





# **Cayton School**

**Music Progression Documents** 



Intent Cayton School Vision "To deliver the highest standards enabling children and adults to grow, learn and work together where laughter, respect, trust and harmony are highly valued" Lively and Life-Long-Successful and Secure Proud and Positive Cayton School Values Happy and Harmonious Confident and Caring Challenge and Commitment Learning Our Curriculum has a A strong emphasis on Cultural Capital PSHE is a thread that We have written our We have written the We understand the Why Cayton School curriculum with a strong rich knowledge base vocabulary allows opportunities support runs throughout our Curriculum to support importance of a healthy Curriculum is unique emphasis towards and strong skills children to learn and children to accomplish Curriculum body, healthy mind children to develop Local: Community, the very best they can which is prioritised development apply words in a variety lively, enquiring and History, Geography, throughout our of contexts creative minds Culture and Faith Curriculum Our overriding belief at Cayton School is that our role as Educators is to ensure children are prepared for the future and have the skills to be life long, curious learners. We passionately believe that life skills as well as academic success is vitally important. Our curriculum is designed to ensure life-long learners who are kind, confident and successful. Intent Our designing of our bespoke curriculum was underpinned by evidence and research in order to challenge thinking and encourage enquiry. Cayton Awards C - Courage A - Achievement Y – Your Actions T - Tolerance O – Our World N - Nurturing Culture **Implementation** Delivering the Curriculum A whole school approach to Every child has a Cayton. A whole school, topic based A strong emphasis on Opportunities for The importance of Reading PSHF. approach positive behaviour through collaborative and shared is implemented throughout Cultural, Capital, Citizenship Cayton Awards work our Curriculum offer Passport throughout school Evidence Based Research Metacognition 'learning to learn' using Language skills at the centre of Quality First English Curriculum delivery has a strong The power of 'empowerment' Dr Rai Persaud/ Hertzog scaffolding strategies Teaching emphasis on vocabulary and reading Rose Report/ EEF EEF evidence Reading spine Doug Lemov Performance=Skills x Motivation Importance of staff Monitoring and Golden thread Strong 'Safeguarding' Pedagogy Emphasis on continued Positive culture of A welcoming. well-being professional coaching supporting supporting school fairness and equality culture throughout supportive and inclusive empowerment good practice development school school at the heart of Abraham Maslow's throughout school everything we do Hierarchy of Needs Processes and Procedures A strong focus on assessment for Training and empowerment of Clear guidance and structure in Robust assessment of core and Clear rules and routines set out to learning throughout school subject leaders to lead their teaching core subjects foundation subjects throughout support all children school Professional Development and Empowerment of staff supports pedagogical theories and research and equips all teachers to confidently deliver and implement the Curriculum. **Implementation** We implement clear structures and teaching sequences, which underpin the teaching of Reading. Writing and Mathematics. The whole curriculum is taught through 'Metacognitive' pedagogy which encourages children to 'learn to learn' and self-regulate, thus enabling them to question their learning. Cayton Awards C - Courage A - Achievement Y – Your Actions T - Tolerance O – Our World N - Nurturina Culture **Impact** What 'success' looks like at Children develop self-confidence High Quality Outcomes for all Strong feeling of Community A rich and diverse school culture Children prepared for life-long Cayton School and self-esteem children based on their starting learning points Ambition Children and adults are proud of Progress and attainment at each Children and adults are kind, Children are self -regulated in their Adults are a positive role model in themselves and proud to be part of Key Stage shows outcomes as courteous and confident all that they do and say learning and take responsibility for the Cayton Community being above the 'National Average' their actions Evidence Outcomes at each stage of Pupil and staff voice Impact of school Stakeholder feedback Formal and Informal A positive Cayton Awards Culture throughout school development priorities assessments **Cayton Awards** Y – Your Actions T - Tolerance C - Courage A - Achievement O – Our World N - Nurturina Culture



## **Developing Linguists at Cayton School**

## A Musician at Cayton School will have...

- An ability to create original, imaginative, fluent and distinctive composing and performance work.
- A musical understanding of aural perception, internalisation and knowledge of music.
- An awareness and appreciation of different musical traditions and genres.
- An excellent understanding of how the historical, social and cultural origins of music contributes to different musical styles.
- The ability to give explanations using musical terminology effectively, accurately and appropriately.
- A passion for a diverse range of musical activities.





#### <u>Intent – Implementation – Impact</u>

#### **Ambition**

Music is a universal language that embodies one of the highest forms of creativity. As pupils progress, they should develop a critical engagement with music, allowing them to compose, and to listen with discrimination to the best in the musical canon. (The National Curriculum)

At Cayton School, we follow the specifications of the National Curriculum; providing a broad, balanced and differentiated curriculum and ensuring the progressive development of musical concepts, knowledge and skills. At Cayton School, we believe that music plays an integral role in helping children to feel part of a community, therefore we provide opportunities for all children to create, play, perform and enjoy music both in class and to an audience. Through assemblies and key stage performances, children showcase their talent and their understanding of performing with awareness of others. Lessons enable children to develop their skills, appreciate a wide variety of music and begin to appraise a range of musical genres.

The aims of our Music curriculum are to develop pupils who: enjoy and have an appreciation for music; listen to, review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres, cultures, styles and traditions; can sing and use their voices to create different effects; create and compose music, both on their own and with others; use a range of musical language; make judgements and express personal preferences about the quality and style of music; take part in performances with an awareness of audience.

#### **EYFS Progression of knowledge of skills**

Listen and Respond	Explore and Create	Singing	Share and Perform
Knowledge	Knowledge	Knowledge	Knowledge
To know twenty nursery rhymes off by heart.	To know that we can move with the pulse of the music.	To sing or rap nursery rhymes and simple songs from memory.	A performance is sharing music.
• To know the stories of some of the nursery rhymes.	To know that the words of songs can tell stories and paint pictures.	Songs have sections.	Skills
Skills	Skills	Skills	Perform any of the nursery rhymes by singing and adding actions or
To learn that music can touch your feelings.	There are progressive Music Activities within each unit that embed pulse, rhythm and pitch. Children listen to	<ul><li>To sing along with a pre-recorded song and add actions.</li><li>To sing along with the backing track.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Perform any nursery rhymes or songs adding a simple instrumental part.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>To enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or Pop stars.</li> </ul>	and work with the Games Track to complete the following in relation to the main song.		Record the performance to talk about.

# **Progression of knowledge of skills**



Thread		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4 Year 5				Year 6			
IIIIouu	•	Move and	•	Mark the beat of a listening	•	Share your thoughts	•	Talk about the words of a song.	•	Talk about feelings created	•	Talk about feelings created by			
		dance with		piece (eg Boléro by Ravel)		and feelings about	•	Think about why the song or		by the music.		the music.			
Listen,		the music.		by tapping or clapping and		the music together.		piece of music was written.	•	Justify a personal opinion	•	Justify a personal opinion with			
appraise and	•	Find the		recognising tempo, as well	•	Find the beat or	•	Find and demonstrate the		with reference to Musical		reference to Musical Elements.			
understand		steady beat.		as changes in tempo.		groove of the music.		steady beat.		Elements.	•	Identify 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 6/8 and 5/4.			
(Musicianship)	•	Talk about	•	Walk in time to the beat of	•	Walk, move or clap a	•	Identify 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 metre.	•	Find and demonstrate the	•	Identify the musical style of a			
		feelings		a piece of music.		steady beat with	•	Identify the tempo as fast, slow		steady beat.		song using some musical			
		created by	•	Identify the beat groupings		others, changing the		or steady.	•	Identify 2/4, 3/4, 6/8 and 5/4		vocabulary to discuss its Musical			
		the music.		in the music you sing and listen, eg 2-time, 3-time etc.		speed of the beat as the tempo of the	•	Recognise the style of music		metre.		Elements.			
	•	Recognise some band		Move and dance with the		music changes.		you are listening to.	•	Identify the musical style of a song or piece of music.	•	Identify the following instruments by ear and through a range of			
		and	•	music confidently.		Invent different	•	Discuss the structures of		Identify instruments by ear		media: bass guitar, electric guitar,			
		orchestral		Talk about how the music		actions to move in		songs. Identify:	•	and through a range of		percussion, sections of the			
		instruments.		makes you feel.		time with the music.	•	Call and response		media.		orchestra such as brass,			
	•	Describe	•	Find different steady beats.	•	Talk about what the		A solo vocal or instrumental	•	Discuss the structure of the		woodwind and strings, electric			
		tempo as fast	•	Describe tempo as fast or		song or piece of		line and the rest of the		music with reference to		organ, congas, pianos and			
		or slow.		slow.		music means.		ensemble		verse, chorus, bridge, repeat		synthesizers, and vocal			
	•	Describe	•	Describe dynamics as loud	•	Identify some		<ul> <li>A change in texture</li> </ul>		signs, chorus and final		techniques such as scat singing.			
		dynamics as		or quiet.		instruments you can		Articulation on certain words		chorus, improvisation, call	•	Discuss the structure of the music			
		loud and	•	Join in sections of the song,		hear playing.		Programme music		and response, and AB form.		with reference to verse, chorus,			
		quiet. Join in		eg call and response.	•	Identify if it's a male or female voice	•	Explain what a main theme is	•	Explain a bridge passage and		bridge and an instrumental break.  Explain a bridge passage and its			
	•	sections of	•	Start to talk about the style		singing the song.	•	and identify when it is repeated.		its position in a song. Recall by ear memorable	•	position in a song.			
		the song, eg		of a piece of music. Recognise some band and	•	Talk about the style	•	Know and understand what a musical introduction is and its	•	phrases heard in the music.		Recall by ear memorable phrases			
		chorus.	•	orchestral instruments.	_	of the music.		purpose.		Identify major and minor	_	heard in the music.			
	•	Begin to		Start to talk about where				Recall by ear memorable		tonality.	•	Identify major and minor tonality,			
		understand	ľ	music might fit into the				phrases heard in the music.	•	Recognise the sound and		chord triads I, IV and V, and			
		where the		world.			•	Identify major and minor		notes of the pentatonic and		intervals within a major scale.			
		music fits in						tonality.		Blues scales, by ear and from	•	Explain the role of a main theme			
		the world.					•	Recognise the sound and notes		notation.		in musical structure.			
	•	Begin to						of the pentatonic scale by ear	•	Explain the role of a main	•	Know and understand what a			
		understand about						and from notation.		theme in musical structure.		musical introduction and outro is,			
		different					•	Describe legato and staccato.	•	Know and understand what a	_	and its purpose.  Identify the sound of a Gospel			
		styles of					•	Recognise the following styles and any important musical		musical introduction is and its purpose.	•	choir and soloist, Rock band,			
		music						features that distinguish the		Explain rapping.		symphony orchestra and A			
								style: 20th and 21st Century		Recognise the following		Cappella groups.			
								Orchestral, Reggae, Soul, R&B,	_	styles and any key musical	•	Recognise the following styles			
								Pop, Folk, Jazz, Disco,		features that distinguish the		and any key musical features that			
								Musicals, Classical, Rock,		style: 20th and 21st Century		distinguish the style: 20th and			
								Gospel, Romantic, Choral,		Orchestral, Gospel, Pop,		21st Century Orchestral, Soul,			
								Funk and Electronic Dance		Minimalism, Rock n' Roll,		Pop, Hip Hop, Jazz: Swing, Rock,			
								Music.		South African, Contemporary		Disco, Romantic, Zimbabwean Pop, R&B, Folk, Gospel, Salsa,			
										Jazz, Reggae, Film Music, Hip Hop, Funk, Romantic and		Reggae, Musicals and Film			
										Musicals.		Music.			
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# **Cayton School**

Thread	Year 1	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Thread Singing and voice	Sing, rap, rhyme, chant and use spoken word.     Demonstrate good singing posture.     Sing songs from memory.     Copy back intervals of an octave and fifth (high, low). Sing in unison.	<ul> <li>Sing as part of a choir.</li> <li>Demonstrate good singing posture.</li> <li>Sing songs from memory and/or from notation.</li> <li>Sing to communicate the meaning of the words.</li> <li>Sing in unison and sometimes in parts, and with more pitching accuracy.</li> <li>Understand and follow the leader or conductor.</li> <li>Add actions to a song.</li> <li>Move confidently to a steady beat.</li> <li>Talk about feelings created by the music/song.</li> <li>Recognise some band and orchestral instruments.</li> <li>Describe tempo as fast or slow.</li> <li>Join in sections of the song, eg chorus.</li> <li>Begin to understand where the music fits in the world.</li> <li>Begin to talk about and understand the style of the music.</li> <li>Know the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow), and be able to demonstrate these when singing by responding to (a) the leader's directions and (b) visual symbols (eg crescendo, decrescendo, pause).</li> </ul>	Sing as part of a choir.     Sing a widening range of unison songs, of varying styles and structures.     Demonstrate good singing posture.     Perform actions confidently and in time to a range of action songs.     Sing songs from memory and/or from notation.     Sing with awareness of following the beat.     Sing with attention to clear diction.     Sing expressively, with attention to the meaning of the words.     Sing in unison.     Understand and follow the leader or conductor.     Copy back simple melodic phrases using the voice.	<ul> <li>Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.</li> <li>Sing in different time signatures: 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4.</li> <li>Sing as part of a choir with awareness of size: the larger, the thicker and richer the musical texture.</li> <li>Demonstrate good singing posture.</li> <li>Demonstrate vowel sounds, blended sounds and consonants.</li> <li>Sing 'on pitch' and 'in time'.</li> <li>Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.</li> <li>Sing expressively, with attention to staccato and legato.</li> <li>Talk about the different styles of singing used for different styles of song.</li> <li>Talk about how the songs and their styles connect to the world.</li> </ul>	Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.     Sing in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 and 6/8 time.     Sing in unison and parts, and as part of a smaller group.     Sing 'on pitch' and 'in time'.     Sing a second part in a song.     Self-correct if lost or out of time.     Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.     Sing expressively, with attention to dynamics and articulation.     Develop confidence as a soloist.     Talk about the different styles of singing used for different styles of song.     Talk confidently about how connected you feel to the music and how it connects in the world.     Respond to a leader or conductor.	<ul> <li>Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation.</li> <li>Sing a broad range of songs as part of a choir, including those that involve syncopated rhythms, with a good sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing rhythm, phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.</li> <li>Continue to sing in parts where appropriate.</li> <li>Sing in 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 5/4 and 6/8.</li> <li>Sing with and without an accompaniment.</li> <li>Sing syncopated melodic patterns.</li> <li>Demonstrate and maintain good posture and breath control whilst singing.</li> <li>Sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing.</li> <li>Sing expressively, with attention to dynamics and articulation.</li> <li>Lead a singing rehearsal.</li> <li>Talk about the different styles of singing used for the different styles of songs sung in this year.</li> <li>Discuss with others how connected you are to the music and songs, and how the songs and styles are connected to the world.</li> </ul>

# **Cayton School**

#### Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

Notation	•	Explore ways
		of representing
		high and low
		sounds, and
		long and short
		sounds, using
		symbols and
		any appropriate
		means of
		notation.

- If appropriate: explore standard notation, using crotchets, quavers and minims, and simple combinations of: C, D, E, F, G F, G, A G, B, D D, E, F♯, G, A D, A, C
- Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.
- Explore standard notation, using crotchets, quavers, minims and semibreves, and simple combinations of: C, D, E, F, G, A, B G, A, B, C, D, E, F♯ F, G, A, B♭, C, D, E A, B, C, D, E
- Identify hand signals as notation, and recognise music notation on a stave of five lines.

Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.

Explore standard

- notation, using minims, semibreves, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations of: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, F, G, A, Bb, C G, A, B, C, D, E E, F#, G#, A, B
- Read and respond to semibreves, minims, crotchets and paired quavers.
- Identify:
  - Stave
  - Treble clef
  - Time signatureLines and spaces
- Identify and understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers.

on the stave

 Apply spoken word to rhythms, understanding how to link each syllable to one musical note

- Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.
- Explore standard notation, using semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations of:
   C, D, E, F, G, A, B F, G, A, B♭, C
   G, A, B, C, D, E, F♯ D, E, F♯, G.
- Read and respond to semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiguavers.
- Identify:
  - Stave

A, B, C

- Treble clef
- Time signature
- Identify and understand the differences between minims, crotchets, paired quavers and rests.
- Read and perform pitch notation within a range.
- Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady beat: maintain individual parts accurately within the rhythmic texture, achieving a sense of ensemble.

- Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.
- Explore standard notation, using minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations of:
   C, D, E, F, G, A, B F, G, A, Bb, C, D, E G, A, B, C, D, E, F# C, G, Ab, Bb G, G#, A, Bb, C D, E, F, G, A, B, C

Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, Db

- Identify:
  - Stave
  - · Treble clef
  - Time signature
- Read and respond to minims, crotchets, quavers, dotted quavers and semiquavers.
- Recognise how notes are grouped when notated.
- Identify the stave and symbols on the stave (such as the treble clef), the name of the notes on lines and in spaces, barlines, a flat sign and a sharp sign.
- Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired quavers and semiquavers.
- Understand the differences between 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 time signatures.
- Read and perform pitch notation within an octave (eg C–C'/do–do).

 Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.

Explore standard notation, using

- dotted semibreves, dotted minims, minims, triplet crotchets, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations of:

  C, D, E, F, G, A, B F, G, A, Bb, C, D, E F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, E B, G, A, Bb, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E,
  - C, D, E, F, G, A, BF, G, A, BB, C D, E F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb G, A, Bb, C, D, E, F G, A, B, C, D, E, F\$\pm\$ D, E, F, G, A D, E, F\$\pm\$, A, B, C\$\pm\$ E, F\$\pm\$, G, G\$\pm\$, A, B, C, C\$\pm\$ Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D
- Identify:
- Stave
- Treble clef
- Time signature
- Read and respond to minims, crotchets, quavers, dotted quavers and semiguavers.
- Recognise how notes are grouped when notated.
- Identify the stave and symbols on the stave (such as the treble clef), the name of the notes on lines and in spaces, barlines, a flat sign and a sharp sign.



					Learn from yesterday, se	ek today and aim for tomorrow
Playing Instruments	Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from simple notation, in C major, F major, D major and D minor.	Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major and G major.  Rehearse and learn a simple instrumental part by ear or from notation, using the notes G, A, B, Bb, C, E and F.	<ul> <li>Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major, G major and E major. Develop facility in playing tuned percussion or a melodic instrument, such as a violin or recorder.</li> <li>Rehearse and learn a simple instrumental part by ear or from notation, using the notes C, D, E, F, F♯, G, G♯, A, B and B♭.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major, G major and D major.</li> <li>Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation, in the tonal centres of C major, F major, G major and D major.</li> </ul>	Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major, G major, E♭ major, C minor and D minor. Play melodies on tuned percussion, melodic instruments or keyboards, following staff notation written on one stave and using notes within the middle C−C'/do−do range. This should initially be done as a whole class, with greater independence gained each lesson through smaller group performance.  Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation, in the tonal centres of C major, F major, G major, E♭ major, C minor and D minor.	<ul> <li>Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation, in the tonal centres of C major, F major, G major, D major, E major, A major, Eb major, D minor and F minor. Play a melody following staff notation written on one stave and using notes within an octave range (do-do); make decisions about dynamic range, including very loud (fortissimo), very quiet (pianissimo), moderately loud (mezzo forte) and moderately quiet (mezzo piano).</li> <li>Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation, in the tonal centres of C major, F major, G major, D major, E major, A major, Eb major, D minor and F minor.</li> </ul>



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Improvising	Explore improvisation within a major and minor scale using the notes: C, D, E D, E, A F, G, A D, F, G      Improvise simple vocal patterns using 'Question and Answer' phrases.      Understand the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern.	<ul> <li>Explore improvisation within a major scale using the notes: C, D, E C, G, A G, A, B F, G, A</li> <li>Work with a partner and in the class to improvise simple 'Question and Answer' phrases, to be sung and played on untuned percussion, creating a musical conversation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Explore improvisation within a major scale using the notes: C, D, E, C, D, E, G, A, G, A, B, G, A, B, D, E, G, A, G, A, B, G, A, B, B, D, E, G, A, B, C, D, E, G, A, B, D, E, G, G, D, E, G, A, B, D, E, G, G, D, E, G, A, G, D, E, G, G, D, E, G, A, G, D, E, G, G,</li></ul>

# **Cayton School**

Composing	
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- Explore and create graphic scores:
- Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to music and video stimulus.
- Create a story, choosing and playing classroom instruments and/or soundmakers.
- Recognise how graphic notation can represent created sounds.
   Explore and invent your own symbols.
- Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.

- Explore and create graphic scores:
- Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to music and video stimulus.
- Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces.
- Create a story, choosing and playing classroom instruments.
- Create and perform your own rhythm patterns with stick notation, including crotchets, quavers and minims.
- Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.

- Create music and/or sound effects in response to music and video stimulus.
- Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.
- Compose over a simple chord progression.
- Compose over a simple groove.
- Compose over a drone.
- Start to use simple structures within compositions, eg introduction, verse, chorus or AB form.
- Use simple dynamics.
- Compose song accompaniments on tuned and untuned percussion, using known rhythms and note values.

- Combine known rhythmic notation with letter names, to create short, pentatonic phrases using a limited range of five pitches, suitable for the instruments being learnt.
- Compose over a simple chord progression.
- Compose over a groove.
- Create music in response to music and video stimulus.
- Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.
- Start to use simple structures within compositions, eg introduction, verse, chorus or AB form.
- Use simple dynamics.
- Compose song accompaniments on tuned and untuned percussion, using known rhythms and note values.

- Create music in response to music and video stimulus.
- Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.
- Start to use structures within compositions, eg introduction, multiple verse and chorus sections, AB form or ABA form (ternary form).
- Use chords to compose music to evoke a specific atmosphere, mood or environment.
- Use simple dynamics.
- Use rhythmic variety.
- Compose song accompaniments, perhaps using basic chords.
- Use a wider range of dynamics, including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet).
- Use full scales in different keys.
- Understand how chord triads are formed and play them on tuned percussion, melodic instruments or keyboards. Perform simple, chordal accompaniments.

- Plan and compose an 8 or 16-beat melodic phrase, using the pentatonic scale (eg C, D, E, G, A), and incorporate rhythmic variety and interest. Play this melody on available tuned percussion and/or orchestral instruments. Notate this melody.
- Either of these melodies can be enhanced with rhythmic or simple chordal accompaniment.
- Create a simple chord progression.
- Compose a ternary (ABA form)
  piece; use available music
  software/apps to create and record
  it, discussing how musical contrasts
  are achieved.
- Create music in response to music and video stimulus.
- Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.
- Start to use structures within compositions, eg introduction, multiple verse and chorus sections, AB form or ABA form (ternary form).
- Use simple dynamics.
- Use rhythmic variety.
- Compose song accompaniments, perhaps using basic chords.
- Use a wider range of dynamics, including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet).
- Use full scales in different keys.



									seek	today and aim for tomorrow
<ul> <li>Use simp notation if appropria</li> <li>Create a melody us crotchets minims:</li> <li>C, D C, D D, E, F C, F, G Startend on the C</li> <li>F, G F, G G, A, C F C, D Startend on the F</li> <li>D, F D, F, F, G, A D A, C Startend on the D</li> </ul>	te: simple sing and , E C, , D, E, , and e note  G, A F, , G, A, , t and e note  G D, , F, G, , and	<ul> <li>Crousing</li> <li>C, D, the</li> <li>G, A, the</li> <li>G)</li> <li>F, G,</li> </ul>	G F, G, A F, G, A, C F, A, C, D Start and end on e note F (Pentatonic on	•	Create a simple melody using crotchets, minims and perhaps paired quavers:  C, D C, D, E C, D, E, G C, D, E, G C, D, E, G, A Start and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C)  C, D C, D, E C, D, E, F C, D, E, F C, D, E, F, G Start and end on the note C (C major)  F, G F, G, A F, G, A, Bb F, G, A, Bb F, G, A, Bb, C Start and end on the note F (F major)  G, A G, A, B G, A, B, D G, A, B, D G, A, B, D, E Start and end on the note G (Pentatonic on G)	•	Create a melody using crotchets, minims, quavers and their rests. Use a pentatonic scale:  C, D C, D, E C, D, E, G C, D, E, G, A Start and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C)  C, D C, D, E C, D, E, F C, D, E, F, G Start and end on the note C (C major)  A, B A, B, C A, B, C, D A, B, C, D, E Start and end on the note A (A minor)  D, E D, E, F D, E, F, G D, E, F, G, A Start and end on the note D (D minor)  G, A G, A, B G, A, B, D G, A, B, D, E Start and end on the note G (Pentatonic on G)	Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, plus all equivalent rests. Use a pentatonic and a full scale. Use major and minor tonality:  F, G F, G, A F, G, A, Bb F, G, A, Bb, C Start and end on the note F (F major)  G, A G, A, B G, A, B, C G, A, B, C, D Start and end on the note G (G major)  G, A G, A, B G, A, B, D G, A, B, D, E Start and end on the note G (Pentatonic on G)  D, E D, E, F D, E, F, G D, E, F, G, A Start and end on the note D (D minor)  Eb, F Eb, F, G Eb, F, G, Bb Eb, F, G, Bb, C Start and end on the note Eb (Eb major)		Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, and all equivalent rests. Use a pentatonic and a full scale. Use major and minor tonality:  C, D C, D, E C, D, E, F C, D, E, F, G Start and end on the note C (C major)  G, A G, A, B G, A, B, D G, A, B, D E Start and end on the note G (Pentatonic on G)  D, E D, E, F D, E, F, G D, E, F, G, A Start and end on the note D (D minor)  F, G F, G, A F, G, A, C F, G, A, C, D Start and end on the note F (Pentatonic on F)  F, G F, G, Ab F, G, Ab, Bb F, G, Ab Bb, C Start and end on the note F (F minor)



Performing	•
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- Enjoy and have fun performing.
- Choose a song/songs to perform to a well-known audience.
- Prepare a song to perform.
- Communicate the meaning of the song.
- Add actions to the song.
- Play some simple instrumental parts.

- Practise, rehearse and share a song that has been learned in the lesson, from memory or with notation, and with confidence.
- Decide on any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory ideas/composed passages to be practised and included in the performance.
- Talk about what the song means and why it was chosen to share.
- Talk about the difference between rehearsing a song and performing it.

- Practise, rehearse and share a song that has been learned in the lesson, from memory or with notation, and with confidence.
- Play and perform melodies following staff notation, using a small range, as a whole class or in small groups.
- Include any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory ideas/composed passages within the rehearsal and in the performance.
- Talk about what the song means and why it was chosen to share.
- Reflect on feelings about sharing and performing, eg excitement, nerves, enjoyment.

- Rehearse and enjoy the opportunity to share what has been learned in the lessons.
- Perform, with confidence, a song from memory or using notation.
- Play and perform melodies following staff notation, using a small range, as a whole class or in small groups.
- Include instrumental parts/improvisatory sections/composed passages within the rehearsal and performance.
- Explain why the song was chosen, including its composer and the historical and cultural context of the song.
- Communicate the meaning of the words and articulate them clearly.
- Use the structure of the song to communicate its mood and meaning in the performance.
- Talk about what the rehearsal and performance has taught the student.
- Understand how the individual fits within the larger group ensemble.
- Reflect on the performance and how well it suited the occasion.
- Discuss and respond to any feedback; consider how future performances might be different.

- Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance for a specific purpose, for a friendly but unknown audience.
- Perhaps perform in smaller groups, as well as the whole class.
- Perform a range of repertoire pieces and arrangements combining acoustic instruments, to form mixed ensembles, including a school orchestra.
- Perform from memory or with notation, with confidence and accuracy.
- Include instrumental parts/improvisatory sections/composed passages within the rehearsal and performance.
- Explain why the song was chosen, including its composer and the historical and cultural context of the song.
- A student leads part of the rehearsal and part of the performance.
- Record the performance and compare it to a previous performance; explain how well the performance communicated the mood of each piece.
- Discuss and talk musically about the strengths and weaknesses of a performance.
- Collect feedback from the audience and reflect how future performances might be different.

- Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance for a specific event, for an unknown audience.
- Perform a range of songs as a choir in school assemblies, school performance opportunities and to a wider audience.
- Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance, with a detailed understanding of the musical, cultural and historical contexts.
- Perform from memory or with notation.
- Understand the value of choreographing any aspect of a performance.
- A student or a group of students rehearse and lead parts of the performance.
- Understand the importance of the performing space and how to use it
- Record the performance and compare it to a previous performance.
- Collect feedback from the audience and reflect how the audience believed in the performance.
- Discuss how the performance might change if it was repeated in a larger/smaller performance space.

# **Cayton School**

						rady, seek today and aim for tomorrow
Vocabulary	<ul> <li>Pulse</li> <li>Rhythm</li> <li>Pitch</li> <li>Rap</li> <li>Improve</li> <li>Compose</li> <li>Melody</li> <li>Bass guitar</li> <li>Drums</li> <li>Decks</li> <li>Perform</li> <li>Singers</li> <li>Keyboard</li> <li>Percussion</li> <li>Trumpets</li> <li>Saxophones</li> <li>Blues</li> <li>Baroque</li> <li>Latin</li> <li>Irish Folk</li> <li>Funk</li> <li>Groove</li> <li>Audience</li> <li>Imagination.</li> </ul>	Keyboard     Drums     Bass     Electric guitar     Saxophone     Trumpet     Pulse     Rhythm     Pitch     Improvise     Compose     Audience     Question and answer     Melody     Dynamics     Tempo     Perform/performance     Audience     Rap     Reggae     Glockenspiel.	Structure Intro/introduction Verse Chorus Improvise Compose Pulse Rhythm Pitch Tempo Dynamics Bass Drums Guitar Keyboard Synthesizer Texture Electric guitar Organ Backing vocals Hook Riff Melody Reggae Pentatonic scale Imagination Disco.	Keyboard     Electric guitar     Bass     Drums     Improvise     Compose     Melody     Pulse     Rhythm     Pitch     Tempo     Dynamics     Texture     Structure     Compose     Improvise     Hook     Riff     Solo     Pentatonic scale     Unison     Rhythm patterns     Musical style     Rapping     Lyrics     Choreography     Digital/electronic sounds     Turntables     Synthesizers, by ear     Notation     Backing vocal     Piano     Organ     Acoustic guitar     Percussion     Birdsong     Civil rights     Racism     Equality	Rock     Bridge     Backbeat     Amplifier     Chorus     Bridge     Riff     Hook     Improvise     Compose     Appraising     Bossa Nova     Syncopation     Structure     Swing     Tune/head     Note values     Note names     Big bands     Pulse     Rhythm     Solo     Ballad     Verse     Interlude     Tag ending     Strings     Piano     Guitar     Bass     Drums     Melody     Cover     Old-school Hip Hop     Rap     Synthesizer     Deck     Backing loops     Funk     Scratching     Unison     Pitch     Tempo     Dynamics     Timbre	Style Indicators Melody Compose Improvise Cover Pulse Rhythm Pitch Tempo Dynamics Timbre Texture Structure Dimensions of music Neo Soul Producer Groove Motown Hook Riff Solo Blues Jazz Improvise/improvisation, By ear Melody Solo Ostinato Phrases Unison Urban Gospel Civil rights Gender equality Unison Harmony
				<ul><li>Civil rights</li><li>Racism</li></ul>	<ul><li>Tempo</li><li>Dynamics</li><li>Timbre</li></ul>	



#### **Implementation**

The music curriculum ensures children sing, listen, play, perform and evaluate. This is embedded in the classroom activities as well as the weekly singing assemblies, various concerts and performances and the learning of instruments. Through the musical program Charanga, teachers are able to produce inclusive lessons for all children to access the musical curriculum in a fun and engaging way, further promoting a love of learning. Teachers deliver music following the Charanga programme, designed specifically for the teaching of music in primary schools. Charanga lessons are planned in sequences to provide children with the opportunities to review, remember, deepen and apply their understanding. The elements of music are taught in classroom lessons so that children are able to use some of the language of music to dissect it, and understand how it is made, played, appreciated and analysed. In the classroom children learn how to play the recorder and a variety of percussion instruments. Playing various instruments enables children to use a range of methods to create notes, as well as how to read basic music notation. They also learn how to compose, focusing on different dimensions of music, which in turn feeds their understanding when listening, playing, or analysing music. Composing or performing using body percussion and vocal sounds is also part of the curriculum, which develops the understanding of musical elements without the added complexity of an instrument.

#### Impact

Our music Curriculum is planned to demonstrate progression and build on and embed current skills. We focus on progression of knowledge and skills in the different musical components and teaching of vocabulary also forms part of the units of work. If children are achieving the knowledge and skills in lessons, then they are deemed to be making good or better progress. We measure the impact of our curriculum through the following methods: pupil discussions and interviewing the pupils about their learning (pupil voice); governor monitoring with our subject music link governor; annual reporting and tracking of standards across the curriculum; photo and video evidence of the pupils practical learning including book-looks; dedicated music leader time.