



Castercliff Primary Academy – Year 3 Music Progression.



Yr 3	Listening	Composing	Performing	History of Music
Music Skills	<p>*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.</p> <p>*Recognising and explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary.</p> <p>*Describing the timbre, dynamic, and textural details of a piece of music, both verbally, and through movement.</p> <p>Beginning to show an awareness of metre.</p> <p>*Beginning to use musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Singing songs in a variety of musical styles with accuracy and control, demonstrating developing vocal technique.</p> <p>Singing and playing in time with peers, with some degree of accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance.</p> <p>*Performing from basic staff notation, incorporating rhythm and pitch and being able to identify these symbols using musical terminology.</p>	<p>Understanding that music from different times has different features.</p>
	Pitch and Duration	Dynamics & Tempo	Timbre & Texture	Structure & Notation
Music Knowledge	<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. To know that some traditional music around the world is based on five-notes called a 'pentatonic' scale. To understand that a pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A. To know that different notes have different durations, and that crotchets are worth one whole beat. 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 affect 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. To know that music from different places often has different structural features, eg traditional 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>

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Sticky Knowledge	<p>Creating compositions in response to an animation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbalise how the music makes them feel. • To understand that the timbre of instruments played affect the mood and style of a piece of music. • To know that an ensemble is a group of musicians who perform together. • To know that to perform well, it is important to listen to the other members of your ensemble. 	<p>Pentatonic melodies and composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that the word ‘crescendo’ means a sound getting gradually louder. • To know that some traditional music around the world is based on five notes called a ‘pentatonic’ scale. • To understand that a pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A. 	<p>Traditional instruments and improvisation (India)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbalise feelings about music and identify likes and dislikes. • To know that Indian music uses all of the sounds in between the 12 ‘notes’ that we are used to in western music. • To know that a ‘tala’ is a set rhythm that is repeated over and over, usually on the drums called ‘tabla’. • To know that a ‘rag’ is the tune in traditional Indian music, and is often played on a stringed instrument called a ‘sitar’. • To know that a ‘drone’ in music is a note that goes on and on, staying the same, a bit like someone humming a long-held note. • 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>Ballads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the key features of a ballad. • To know that a ballad tells a story through song. • To know that lyrics are the words of a song. • To know that in a ballad, a ‘stanza’ is a verse. 	<p>Jazz</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain what ragtime music is. • To understand that ‘syncopation’ means a rhythm that is played off the natural beat. • To know that Ragtime is piano music that uses syncopation and a fast tempo. • To know that jazz is a type of music that originated in the African-American communities of the USA about 120 years ago. • To know that ‘scat singing’ is using made-up words to create the sound of an instrument playing. 	