

Braeburn Music Curriculum – Yearly Overview

Progression Of Skills

The National Curriculum states that -

In Key stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music

In Key stage 2

- Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.
- Pupils should be taught to:
- 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 interrelated 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 musicians
- develop an understanding of the history of music

Year Group	Listening
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Responding to music through movement, altering movement to reflect the tempo, dynamics or pitch of the music ● Exploring lyrics by suggesting appropriate actions ● Exploring the story behind the lyrics or music. ● Listening to and following a beat using body percussion and instruments. ● Considering whether a piece of music has a fast, moderate or slow tempo. ● Listening to sounds and matching them to the object or instrument. ● Listening to sounds and identifying high and low pitch. ● Listening to and repeating a simple rhythm. ● Listening to and repeating simple lyrics. ● Understanding that different instruments make different sounds and grouping them accordingly.
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognising and understanding the difference between pulse and rhythm. ● Understanding that different types of sounds are called timbres. ● Recognising basic tempo, dynamic and pitch changes (faster/slower, louder/quieter and higher/lower). ● Describing the character, mood, or 'story' of music they listen to, both verbally and through movement. ● Describing the differences between two pieces of music. ● Expressing a basic opinion about music (like/dislike). ● Listening to and repeating short, simple rhythmic patterns. ● Listening and responding to other performers by playing as part of a group.
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognising timbre changes in music they listen to. ● Recognising structural features in music they listen to. ● Listening to and recognising instrumentation. ● Beginning to use musical vocabulary to describe music. ● Identifying melodies that move in steps. ● Listening to and repeating a short, simple melody by ear. ● Suggesting improvements to their own and others' work.
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary (Indian, classical, Chinese, Battle Songs, Ballads, Jazz). ● Understanding that music from different parts of the world has different features. ● Recognising and explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary. ● Describing the timbre, dynamic, and textural details of a piece of music, both verbally, and through movement.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Beginning to show an awareness of metre. ● Beginning to use musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work.
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognising the use and development of motifs in music. ● Identifying gradual dynamic and tempo changes within a piece of music. ● Recognising and discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary (Samba, Rock and Roll). ● Identifying common features between different genres, styles and traditions of music. ● Recognising, naming and explaining the effect of the interrelated dimensions of music. ● Identifying scaled dynamics (crescendo/decrescendo) within a piece of music. ● Using musical vocabulary to discuss the purpose of a piece of music. ● Using musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work.
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary. (South African, West African, Musical, Theatre, Blues, Dance Remix.). ● Representing the features of a piece of music using graphic notation, and colours, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary. ● Comparing, discussing and evaluating music using detailed musical vocabulary. ● Developing confidence in using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others' work.
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discussing musical eras in context, identifying how they have influenced each other, and discussing the impact of different composers on the development of musical styles. ● Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the Arts (Pop art, Film music). ● Representing changes in pitch, dynamics and texture using graphic notation, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary. ● Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect. ● Use musical vocabulary correctly when describing and evaluating the features of a piece of music. ● Evaluating how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music sounds. ● Confidently using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others' work.

Year Group	Composing
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing untuned percussion 'in time' with a piece of music. • Selecting classroom objects to use as instruments. • Experimenting with body percussion and vocal sounds to respond to music. • Selecting appropriate instruments to represent action and mood. • Experimenting with playing instruments in different ways.
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting and creating short sequences of sound with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character. • Combining instrumental and vocal sounds within a given structure. • Creating simple melodies using a few notes. • Choosing dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music. • Creating a simple graphic score to represent a composition. • Beginning to make improvements to their work as suggested by the teacher.
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting and creating longer sequences of appropriate sounds with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character. • Successfully combining and layering several instrumental and vocal patterns within a given structure. • Creating simple melodies from five or more notes. • Choosing appropriate dynamics, tempo and timbre for a piece of music. • Using letter name and graphic notation to represent the details of their composition. • Beginning to suggest improvements to their own work.
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composing a piece of music in a given style with voices and instruments (Battle Song, Indian Classical, Jazz, Swing). • Combining melodies and rhythms to compose a multi-layered composition in a given style (pentatonic). • Using letter name and rhythmic notation (graphic or staff), and key musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions. • Suggesting and implementing improvements to their own work, using musical vocabulary.
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composing a coherent piece of music in a given style with voices, bodies and instruments. • Beginning to improvise musically within a given style.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition, inversion, and looping. ● Creating a piece of music with at least four different layers and a clear structure. ● Using letter name, graphic and rhythmic notation and key musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions. ● Suggesting improvements to others' work, using musical vocabulary.
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Composing a detailed piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and instruments (Remix, Colours, Stories, Drama). ● Improvising coherently within a given style. ● Combining rhythmic patterns (ostinato) into a multi-layered composition using all the inter-related dimensions of music to add musical interest. ● Using staff notation to record rhythms and melodies. ● Selecting, discussing and refining musical choices both alone and with others, using musical vocabulary with confidence. ● Suggesting and demonstrating improvements to own and others' work.
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvising coherently and creatively within a given style, incorporating given features. ● Composing a multi-layered piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and Instruments. ● Composing an original song, incorporating lyric writing, melody writing and the composition of accompanying features, within a given structure. ● *Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition and changes in dynamics, pitch and texture. ● Recording own composition using appropriate forms of notation and/or technology and incorporating. ● *Constructively critique their own and others' work, using musical vocabulary.

Year Group	Performing
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using their voices to join in with well-known songs from memory. ● Remembering and maintaining their role within a group performance. ● Moving to music with instruction to perform actions. ● Participating in performances to a small audience. ● Stopping and starting playing at the right time.
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using their voices expressively to speak and chant. ● Singing short songs from memory, maintaining the overall shape of the melody and keeping in time. ● Maintaining the pulse (play on the beat) using hands, and tuned and untuned instruments. ● Copying back short rhythmic and melodic phrases on percussion instruments. ● Responding to simple musical instructions such as tempo and dynamic changes as part of a class performance. ● Performing from graphic notation.
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using their voices expressively when singing, including the use of basic dynamics (loud and quiet). ● Singing short songs from memory, with melodic and rhythmic accuracy. ● Copying longer rhythmic patterns on untuned percussion instruments, keeping a steady pulse. ● Performing expressively using dynamics and timbre to alter sounds as appropriate. ● Singing back short melodic patterns by ear and playing short melodic patterns from letter notation.
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Singing songs in a variety of musical styles with accuracy and control, demonstrating developing vocal technique. ● Singing and playing in time with peers, with some degree of accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance. ● Performing from basic staff notation, incorporating rhythm and pitch and being able to identify these symbols using musical terminology.
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Singing longer songs in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, control, fluency and a developing sense of expression including control of subtle dynamic changes. ● Singing and playing in time with peers with accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance. ● Playing melody parts on tuned instruments with accuracy and control and developing instrumental technique.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Playing syncopated rhythms with accuracy, control and fluency.
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Singing songs in two or more parts, in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression. ● Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting dynamics and pitch according to a graphic score, keeping in time with others and communicating with the group. ● Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and simple staff notation. ● Playing a simple chord progression with accuracy and fluency.
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Singing songs in two or more secure parts from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression. ● Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting the interrelated dimensions of music as required, keeping in time with others and communicating with the group. ● Performing a solo or taking a leadership role within a performance. ● Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff notation and from their own notation. ● Performing by following a conductor's cues and directions.

Year Group	History of music
EYFS	
Year 1	
Year 2	
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding that music from different times has different features. <p>(Also part of the Listening strand)</p>
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Recognising and discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary. <p>(Also part of the Listening strand)</p>
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Confidently discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music and explaining how these have developed over time. <p>(Also part of the Listening strand)</p>
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Discussing musical eras in context, identifying how they have influenced each other, and discussing the impact of different composers on the development of musical styles. <p>(Also part of the Listening strand)</p>

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Knowledge and skills progression - Interrelated dimensions of music

Year Group	Pitch	Duration	Dynamics	Tempo	Timbre	Texture	Structure	Notation
EYFS	To understand what 'high' and 'low' notes are	To recognise that different sounds can be long or short	To understand that instruments can be played loudly or softly	To recognise music is 'fast' or 'slow' To understand that we can match our body movements to the speed (tempo) or pulse (beat) of music	To know that different instruments can sound like a particular character	To know that music often has more than one instrument being played at a time	To recognise the chorus in a familiar song	To know that signals can tell us when to start or stop playing
Year 1	To understand that pitch means how high or how low a note sounds To understand that 'tuned' instruments play more than one pitch of notes	To know that rhythm means a pattern of long and short notes	To know that dynamics means how loud or soft a sound is To understand that sounds can be adapted to change their mood, eg. through dynamics	To know that the 'pulse' is the steady beat that goes through music To know that tempo is the speed of the music	To know that 'timbre' means that quality of a sound; eg. that different instruments would sound different playing a note of the same pitch To know that my voice can create different timbres to help tell a story	To know that music has layers called 'texture'	to know that a piece of music can have more than one section; eg. a verse and a chorus	To understand that music can be represented by pictures or symbols
Year 2	To know that some instruments have a lower range of pitches and some have a higher range of pitches To understand that a melody is made up from high and low pitched notes played one after the	To know that 'duration' means how long a note, phrase or whole piece of music lasts To know that the long and short sounds of a spoken phrase can be represented by a rhythm	To know that dynamics can change the effect a sound has on an audience	To understand that the tempo of a musical phrase can be changes to achieve a different effect	To know that musical instruments can be used to create 'real life' sound effects To understand an instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on its timbre	To know that a graphic score can show a picture of the layers or 'texture' of a piece of music	To understand that structure means the organisation of sounds within music; eg. a chorus and verse pattern in a song	To know that 'notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it I know that a graphic score can show a picture of the structure and/or texture of music

	other, making a tune							
Year 3	<p>To know that the group of pitches in a song is called its 'key' and that a key decides whether a song sounds happy or sad.</p> <p>To know that some traditional music around the world is based on five-notes called a 'pentatonic' scale.</p> <p>To understand that a pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A.</p>	<p>To know the different notes have different durations, and that crotchets are worth one whole beat</p> <p>To know that written music tells you how long to play a note for</p>	<p>To know that the word 'crescendo' means a sound getting gradually louder</p>		<p>To understand that the timbre of instruments played affects the mood and style of a piece of music</p>	<p>To know that many types of music from around the world consist of more than one layer of sound; for example, a 'tala' and 'rag' in traditional Indian music</p>	<p>to know that in a ballad, a 'stanza' means a verse</p> <p>To know that music from different places often have different structural features; eg. Chinese music is based on the five note pentatonic scale</p>	<p>To understand that 'reading' music means using how the written note symbols look and their position to know what notes to play</p>
Year 4	<p>To know that a bass line is the lowest pitch line of notes in a piece of music, and a walking bassline (where patterns of notes go up then down again) is common in rock and roll</p> <p>To know that a glissando in music means a sliding effect played on instruments or made by your voice</p> <p>To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched</p>	<p>To know that combining different instruments playing different rhythms creates layers of sound called 'texture'</p> <p>To know that playing 'in time' requires playing the notes for the correct duration as well as at the correct speed</p> <p>To know that a motif in music can be a repeated rhythm.</p>	<p>To know that changing the dynamic of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music</p>	<p>To know that playing in time means all performers playing together at the same speed</p>	<p>To know that grouping instruments according to their timbre can create contrasting 'textures' in music</p> <p>To understand that both instruments and voices can create audio effects that describe something you can see</p>	<p>To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'</p> <p>To understand that harmony means playing two notes at the same time, which usually sound good together.</p>	<p>To know that deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections</p> <p>An ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice</p> <p>To understand that musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many</p>	<p>To know that 'performance directions' are words added to music notation to tell the performers how to play.</p>

							well-known pieces of music	
Year 5	<p>To understand that a minor key (pitch) can be used to make music sound sad</p> <p>To understand that major chords create a bright, happy sound</p> <p>To know that a 'bent note' is a note that varies in its pitch, e.g. the pitch may slide up or down</p> <p>To understand that varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sounds made</p>	<p>To know that 'poly-rhythms' means many different rhythms played at once</p> <p>To know that the duration of a note or phrase in music can be shown using a repeated symbol or the size of a symbol on a graphic score</p>	<p>To understand that varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sounds made.</p>	<p>To understand that a slow tempo can be used to make music sound sad</p> <p>To understand that varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sounds made.</p>	<p>To understand that human voices have their own individual timbre, and that this can be adapted by using the voice in different ways</p>	<p>To understand that a chord is the of several pitches played at the same time</p> <p>To know that poly-rhythms means many rhythms played at once</p>	<p>To know that a loop is a repeated rhythm or melody and is another word for ostinato</p> <p>To know that 12-bar Blues is a sequence of 12 bars of music, made up of three different chords</p>	<p>To know that simple pictures can be used to represent the structure (organisation) of music</p> <p>To understand that in written staff notation, notes can go on or between the lines, and show the pitch of the note</p>
Year 6	<p>To know that the Solfa syllables represent the pitches in an octave</p> <p>To understand that 'major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat</p> <p>To understand that 'minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension</p>	<p>To understand that all types of music notation show note duration, including the Kodaly method which uses syllables to indicate rhythms</p> <p>To understand that representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly</p>	<p>To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics</p>	<p>To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo.</p>	<p>To know that timbre can also be thought of as 'tone colour' and can be described in many ways e.g. warm or cold, rich or bright</p>	<p>To understand that texture can be instruments in a piece and can create the effect of dynamic change</p> <p>To know that a counter-melody is different to harmony because it uses a different</p>	<p>To know that chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats throughout a song</p> <p>To know that a theme in music is the main melody and that variations are when the melody has been changed in some way</p>	<p>To know that graphic notation means writing down music using your choice of pictures or symbols but staff notation means music written more formally on the special lines called staves</p> <p>To know that chord progressions are</p>

	To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its pitch	To know that a quaver is worth half a beat				rhythm as well as complimentary notes		represented by Roman numerals
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Historical Studies – timeline						
Cycle	Cycle 1		Cycle 2		Cycle 3	
Period	Medieval (c.1150 - c.1400)	Renaissance (c.1400 - c.1600)	Baroque (c.1600 - c.1750)	Classical (c.1750 - c.1830)	Romantic (c.1830 - c.1920)	Modern (c.1920 - Present)
Composers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hildegard of Bingen ● Guillaume de Machaut ● Perotinus Magnus ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Claudio Monteverdi ● Thomas Tallis ● John Dowland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Henry Purcell ● J S Bach ● G F Handle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● C P E Bach ● W A Mozart ● Franz Schubert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ludwig van Beethoven ● Johannes Brahms ● Clara Schumann ● Modest Mussorgsky ● Richard Wagner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Juliette Nadia Boulanger ● Igor Stravinsky ● Arvo Pärt

Musical instrument families						
Cycle	Cycle 1		Cycle 2		Cycle 3	
Musical Family	Percussion	Strings – Upper	Strings – Lower	Brass	Woodwind	Voices