

## Music Progression of Knowledge and Skills-EYFS & Key Stage 1

## Purpose of study

Music is a universal language that embodies one of the highest forms of creativity. A high quality music education should engage and inspire pupils to develop a love of music and their talent as musicians, and so increase their self-confidence, creativity and sense of achievement. As pupils progress, they should develop a critical engagement with music, allowing them to compose, and to listen with discrimination to the best in the musical canon.

### The national curriculum for music aims to ensure that all pupils:

- Perform, listen to, review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres, styles and traditions, including the works of the great composers and musicians
- Learn to sing and to use their voices, to create and compose music on their own and with others, have the opportunity to learn a musical instrument, use technology appropriately and have the opportunity to progress to the next level of musical excellence
- Understand and explore how music is created, produced and communicated, including through the inter-related dimensions: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and appropriate musical notations.

Model Music Curriculum Sonar Statutory Framework for the EYFS ELG NC	Reception-	Year 1	Year 2	End of Key Stage Expectations (taken from the National Curriculum and EYFS)
Singing Play and performance	Sing songs, make music and dance and experiment with ways of changing them.  Represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and technology, art, music, dance, role-play and stories.  EAD: Perform songs, rhymes, poems,	Begin to use voice expressively. Begin to use voice creatively by singing simple songs.  Sing simple chants and rhymes from memory, singing collectively and at the same pitch, responding to simple visual directions (e.g. stop, start, loud, quiet) and counting in.	Use voice expressively.  Use voice creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.  Sing songs regularly with a pitch range of do-so ( e.g. C-G) with increasing vocal control.	Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.  Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.
	and stories with others, and - when appropriate - try to move in time with music	Sing songs with a very small range (miso), then slightly wider. Include pentatonic songs.  Sing a wide range of call-and-response songs to control vocal pitch and to match the pitch they hear with accuracy.	Sing songs with a small pitch range, pitching accurately.  Know the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow) and be able to demonstrate these when singing by responding to (a) the leader's directions and (b) visual symbols (e.g. crescendo, decrescendo, pause).	

Listening Listen to	Represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and	Develop listening skills to some recorded and live music.	Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of	Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of
LISTER TO	technology, art, music, dance, role-play		recorded and high-quality live	high-quality live and recorded
Review and	and stories.	Discuss music they like/dislike.	music.	music.
evaluate	C&L: Listen attentively and respond to	Develop knowledge and understanding of	Confidently discuss music they	
	what they hear with relevant questions,	the stories, origins, traditions, history,	like/dislike.	
	comments, and actions.	and social context of music they are listening to, singing and playing.	Offer reasons for their opinions.	
	C&L: Participate in small group, class		Develop a knowledge and	
	and one-to-one discussions, offering	Listen to recorded performances.	understanding of the stories,	
	their own ideas, using recently		origins, traditions, history, and	
	introduced vocabulary.		social context of music they are	
			listening to, singing and playing.	
	PSED: Give focused attention to what			
	the teacher says, responding		Listen to recorded performances.	
	appropriately even when engaged in			
	activity, and show an ability to follow			
	instructions involving several ideas or			
	actions.			
	L: Use and understand recently			
	introduced vocabulary during			
	discussions about stories, non-fiction,			
	rhymes, and poems, and during role			
	play.			

Composing	Sing songs, make music and dance and experiment with ways of changing	Experiment with sounds using interrelated dimensions of music e.g.	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the
Composition	them.	_	interrelated dimensions of music	inter-related dimensions of
	mem.	louder, softer, quicker, slower, simple musical notations.		music.
	Daniela de la comisión de la diferenciada	musical notations.	e.g. louder, softer, quicker, slower,	music.
	Represent their own ideas, thoughts	Tunnanias aimals massl shoute mains	higher, lower, simple musical	
	and feelings through design and	Improvise simple vocal chants using	notations.	
	technology, art, music, dance, role-play	question-and-answer phrases.	Court and the court is in the court of the c	
	and stories.		Create music in response to a non-	
		Create musical sound effects and short	musical stimulus (e.g. a storm, a car	
		sequences of sounds in response to a	race, or a rocket launch).	
		stimulus (e.g. a rainstorm or a train		
		journey). Combine to make a story using	Work with a partner to improvise	
		classroom instruments or sound-makers.	simple question-and-answer	
			phrases, to be sung and played on	
		Understand the difference between	untuned percussion, creating a	
		creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern.	musical conversation.	
			Use graphic symbols, dot notation,	
		Invent, retain, and recall rhythm and	and stick notation, as appropriate,	
		pitch patterns and perform these for	to keep a record of composed	
		others, taking turns.	pieces.	
		Use music technology to capture, change,	Use music technology to capture,	
		and combine sounds.	change, and combine sounds.	
		Recognise how graphic notation can represent created sounds. Explore and invent own symbols		

Musicianship and performing Play and performance	Sing songs, make music and dance and experiment with ways of changing them.  Represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and technology, art, music, dance, role-play and stories.  PSED: Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others.  PD: Use a range of small tools (e.g. instrument beaters).	Begin to use voice expressively. Begin to use voice creatively by singing simple songs. Begin to play tuned and untuned instruments musically.	Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.	Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.  Play tuned and untuned instruments musically.
Musicianship and performing Pulse/Beat	PD: Use a range of small tools (e.g. instrument beaters).	Pulse/Beat Walk, move, or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes. Use body percussion and classroom percussion, playing repeated patterns (ostinati) and short pitched patterns on tuned instruments to maintain a steady beat.  Respond to the pulse in recorded/live music through movement and dance.	Pulse/Beat Understand that the speed of the beat can change, creating a faster or slower pace (tempo). Mark the beat of a listening piece by tapping or clapping and recognising tempo as well as changes in tempo. Walk in time to the beat of a piece of music or song. Know the difference between left and right to support coordination and shared movement with others. Begin to group beats in twos and threes by tapping knees on the first (strongest) beat and clapping the remaining beats. Identify the beat groupings in familiar music that they sing regularly and listen to.	

Musicianship and performing Rhythm	PD: Use a range of small tools (e.g. instrument beaters).	Rhythm Perform short copycat rhythm patterns accurately, led by the teacher. Perform short repeating rhythm patterns while keeping in time with a steady beat. Perform word-pattern chants; create, retain and perform their own rhythm pattern.	Rhythm Play copycat rhythms, copying a leader, and invent rhythms for others to copy on untuned percussion. Create rhythms using word phrases as a starting point. Read and respond to chanted rhythm patterns, and represent them with stick notation including crotchets, quavers, and crotchets rests. Create and perform their own chanted rhythm patterns with the same stick notation.	
Musicianship and performing Pitch	EAD: Perform songs, rhymes, poems, and stories with others, and - when appropriate - try to move in time with music	Pitch Listen to sounds in the local school environment comparing high and low sounds. Sing familiar songs in both low and high voices and talk about the difference in sound. Explore percussion sounds to explore storytelling. Follow pictures and symbols to guide singing and playing e.g. 4 dots = 4 taps on the drum.	Pitch Play a range of singing games based on the cuckoo interval (so-mi) matching voices accurately, supported by a leader playing the melody. The melody could be played on a piano, acoustic instrument, or backing track.  Sing short phrases independently within a singing game or short song. Respond independently to pitch changes heard in short melodic phrases, indicating with actions (e.g. stand up/sit down, hands high/hands low).  Recognise dot notation and match it to 3-note tunes played on tuned percussion.	



## Music Progression of Knowledge and Skills- Key Stage 2

Model Music Curriculum	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	End of Key Stage
Sonar					Expectations
NC					(taken from the
					National Curriculum)
Singing	Begin to play and	Use voices and musical	Play and perform in solo	Play and perform in solo	Play and perform in solo
Play and performance	perform in solo and	instruments with	and ensemble contexts	and ensemble contexts	and ensemble contexts,
	ensemble contexts.	increasing accuracy,	for a range of audiences.	for a range of audiences.	using their voices and
		fluency and expression.	Use voices and musical	Use voices and musical	playing musical
	Sing a widening range of		instruments with	instruments with	instruments with
	unison songs of varying	Continue to sing a broad	increasing accuracy,	increasing accuracy,	increasing accuracy,
	styles and structures	range of unison songs	fluency and expression.	control, fluency and	fluency, control and
	with a pitch range of do-	with the range of an		expression.	expression.
	so, tunefully and with	octave (do-do), pitching	Sing a broad range of		
	expression. Perform	the voice accurately and	songs from an extended	Sing a broad range of	
	forte and piano, loud and	following directions for	repertoire with a sense	songs, including those	
	soft.	getting louder	of ensemble and	that involve syncopated	
	Perform actions	(crescendo) and quieter	performance. This should	rhythms, as part of a	
	confidently and in time	(decrescendo).	include observing	choir, with a sense of	
	to a range of action	Sing rounds and partner	phrasing, accurate	ensemble and	
	songs.	songs in different time	pitching, and appropriate	performance. This should	
	Walk, move, or clap a	signatures (2, 3 and 4	style. Sing three-part	include observing	
	steady beat with others,	time) and begin to sing	rounds, partner songs,	rhythm, phrasing,	
	changing the speed of	repertoire with small and	and songs with a verse	accurate pitching, and	
	the beat as the tempo of	large leaps as well as a	and a chorus	appropriate style.	
	the music changes.	simple second part to		Continue to sing three-	
		introduce vocal harmony.		and four-part rounds or	
		·		partner songs, and	

			Listen with attention to	experiment with positioning singers randomly within the group - i.e. no longer in discrete parts - in order to develop greater listening skills, balance between parts, and vocal independence.	Listen with attention to
Listening	Listen to and begin to	Listen to recall sounds		Listen with attention to	
Listen to	recall sounds with aural	with increasing aural	detail and comment on inter-related dimensions	detail and comment on inter-related dimensions	detail and recall sounds
Review and evaluate	memory.	memory.	of music.	of music.	with increasing aural memory.
Review and evaluate	Appreciate and discuss a	Appreciate and	Make connections across	Make connections across	Appreciate and
	range of high quality live	understand a range of	music from different	music from different	understand a wide range
	and recorded music.	high-quality live and	eras, traditions and	eras, traditions and	of high-quality live and
		recorded music of	genres.	genres.	recorded music drawn
	Begin to develop an	different	Develop a secure	Develop a secure	from different
	understanding of the	traditions/composers.	understanding of the	understanding of the	traditions and from
	history of music.	Develop an understanding	history of music.	history of music.	great composers and musicians.
	Develop a knowledge and	of the history of music.	Develop a knowledge and understanding of the	Develop a knowledge and understanding of the	Develop an understanding of the history of music.
	understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history, and social context of music they are listening to, singing and playing. Listen to recorded performances.	Develop a knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history, and social context of music they are listening to, singing and playing. Listen to recorded performances.	stories, origins, traditions, history, and social context of music they are listening to, singing and playing. Listen to recorded performances.	stories, origins, traditions, history, and social context of music they are listening to, singing and playing. Listen to recorded performances.	of monory of masic.

# Composition

Compose music on their own and with others using the interrelated dimensions of music e.g. pitch, tempo, dynamics, duration, musical notations.

Use and understand some staff and other musical notation.

#### Improvise:

Become more skilled in improvising (using voices, tuned and untuned percussion, and other instruments), inventing short 'on-the-spot' responses using a limited note range. Structure musical ideas (e.g. using echo or question-and-answer phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle, and end, Pupils should compose in response to different stimuli e.g. stories, verse, images (paintings and photographs), and musical sources.

## Compose:

Combine known rhythmic

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Use and understand some staff and other musical

#### Improvise:

notation.

Improvise on a limited range of pitches on the instrument they are now learning, making use of musical features including smooth (legato) and detached (staccato). Begin to make compositional decisions about the overall structure of improvisations and continue this process in composition tasks.

#### Compose:

Combine known rhythmic notation with letter names to create short pentatonic phrases using a limited range of 5 pitches suitable for the instruments being learnt.

Use and understand staff and other musical notations.

Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music e.g. duration, timbre, texture, structure, tempo, musical notations.

#### Improvise:

Improvise freely over a drone, developing sense of shape and character, using tuned percussion and melodic instruments. Improvise over a simple groove, responding to the beat, creating a satisfying melodic shape; experiment with using a wider range of dynamics, including very loud (fortissimo), very quiet (pianissimo), moderately loud (mezzo forte), and moderately quiet (mezzo piano). Continue this process in composition tasks.

Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music e.g. duration, timbre, texture, structure, tempo, musical notations.

Use and understand staff and other musical notations.

#### Improvise:

Create music with multiple sections that include repetition and contrast.
Use chord changes as part of an improvised sequence. Extend improvised melodies beyond 8 beats over a fixed groove, creating a satisfying melodic shape.

#### Compose:

Plan and compose an 8- or 16-beat melodic phrase using the pentatonic scale (e.g. C, D, E, G, A) and incorporate rhythmic variety and interest. Play this melody on available tuned percussion and/or orchestral instruments.

Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music.

Use and understand staff and other musical notations.

notation with letter names to create rising and falling phrases using just three notes (do, re, and mi).

Compose song accompaniments on untuned percussion using known rhythms and note values.

Sing and play these phrases as self-standing compositions. Arrange individual notation cards of known note values (i.e. minim, crotchet, crotchet rest. and paired quavers) to create sequences of 2-, 3- or 4-beat phrases, arranged into bars. Explore developing knowledge of musical components by composing music to create a specific mood, for example creating music to accompany a short film clip. Introduce major and minor chords. Include instruments played in wholeclass/group/individual teaching to expand the scope and range of the sound palette available for composition work. Capture and record creative ideas using any of: graphic symbols, rhythm notation and time signatures, staff notation, technology.

#### Composing:

Compose melodies made from pairs of phrases in either C major or A minor or a key suitable for the instrument chosen. These melodies can be enhanced with rhythmic or chordal accompaniment.

Working in pairs, compose a short ternary piece.

Use chords to compose music to evoke a specific atmosphere, mood, or environment. Equally, pupils might create music to accompany a silent film or to set a scene in a play or book.

Capture and record creative ideas using any of: graphic symbols, rhythm notation and time signatures, staff notation, technology.

Notate this melody. Compose melodies made from pairs of phrases in either G major or E minor or a key suitable for the instrument chosen. Enhance improvised/composed melodies with rhythmic or chordal accompaniment. Compose a ternary piece; use available music software/apps to create and record it, discussing how musical contrasts are achieved.

Musicianship and performing Play and performance	Begin to play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts.	Use voices and musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency and expression	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts for a range of audiences. Use voices and musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency and expression.	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts for a range of audiences. Use voices and musical instruments with increasing accuracy, control, fluency and expression.	Use and understand staff and other musical notations.
Musicianship and	Performing:	Performing:	Performing:	Performing:	
performing	Develop facility in playing	Develop facility in the	Instrumental	Instrumental	
Performing	tuned percussion or a	basic skills of a selected	performance	performance	
	melodic instrument such	musical instrument over a	Play melodies on tuned	Play a melody following	
	as violin or recorder.	sustained learning period.	percussion, melodic	staff notation written on	
	Play and perform	Play and perform	instruments or	one stave and using notes	
	melodies following staff	melodies following staff	keyboards, following	within an octave range	
	notation using a small	notation using a small	staff notation written on	(do-do); make decisions	
	range (e.g. do-mi or C-E)	range (e.g. Middle C-	one stave and using notes	about dynamic range,	
	as a whole class or in	G/do-so) as a whole-class	within the Middle C-	including very loud (ff),	
	small groups.	or in small groups.	C'/do-do range. This	very quiet (pp),	
	Use listening skills to	Perform in two or more	should initially be done as	moderately loud (mf),	
	correctly order phrases	parts (e.g. melody and	a whole class with	and moderately quiet	
	using dot notation,	accompaniment or a duet)	greater independence	(mp).	
	showing different arrangements of notes C-	from simple notation	gained each lesson	Accompany this same melody, and others, using	
	D-E/do-re-mi.	using instruments played in whole class teaching.	through smaller group performance.	block chords or a bass	
	Individually (solo) copy	Identify static and	Understand how triads	line. This could be done	
	stepwise melodic phrases	moving parts.	are formed, and play	using keyboards, tuned	
	with accuracy at	Copy short melodic	them on tuned	percussion or tablets, or	
	different speeds; allegro	phrases including those	percussion, melodic	demonstrated at the	
	and adagio, fast and slow.	using the pentatonic	instruments or	board using an online	
	Extend to question-and-	scale (e.g. C, D, E, G, A).	keyboards. Perform	keyboard.	
	answer phrases.	(	simple, chordal	Engage with others	
			accompaniments to	through ensemble playing	
			familiar songs.	with pupils taking on	
			Perform a range of	melody or accompaniment	

			repertoire pieces and arrangements combining acoustic instruments to form mixed ensembles, including a school orchestra.  Develop the skill of playing by ear on tuned instruments, copying longer phrases and familiar melodies.	roles. The accompaniment, if instrumental, could be chords or a single-note bass line.	
Musicianship and performing Reading notation	Introduce the stave, lines and spaces, and clef. Use dot notation to show higher or lower pitch. Introduce and understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers. Apply word chants to rhythms, understanding how to link each syllable to one musical note.	Introduce and understand the differences between minims, crotchets, paired quavers, and rests. Read and perform pitch notation within a defined range (e.g. C-G/do-so). Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady beat: maintain individual parts accurately within the rhythmic texture, achieving a sense of ensemble.	Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired quavers, and semiquavers. Understand the differences between 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 time signatures. Read and perform pitch notation within an octave (e.g. C-C'/do-do). Read and play short rhythmic phrases at sight from prepared cards, using conventional symbols for known rhythms and note durations.	Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers, and semiquavers, and their equivalent rests. Further develop the skills to read and perform pitch notation within an octave (e.g. C-C/do-do). Read and play confidently from rhythm notation cards and rhythmic scores in up to 4 parts that contain known rhythms and note durations. Read and play from notation a four-bar phrase, confidently identifying note names and durations.	