EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Aims by Area								
AREA 1: LISTENING AND RESPONDING TO MUSIC								
Understanding and Using Musical	1a: I can demonstrate an understanding and appropriate use of musical language (including basic musical elements), from both prior and new learning.	1a: I can demonstrate an understanding and appropriate use of musical language (including basic musical elements), from both prior	1a: I can demonstrate an understanding and appropriate use of musical language (including musical elements), from both prior and new learning.	1a: I can demonstrate an understanding and appropriate use of musical language (including musical elements), from both prior and new learning	1a: I can demonstrate an understanding and appropriate use of musical language (including musical elements), from both prior and new learning	1a: I can demonstrate an understanding and appropriate use of musical language (including musical elements), from both prior and new		
Understanding and identifying connections between music and pur	1b: I can demonstrate a basic understanding of how feelings can connect with/relate to music.	1b: I can demonstrate a basic understanding of how feelings can connect with/relate to music.	1b: I can identify and describe feelings as they relate to music.	1b: I can identify and describe a variety of contrasting feelings as they relate to music	1b: I can identify and describe a variety of contrasting feelings as they relate to music.	2b: I can identify and describe a variety of contrasting feelings as they relate to music.		
Understanding and identifying musical styles and the socio-historical connections and context of music	1c: I can demonstrate some basic understanding of musical style	1c: I can demonstrate some basic understanding of musical style.	1c: I can demonstrate an understanding of the musical style and a broader understanding of the cultural and historical connections to the music.	1c: I can demonstrate an understanding of the musical style and a broader understanding of the cultural and historical connections to the music.	1c: I can demonstrate an understanding of the musical style and a broader understanding of the cultural and historical connections and context of the music.	3c: I can demonstrate an understanding of the musical style and a broader understanding of the cultural and historical connections and context of the music		
	AREA 2:	UNDERSTANDIN	G AND USING TH	E LANGUAGE OF 1	MUSIC			
2b: I can demonstrate an understanding and use of basic use of basic differences in pitch (high and low) and note duration (long and short). 2b: I can demonstrate an understanding and use of basic differences in pitch (high and low) and note duration (long and short).								
Composing and improvising	Shorty.							

Understanding and applying the concepts	2d: I can demonstrate an understanding of the basic concepts of improvisation and composition.	2d: I can demonstrate an understanding of the basic concepts of improvisation and composition	2c: I can make an informed decision as to which notes to use when composing and improvising with the song	2c: I can make an informed decision as to which notes to use when composing and improvising with the song.	2c: I can make an informed decision as to which notes and expression to use when composing and improvising with the song.	2c: I can make an informed decision as to which notes and expression to use when composing and improvising with the song.
Creating melody		•	2a: I can create a four or six- bar melody according to the instructions given for the Music Notepad composition task	2a: I can create a four or six- bar melody according to the instructions given for the Music Notepad composition task.	2a: I can create a four, six or eight-bar melody according to the instructions given for the Music Notepad composition task.	2a: I can create a four, six, eight or 12-bar melody according to the instructions given for the Music Notepad composition task.
Following instrumental parts in a group performance		•	2b: When playing instrumental parts with the song, I can follow the instrumental part on the screen, playing by ear or with the notation provided.	2b: When playing instrumental parts with the song, I can follow the instrumental part on the screen, playing by ear or with the notation provided	2b: When playing instrumental parts with the song, I can follow the instrumental part on the screen. My playing is secure – by ear or with the notation provided. (I should aim to be able to read at least the simplest part of the piece).	2b: When playing instrumental parts with the song, I can follow the instrumental part on the screen. My playing is secure – by ear or with the notation provided. (I should aim to be able to read at least the simplest part of the piece). In year 6, this includes any musical expression considered for the performance.
'	· AREA 3	B: DEVELOPING PE	RFORMANCE AWA	ARENESS AND SK	ILLS	
Feeling the pulse/beat	2a: I can demonstrate an awareness of pulse/beat when listening, moving to and performing music	• 2a: I can demonstrate an awareness of pulse/beat when listening, moving to and performing music.	2a: I can demonstrate an awareness of pulse/beat when listening, moving to and performing music	a: I can demonstrate an awareness of pulse/beat when listening, moving to and performing music	• 3a: I can demonstrate with confidence an awareness of pulse/beat when listening, moving to and performing music.	3a: I can demonstrate with confidence an awareness of pulse/beat when listening, moving to and performing music
understanding the importance	2c: I can demonstrate a basic understanding of the importance of posture and technique when performing.	• 2c: I can demonstrate a basic understanding of the importance of posture and technique when performing.	3b: I can demonstrate an understanding of the importance of posture, diction and technique when performing.	3b: I can demonstrate an understanding of the importance of posture, diction and technique when performing.	3b: I can demonstrate - and can explain - an understanding of the importance of posture, diction and technique when performing.	3b: I can demonstrate - and can explain – an understanding of the importance of posture, diction and technique when performing.

Aims by Area	Rehearsing and Performing:	From 2e: (When introducing the performance): 2e: I can introduce my performance(s). Any connection I make to the Social Theme is an added bonus.	 From 2e: (When introducing the performance): 2e: I can introduce my performance(s) Any connection I make to the Social Theme is an added bonus. 	 3c: When planning, rehearsing, introducing and performing the song: I can introduce the performance with context and understanding of the song, the learning process and any other relevant connections. I can understand and make connections between the music encountered and the Social Theme. I can understand and apply learning from the Musical Spotlight. 	 3c: When planning, rehearsing, introducing and performing the song: I can introduce the performance with context and understanding of the song, the learning process and any other relevant connections. I can understand and make connections between the music encountered and the Social Theme. I can understand and apply learning from the Musical Spotlight. 	 3c: When planning, rehearsing, introducing and performing the song: I can introduce the performance with context and understanding of the song, the learning process and any other relevant connections. I can understand and make connections between the music encountered and the Social Theme. I can understand and apply learning from the Musical Spotlight. 	 3c: When planning, rehearsing, introducing and performing the song: I can introduce the performance with context and understanding of the song, the learning process and any other relevant connections. I can understand and make connections between the music encountered and the Social Theme. I can understand and apply learning from the Musical Spotlight.
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			Aims by Area			
PULSE/BEAT/METRE	Watch, follow, feel and move to a steady beat with others. Find and enjoy moving to music in different ways. Respond to the pulse in recorded/live music through movement and dance.	Watch and follow a steady beat. Find a steady beat. Recognise the time signature 4/4 by ear and notation. Understand that the speed of the beat can change, creating a faster or slower pace	Recognise and move in time with the beat. Play the steady beat on percussion instruments. Recognise the 'strong' beat. Play in time with a steady beat in 2/4, 4/4 and 3/4.	Recognise and move in time with a steady beat. Play in time with a steady beat and identify the metres 2/4, 4/4 and 3/4. Respond to the 'offbeat' or 'backbeat'.	Recognise and move in time with the changing speed of a steady beat. Play in time with a steady beat and identify the metres 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 5/4 and 6/8. Respond to the 'offbeat' or	Recognise and move in time with the changing speed of a steady beat. Play in time with a steady beat and identify the metres 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 6/8 and 5/4. Identify syncopation and swing.

Recognise and clap long sounds, short sounds and simple combinations. Perform short, copycat rhythm patterns accurately, led by the teacher. Perform short, repeating rhythm patterns (ostinati and riffs) while keeping in time with a steady beat. Perform word-pattern chants; create, retain and perform your own rhythm patterns. Recognise long and short sounds, and match them to syllables and movement. Play copy back rhythms, copying a leader, and invent rhythms for others to copy on untuned and tuned percussion. Create rhythms using word phrases as a starting point.	Recognise by ear and notation: minims, crotchets, quavers and their rests. Copy simple rhythm patterns created from minims, crotchets, quavers and their rests. Create simple rhythm patterns by ear and using simple notation from minims, crotchets, quavers and their rests. Alternate between a steady beat and rhythm.	Recognise by ear and notation: Semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers Dotted minims and dotted crotchets Copy simple rhythm patterns created from semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers and rests. Create rhythm patterns by ear and using simple notation, which use semibreves, minims, crotchets and quavers. Understand and explain the difference between beat and rhythm. Recall the most memorable rhythms in a song or piece of music.	Recognise by ear and notation: • Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and their rests Recognise by ear and notation: • 6/8 rhythm patterns • Dotted crotchets, triplet quavers, dotted quavers, quavers and their rests Recognise dotted rhythm in melodies. Copy simple rhythm patterns using the above rhythms. Create rhythm patterns by ear and using simple notation, which use the above rhythm patterns. Recall the most memorable rhythms in a song or piece of music.	Recognise by ear and notation:
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	Recognise, sing and	Identify the high notes and low notes in	Show the shape of a	Identify and explain	Identify and explain	Identify major and
	play high and low-		melody as rising and	what a melody is.	steps, jumps and leaps	minor tonality by ear
	pitched notes.	a melody.	falling in pitch.	Learn to sing and	in the pitch of a	and from notation
	Evalona cinaina and	Join in with part of a	Learn to sine a malady		melody.	Leann to play one on
	Explore singing and	melody.	Learn to sing a melody by ear or from	follow a melody by ear and from notation.	Learn to sing and	Learn to play one or more of four
	playing C, D, and E from the C major	melody.	notation.	and from notation.	follow a melody by ear	differentiated melodic
	scale.	Rehearse and play a	norunon.	Understand melodic	and from notation.	instrumental parts, by
	Scule.	simple instrumental	Learn to rehearse and	movement up and down	and from noration.	ear and from notation.
	Explore singing and	melody as a part to go	play a melodic	as pitch.	Learn to play one or	ear and from noration.
	playing F, G, and A	with a song.	instrumental part by	us prien.	more of four	Identify the names of
	from the F major	with a song.	ear or from notation.	Learn to play one or	differentiated melodic	the pitched notes on a
	scale.	Identify the names of		more of four	instrumental parts by	stave: C, D, E, Eb, F\$,
	333,3	the notes on a	Identify the names of	differentiated melodic	ear and from notation.	G, A, B, Bb, C, C\$, D.
		glockenspiel: C, D, E,	the pitched notes on a	instrumental parts, by		
		F, G, A, B, C.	stave: C, D, E, F, F#, G,	ear and from notation.	Identify the names of	Identify the following
			A, B, Bb, C.		the pitched notes on a	scales by ear or from
		Use body percussion,		Identify the names of	stave: C, D, E, Eb, F#,	notation: A minor, G
		untuned and tuned	Identify the scales of:	the pitched notes on a	G, A, B, Bb, C, C♯, D.	major, D major, D
		percussion	C major G major F	stave: C, D, E, Eb, F♯,		minor, F major.
		instruments with a	major Identify if a	G, A, B, Bb, C, C\$, D.	Identify the following	
		song, and listen to how	scale is major or		scales by ear or from	Identify an interval of
		the sounds blend	minor.	Identify the following	notation: C major, F	a major triad: 3rd,
		together.		scales by ear or from	major, D minor, G	5th.
			Copy simple melodies	notation: C major, F	major, Eb major, C	
		 Identify and 	by ear or from reading	major, G major, A	minor.	Identify an octave by
		play by ear or notation	notation.	minor.		ear or notation.
		notes in the tonality			Copy simple melodies	
		of C major.	Create melodies by	Copy simple melodies	by ear or from reading	Copy simple melodies
			ear and notate them.	by ear or from reading	notation.	by ear or from reading
				notation.		notation.
			Explore and play by		Create melodies by	
			ear or from notation:	Create melodies by	ear and notate them.	Create melodies by
			• Five-note scale	ear and notate them.	Add now should TT	ear and notate them.
			Pentatonic scale	Identify and talk	Add new chords II	Heachande C E Gand
2				Identify and talk about the way vocals	and VI from a given tonality. Identify tone	Use chords C, F, G and A minor by ear or
<u>lod</u>				are used in a song.	by ear or from	from notation.
Ž				are asea in a song.	notation.	i on notation,
PITCH (Melody)				Identify and explain:	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Identify the tonal
Ĕ				20011117 and oxplain		centres of: A minor, G

	Harmony: two or more notes heard at the same time Second part: a second musical part, usually a melodic line, that creates harmony. Explore chords I, IV and V in instrumental accompaniments. Explore intervals of 3rd, 5th and octaves. Identify the following tonal centres by ear or from notation: C major, F major, G major, A minor. Identify and demonstrate a major	Identify intervals 3rd, 5th and 7th. Identify the tonal centres of: C major and C minor, F major, D minor and D major, Eb major. Identify and demonstrate the following scales by ear and from notation: major scale, minor scale, pentatonic scale.	major, D major, D minor, F major. Identify and demonstrate the following scales by ear and from notation: Major scale, minor scale, pentatonic scale, blues scale.
	and minor scale		

Recognise the difference between the speed of a steady beat, a fast beat and a	Recognise the difference between the speed of a steady beat, a fast beat and a	Recognise the difference between the speed of a steady beat, a fast beat and a	Recognise the difference between the speed of a steady beat, a fast beat and a	Recognise the difference between the speed of a steady beat, a fast beat and a	Recognise the difference between the speed of a steady beat, a fast beat and a
slow beat.	slow beat. Change the speed of a	slow beat. Change the speed of a	slow beat. Change the speed of a	slow beat. Change the speed of a	slow beat. Change the speed of a
	steady beat, moving from fast to slow, slow to fast.	steady beat, moving from fast to slow, slow to fast.	steady beat moving from fast to slow, slow to fast.	steady beat, moving from fast to slow, slow to fast.	steady beat, moving from fast to slow, slow to fast.
	Understand that the speed of the beat can change, creating a faster or slower pace.	Control the speed of a steady beat, getting faster and getting slower.	Control the speed of a steady beat, getting faster and getting slower.	Control the speed of a steady beat, getting faster and getting slower.	Control the speed of a steady beat, getting faster and getting slower.
			Direct the class in controlling the speed of a steady beat in a class performance.	Direct the class in controlling the speed of a steady beat in a class performance.	Direct the class in controlling the speed of a steady beat in a class performance.
				Recognise the connection between tempi and musical styles.	Recognise the connection between tempi and musical styles.
ТЕМРО					Recognise an effective use of tempo at the end of a song

	Talk about loud sounds and quiet sounds, and give some examples.	Identify loud and quiet sections of music, and discuss what makes the music loud or quiet. Understand the meaning of loud and quiet (forte and piano).	Listen out and respond to forte (loud) sections of music. Identify instruments playing loud dynamics when listening to the music. Use dynamics to help communicate the meaning of a song	Identify gradation of dynamics and use the correct vocabulary to describe crescendo and diminuendo.	Identify dynamics and how they change the mood and feel of the music: forte, piano, mezzo forte, mezzo piano, crescendo and diminuendo.	Identify how dynamics change the mood and feel of music using vocabulary: forte, piano, mezzo forte, mezzo piano, crescendo and diminuendo. Identify how dynamics can support the structure of a song or piece of music, eg diminuendo leading into a new section and change of mood.
DYNAMIC						Identify the connection between dynamics and texture, eg adding more players and/or singers makes the music louder

Identify different sounds in	Know the difference	Choose particular	Explain tone colour: the	Recognise the following	Recognise the following
the environment, indoors	between a speaking voice	instruments for rehearsal	instruments or voices heard	ensembles:	ensembles:
and outside.	and a singing voice.	and performing.	that can be recognised by	Gospel choir and soloist	Pop group
	and a singing voice.	and personality	their unique qualities.	Rock band	A Cappella group
Identify the sounds of the	Identify friends from the	Identify the sound of	arran arraque quarracer	Symphony orchestra	Gospel choir
instruments played in	sound of their voices.	different tuned and untuned	Recognise the following	A Cappella group Identify	3 5 5 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5
school.	sound of their voices.	percussion instruments.	groups of instruments: a	the following instruments by	Identify instruments that
		por concern more distriction.	marching band and a	ear and through a range of	add particular colour to a
Identify some of the sounds			symphony orchestra and its	media: drum kit, electric	song or piece of music.
of the instruments heard			separate families:	guitar, electric bass guitar,	cong or process master
when listening to music.			woodwind, brass,	acoustic guitar, keyboard or	Identify the following
			percussion and strings.	Hammond organ,	instruments by ear and
				synthesiser, saxophone,	through a range of media:
			Identify the following	trumpet, harmonica, banjo,	Band instruments such as
			instruments by ear and	accordion, tuned and	keyboard, electric or
			through a range of media:	untuned percussion, steel	Hammond organ,
			banjo, acoustic guitar, tuned	pans and instruments of the	saxophone, trumpet,
			and untuned percussion,	orchestra such as clarinet,	electric guitar, electric bass
			steel pans, clarinet,	tuba, violin, trombone and	guitar, drum kit, vocals,
			trombone, trumpet, piano,	flute.	drum machine and
			keyboard, bass drums, tuba,		synthesiser.
			piccolo, bass guitar,	Recognise the difference	• Instruments of the
			synthesiser and electric	between the sound of high	orchestra from the strings,
			guitar.	and low voices.	woodwind, brass and tuned
					and untuned percussion
			Recognise the difference	Recognise tone colour and	families, particularly violin,
			between the sound of high	rapping.	cello, double bass, flute,
			and low voices.		clarinet, oboe, saxophone,
					trumpet, trombone, French
			Understand the importance		horn, tuba, drums (timpani),
			of the vocal warm-up and its		glockenspiel, xylophone and
			impact on the tone of the		piano.
			voice		Other instruments such as
					steel pans, harmonica, banjo
					and accordion.

RE	Lis	isten out for combinations f instruments together.	Understand that singing and playing together creates a musical texture. Add body percussion accompaniments.	Understand that singing and playing together creates a musical texture. Add body percussion accompaniments. Listen to the accompaniment to a song. Identify large numbers of people playing and singing. Listen out for solo players.	Identify and explain texture: the number of voices or instruments playing and the richness of the sound they create. Identify high and low solo voices and backing vocals, and talk about the different textures they create in the music. Understand and demonstrate the effect that repeated rhythmic or melodic patterns (as riffs/ostinati) have on the texture of a piece of music.	Identify solos and instrumental breaks in songs and music. Talk about solo voices, backing vocals and different vocal textures. Identify changes in texture. Talk about the different textures created by intervals and chords.	Sing and play instruments in different-sized groups. Identify solos and instrumental breaks in songs and music. Talk about solo voices, backing vocals and different vocal textures. Refer to repeated rhythmic or melodic patterns as riffs/ostinati. Talk about the different textures created by intervals and chords.
TEXTURE					Explain the term 'unison' and the difference between		Understand how texture builds throughout a piece as
STRUCTURE (FORM)	se Ui	ections of a song. Inderstand when to sing in	Join in with a repeated section of a song: the chorus, the response. Join in with the main tune when it is repeated.	Show the different sections of a song structure or piece of music through actions.	unison and solo. Identify and explain the following structural terms: verse, chorus, bridge, repeat signs, chorus and final chorus, improvisation, call and response, and AB form within musical structures. Identify the instrumental break and its purpose in a song. Recognise phrases and repeated sections. Discuss the purpose of a bridge section.	Identify and explain the structural terms: verse, chorus, bridge, repeat signs, chorus and final chorus, improvisation, call and response, and AB form within musical structures. Identify the instrumental break and its purpose in a song. Recognise phrases and repeated sections. Discuss the purpose of a bridge section.	voices are layered. Talk about how musical styles often have the same musical structure, eg Folk music: verse and chorus; Rock and Pop music: verse, chorus, bridge and instrumental break. Talk about the purpose of musical structures. Identify where changes in texture and tonality help emphasise the contrasting sections in a song. Recognise that changing the tonality at different points within the song creates different sections to the structure