

YEAR 5 – Term 4

	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Performing	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific:</p> <p>Being Imaginative and Expressive ELG</p> <p>Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.</p> <p>Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and – when appropriate try to move in time with music.</p>	<p>Use tuned and untuned instruments to perform and choose sounds to represent different things.</p>	<p>Perform simple patterns and accompaniments keeping a steady pulse/beat.</p>	<p>Play clear notes on tuned instruments and use different elements in composition: (rhythm, pulse, pitch, tempo). Play untuned instruments with a steady rhythm. Sing in tune with expression and control.</p> <p>Perform actions in time with a song.</p> <p>Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts.</p>	<p>Sing songs from memory with accurate pitch. Copy short melodic phrases on a tuned instrument. Sing in different time signatures.</p>	<p>Maintain own part whilst others are performing their part.</p> <p>Play melodies on tuned percussion.</p>	<p>Sing in harmony confidently and accurately</p> <p>Perform parts from memory</p> <p>Take the lead in a performance.</p> <p>Perform using notation.</p> <p>Perform in an ensemble.</p>
Composing		<p>Make a sequence of sounds and respond to different moods in music.</p> <p>Show sounds by using pictures (graphic notation).</p>	<p>Order sounds to create a beginning, middle and an end.</p> <p>Create music in response to different starting points.</p> <p>Choose sounds which create an effect.</p> <p>Use symbols to represent sounds.</p>	<p>Combine different sounds to create a specific mood or feeling.</p> <p>Improvise using their voice, tuned or untuned instruments, using the inter-related dimensions of music (pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and notation).</p> <p>Compose melodies and songs.</p>	<p>Use notation to record compositions in a small group or individually.</p> <p>Improvise using their voice, tuned or untuned instruments, using the inter-related dimensions of music (pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and notation).</p>	<p>Compose music which meets specific criteria</p> <p>Choose the most appropriate tempo for a piece of music</p> <p>Improvise using their voice, tuned or untuned instruments, using the inter-related dimensions of music (pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and notation).</p> <p>Compose a short ternary piece (3 elements).</p>	<p>Use a variety of different devices in composition (including melody, rhythms and chords)</p> <p>Improvise using their voice, tuned or untuned instruments, using the inter-related dimensions of music (pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and notation).</p> <p>Compose a melodic phrase using the pentatonic scale.</p>
Listening		<p>Listen for elements of music, such as, pulse/beat, rhythm and pitch.</p> <p>Identify changes in sounds, such as rhythm and pitch.</p> <p>Recognise repeated patterns.</p>	<p>Make connections between notations and musical sounds.</p> <p>Listen for elements of music, such as, pulse/beat, rhythm and pitch.</p>	<p>Identify repetition, contrasts and variations.</p>	<p>Explain why silence is often needed in music and explain what effect it has.</p> <p>Identify major and minor chords.</p> <p>Identify the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to.</p>	<p>Repeat a phrase from the music after listening intently.</p>	<p>Identify a variety of pieces of music and their characteristics.</p>
Using and Understanding		<p>Make different sounds with voice and instruments.</p> <p>Follow instructions about when to play and sing.</p> <p>Sing familiar songs in high and low voices.</p> <p>Copy sounds at the same pitch</p> <p>Clap and repeat short rhythmic and melodic patterns.</p>	<p>Sing or clap increasing and decreasing tempo.</p> <p>Sing following a melody at a given pitch.</p> <p>Play simple rhythmic patterns on tuned and untuned instruments.</p>	<p>Create repeated patterns with different instruments.</p> <p>Move to a steady beat, changing with the tempo of the music.</p> <p>Use and understand staff and other musical notations.</p> <p>Improve work; explaining how it has been improved.</p>	<p>Use notation to record and interpret sequences of pitches</p>	<p>Use a music diary to record aspects of the composition process. Suggest improvements to their own or others work.</p> <p>Use notation to record groups of pitches (chords).</p> <p>Recognise and use basic structural forms, such as rounds, variation, rondo form.</p>	<p>Analyse features within different pieces of music.</p> <p>Refine and improve their own work.</p> <p>Recognise different forms of notation serve different purposes and use appropriately.</p>
Appreciating		<p>Say whether they like or dislike a piece of music and how it makes them feel.</p>	<p>Say whether they like or dislike a piece of music and how it makes them feel.</p>	<p>Use musical words to describe a piece of music and compositions.</p> <p>Use musical words to describe what they like and do not like about a piece of music.</p>	<p>Identify and describe the different purposes of music</p>	<p>Describe, compare and evaluate music using musical vocabulary</p> <p>Explain why they think music is successful or unsuccessful.</p>	<p>Evaluate how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music is created</p>
History of Music	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific:</p> <p>Being Imaginative and Expressive ELG</p> <p>Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.</p> <p>Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and – when appropriate try to move in time with music.</p> <p>Past and Present ELG</p>			<p>Recognise the work of at least one famous composer.</p>	<p>Begin to identify the style of work of Beethoven, Mozart and Elgar</p>	<p>Contrast the work of a famous composer with another and explain preferences</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the impact that different composers from different times have had on people of that time</p>

Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.						
Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.						

**INTRODUCING CHORDS
COMPOSITES**

play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
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

COMPONENTS

	1	2	3	End Point
	LQ: Can I observe the structure and composition of a song?	LQ: Can I play chords?	Can I compose a short ternary piece?	Children will understand the structure of a composition. Children will be able to play chords. Children will be able to compose short ternary pieces.
CONCEPTS Link to concept map	Technique	Technique	Technique	Children will be able to play music using notation to record groups of pitches.
		Expression		Children will be able to play or react to a piece of music with their own personal responses.
			Composition	Children will be able to compose a short ternary pieces, using 3 elements of music.
SKILLS	Use notation to record groups of pitches (chords) .	Use notation to record groups of pitches (chords) . Play melodies on tuned percussion.	Compose a short ternary piece (3 elements) . Compose music which meets specific criteria Choose the most appropriate tempo for a piece of music Use a music diary to record aspects of the composition process . Suggest improvements to their own or others work .	Children will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use notation to record groups of pitches (chords). • Play melodies on tuned percussion. • Compose a short ternary piece (3 elements). • Compose music which meets specific criteria • Choose the most appropriate tempo for a piece of music • Use a music diary to record aspects of the composition process. Suggest improvements to their own or others work.
KNOWLEDGE	Semibreve – 4 crotchet beats Minims – 2 crotchet beats each Crotchets – 1 beat each Quavers – ½ a beat each Semiquavers – ¼ of a beat each These rhythms can be combined to make rhythmic phrases.	Two or more notes played at the same time can be called a chord. Some chords sound nice but some clash.	Music in ternary form is made up of three main sections. The first section introduces the main melody and starts the piece. The second section uses a different or contrasting melody. The third section repeats the main melody from the first section and Ternary form is like a musical sandwich the piece.	Children will understand rhythm notation. Children will know that two or more notes played at the same time can be called a chord. Children will understand that ternary form is made up of three main sections.

LESSON LINK				
PROGRESSIVE VOCABULARY	pitches chords	pitches chords melodies	short ternary piece tempo composition process	Articulate and recognise subject specific vocabulary
CURRICULUM EXPERIENCES				
END POINT	Children will understand how music can be structured and composed using musical notation.	Children will understand chords are made from two or more notes played at the same time.	Children will be able to compose a short ternary piece, using chords.	

