

Music Progression of Skills



	EYFS	Key Stage 1		Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key Stage 2	
•	•	use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes & play tuned and untuned instruments musically & listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music & experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.		Key stage 2 Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North & play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression & improvise and compose music range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music & listen with attention to detail and recall sound with increasing aural memory & use and understand staff and other musical notations & appreciate and understand wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers musicians & develop an understanding of the history of music.			
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Controlling sounds through singing and playing (performing)	Take part in signing Follow instructions on when to sing or to play an instrument Take part in signing The part	 Take part in singing showing awareness of melody Follow instructions on how and when to sing/play an instrument. Take notice of others when performing. Make and control long and short sounds (duration) in different ways including hitting, blowing and shaking Imitate changes in pitch—high and low. 	Sing songs in ensemble following the tune (melody) well. Use voice to good effect understanding the importance of warming up first. Perform in ensemble with instructions from the leader. Make and control long and short sounds using voices and instruments, playing by ear and including simple improvisation (duration). Carefully choose instruments to combine layers of sound, showing awareness of the combined effect Use own voice in different ways, including using a loud or soft voice and sing simple repeated phrases	 Sing songs from memory with accurate pitch and in tune. Show control in voice and pronounce the words in a song clearly (diction). Maintain a simple part within an ensemble. Play notes on instruments clearly and including steps/ leaps in pitch. Improvise (including call and response) within a group using 1 or 2 notes. Perform own part with increased control or accuracy when singing or playing both tuned and untuned instruments Sing songs confidently both solo and in groups 	Sing in tune, breathe well, pronounce words, change pitch and dynamics. Sustain a rhythmic ostinato/ drone/ melodic ostinato (riff) (to accompany singing) on an instrument (tempo/ duration/ texture). Perform with control and awareness of what others are singing/ playing. Improvise within a group using more than 2 notes. Perform significant parts from memory and from notation, either on a musical instrument or vocally Maintain a simple part within an ensemble	Show control, phrasing and expression in singing. Hold part in a round (pitch/structure). Perform in solo and ensemble contexts using a variety of techniques, confidently, expressively and in tune. Improvise on own with increasing aural memory. Maintain own part in a performance with confidence, accuracy and an awareness of what others are playing Maintain a more complex part within an ensemble (e.g. sing in a round or use harmony)	Sing or play from memory with confidence. Take turns to lead a group. Maintain own part in a round/ sing a harmony/ play accurately with awareness of what others are playing. Play more complex instrumental parts. Take the lead in a performances and provide suggestions to others Identify how sounds can be combined and used expressively, layering sounds and singing in tune with other performances Improvise using 5 notes of the pentatonic scale

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Creating and developing	Clap short, rhythmic	Carefully choose sounds to	Compose and perform	Compose and perform	Compose and perform	Compose and	Make a sequence of long
musical ideas	patterns	achieve an effect (including use	melodies using two or	melodies using three or	melodies using four or	perform melodies	and short sounds with help
(composing)	Make different sounds	of ICT).	three notes.	four notes.	five notes.	using five or more	(duration).
•	(high and low – pitch;	Order sounds to create an effect	Use sound to create	Make creative use of the	Use a variety of	notes.	Clap longer rhythms with
	loud and quiet –	(structure- beginnings/endings).	abstract effects (including	way sounds can be	different musical	 Show confidence, 	help.
	dynamics; fast and slow	 Create short musical patterns. 	using ICT).	changed, organised and	devices including	thoughtfulness and	Make different sounds
	 tempo; quality of the 	 Create sequences of long and 	Create/ improvise	controlled (including ICT).	melody, rhythms and	imagination in	(high and low-pitch; loud
	sound – smooth, crisp,	short sounds- rhythmic patterns	repeated patterns	 Create accompaniments 	chords.	selecting sounds	and quiet- dynamics; fast
	scratchy, rattling,	(duration) in different ways – e.g	(ostinati) with a range of	for tunes using drones or	Record own	and structures to	and slow-tempo; quality of
	tinkling etc timbre)	hitting, blowing, shaking,	instruments.	melodic ostinato (riffs).	compositions.	convey an idea.	the sound- smooth, crisp,
		clapping.	Effectively choose, order,	Create (dotted) rhythmic	Create own songs	Create music	scratchy, rattling, tinkling
		Control playing instruments so	combine and control	patterns with awareness	(raps- structure).	reflecting given	etc.– timbre).
		they sound as they should.	sounds (texture/	of timbre and duration.	Identify where to	intentions and	Create complex rhythmic
		Use pitch changes to	structure).	Create and repeat	place emphasis and	record using	patterns using a variety of
		communicate an idea.	•	extended rhythmic	accents in a song to	standard notation.	instrumentation with an
		Start to compose with two or		patterns, vocally or by	create effects	Use ICT to organise	awareness of timbre
		three notes.		clapping	(duration).	musical ideas	(quality of sound) and
		Create a simple rhythm by		0	Create and repeat	(where	duration (length of notes
		clapping or using percussion			extended rhythmical	appropriate).	and intervals)
		• Capping of doing percussion			patterns, using a	(Combine all	Improvise using 5 or more
					range of percussion	musical	notes to compose and
					and tuned	dimensions).	perform melodies.
					instruments	Create simple	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
						rhythmic patterns	
						with an awareness	
						of timbre (quality	
						of sound) and	
						duration (length of	
						notes and intervals)	
						notes and intervals)	

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Responding and reviewing (appraising) •	Take note of others when performing	Hear the pulse in music. Hear different moods in music. Identify texture—one sound or several sounds? Choose sounds to represent different things (ideas, thoughts, feelings, moods etc.). Say what they like or dislike about a piece of music	Identify the pulse in music. Recognise changes in timbre (sound qualitysmooth, crisp, scratchy, rattling, tinkling etc.), dynamics (loud and quiet), tempo (fast and slow) and pitch (high and low). Start to recognise different instruments. Explain what they like about a piece of music and why	Internalise the pulse in music. Know the difference between pulse and rhythm. Start to use musical dimensions vocabulary to describe music-duration, timbre, pitch, dynamics, tempo, texture, structure. Use these words to identify where music works well/ needs improving.	Now how pulse stays the same but rhythm changes in a piece of music. Listen to several layers of sound (texture) and talk about the effect on mood and feelings. Use more musical dimensions vocabulary to describe music—duration, timbre, pitch, dynamics, tempo, texture, structure, rhythm, metre, riff, ostinato, melody, harmony. Identify orchestral family timbres.	Know how pulse, rhythm and pitch fit together. Use a range of words to describe music (eg. duration, timbre, pitch, dynamics, tempo, texture, structure, beat, rhythm, metre, silence, riff, ostinato, melody, harmony, chord, flat, sharp, dotted rhythm, staccato, legato, crescendo, diminuendo). Use these words to identify strengths and weaknesses in own and others' music.	Know how the other dimensions of music are sprinkled through songs and pieces of music. Use musical vocabulary confidently to describe music. Work out how harmonies are used and how drones and melodic ostinati (riffs) are used to accompany singing. Use knowledge of how lyrics reflect cultural context and have social meaning to enhance own compositions. Refine and improve own/others' work.		
Listening and applying knowledge and understanding	Choose sounds to represent different things (the thunder, sea etc)	 Listen for different types of sounds. Know how sounds are made and changed. Make sounds with a slight difference, with help. Use voice in different ways to create different effects. Begin to represent sounds with drawing Listen to a piece of music, describing if it is fast or slow, happy or sad 	Listen carefully and recall short rhythmic and melodic patterns. Use changes in dynamics, timbre and pitch to organise music. Change sounds to suit a situation. Make own sounds and symbols to make and record music. Start to look at basic formal notation- play by ear first. Know music can be played or listened to for a variety of purposes (in history/ different cultures). Follow a simple piece of written rhythmic notation Describe basic elements of a piece of music (e.g. pace, volume, emotion) Describe how an instrument has been used	Use musical dimensions together to compose music. Know number of beats in a minim, crotchet, quaver and semibreve and recognise symbols (duration). Play with a sound-thensymbol approach. Use silence for effect and know symbol for a rest (duration). Describe different purposes of music in history/ other cultures. Use written symbols both standard and invented to represent sounds Use relevant musical vocabulary (e.g. pitch, rhythm, tempo and pulse) when talking about the elements of music within a piece	Combine sounds expressively (all dimensions). Read notes and know how many beats they represent (minim, crotchet, semibreve, quaver, dotted crotchet, rests). Know that sense of occasion affects performance. Describe different purposes of music in history/ other cultures. Follow a basic melody line, using standard notation Describe and compare and then evaluate different kinds of music using appropriate musical vocabulary	Create music with an understanding of how lyrics, melody, rhythms and accompaniments work together effectively (pitch/texture/structure). Read/ work out the musical stave (notes as Year 4). Perform songs in a way that reflects the meaning of the words, the venue and sense of occasion so that the audience appreciates it. Describe different purposes of music in history/ other cultures.	Use increased aural memory to recall sounds accurately. Use knowledge of musical dimensions to know how to best combine them. Know and use standard musical notation to perform and record own music (adding dotted quavers). Use different venues and occasions to vary performances. (Combining all musical dimensions). Describe different purposes of music in history/ other cultures. Understand/use staff and use unconventional notation when composing Describe how music can be used to create expressive effects and convey		

	to represent a sound or object (e.g. a flute for a bird or a drum for thunder)	Recognise changes in the music using word like 'pitch' (high/low), 'timbre' (sound quality), 'dynamics' (loud or soft) and 'tempo' (fast or slow)	Describe how a piece of music makes them feel, making an attempt to explain why. Recall sounds with increasing aural memory	Perform from simple notation on tuned/untuned instruments Use musical vocabulary to explain some of the reasons why a piece of music might have been composed Explain how different musical elements (pitch, tempo, rhythm, melody and dynamics) have been used to create mood and effects	emotion • Identify and explore the relationship between sounds and how different meanings can be expressed through sound and music
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