (tempo) or pulse (beat) of music.</p> <p>To understand that a piece of music can tell a story with sounds.</p> <p>To know that different instruments can sound like a particular character.</p> <p>To understand what 'high' and 'low' notes are.</p>	<p>To recognise that voices and instruments can imitate sounds from the world around us (e.g. vehicles).</p> <p>To know that the beat is the steady pulse of a song.</p> <p>To recognise music that is 'fast' or 'slow.'</p> <p>To know that an orchestra is a big group of people playing a variety of instruments together.</p> <p>To know that music often has more than one instrument being played at a time.</p> <p>To understand that performing means playing a finished piece of music for an audience.</p>

Year 1 & 2 Music

Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Theme	<p>Call and Response (Animals)</p> <p>Instruments (Musical Storytelling)</p>	<p>Dynamics (Seaside)</p> <p>Sound Patterns (Fairytale)</p>	<p>Pitch (Superheroes)</p> <p>Musical Symbols (Under the Sea)</p>
Key Knowledge	<p>To know that dynamics can change the effect a sound has on the audience.</p> <p>To be able to recognise and name up to three instruments from Group A and B.</p> <p>To know that sections of music can be described as loud, quiet or silent and the meaning of these terms.</p> <p>To know that sections of music can be described as fast or slow and the meaning of these terms.</p> <p>To know that sounds within music can be described as high or low sounds and the meaning of these terms.</p>	<p>To know that dynamics can change how someone listening feels about music.</p> <p>To know that sections of music can be described as loud, quiet or silent and the meaning of these terms.</p> <p>To understand that music can be represented by pictures or symbols.</p> <p>To know that an instrument or rhythm pattern can represent a character in a story.</p> <p>To know that the voice can whisper and shout to help tell a story.</p> <p>To know that sections of music can be described as loud, quiet or silent and the meaning of these terms.</p>	<p>To know that sounds within music can be described as high or low sounds and the meaning of these terms.</p> <p>To understand that music can be represented by pictures or symbols.</p> <p>To know that sounds within music can be described as high or low sounds and the meaning of these terms.</p> <p>To recognise and name the following instruments: up to three instruments from Group A and B.</p> <p>To know that notation is read from left to right.</p>

Year 3 Music

Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Theme	Ballads Creating Compositions in Response to an Animation (Mountains)	Developing Singing Technique (Vikings) Pentatonic Melodies and Composition (Chinese New Year)	Jazz Traditional Instruments and Improvisation (India)
Key Knowledge	<p>To know that a ballad tells a story through song.</p> <p>To know that lyrics are the words of a song.</p> <p>To know that in a ballad, a 'stanza' is a verse.</p> <p>To understand that the timbre of instruments played affect the mood and style of a piece of music.</p> <p>To know that an ensemble is a group of musicians who perform together</p> <p>To know that to perform well, it is important to listen to the other members of your ensemble.</p>	<p>To know that the group of pitches in a song is called its 'key' and that a key decides whether a song sounds happy or sad.</p> <p>To know that different notes have different durations, and that crotchets are worth one whole beat.</p> <p>To understand that 'reading' music means using how the written note symbols look and their position to know what notes to play.</p> <p>To know that written music tells you how long to play a note for.</p> <p>To know that the word 'crescendo' means a sound getting gradually louder.</p> <p>To know that some traditional music around the world is based on five notes called a 'pentatonic' scale.</p> <p>To understand that a pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A.</p>	<p>To understand that 'syncopation' means a rhythm that is played off the natural beat.</p> <p>To know that Ragtime is piano music that uses syncopation and a fast tempo.</p> <p>To know that jazz is a type of music that originated in the African- American communities of the USA about 120 years ago.</p> <p>To know that 'scat singing' is using made-up words to create the sound of an instrument playing</p> <p>To know that Indian music uses all of the sounds in between the 12 'notes' that we are used to in western music.</p> <p>To know that a 'tala' is a set rhythm that is repeated over and over, usually on the drums called 'tabla'.</p> <p>To know that a 'rag' is the tune in traditional Indian music, and is often played on a stringed instrument called a 'sitar'</p> <p>To know that a 'drone' in music is a note that goes on and on, staying the same, a bit like someone humming a long-held note.</p> <p>To know that many types of music from around the world consist of more than one layer of sound; for example a 'tala' and 'rag' in traditional Indian music.</p>

Year 4 Music

Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Theme	Body and Tuned Percussion (Rainforests) Rock and Roll	Changes in Pitch, Tempo and Dynamics (Rivers) Haiku Music and Performance (Hanami)	Samba and Carnival Sounds and Instruments (South America) Adapting and Transposing Motifs (Romans)
Key Knowledge	<p>To know that deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections.</p> <p>To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'.</p> <p>To know that a 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm.</p> <p>To know that changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music.</p> <p>To know that rock and roll music uses blues chord structures, with a fast tempo and strong vocals. It was created after the second world war and it was intended to represent happiness.</p> <p>To know that a bass line is the lowest pitch line of notes in a piece of music, and a walking bassline (where patterns of notes go up then down again) is common in rock and roll.</p>	<p>To know that when you sing without accompaniment it is called 'A Capella'.</p> <p>To understand that harmony means playing two notes at the same time, which usually sound good together.</p> <p>An ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated again and again; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice.</p> <p>To know that 'performance directions' are words added to music notation to tell the performers how to play.</p> <p>To know that a glissando in music means a sliding effect played on instruments or made by your voice.</p> <p>To know that expressive language (like a poem) can be used as inspiration for composing music.</p> <p>To understand that both instruments and voices can create audio effects that describe something you can see.</p>	<p>To know that samba music originated in Brazil, South America and its main musical feature is syncopated rhythms.</p> <p>To understand that the 'on beat' is the pulse of a piece of music, and the 'off beat' is beats that fall in between these.</p> <p>To understand that a rhythmic break is a place in the music where some of the instruments play a new rhythm before going back to the original rhythms.</p> <p>To understand that musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony (dah dah dah dum!).</p> <p>To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched.</p> <p>To know that a motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes.</p>

To know that playing in time means all performers playing together at the same speed.

To know that playing 'in time' requires playing the notes for the correct duration as well as at the correct speed.

To know that grouping instruments according to their timbre can create contrasting 'textures' in music.

Year 5 Music

Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Theme	<p style="text-align: center;">Composition Notation (Ancient Egypt)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Blues</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">South and West Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Composition to Represent the Festival of Colour (Hoti)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Looping and Remixing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Musical Theatre</p>
Key Knowledge	<p>To know that simple pictures can be used to represent the structure (organisation) of music.</p> <p>To understand that a slow tempo and a minor key (pitch) can be used to make music sound sad.</p> <p>To understand that in written staff notation, notes can go on or between lines, and that the lines show the pitch of the note.</p> <p>To understand that a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time.</p> <p>To know that 12-bar Blues is a sequence of 12 bars of music, made up of three different chords.</p> <p>To know that 'blues' music aims to share feelings and blues songs tend to be about sadness or worry.</p> <p>To know that a 'bent note' is a note that varies in its pitch, e.g. the pitch may slide up or down.</p>	<p>To know that songs sung in other languages can contain sounds that are unfamiliar to us, like the clicks of the Xhosa language.</p> <p>To know that 'The Click Song' is a traditional song sung in the Xhosa language and is believed to bring good luck at weddings.</p> <p>To understand that major chords create a bright, happy sound.</p> <p>To know that poly-rhythms means many rhythms played at once.</p> <p>To know that a vocal composition is a piece of music created only using voices.</p> <p>To understand that varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sounds made.</p> <p>To understand that human voices have their own individual timbre, and that this can be adapted by using the voice in different ways.</p> <p>To know that the duration of a note or phrase in music can be shown using a repeated symbol or the size of a symbol on a graphic score.</p>	<p>To know that dance music is usually produced using electronic percussion sounds, and recordings of the music are played by DJs in clubs or at festivals.</p> <p>To know that a loop is a repeated rhythm or melody, and is another word for ostinato.</p> <p>To know that remix is music that has been changed, usually so it is suitable for dancing to.</p> <p>To understand that musical theatre includes both character and action songs, which explain what is going on and how characters feel.</p> <p>To know that choreography means the organisation of steps or moves in a dance.</p> <p>To know that musical theatre uses transitions, which are short passages of music used to move between sections of the musical action.</p>

Year 6 Music

Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Theme	Dynamics, Pitch and Texture (Coast- Fingal's Cave) Songs of World War 2	Film Music Theme and Variations (Pop, Art)	Baroque Composing and Performing a Leavers' Song
Key Knowledge	<p>To know that the conductor beats time to help the performers work well together.</p> <p>To understand that improvisation means making up music 'on the spot'.</p> <p>To understand that texture can be created by adding or removing instruments in a piece and can create the effect of dynamic change.</p> <p>To know that timbre can also be thought of as 'tone colour' and can be described in many ways eg warm or cold, rich or bright.</p> <p>To know that 'Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag' and 'We'll meet again' are examples of songs popular during WW2.</p> <p>To know that the Solfa syllables represent the pitches in an octave.</p> <p>A 'counter-subject' or 'counter-melody' provides contrast to the main melody.</p>	<p>To know that a film soundtrack includes the background music and any songs in a film.</p> <p>To understand that 'major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat.</p> <p>To understand that 'minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension.</p> <p>To know that 'graphic notation' means writing music down using your choice of pictures or symbols but 'staff notation' means music written more formally on the special lines called 'staves'.</p> <p>To know that a 'theme' is a main melody in a piece of music.</p> <p>To know that 'variations' in music are when a main melody is changed in some way throughout the piece.</p> <p>To know that 'The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra' was written in 1945 by Benjamin Britten.</p>	<p>To know that a 'polyphonic' texture means lots of individual melodies layered together, like in a canon.</p> <p>To know that music in which very similar parts are introduced one by one to overlap is called a canon.</p> <p>To know that ground bass is a repeating melody played on a bass instrument in Baroque music.</p> <p>To know that a 'counter-subject' or 'counter-melody' provides contrast to the main melody.</p> <p>To know that a counter-melody is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm as well as complementary notes.</p> <p>To know that a canon is a musical structure or 'form' in which an opening melody is imitated by one or more parts coming in.</p> <p>To know that a chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats throughout a song.</p>



	<p>To know that a counter-melody is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm as well as complementary notes.</p>	<p>To understand that representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly.</p>	<p>To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo.</p> <p>To know that chord progressions are represented in music by Roman numerals.</p> <p>To understand that all types of music notation show note duration.</p>
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