



Castercliff Primary Academy – Year 6 Music Progression.



Yr 6	Listening	Composing		Performing	History of Music
Music Skills	<p>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> <p>Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the Arts (Pop art, Film music).</p> <p>*Representing changes in pitch, dynamics and texture using graphic notation, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary.</p> <p>Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect.</p> <p>*Use musical vocabulary correctly when describing and evaluating the features of a piece of music.</p> <p>Evaluating how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music sounds.</p> <p>*Confidently using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others work</p>	<p>Improvising coherently and creatively within a given style, incorporating given features.</p> <p>Composing a multi-layered piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and Instruments.</p> <p>Composing an original song, incorporating lyric writing, melody writing and the composition of accompanying features, within a given structure.</p> <p>*Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition and changes in dynamics, pitch and texture.</p> <p>Recording own composition using appropriate forms of notation and/or technology and incorporating.</p> <p>*Constructively critique their own and others' work, using musical vocabulary.</p>		<p>Singing songs in two or more secure parts from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression.</p> <p>*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.</p> <p>Performing a solo or taking a leadership role within a performance.</p> <p>Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff notation and from their own notation.</p> <p>Performing by following a conductor's cues and directions.</p>	<p>*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>
	Pitch and Duration	Dynamics & Tempo	Timbre & Texture	Structure & Notation	
Music Knowledge	To know that the Solfa syllables represent the pitches in an octave. To understand	To know that a melody can be	To know that timbre can also be thought of as 'tone	To know that a chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats	

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	<p>that 'major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat. To understand that 'minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension.</p> <p>To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its pitch.</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 quaver is worth half a beat.</p>	<p>adapted by changing its dynamics.</p> <p>To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo.</p>	<p>colour' and can be described in many ways eg warm or cold, rich or bright</p> <p>To understand that texture can be created by adding or removing 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 rhythm as well as complementary notes.</p>	<p>throughout a song. To know that a 'theme' in music is the main melody and that 'variations' are when this melody has been changed in some way.</p> <p>To know that 'graphic notation' means writing music down 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 represented in music by Roman numerals.</p>
<p>Sticky Knowledge</p>	<p>Advancing rhythms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that 'graphic notation' means writing music down using your choice of pictures or symbols but 'staff notation' means music written more formally on the special lines called 'staves'. To know that Steve Reich is a composer who wrote the minimalist piece 'Clapping Music' in 1972. To understand that all types of music notation show note duration, including the Kodaly method which uses syllables to indicate rhythms. 	<p>Dynamics, pitch and tempo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that the conductor beats time to help the performers work well together. To understand that improvisation means making up music 'on the spot'. To understand that texture can be created by adding or removing instruments in a piece and can create the effect of dynamic change. To know that timbre can also be thought of as 'tone colour' and can 	<p>Songs of WW2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that the Solfa syllables represent the pitches in an octave. A 'counter-subject' or 'counter-melody' provides contrast to the main melody. To know that a counter-melody is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm as well as complementary notes. 	
	<p>Theme and variation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the terms 'major' and 'minor'. Identify pitch, tempo and dynamics, and use these to explain and justify their answers. 			



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