EYFS		
22-36 mon 30 – 50 mo 40 – 60 mo ELG	onths	Joins in singing favourite songs. Creates sounds by banging, shaking, tapping or blowing. Shows an interest in the way musical instruments sound. To sing a few familiar songs. To imitate movement in response to music. To tap out simple repeated rhythms. To explore and learn how sounds can be changed. To begin to build a repertoire of songs and dances. To explore the different sounds of instruments. Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with ways of changing them. To sing to self and make up simple songs.
	YEAR	To make up rhythms. To capture experiences and responses with a range of media, such as music, dance and paint and other materials or words. They represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through music
	Knowledge	Skills
Listen & Appraise	 To know 5 songs off by heart. To know what the songs are about. To know and recognise the sound and names of some of the instruments they use. 	To learn how they can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or pop stars.

Games	 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. 	There are progressive Warm-up Games and Challenges within each Unit that embed pulse, rhythm and pitch. Children will complete the following in relation to the main song: Game 1 – Have Fun Finding The Pulse! Find the pulse. Choose an animal and find the pulse Game 2 – Rhythm Copy Back Listen to the rhythm and clap back. Copy back short rhythmic phrases based on words, with one and two syllables whilst marching to the steady beat. Game 3 – Rhythm Copy Back, Your Turn Create rhythms for others to copy Game 4 – Pitch Copy Back and Vocal Warm-up 1 Listen and sing back. Use your voices to copy back using 'la', whist marching to the steady beat Game 4a – Pitch Copy Back and Vocal Warm-up 2 Listen and sing back, and some different vocal warm-ups. Use your voices to copy back using 'la'.
Singing	To confidently sing or rap five songs from memory and sing them in unison.	 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.
Playing	 Learn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down. Learn the names of the instruments they are playing. 	 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 part, medium part). Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.
Improvisation	 Improvisation is about 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. Everyone can improvise! 	Use the improvisation tracks provided. Improvise using the three challenges: 1. Clap and Improvise – Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer (rhythms of words). 2. Sing, Play and Improvise – Use voices and instruments, listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. 3. Improvise! – Take it in turns to improvise using one or two notes.
Composition	 Composing is like writing a story with music. Everyone can compose. 	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.

e	A performance is sharing music with other people, called an	Choose a song they have learnt from the Scheme and perform it.
and	audience.	 They can add their ideas to the performance.
orm		 Record the performance and say how they were feeling about it.
erf		
Д		

	YEAR 2		
	Knowledge	Skills	
Listen & Appraise	 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 learn how they can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or pop stars. To learn how songs can tell a story or describe an idea. 	
Games	 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. Rhythms are different from the steady pulse. We add high and low sounds, pitch, when we sing and play our instruments. 	There are progressive Warm-up Games and Challenges within each Unit that embed pulse, rhythm and pitch. Children will complete the following in relation to the main song: Game 1 – Have Fun Finding the Pulse! Find the pulse. Choose an animal and find the pulse. Game 2 – Rhythm Copy Back Listen to the rhythm and clap back. Copy back short rhythmic phrases based on words, with one and two syllables whilst marching the steady beat. Game 3 – Rhythm Copy Back, Your Turn Create rhythms for others to copy. Game 4 – Pitch Copy Back and Vocal Warm-up 1 Listen and sing back. Use your voices to copy back using 'la', whilst marching the steady beat. Game 4a – Pitch Copy Back and Vocal Warm-up 2 Listen and sing back, and some different vocal warm-ups. Use your voices to copy back using 'la'.	
Singing	 To confidently know and sing five songs from memory. To know that unison is everyone singing at the same time. Songs include other ways of using the voice e.g. rapping (spoken word). To know why we need to warm up our voices. 	 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 (spoken word with rhythm). Learn to find a comfortable singing position. Learn to start and stop singing when following a leader. 	

Playing	 Learn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down. Know the names of untuned percussion instruments played in class. 	 Treat instruments carefully and with respect. Learn to play a tuned instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, using one of the differentiated parts (a one-note, simple or medium part). Play the part in time with the steady pulse. Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.
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. Everyone can improvise, and you can use one or two notes. 	Use the improvisation tracks provided. Improvise using the three challenges: 1. Clap and Improvise – Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer (rhythms of words). 2. Sing, Play and Improvise – Use voices and instruments, listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. 3. Improvise! – Take it in turns to improvise using one or two notes.
Composition	 Composing is like writing a story with music. Everyone can compose. 	 Help create three simple melodies with the Units using one, three or five different notes. Learn how the notes of the composition can be written down and changed if necessary.
Performance	 A performance is sharing music with an audience. A performance can be a special occasion and involve a class, a year group or a whole school. An audience can include your parents and friends. 	 Choose a song they have learnt from the Scheme and perform it. They can add their ideas to the performance. Record the performance and say how they were feeling about it.

YEAR 3		
	Knowledge	Skills
Listen & Appraise	 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 	 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.

	 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. 	Using the Warm up Games tracks provided, complete the Bronze, Silver and Gold Challenges. Children will complete the following in relation to the main song, using two notes: 1. Find the Pulse 2. Rhythm Copy Back: a. Bronze: Clap and say back rhythms
Games		 b. Silver: Create your own simple rhythm patterns c. Gold: Perhaps lead the class using their simple rhythms 3. Pitch Copy Back Using 2 Notes a. Bronze: Copy back — 'Listen and sing back' (no notation) b. Silver: Copy back with instruments, without then with notation c. Gold: Copy back with instruments, without and then with notation 4. Pitch Copy Back and Vocal Warm-ups
Singing	 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 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.
Playing	To know and be able to talk about: • The instruments used in class (a glockenspiel, a recorder)	 To treat instruments carefully and with respect. 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.

	 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 using one or two notes confidently is better than using 	Improvise using instruments in the context of the song they are learning to perform. Using the improvisation tracks provided, children will complete the Bronze, Silver or Gold Challenges: Bronze Challenge: Copy Back – Listen and sing back Play and Improvise – Using instruments, listen and play your own answer using one note.
Improvisation	 five To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake 	 Improvise! – Take it in turns to improvise using one note. Silver Challenge: Sing, Play and Copy Back – Listen and copy back using instruments, using two different notes. Play and Improvise – Using your instruments, listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. Improvise! – Take it in turns to improvise using one or two notes. Gold Challenge: Sing, Play and Copy Back – Listen and copy back using instruments, two different notes. Play and Improvise – Using your instruments, listen and play your own answer using two different notes. Improvise! – Take it in turns to improvise using three different notes.
Composition	 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. Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, symbols, audio etc.) 	 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. Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).

nce	 To know and be able to talk about: Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other You need to know and have planned everything that will be performed You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know. 	 To choose what to perform and create a programme. To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them. To talk about the best place to be when performing and how to stand or sit. To record the performance and say how they were feeling, what they were pleased with what they would change and why.
rmanc	including of people you don't know It is planned and different for each occasion	
Perfo	 It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music 	

YEAR 4		
Kn	nowledge	Skills
То	 know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them. know the style of the five songs. choose one song and be able to talk about: Some of the style indicators of that song (musical characteristics that give the song its style). The 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. 	 To confidently identify and move to the pulse. To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs e.g. 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.

Games	 Know and be able to talk about: How pulse, rhythm and pitch work together Pulse: Finding the pulse – the heartbeat of the music Rhythm: the long and short patterns over the pulse 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 	Using the Warm up Games tracks provided, complete the Bronze, Silver and Gold Challenges. Children will complete the following in relation to the main song, using two notes: 1. Find the Pulse 2. Rhythm Copy Back: a. Bronze: Clap and say back rhythms b. Silver: Create your own simple rhythm patterns c. Gold: Perhaps lead the class using their simple rhythms 3. Pitch Copy Back Using 2 Notes a. Bronze: Copy back — 'Listen and sing back' (no notation) b. Silver: Copy back with instruments, without then with notation c. Gold: Copy back with instruments, without and then with notation
Singing Gai	 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 Texture: How a solo singer makes a thinner texture than a large group To know why you must warm up your voice 	4. Pitch Copy Back and Vocal Warm-ups 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.
Playing	 To know and be able to talk about: The instruments used in class (a glockenspiel, recorder or xylophone). Other instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends. 	 To treat instruments carefully and with respect. 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.

	To know and be able to talk about improvisation:	Improvise using instruments in the context of a song they are learning to
	Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot	perform. Use the improvisation tracks provided and improvise using the
	When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has	Bronze, Silver or Gold Challenges.
	never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to	Bronze Challenge:
	them.	 Copy Back – Listen and sing back melodic patterns
	To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than	 Play and Improvise – Using instruments, listen and play your own answer using one note.
	using five	
	To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you	•
	cannot make a mistake	Silver Challenge: Silver Challenge:
	 To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the Challenges in your improvisations 	 Sing, Play and Copy Back – Listen and copy back using instruments, using two different notes.
	,	 Play and Improvise – Using your instruments, listen and play
		your own answer using one or two notes.
		 Improvise! – Take it in turns to improvise using one or two notes.
		Gold Challenge:
		 Sing, Play and Copy Back – Listen and copy back using
io		instruments, two different notes.
sati		 Play and Improvise – Using your instruments, listen and play
Š		your own answer using two different notes.
mprovisation		 Improvise! – Take it in turns to improvise using three different
<u>u</u>		notes.
	To know and be able to talk about:	 Help create at least one simple melody using one, three or all five
	 A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. 	different notes.
	It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your	 Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the
	friends.	context of the unit song.
_	 Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, symbols, 	Talk about how it was created.
itio	audio etc.)	Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical
Composition		decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo.
i m		Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the
Ö		connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).

	To know and be able to talk about:	 To choose what to perform and create a programme.
	 Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other You need to know and have planned everything that will be 	 Present a musical performance designed to capture the audience. To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them. To talk about the best place to be when performing and how to stand or
Performance	 You need to know and have planned everything that will be performed You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know It is planned and different for each occasion It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music 	 To record the performance and say how they were feeling, what they were pleased with what they would change and why.

Y	AR 5
Knowledge	Skills
 To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, who 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: Some of the style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) The lyrics: what the songs are about Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch) Identify the main sections of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.) Name some of the instruments they heard in the songs The historical context of the songs. What else was going at this time? 	 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. 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.

	 Know and be able to talk about: How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together and how they connect in a song How to keep the internal pulse Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or respond to 	Using the Warm up Games tracks provided, complete the Bronze, Silver and Gold Challenges. Children will complete the following in relation to the main song, using three notes: Bronze Challenge o Find the pulse o Copy back rhythms based on the words of the main song, that
Games		include syncopation/off beat O Copy back one-note riffs using simple and syncopated rhythm patterns Silver Challenge O Find the pulse O Lead the class by inventing rhythms for others to copy back O Copy back two-note riffs by ear and with notation O Question and answer using two different notes Gold Challenge O Find the pulse O Lead the class by inventing rhythms for them to copy back O Copy back three-note riffs by ear and with notation
Singing	 To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse. To choose a song and be able to talk about: Its main features Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice 	 O Question and answer using three different notes 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'.
Playing	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 • The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends	 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.

	To know and be able to talk about improvisation:	Improvise using instruments in the context of a song to be performed. Use the
	 Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot 	improvisation tracks provided and improvise using the Bronze, Silver or Gold
	When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has	Challenges.
	never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to	1. Play and Copy Back
	them.	 Bronze – Copy back using instruments. Use one note.
	 To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than 	 Silver – Copy back using instruments. Use the two notes.
	using five	 Gold – Copy back using instruments. Use the three notes.
	 To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you 	2. Play and Improvise You will be using up to three notes:
	cannot make a mistake	 Bronze – Question and Answer using instruments. Use one note in your
	To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the	answer.
	Challenges in your improvisations	 Silver – Question and Answer using instruments. Use two notes in your
		answer. Always start on a G.
	 To know three well-known improvising musicians 	 Gold – Question and Answer using instruments. Use three notes in your
		answer. Always start on a G.
		3. Improvisation! You will be using up to three notes. The notes will be
		provided on-screen and in the lesson plan:
uc		Bronze – Improvise using one note.
Improvisation		 Silver – Improvise using two notes.
vis		 Gold – Improvise using three notes.
pro		Classroom Jazz 2 – Improvise with a feeling for the style of Bossa Nova and Swing
<u>п</u>		using the notes D, E, G, A + B (pentatonic scale/a five-note pattern)
	To know and be able to talk about:	Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple
	 A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. 	rhythms that work musically with the style of the Unit song.
ح	It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your	 Explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody.
tion	friends.	Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical
Composition	A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work together and	decisions about how the melody connects with the song.
mp	are shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure	Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the
CO	Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol	connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).
	- Notation. recognise the connection between sound and symbol	To inication between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic, pictorial notation).

	To know and be able to talk about:	 To choose what to perform and create a programme.
Performance	 Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other Everything that will be performed must be planned and learned You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know It is planned and different for each occasion A performance involves communicating ideas, thoughts and feelings about the song/music 	 To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them. To talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect. To record the performance and compare it to a previous performance. To discuss and talk musically about it – "What went well?" and "It would have been even better if?"

YEAR 6		
Knowledge	Skills	
 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: The style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) The lyrics: what the songs are about Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm, pitch and timbre) Identify the structure of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.) Name some of the instruments used in the songs The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time, musically and historically? Know and talk about that fact that we each have a musical identity 	 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. 	

	Know and be able to talk about:	Using the Warm up Games tracks provided, complete the Bronze, Silver and Gold
	How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure	Challenges. Children will complete the following in relation to the main song,
	work together to create a song or music	using three notes:
	How to keep the internal pulse	Bronze Challenge
	·	Find the pulse
	Musical Leadership: creating musical ideas for the group to copy or	
	respond to	1 551
		Copy back one-note riffs using simple and syncopated rhythm
		o patterns
		Silver Challenge
		Find the pulse
		Lead the class by inventing rhythms for others to copy back
		Copy back two-note riffs by ear and with notation
		Question and answer using two different notes
		Gold Challenge
		o Find the pulse
ıes		Lead the class by inventing rhythms for them to copy back
Games		Copy back three-note riffs by ear and with notation
U		 Question and answer using three different notes
	 To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from 	 To sing in unison and to sing backing vocals.
	memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse.	To demonstrate a good singing posture.
	 To know about the style of the songs so you can represent the 	To follow a leader when singing.
	feeling and context to your audience	To experience rapping and solo singing.
	 To choose a song and be able to talk about: 	To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group.
	 Its main features 	To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.
	 Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or 	
	rapping	
	 To know what the song is about and the meaning of the 	
<u>B</u>	lyrics	
Singing	 To know and explain the importance of warming up your 	
Sir	voice	
	1.77	

Playing	 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 The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends 	 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.
Improvisation	 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 using one, two or three notes confidently is better than using five To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake To know that you can use some of the riffs and licks you have learnt in the Challenges in your improvisations To know three well-known improvising musicians 	Improvise using instruments in the context of a song to be performed. Use the improvisation tracks provided and improvise using the Bronze, Silver or Gold Challenges. Play and Copy Back Bronze — Copy back using instruments. Use one note. Silver — Copy back using instruments. Use the two notes. Gold — Copy back using instruments. Use the three notes. Play and Improvise You will be using up to three notes: Bronze — Question and Answer using instruments. Use one note in your answer. Silver — Question and Answer using instruments. Use two notes in your answer. Always start on a G. Gold — Question and Answer using instruments. Use three notes in your answer. Always start on a G. Improvisation! You will be using up to three notes. The notes will be provided onscreen and in the lesson plan: Bronze — Improvise using one note. Silver — Improvise using two notes. Gold — Improvise using three notes. Classroom Jazz 2 — Improvise with a feeling for the style of Bossa Nova and Swing using the notes D, E, G, A + B (pentatonic scale/a five-note pattern)
Composition	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	 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).

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To know and be able to talk about:

- Performing is sharing music with an audience with belief
- A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other
- Everything that will be performed must be planned and learned
- You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence
- A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know
- It is planned and different for each occasion
- A performance involves communicating ideas, thoughts and feelings about the song/music

- To choose what to perform and create a programme.
- To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them.
- To talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect.
- To record the performance and compare it to a previous performance.
- To discuss and talk musically about it "What went well?" and "It would have been even better if...?"