

## Progress in Key Learning Intentions - Music

Year 1	All about me	Music Vocabulary Under the Sea	Timbre and Rhythmic patterns Fairytales
	To know that rhythm means a pattern of long and short notes	To understand that pitch means how high or low a note sounds.	To know that an instrument or rhythm pattern can represent a character in a story.
	To know that pulse is the regular beat that goes through music.	To know that 'timbre' means the quality of a sound; eg that different instruments would sound different playing a note of the same pitch.	To know that my voice can create different timbres to help tell a story.
	To understand that the pulse of music can get faster or slower.	To know that music has layers called 'texture'.	To know that Sergei Prokofiev wrote 'Peter and the Wolf' for children in 1936.
	To know that a piece of music can have more than one section, eg a versed and a chorus.		

Year 2	On this Island, British songs and sounds	Musical Me	Myths and legends
	To know that folk music represents the traditions or culture of a place and is often passed on by being played rather than written down	To understand that 'melody' means a tune	I know that a graphic score can show a picture of the structure of music.
	To know that 'duration' means how long a note, phrase or whole piece of music lasts.	To know that 'notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it	To know that a graphic score can show a picture of the layers, or 'texture', of a piece of music.
	To know that a composition is a collection of musical elements, like the melody, percussion, dynamics etc that together make a piece of music	To understand that 'accompaniment' can mean playing instruments along with a song.	To know that 'Tintagel' is an example of a 'symphonic poem' written by Arthur Bax in 1917.
		To understand that a melody is made up from high and low pitched notes played one after the other, making a tune.	

Year 3	Creating composition in response to animation Mountains	Pentatonic melodies and composition Chinese New Year	Jazz
	To understand that the timbre of instruments played affect the mood and style of a piece of music.	To know that the word 'crescendo' means a sound getting gradually louder.	To understand that 'syncopation' means a rhythm that is played off the natural beat.
	To know that an ensemble is a group of musicians who perform together.	To know that some traditional music around the world is based on five notes called a 'pentatonic' scale.	To know that Ragtime is piano music that uses syncopation and a fast tempo.
	To know that to perform well, it is important to listen to the other members of your ensemble.	To understand that a pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A.	To know that jazz is a type of music that originated in the African-American communities of the USA about 120 years ago.
			To know that 'scat singing' is using made-up words to create the sound of an instrument playing.

Year 4	Changes in Pitch, Tempo and Dynamics	Haiku music and performance	Adapting and transposing motifs (Romans)
	To know that when you sing without accompaniment it is called 'A Capella'.	To know that a glissando in music means a sliding effect played on instruments or made by your voice	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!).
	To understand that harmony means playing two notes at the same time, which usually sound good together.	To know that expressive language (like a poem) can be used as inspiration for composing music.	To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched.
	An ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice	To understand that both instruments and voices can create audio effects that describe something you can see	To know that a motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes.
	To know that 'performance directions' are words added to music notation to tell the performers how to play.	To know that grouping instruments according to their timbre can create contrasting 'textures' in music.	

Year 5	Blues	South and West Africa	Composition to represent the festival of colour
	To understand that a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time.	To know that songs sung in other languages can contain sounds that are unfamiliar to us, like the clicks of the Xhosa language.	To know that a vocal composition is a piece of music created only using voices
	To know that 12-bar Blues is a sequence of 12 bars of music, made up of three different chords.	To know that 'The Click Song' is a traditional song sung in the Xhosa language and is believed to bring good luck at weddings.	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.
	To know that 'blues' music aims to share feelings and blues songs tend to be about sadness or worry.	To understand that major chords create a bright, happy sound.	To understand that human voices have their own individual timbre, and that this can be adapted by using the voice in different ways.
	To know that a 'bent note' is a note that varies in its pitch, eg the pitch may slide up or down.	To know that poly-rhythms means many rhythms played at once.	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

Year 6	Film Music	Theme and Variations Pop Art	Composing and Performing a leavers songs
	To know that a film soundtrack includes the background music and any songs in a film	To know that a 'theme' is a main melody in a piece of music.	To know that a chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats throughout a song
	To understand that 'major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat	To know that 'variations' in music are when a main melody is changed in some way throughout the piece.	To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo
	To understand that 'minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension.	To know that 'The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra' was written in 1945 by Benjamin Britten.	To know that chord progressions are represented in music by Roman numerals.
	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'.	To understand that representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly.	To understand that all types of music notation show note duration.

