

YEAR 6 – Term 1

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

(Cultural Awareness)	<p>Specific: Being Imaginative and Expressive ELG Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs. Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and – when appropriate try to move in time with music.</p> <p>Past and Present ELG 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.</p>					another and explain preferences	times have had on people of that time
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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
- appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musician develop an understanding of the history of music

COMPONENTS

	1	2	3	End Point
	LQ: Can I explore melodic phrases through listening?	LQ: Can I explore melodic phrases through playing an instrument?	LQ: Can I explore melodic phrases through singing?	Children will continue to learn about all the Foundational Elements of Music with a focus on melodic development , while working implicitly with all the other elements of music as they go through the steps of the unit.
CONCEPTS Link to concept map	Critical Thinking	Technique	Technique	Children will be able to play simple rhythmic patterns on tuned and untuned instruments
SKILLS	Identify a variety of pieces of music and their characteristics.	Perform parts from memory Perform in an ensemble .	Perform parts from memory Perform in an ensemble .	Children will be able to identify a variety of pieces of music and their characteristics, perform parts from memory and perform in an ensemble.
KNOWLEDGE Year 6 Knowledge Organiser	Melodic shape: A musical phrase can have a shape. It may rise or fall like a set of stairs or it could rise and then fall like the back of a diplodocus	Rhythmic accompaniment: A rhythm backing, often played on untuned percussion. It could include repeated patterns.	Melodic shape: A musical phrase can have a shape. It may rise or fall like a set of stairs or it could rise and then fall like the back of a diplodocus	Children will know what melodic shapes and rhythmic accompaniments are.
LESSON LINK	Year 6 Term 1 Planning	Year 6 Term 1 Planning	Year 6 Term 1 Planning	

PROGRESSIVE VOCABULARY	<p>tempo: 66 bpm (beats per minute = tempo) time signature: 2/4 (two crotchet beats in every bar) key signature: c major rhythmic patterns using: minims, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers melodic patterns using: c, d, e, f, g, a and b</p>	<p>tempo: 66 bpm (beats per minute = tempo) time signature: 2/4 (two crotchet beats in every bar) key signature: c major rhythmic patterns using: minims, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers melodic patterns using: c, d, e, f, g, a and b</p>	<p>tempo: 66 bpm (beats per minute = tempo) time signature: 2/4 (two crotchet beats in every bar) key signature: c major rhythmic patterns using: minims, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers melodic patterns using: c, d, e, f, g, a and b</p>	Articulate and recognise subject specific vocabulary
CURRICULUM EXPERIENCES		Playing instruments	Singing	
END POINT	Children will be able to discuss melodic phrases using a variety of vocabulary.	Children will be able to explore melodic phrases through playing instruments and perform in an ensemble.	Children will be able to explore melodic phrases through singing and perform in an ensemble	

