

Music Progression Document

Key Areas	EYFS	Year 1 and 2	Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and 6
Listen and appraise	 To know twenty nursery rhymes off by heart. To know the stories of some of the nursery rhymes To learn that music can touch your feelings. To enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or Pop stars 	 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. 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, have a musical style 	 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 o 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 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: 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

				how it makes you feel.
Games	 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. EYFS Games skills 	 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 Y1/Y2 Games skills Rhythms are different from the steady pulse. We add high and low sounds, pitch, when we sing and play our instruments. 	 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 Y3/Y4 Games skills 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 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 	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 • Y5/Y6 Games skills
Singing	 To sing or rap nursery rhymes and simple songs from memory. Songs have 	 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. 	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	 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

	sections. • To sing along with a pre- recorded song and add actions. • To sing along with the backing track	 Learn to start and stop singing when following a leader 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 	 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 To rejoin the song if lost. To listen to the group when singing 	 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 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 listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group. To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'
Playing		 Learn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down. Treat instruments carefully and with respect. Play a tuned instrumental part with the song they perform. 	 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 	 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

	 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 Know the names of untuned percussion instruments played in class 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. 	 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: 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 experience leading the playing by making sure everyone plays in the playing section of the song 	 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	 Improvisation is about making up your own tunes on the spot. 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, 	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 five • To know that if you improvise	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 five

	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	using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake •Y3/Y4 Bronze, \silver and Gold challenges • To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the Challenges in your improvisations	 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 you have heard in the Challenges in your improvisations To know three well-known improvising musicians Y5/6 Challenges
Composition	 Composing is like writing a story with music. Everyone can compose Help to create a simple melody using one, two or three or five notes. Learn how the notes of the composition can be written down and changed if necessary. 	 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. 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 	 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

			connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).	 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).
Performance	 To know a performance is sharing music Perform any of the nursery rhymes by singing and adding actions or dance. Perform any nursery rhymes or songs adding a simple instrumental part. Record the performance to talk about 	 A performance is sharing music with other people, called an audience 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 	 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 It is planned and different for each occasion It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music To choose what to perform and create a programme. 	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 • 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

	 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. 	 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?"
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