

This document shows the Music learning journey for pupils from EYFS to Year 6.

Music

	National Curriculum – Early Learning Goals	Granular Knowledge	Greater Depth	Vocabulary
EYFS	ELG 16 Exploring and using media and materials: Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with ways of changing them ELG 17 Being imaginative: They represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and technology, art, music, dance, role-play and stories	 I can identify and distinguish environmental sounds I can begin to describe the sounds (e g loud, soft, high, low, fast, slow) I can make a range of sounds with my voice I can use my voice to speak/sing/chant I join in with singing I can make a range of sounds with instruments I can represent sounds pictorially I can begin to sequence sounds to create a rhythm or beat I can clap short rhythmic patterns I can say if I like or dislike a piece of music I can experiment with creating sounds with different instruments I can begin to express how music makes me feel 	 I can repeat (short rhythmic and melodic) patterns I can begin to read pictorial representations of music (e g colour-coded bells, music story maps) I can identify reasons why I like some music more than others I can perform a rhythm 	
Year 1	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	 I can use my voice to speak, sing and chant I can make a sequence of sounds I can use instruments to perform I can clap short rhythmic patterns I can make different sounds with my voice I can repeat short rhythmic and melodic patterns I can follow instructions about when to play and sing I can make a sequence of sounds I can use instruments to perform I can make different sounds with instruments I can respond to different moods in music I can say whether I like or dislike a piece of music I can choose sounds to represent different things 	 I can perform a rhythm to a steady pulse I can identify texture - listening for whether there is more than one sound at the same time I can identify musical structure in a piece of music (verse, chorus etc) I can give a reason for choosing an instrument 	Singing, listening, composing, musicianship, pulse, beat, rhythm, pitch, chants, pentatonic songs, call and response, composer, period, style, sequence, rhythmic pattern, pitch pattern, combine, change, capture, beat, tuned instrument, untuned instrument, body percussion, ostinati,





Year 2	Pupils should be taught to: use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes	 I know the names of some instruments I know that some instruments belong to the percussion family I can use my voice expressively and creatively by singing songs 	•	I can sing/play rhythmic patterns in contrasting dynamics; keeping to the pulse I can use simple structures (e.g. repetition and order) in a piece of music	Pitch, dynamics,tempo,crescendo, decrescendo, pause, improvise, percussion,
	 play tuned and untuned instruments musically listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music 	 and speaking chants and rhymes I can play tuned and untuned instruments musically I can listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music I can experiment with and create sounds I can combine sounds to create musical ensemble I can say what I like and dislike about a piece of music 	•	I know that phrases are where we breathe in a song I can tell whether a change (e.g. pitch, tempo, dynamic, texture and timbre) is gradual or sudden and describe its effect	tuned and untuned, graphic symbols, dot notation, stick notation, beat, beat groupings, crotchet, quavers, crotchet rests, melodic phrases,
	experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music.				

Music Progression Document



Rhythm, metre, tempo.: downbeats, allegro, adagio,

pulse, beat.

Pitch and Melody: high, low, rising, falling, pitch range do-so.

Structure and form: Call and response, question phrase, answer phrase,

Unison, layered, solo

Dynamics and articulation: Loud (forte), quiet (piano)

echo, ostinato

Harmony: Drone

Texture:

 pupils should be taught to: play and perform in solo ensemble contexts, using and playing musical instruincreasing accuracy, flue and expression improvise and compose range of purposes using related dimensions of m listen with attention to direcall sounds with increasememory appreciate and understaining of high-quality live recorded music drawn from traditions and from greating and musicians 	 I can play clear notes on instruments I can use different elements in my composition I can create repeated patterns with different instruments I can improve my work; explaining how it has been improved I can compose melodies and songs I can create accompaniments for tunes I can combine different sounds to create a specific mood or feeling I can recognise the work of at least one famous composer I can use musical words to describe a piece of music and compositions I can use musical words to describe what I like and do not like about a piece of music 	 incrementally and more dramatically I can compare repetition, contrast and variation within a piece of music
Pupils should be taught to: play and perform in so ensemble contexts, us and playing musical in	sing their voices I can improvise using repeated patterns	 I can use selected pitches simultaneously to produce simple harmony I can explore and use sets of pitches, e g 4 or 5 note scales

I can use notation to record compositions in a small group or

I can identify and describe the different purposes of music

I can begin to identify the style of work of

Beethoven, Mozart and Elgar

Rhythm, metre, tempo,:

provide contrast

produce simple harmony

I can identify how a change in timbre can

I can use selected pitches simultaneously to

change the effect of a piece of music

getting faster (accelerando) getting slower (rallentando) bar, metre

Pitch and Melody:

Pentatonic scale, major and minor tonality, pitch range do-do.

and expression

improvise and compose music for a

range of purposes using the inter-

related dimensions of music

Music Progression Document



- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- use and understand staff and other musical notations
- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music
- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- use and understand staff and other musical notations
- appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians

I know what rhythm is

•

- I can perform a simple part rhythmically
- I can improvise using repeated patterns
- I can use notation to record and interpret sequences of pitches
- I can use notation to record compositions in a small group or on my own
- I can identify the character in a piece of music
- I can identify and describe the different purposes of music
- I can explain why silence is often needed in music and explain what effect it has

- I can explore and use sets of pitches, e g 4 or 5 note scales
- I can show how I can use dynamics to provide contrast
- I can identify how a change in timbre can change the effect of a piece of music

Structure and form:

Rounds and partner songs, repetition, contrast

Harmony:

Static, moving

Texture:

Duet, melody and accompaniment

Dynamics and articulation:

Getting louder (crescendo) getting softer (decrescendo) legato (smooth) staccato (detached)

Year 5 - Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music
- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- use and understand staff and other musical notations
- appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different

- I can breathe in the correct place when singing
- I can maintain my part whilst others are preforming their part
- I can improvise within a group using melodic and rhythmic phrases
- I can change sounds or organise them differently to change the effect
- I can compose music which meets specific criteria
- I can use notation to record groups of pitches (chords)
- I can use my music diary to record aspects of the composition process
- I can choose the most appropriate tempo for a piece of music
- I know what a rhythmic phrase is
- I can describe, compare and evaluate music using musical vocabulary
- I can explain why I think music is successful or unsuccessful
- I can suggest improvement to my own work and that of others

- I can use pitches simultaneously to produce harmony by building up simple chords
- I can devise and play a repeated sequence of pitches on a tuned instrument to accompany a song
- Do I understand the relation between pulse and syncopated patterns
- I can identify (and use) how patterns of repetitions, contrasts and variations can be organised to give structure to a melody, rhythm, dynamic and timbre
- I can explain how tempo changes the character of music
- I can identify where a gradual change in dynamics has helped to shape a phrase of music

Rhythm, metre, tempo,:

Simple time, compound time, syncopation

Pitch and Melody:

Full diatonic scale in different keys do-do

Structure and form:

Ternary form, verse and chorus form, music with multiple sections

Harmony:

Triads, chord progressions

Texture:

Music in 3 parts, music in 4 parts.





	traditions and from great composers and musicians •	I can contrast the work of a famous composer and explain my preferences		Dynamics and articulation: Wider range of dynamics including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet)
Year 6	 Pupils should be taught to: 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 for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music. 	 I can sing in harmony confidently and accurately I can perform parts from memory I can take the lead in a performance I can use a variety of different musical devices in my composition (including melody, rhythms and chords) I know that music has a history I can evaluate how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music is created I can analyse features within different pieces of music I can compare and contrast the impact that different composers from different times have had on people of that time 	 I can perform a piece of music which contains two (or more) distinct melodic or rhythmic parts, knowing how the parts will fit together I can show how a small change of tempo can make a piece of music more effective I can use the full range of chromatic pitches to build up chords, melodic lines and bass lines I can appraise the introductions, interludes and endings for songs and compositions I have created 	Rhythm, metre, tempo,: Simple time, compound time, syncopation Pitch and Melody: Full diatonic scale in different keys do-do Structure and form: Ternary form, verse and chorus form, music with multiple sections Harmony: Triads, chord progressions Texture: Music in 3 parts, music in 4 parts. Dynamics and articulation: Wider range of dynamics including fortissimo (very loud), pianissimo (very quiet), mezzo forte (moderately loud) and mezzo piano (moderately quiet)