Progression of Knowledge and Skills in Music (Based on Charanga)

	Aut 1	Aut 2	Spr 1	Spr 2	Sum 1	Sum 2	Musical Learning Focus/ Knowledge and skills
EYFS	Me <u>Main Songs</u> Pat-a-cake 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Once I Caught a Fish Alive This Old Man Five Little Ducks Name Song Things For Fingers <u>Cross curricular</u> <u>Links</u> Growing, homes, colour, toys, how I look	My stories <u>Main Songs</u> I'm A Little Teapot The Grand Old Duke Of York Ring O' Roses Hickory Dickory Dock Not Too Difficult The ABC Song <u>Cross curricular</u> <u>Links</u> imagination, Christmas, festivals, fairies, pirates, treasure, superheroes, let's pretend, once upon a time.	Everyone! <u>Main Songs</u> Wind The Bobbin Up Rock-a-bye Baby Five Little Monkeys Jumping On The Bed Twinkle If You're Happy And You Know It Head, Shoulders, Knees And Toes <u>Cross curricular</u> <u>Links</u> Family, friends, people, music from around the world.	Our world <u>Main Songs</u> Old Macdonald Incy Wincy Spider Baa Baa Black Sheep Row, Row, Row Your Boat The Wheels On The Bus The Hokey Cokey <u>Cross curricular</u> <u>Links</u> Animals, Jungle, Minibeasts, night and day, sand and water, seaside, Seasons, Weather, Sea , space.	Big bear funk Main Songs Big Bear Funk Cross curricular Links Transition unit.	Reflect, rewind and replay Main Songs Big Bear Funk Baa Baa Black Sheep Twinkle Twinkle Incy Wincy Spider Rock-a-bye Baby Row, Row, Row boat Cross curricular Links Consolidate learning and contextualise the history of mus	 To know twenty nursery rhymes off by heart. To know the stories of some of the nursery rhymes To know that we can move with the pulse of the music To know that the words of songs can tell stories and paint pictures. To sing or rap nursery rhymes and simple songs from memory. To learn that music can touch your feelings. To enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or Pop stars. To sing along with a pre-recorded song and add actions. To sing along with the backing track. A performance is sharing music.

Yr 1	Hey You <u>Style of Main</u> <u>Song</u> Old School Hip-Hop	Rhythm In The Way We Walk and The Banana Rap <u>Style of Main</u> <u>Song</u> Reggae	In the Groove <u>Style of Main Song</u> Blues, Baroque, Latin, Bhangra, Folk,	Round and Round <u>Style of Main Song</u> Bossa Nova	Your Imagination Style of Main Song Pop	Reflect, Rewind & Replay <u>Style of Main Song</u> Classical	 To know 5 songs by heart. To know what the songs are about. To know and recognise the sound and names of some of the instruments they use. To learn how they can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or pop stars. To know that music has a steady pulse, like a heartbeat. To know that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals To confidently sing or rap five songs from memory and sing them in unison. Learn about voices, singing notes of different pitches (high and low). Learn that they can make different types of sounds with their voices – you can rap or say words in rhythm. Learn to start and stop singing when following a leader. Help to create a simple melody using one, two or three notes. Learn how the notes of the composition can be written down and changed if necessary.
Yr 2	Hands, Feet, Heart Style of Main Song Afropop, South African	Ho, Ho, Ho Style of Main Song A song with rapping and improvising for Christmas	I Wanna Play in a Band <u>Style of Main Song</u> Rock	Zootime <u>Style of Main Song</u> Reggae	Friendship song Style of Main Song Pop	Reflect, Rewind Style of Main Song Classical	 To know five songs by heart. To know some songs have a chorus or a response/answer part. To know that songs have a musical style. To learn how they can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or pop stars. To learn how songs can tell a story or describe an idea. To know that music has a steady pulse, like a heartbeat. To know that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Rhythms are different from the steady pulse. We add high and low sounds, pitch, when we sing and play our instruments. To confidently know and sing five songs from memory. To know that unison is everyone singing at the same time. Songs include other ways of using the voice e.g. rapping (spoken word). To know why we need to warm up our voices. Learn about voices singing notes of different pitches (high and

							 low). Learn that they can make different types of sounds with their voices – you can rap (spoken word with rhythm). Learn to find a comfortable singing position. Learn to start and stop singing when following a leader Learn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down. Know the names of untuned percussion instruments played in class. Treat instruments carefully and with respect. Learn to play a tuned instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, using one of the differentiated parts (a one-note, simple or medium part). Play the part in time with the steady pulse. Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.
Yr 3/4	Let Your Spirit Fly	Mama Mia	Three Little Birds	Lean on me	Bringing Us Together	Reflect, Rewind & Replay	 Yr 3 To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote
Cycle A	<u>Style of Main</u> <u>Song</u> RnB	<u>Style of Main</u> <u>Song</u> Pop	<u>Style of Main Song</u> Reggae	<u>Style of Main Song</u> Gospel	<u>Style of Main Song</u> Disco	<u>Style of Main Song</u> Classical	 To know the style of the five songs. To choose one song and be able to talk about it in musical detail. To confidently identify and move to the pulse. To think about what the words of a song mean. To take it in turn to discuss how the song makes them feel.
Cycle B	Glockenspi el 1	Glockenspiel 2	The dragon Song	Blackbird	Stop	Reflect and rewind	 Listen carefully and respectfully to other people Know how to find and demonstrate the pulse. Know the difference between pulse and rhythm.
	Style of Main Song Mixed styles	Style of Main Song Mixed styles	Style of Main Song A Pop song that tells a story	Style of Main Song The Beatles/Pop	<u>Style of Main Song</u> Grime	<u>Style of Main Song</u> Classical	 Know how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together to create a song. Know that every piece of music has a pulse/steady beat. Know the difference between a musical question and an answer. To know and be able to talk about: - Singing in a group can be called a choir , Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you must listen to each other To know why you must warm up your voice To sing in unison and in simple two-parts. To demonstrate a good singing posture. To follow a leader when singing.

 To enjoy exploring singling solo. To sing with awareness of being 'n tune' To have an awareness of the pute internally when singling. Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the solo + When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never them heard before, it is not written down and belongs to them. To have an awareness of their you notes confidently is better than using five arrow notes confidently is better than using the arrow notes confidently is better than using five arrow notes confidently is better than using five area ware a mistake. Y 4 Any musical dimensions flatured in the song and where thay are used (extrust-dynamic) temporty of the pute of the maxis at the song (introduction, verse, choins etc). Marrie the first of the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Now that first preserve putes and rythmic the long and share than the inner setting. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. Name some of the instruments they heard in the song in the instruments they heard to music Rhythmic the long and share preserve networks and rythmic. Paulse: Finding the pulse - the maxis Rhythmic the long and share preserve networks and theythmic setting requises the maxis and the solo solo share makes a stimule that hey our nuts that no each other or copy or respond to song shart respective. To follow a leader when singling. To follow a le	 To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'. To have an awareness of the pulse internally when singing. Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot • When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five
To listen to the group when singing	Yr 4 Any musical dimensions featured in the song and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch). Identify the main sections of the song (introduction, verse, chorus etc). Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. How pulse, rhythm and pitch work together Pulse: Finding the pulse – the heartbeat of the music Rhythm: the long and short patterns over the pulse and theythm Pitch: High and low sounds that create melodies Know the difference between pulse and thythm Pitch: High and low sounds that create melodies How to keep the internal pulse Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to copy or respond to Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad Songs can make you real different them a large group group To know why you must warm up your voice To sing in unison and in simple two-parts. To demonstrate a good singing posture. To enjoy exploring singing solo. To enjoy exploring singing fold. To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'. To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.

							 To treat instruments carefully and with respect. Play any one, or all four, differentiated parts on a tuned instrument – a one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song from memory or using notation. To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song. To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. To experience leading the playing by making sure everyone plays in the playing section of the song. A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends. Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, symbols, audio etc.) Help create at least one simple melody using one, three or all five different notes. Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the context of the unit song. Talk about how it was created. Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo. Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial
Yr 5/6 Cycle A	Living on a Prayer <u>Style of Main</u> Song Rock	Classroom Jazz 1 and 2 Style of Main Song Bossa Nova and Swing	Make you Feel my Love Style of Main Song Pop Ballads	You've got a Friend Style of Main Song 70s Ballad/Pop	Music and me Style of Main Song Create your own music inspired by your identity and women in the music industry	Reflect and rewind Style of Main Song Classical	 Yr5 To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and why. To know the style of the songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles. To choose three or four other songs and be able to talk about: The style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) ○ The lyrics: what the songs are about ○ Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm, pitch and timbre) ○ Identify the structure of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.) ○ Name some of the instruments used in the songs

Cycle B	Classroom Jazz Style of Main Song Bacharach and Blues	A New Year Carol Style of Main Song Classical or Urban Gospel	Fresh Prince of Bell Air Style of Main Song Old-School Hip-Hop	Happy <u>Style of Main Song</u> Pop/Neo Soul	Dancing in the street Style of Main Song Motown	Reflect and rewind Style of Main Song Classic	 The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time, musically and historically? Know and talk about that fact that we each have a musical identity To identify and move to the pulse with ease. To think about the message of songs. To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences. Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music. Use musical words when talking about the songs. To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs. Talk about the music. To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse. To know about the style of the songs so you can represent the feeling and context to your audience To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics To know what the song is backing vocals. To follow a leader when singing. To experience rapping and solo singing. To ising with awareness of being 'in tune'. Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave The notes C the Unit song. Select and learn an instrumental part that matches their musical down and staff and instrument with the correct technique within the context of the Unit song.

		 one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song from memory or using notation. To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song. To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. To lead a rehearsal session. Y6 To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and why? To know the style of the songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles. To choose three or four other songs and be able to talk about: The style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) ⊂ The lyrics: what the songs are about ○ Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and thistorical context of the songs. (Intro, verse, chorus etc.) ○ Name some of the instruments used in the songs The historical context of the songs. To chonik and move to the pulse with ease. To think about the message of songs. To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences. Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music. Use musical language to describe the music. How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together to create a song or music How to keep the internal pulse Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse.

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		 To know about the style of the songs so you can represent the feeling and context to your audience To choose a song and be able to talk about: o Its main features o Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping ~ To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics o To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice To sing in unison and to sing backing vocals. To demonstrate a good singing posture. To follow a leader when singing. To experience rapping and solo singing. To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group. To sing with awareness of being 'in ture'. Different ways of writing music down - e.g. staff notation, symbols • The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends Play a musical instrument with the correct technique within the context of the Unit song. Select and learne, using one of the differentiated parts - a one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song from memory or using notation. To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. To lad a rehearsal session To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake To know that if you improvise the rifts and licks you have learnt in the Challenges in your improvisations To know that if you improvise the rifts and licks you have learnt in the challenges.

							 Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of the Unit song. Explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody. Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song. Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).
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