

Coads Green Primary School - Knowledge and Skills Organiser Music



Purpose of Study

At Coads Green Primary School, we follow a scheme of learning provided by Charanga Musical School.

The Charanga Musical School Scheme provides teachers with week-by-week lesson support for each year group in the school. It is ideal for specialist and non-specialist teachers and provides lesson plans, assessment, clear progression, and engaging and exciting whiteboard resources to support every lesson. The Scheme supports all the requirements of the national curriculum.

Each Unit of Work comprises the of strands of musical learning which correspond with the national curriculum for music:

- 1. Listening and Appraising
- 2. Musical Activities
 - 1. Warm-up Games
 - 2. Optional Flexible Games
 - 3. Singing
 - 4. Playing instruments
 - 5. Improvisation
 - 6. Composition
- 3. Performing

Progression through each unit of work builds on prior learning and reinforces the interrelated dimensions of music: pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics, tempo, timbre, structure, texture, notation.

Capabilities Curriculum

The Capabilities Curriculum is a creative curriculum which measures social and emotional capabilities which improve children's learning, valuing the development of the whole child and preparing them for the future.

An Daras Trust have chosen to adopt a curriculum framework informed by pupil's social and emotional well-being. The class capability scores are used to inform a teachers approach to the lesson, which will help growth in these valuable characteristics.

These capabilities are evidenced as being necessary for future success, and by measuring them we are placing real value on them.

There are 7 capability strands: Managing feelings, Confidence, Communication, Relationships and Leadership, Planning and Problem-Solving Creativity, Resilience and Determination

Visible Learning (metacognition)

Metacognition describes the processes involved when learners plan, monitor, evaluate and make changes to their own learning – the thinking about their thinking. Pupils are given opportunity to understand their own cognitive abilities, knowledge of tasks and strategies that could be used to support their learning. Pupils are also encouraged to self-reflect. The following questions will be used to deepen pupils understanding of their learning:

Visible Learning	Surface Learning Strategies	Deep Learning Strategies	Transfer Learning Strategies
	Do I know what I need to do to complete my	Can I explain my learning to someone else?	Can I organise my knowledge to
	task?	I know and can explain what strategies I	support new learning?
	Can I plan and organise my learning before I	have used in my learning.	I can look for and recognise
	start?	I can make links between new content and	similarities and differences in my
	Where am I with my learning?	ideas and learning I already know.	tasks.
	How well have I achieved my success	I can share my ideas and questions to	I can organise my knowledge to
	criteria?	deepen my understanding.	support new learning.
	What is my next step?	I know how I did at the end of my learning.	When have I applied my learning to
	I can seek feedback from others to help me in	I can explain how things link together.	another area?
	my next steps.		I know where I am heading in my
			learning.
			I understand what I am learning,
			where I am going and how to get
			there.
			I know what success looks like.

EYFS

Children in EYFS should encounter music by listening and responding to a range of songs. They should listen to, join in and improvise a range of songs- beginning with nursery rhymes. They may choose to play instruments when singing nursery rhymes.

EYFS Areas of Learning codes

PSED- Making Relationships PSED(MR)

PSED- Self-Confidence and Self-Awareness PSED(SC&SA)

PSED- Managing Feelings and Behaviour PSED(MF&B)

CAL- Listening and Attention CAL(L&A)

CAL- Understanding CAL(U)

	UW- The World UW(UW- Technology UW	ndling PD(M&H) -Care PD(H&SC) d Measure e and Communities UV (TW) V(T) Using Media and Mate	,			
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Learn to sing nursery rhymes and action songs	Learn to sing nursery rhymes and action songs	Learn to sing nursery rhymes and action songs	Learn to sing nursery rhymes and action songs	Big Bear Funk is a transition Unit that prepares children for their musical learning in Year 1.	This Unit of Work consolidates the learning that has occurred during the year.
Knowledge	To know twenty nursery rhymes off by heart. To know the stories of some of the nursery rhymes To know that we can move with the pulse of the music. To know that the words of songs can tell stories and paint pictures To sing or rap nursery rhymes and simple songs from memory. Songs have sections. A performance is sharing music.					
Skills	Embedding foundation Learning to sing or sing Improvising leading to Share and perform the	ing to different styles of rais of the interrelated dime g along with nursery rhyral playing classroom instrute learning that has taken o play instruments with a	ensions of music mes and action songs ments place			

Metacognition	Planning		Monitoring		Evaluation		
	What resources do I i task? Can I describe what I How can I link my lea experiences to help n	am going to do? Irning with my own	Am I doing well?		How did I do? Am I able to re-tell stories and link them to other areas of learning?		
Year A 1+2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
	Unit: Hey You Style: Hip Hop	Unit: Rhythm In The Style: Way We Walk and The Banana Rap Reggae	Unit: In the Groove Style: Blues, Baroque, Bhangra, Folk Funk	Unit: Round and Round Style: Bossa Nova	Unit: Your Imagination Style: Pop	Unit: Reflect, Rewind & Replay Style: Classical	
Knowledge	To know what the songs are about. To know and recognise the sound and names of some of the instruments they use. To know that music has a steady pulse, like a heartbeat. To know that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Learn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down. Learn the names of the instruments the						
Skills	Learn about voices, singing notes of different pitches (high and low). Learn that they can make different types of sounds with their voices – you can rap or say words in rhythm. Learn to start and stop singing when following a leader Treat instruments carefully and with respect. Play a tuned instrumental part with the song they perform. Learn to play an instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, using one of the differentiated parts (a one-note part, a simple medium part). Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader Help to create a simple melody using one, two or three notes. Learn how the notes of the composition can be written down and changed if necessary.					ote part, a simple part	
Year B 1+2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	

earn to find a comfort earn to start and stop reat instruments care earn to play a tuned in hedium part). lay the part in time wisten to and follow mulelp create three simp	rable singing position. singing when following fully and with respect. Instrumental part that must the steady pulse. Usical instructions from the melodies with the Ur	natches their musical chall	enge, using one of the		one-note, simple or		
earn to find a comfort earn to start and stop reat instruments care earn to play a tuned in hedium part). lay the part in time wisten to and follow musters.	rable singing position. singing when following fully and with respect. Instrumental part that must the steady pulse. Usical instructions from	a leader. natches their musical chall a leader	enge, using one of the		one-note, simple or		
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earn to find a comfort earn to start and stop reat instruments care earn to play a tuned ir	able singing position. singing when following fully and with respect.	a leader.			one-note, simple or		
earn to find a comfort earn to start and stop reat instruments care	able singing position. singing when following fully and with respect.	a leader.			one-note, simple or		
earn to find a comfort earn to start and stop	able singing position. singing when following		ou can rap (spoken wo	ord with rnythm).			
earn to find a comfort	able singing position.		ou can rap (spoken wo	ord with rhythm).			
		unds with their voices – y	ou can rap (spoken wo	ord with rhythm).			
earn that they can ma	ke different types of so	unds with their voices - y	ou can rap (spoken wo	ora with rnythm).			
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•	ging notes of different p						
·	ng music with an audier				C		
	- ' '	ir own tune that has neve	r been heard before. It	is not written down and	d belongs to them.		
	g up your own tunes on						
		· · ·					
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•		sing and play our instrum	ants. To know that univ	son is overvene singing s	at the came time		
		rus, our names, lavourite	ioou, colours and anim	ld15.			
	• • •		faad aalaaaadam:	a la			
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_		nse/answer part.					
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					Classical Music		
African styles	Motown, Elvis,				Style: Western		
Style: South	Big Band,	Style: Rock		Style: Pop			
	Style: Christmas,		Style: Reggae		Replay		
leart		In A Band		·	Unit: Reflect, Rewind and		
	tyle: South frican styles o know five songs off o know some songs had be know that songs had be know that we can conythms are different for add high and low so longs include other was be know why we need earn the names of the	style: South frican styles be know five songs off by heart. co know some songs have a chorus or a response know that songs have a musical style of know that music has a steady pulse, like a hor know that we can create rhythms from wor hythms are different from the steady pulse. We add high and low sounds, pitch, when we congs include other ways of using the voice expense arn the names of the notes in their instruments.	style: Christmas, Big Band, Motown, Elvis, Freedom Songs Sknow five songs off by heart. Sknow some songs have a chorus or a response/answer part. Sknow that songs have a musical style Sknow that music has a steady pulse, like a heartbeat. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite shythms are different from the steady pulse. We add high and low sounds, pitch, when we sing and play our instruments include other ways of using the voice e.g. rapping (spoken word). Sknow why we need to warm up our voices	Style: Christmas, Big Band, Motown, Elvis, Freedom Songs To know five songs off by heart. To know some songs have a chorus or a response/answer part. To know that songs have a musical style To know that music has a steady pulse, like a heartbeat. To know that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animonythms are different from the steady pulse. To eadd high and low sounds, pitch, when we sing and play our instruments. To know that unitsongs include other ways of using the voice e.g. rapping (spoken word). To know why we need to warm up our voices earn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down.	Style: Christmas, Big Band, Motown, Elvis, Freedom Songs Sknow five songs off by heart. Sknow some songs have a chorus or a response/answer part. Sknow that songs have a musical style Sknow that music has a steady pulse, like a heartbeat. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that music has a steady pulse. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals. Sknow that we can create rhythms from words, our names, favourite food, colours and animals.		

	What resources do I no task? Have I done anything I How can I link my lear experiences to help me	like this before? ning with my own	Am I doing well? Do I need any different techniques to improve my learning/task?		Am I able to re-tell stories and link them to other areas of learning? How did I do in my task?		
Year A 3+4	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
	Unit: Three Little Birds	Unit: Glockenspiel Stage 1	Unit: The Dragon Song	Unit: Mamma Mia Style: Pop	Unit: Bringing Us Together	Unit: Reflect, Rewind and Replay	
	Style: Reggae	Style: Learning basic instrumental skills by playing tunes in varying styles	Style: A little bit funky and music from around the world.	(ABBA)	Style: Disco	Style: Western Classical Music	
Knowledge	To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them. To know the style of the five songs. To choose one song and be able to talk about: Its lyrics: what the song is about Any musical dimensions featured in the song, and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch) Identify the main sections of the song (introduction, verse, chorus etc.) Name some of the instruments they heard in the song Know how to find and demonstrate the pulse. Know the difference between pulse and rhythm. Know how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together to create a song. Know that every piece of music has a pulse/steady beat. Know the difference between a musical question and an answer To know and be able to talk about: Singing in a group can be called a choir; Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad; Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you re					• •	
Skills	listen to each other; To know why you must warm up your voice To confidently identify and move to the pulse. To think about what the words of a song mean. To take it in turn to discuss how the song makes them feel. Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music.						

To sing in unison and in simple two-parts.

To demonstrate a good singing posture.

To follow a leader when singing.

To enjoy exploring singing solo.

To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.

To have an awareness of the pulse internally when singing

Play any one, or all of four, differentiated parts on a tuned instrument – a one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song) from memory or using notation.

To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song.

To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader

Help create at least one simple melody using one, three or five different notes.

Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the context of the unit song.

Talk about how it was created.

Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo

Year B 3+4	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Unit: Let Your	Unit: Glockenspiel	Unit: Stop!	Unit: Lean On Me	Unit: Blackbird	Unit: Reflect,
	Spirit Fly	Stage 2				Rewind and
			Style: Grime,	Style: Gospel	Style: Rock	Replay
	Style: R&B,	Style: Learning	Classical, Bhangra,		(Beatles)	
	Western Classical,	basic instrumental	Tango, Latin Fusion			Style: Western
	Musicals, Motown,	skills by playing				Classical Music
	Soul	tunes in varying				
		styles				
Knowledge	To know five songs fro	m memory and who san	g them or wrote them.			
	To know the style of th	e five songs.				
	To choose one song an	d be able to talk about:	Its lyrics: what the song is	about		
	Any musical dimension	is featured in the song, a	and where they are used (texture, dynamics, temp	oo, rhythm and pitch)	
	Identify the main section	ons of the song (introdu	ction, verse, chorus etc.)			
	Name some of the instruments they heard in the song					
	Know and be able to ta	alk about: How pulse, rhy	ythm and pitch work toge	ther		
	Pulse: Finding the puls	e – the heartbeat of the	music			
	Rhythm: the long and s	short patterns over the p	oulse			

Know the difference between pulse and rhythm

Pitch: High and low sounds that create melodies

How to keep the internal pulse

Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to

To know and be able to talk about: Singing in a group can be called a choir; Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow; Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad; Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you must

listen to each other; To know why you must warm up your voice

To know and be able to talk about improvisation:

Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot

When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them.

To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the Challenges in your improvisations

Skills

To confidently identify and move to the pulse.

To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs eg if the song gets louder in the chorus (dynamics).

Talk about the music and how it makes them feel.

Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music.

When you talk try to use musical words.

To sing in unison and in simple two-parts.

To demonstrate a good singing posture.

To follow a leader when singing.

To enjoy exploring singing solo.

To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.

To rejoin the song if lost.

To listen to the group when singing

Play any one, or all four, differentiated parts on a tuned instrument – a one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song from memory or using notation.

To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song.

To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.

To experience leading the playing by making sure everyone plays in the playing section of the song.

Help create at least one simple melody using one, three or all five different notes.

Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the context of the unit song.

Talk about how it was created.

Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo.

Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation)

Metacognition	Planning		Monitoring		Evaluation					
	task? Where do I start and vuse? What type of resource complete my learning Have I got everything task? How can I break down	Where do I start and what strategies will I use? What type of resources will I need to complete my learning? Have I got everything I need to complete my task? How can I break down the task into smaller		Do I need any different techniques to improve my understanding of the process? Am I finding this challenging? Do I need to re-read information to make it clearer? Do I need to change my strategy?		Did I use the right strategy? How did the feedback I received help me? For future tasks, would I use another strategy?				
	manageable?	steps to make my learning more manageable?								
Year A 5+6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2				
	Unit: Livin' On A Prayer	Unit: Classroom Jazz 1	Unit: Make You Feel My Love	Unit: Fresh Prince Of Bel-Air	Unit: Dancing In The Street	Unit: Reflect, Rewind and Replay				
	Style: Rock	Style: Jazz	Style: Pop Ballads	Style: Hip Hop	Style: Motown	Style: Western Classical				
Knowledge	To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and, if possible, why? To know the style of the five songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles. To choose two or three other songs and be able to talk about: O Some of the style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that gi the songs their style) O The lyrics: what the songs are about O Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch) O Identify the main sections of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.) O Name some of the instruments they heard in the songs O The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time? Know and be able to talk about: How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together and how they connection; How to keep the internal pulse; Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to To know and be able to talk about: Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols; The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C of the treble stave A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work together and are shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure									
Skills		to the pulse with ease.	ound and symbol		Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol To identify and move to the pulse with ease.					

To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences. Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music.

When you talk try to use musical words.

To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs.

Talk about the music and how it makes you feel.

To sing in unison and to sing backing vocals.

To enjoy exploring singing solo.

To listen to the group when singing.

To demonstrate a good singing posture.

To follow a leader when singing.

To experience rapping and solo singing.

To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group.

To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.

Play a musical instrument with the correct technique within the context of the Unit song.

Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of the Unit song.

Explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody.

Year B 5+6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Unit: Happy	Unit: Classroom	Unit: Benjamin	Unit: You've Got	Unit: Music and	Unit: Reflect,
		Jazz 2	Britten - A New	A Friend	Me	Rewind and
	Style: Pop/		Year Carol			Replay
	Motown	Style: Jazz, Latin,		Style: The Music	Style: Contempor	
		Blues	Style: Benjamin	of Carole King	ary, music and	Style: Western
			Britten (Western		identity	Classical
			Classical Music),			
			Gospel, Bhangra.			

Knowledge

To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and why?

To know the style of the songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles.

To choose three or four other songs and be able to talk about: O The style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) O The lyrics: what the songs are about O Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm, pitch and timbre) O Identify the structure of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.) O Name some of the instruments used in the songs O The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time, musically and historically? O Know and talk about that fact that we each have a musical identity

Know and be able to talk about: How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together to create a song or music How to keep the internal pulse

Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to

To choose a song and be able to talk about: O Its main features O Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics O To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice

To know and be able to talk about: Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols; The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave

A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work together and are shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol

To know and be able to talk about: A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends.

A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work together and are shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol

Skills

To identify and move to the pulse with ease.

To think about the message of songs.

To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences.

Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music.

Use musical words when talking about the songs.

To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs.

Talk about the music and how it makes you feel, using musical language to describe the music

To sing in unison and to sing backing vocals.

To demonstrate a good singing posture.

To follow a leader when singing.

To experience rapping and solo singing.

To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group.

To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'

Play a musical instrument with the correct technique within the context of the Unit song.

Select and learn an instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, using one of the differentiated parts – a one-note, simple or medium part or the melody of the song from memory or using notation.

To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song.

To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.

To lead a rehearsal session

Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of the Unit song.

	Explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody. Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song. Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).						
Metacognition	Planning	Monitoring	Evaluation				
	What resources do I need to carry out my	Am I finding this challenging?	Did I use the right strategy?				
	task?	Is there anything I need to stop and change to	How did the feedback I received help				
	Where do I start and what strategies will I	improve the understanding of my learning?	me?				
use? Do I need to re-read information to make it For future tasks, w							
	What type of resources and materials will I	clearer?	strategy?				
	need to complete my learning?	Do I need to change my strategies?	Did I pace myself appropriately to get				
	How can I break down the task into smaller		the task done?				
	steps?						