

## Music Progression Grid – Class 4/5

Based on Charanga Scheme A

Autumn 1 Mamma Mia	Autumn 2 Glockenspiel Stage 2	Spring 1 Stop!	Spring 2 Lean On Me	Summer 1 Bringing Us Blackbird	Summer 2 Reflect, rewind and replay
<b>Minimum learning is highlighted</b>		<b>Minimum vocabulary is in bold</b>			
To know and learn the song 'Mamma Mia'	To learn complex <b>rhythms</b> on a glockenspiel. <b>Rhythm</b> - a musical dimension that describes the combination of long and short sounds to make patterns) glockenspiel	To know and learn to sing 'Stop!'	To know how to sing 'Lean on me'	To learn to sing 'Blackbird'	To consolidate all knowledge and skills from the year – See Charanga 'reflect, rewind, replay'
To know the structure of Mamma Mia including the introduction, <b>verse</b> , <b>bridge</b> and <b>chorus</b> The <b>verse</b> is a section in a song which has the same tune but different words. The <b>bridge</b> is a contrasting section which leads back to the main material. The <b>chorus</b> is a repeated section in a song which gives the main message.	To know how to read the notes <b>CDEFG</b>	To know that <b>Grime</b> is a style of music – Grime is electronic dance music that emerged in London in the early 2000s. It developed out of a British electronic music style called UK Garage, and draws influences from Jungle, Dancehall, and Hip Hop.	To know the structure of a <b>piece</b> , including the <b>outro</b> . The <b>outro</b> is the short section which brings the song or piece to an end.	To describe musical styles <b>grime</b> and <b>pop</b> <b>Grime</b> – Grime is electronic dance music that emerged in London in the early 2000s. It developed out of a British electronic music style called UK Garage, and draws influences from Jungle, Dancehall, and Hip Hop. <b>Pop</b> – Is a shortened form of 'Popular music'. Pop music constantly changes as we change and the world changes.	To review the pieces and knowledge and skills from the year
To know how to play the glockenspiel	To know and learn to play 'mardi Gras GRoovin'	To know how to play the glockenspiel with increased accuracy	To know how to play music 'by ear'	To know how to play the glockenspiel with increased accuracy	To know how to compose pieces of music
To know how to sing in <b>unison</b> – where everyone plays or sings the same music at the same time.	To know and learn to play 'Flea Fly' and 'Two way radio.'	To know what a <b>turntable</b> is - (typically 2) are used by DJs to manipulate sounds and create new music, sound effects, mixes and other creative sounds and beats.	To know and understand <b>notation</b> . <b>Notation</b> are ways to visually represent music.	To know how to find the <b>hook</b> in a piece. A <b>hook</b> is a term used in Pop music to describe a short catchy phrase or riff that we can't stop singing; the bit	To know how to <b>improvise</b> with music. <b>Improvising</b> is when you make up a tune and play it on the spot. There is an assumption that it can never be recreated.

				that 'hooks' us in; the main musical idea from a song that we remember.	
To know what it means to perform <b>solo</b> – <b>Solo</b> is when someone is playing, singing or performing on their own.	To revisit from ks1: strictly <b>D, Play your music and Drive</b> to compose their own pieces	To know and talk about <b>synthesizers</b> . A <b>synthesizer</b> is an electric instrument that looks like a keyboard and has pre-recorded and created sounds.	To know how to identify male <b>vocals</b> , backing vocals, drums, bass, organ, <b>piano</b> . <b>Vocals</b> – is a form of music that focuses on the voice (singing)		To know how to perform pieces of music
	To know how to explain the difference between <b>pulse</b> and <b>rhythm</b>	To know what a <b>hook</b> and a <b>riff</b> is. A <b>hook</b> is a term used in Pop music to describe a short catchy phrase or riff that we can't stop singing; the bit that 'hooks' us in; the main musical idea from a song that we remember. A <b>riff</b> is a short repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as guitar, piano or saxophone.	A <b>piano</b> is a type of musical instrument that is part of the percussion family.		

Disciplinary knowledge and skills

To learn to sing and to use their voices, to create and compose music on their own and with others	To have the opportunity to learn a musical instrument, use technology appropriately and have the opportunity to progress to the next level of musical excellence	To know how to review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres styles and traditions.	To study and understand the works of the great composers and musicians	To know how to review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres styles and traditions.	To understand and explore how music is created, produced and communicated, including through the inter-related dimensions: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and appropriate musical notations.
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Some key words may appear more than once which is deliberate across the progression grids as the children are consolidating their learning in different year groups. They will constantly be revisiting learning and embedding their understanding in the subject using key words.

