## **East Ayton Primary School**



## Music Progression Map



**Early Years** 

Expressive Arts and Design (Being Imaginative and Expressive)

Children sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.

Children perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Expectations	Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Expectations
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
<ul> <li>use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes;</li> <li>play tuned and untuned instruments musically;</li> <li>listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music;</li> <li>experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression;</li> <li>improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music;</li> <li>listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory;</li> <li>use and understand staff and other musical notations;</li> <li>appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians;</li> <li>develop an understanding of the history of music.</li> </ul>

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Singing	Sing simple songs, chants and rhymes from memory, singing collectively and at the same pitch, responding to simple visual directions and counting in.  Begin with simple songs with a very small range, mi-so and then slightly wider.  Sing a wide range of call and response songs, control vocal pitch and match pitch with accuracy.  Perform songs in school assemblies and in school performance opportunities.	Sing songs regularly with a pitch range of do-so with increasing vocal control.  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).  Perform songs in school assemblies and in school performance opportunities.	Sing a widening range of unison songs of varying styles and structures with a pitch range of do—so, tunefully and with expression. Perform forte and piano, loud and soft.  Perform actions confidently and in time to a range of action songs.  Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes.  Perform songs in school assemblies and in school performance opportunities.	Continue to sing a broad range of unison songs with the range of an octave (do-do) pitching the voice accurately and following directions for getting louder (crescendo) and quieter (decrescendo).  Sing rounds and partner songs in different time signatures (2, 3 and 4 time) and begin to sing repertoire with small and large leaps as well as a simple second part to introduce vocal harmony.  Perform a range of songs in school assemblies and in school performance opportunities.	Sing a broad range of songs from an extended repertoire with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.  Sing three-part rounds, partner songs and songs with a verse and a chorus.  Perform a range of songs in school assemblies and in school performance opportunities.	Sing a broad range of songs, including those that involve syncopated rhythms, as part of a choir, with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing rhythm, phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.  Continue to sing three- and four- part rounds or partner songs, and 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.  Perform a range of songs as a choir in school assemblies, school performance opportunities.

Listening	Develop pupils' shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.  Listening to recorded performances and opportunities to experience live music making in and out of school.	Develop pupils' shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.  Listening to recorded performances and opportunities to experience live music making in and out of	Develop pupils' shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.  Listening to recorded performances should be complemented by opportunities to experience live music making in and out of school.	Develop pupils' shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.  Listening to recorded performances should be complemented by opportunities to experience live music making in and out of school.	Develop pupils' shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.  Listening to recorded performances should be complemented by opportunities to experience live music making in and out of school.	Develop pupils' shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.  Listening to recorded performances should be complemented by opportunities to experience live music making in and out of school.
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Improvise simple vocal chants, using question and answer phrases.

Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to stimuli. Combine sounds to make a story, choosing and playing instruments or sound-makers.

Understand the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern.

Invent, retain and recall rhythm and pitch patterns and perform these for others, taking turns.

Recognise how graphic notation can represent created sounds. Explore and invent own symbols.

Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus.

Work with a partner to improvise simple question and answer phrases, to be sung and played on untuned percussion, creating a musical conversation.

Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces. Become more skilled in improvising (using voices, tuned and untuned percussion and instruments played in whole-class/group/individual/instrumental teaching), 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.

Combine known rhythmic 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.

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.

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. 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.

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).

Capture and record creative ideas using graphic symbols, rhythm notation and time signatures

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.

			Develop facility in the basic	Play melodies on tuned	Play a melody following
		Develop facility in playing	skills of a selected musical	percussion, melodic	staff notation written on
		tuned percussion or a melodic	instrument over a sustained	instruments or keyboards,	one stave and using notes
		instrument, such as recorder.	learning period.	following staff notation	within an octave range
		Play and perform melodies		written on one stave and	(do-do); make decisions
		following staff notation using	Play and perform melodies	using notes within the Middle	about dynamic range,
		a small range (e.g. Middle C-	following staff notation using a	C–C'/do–do range.	including very loud, very
		E/do-mi) as a whole class or	small range (e.g. Middle C-		quiet, moderately loud and
0		in small groups (e.g. trios and	G/do-so) as a whole-class or in	Understand how triads are	moderately quiet.
nstriimental Performance		quartets).	small groups.	formed, and play them on	
2				tuned percussion, melodic	Accompany this same
٥		Use listening skills to correctly	Perform in two or more parts	instruments or keyboards.	melody, and others, using
٩		order phrases using dot	(e.g. melody and	Perform simple, chordal	block chords or a bass line.
		notation, showing different	accompaniment or a duet)	accompaniments to familiar	
7		arrangements of notes C-D-	from simple notation using	songs.	Engage with others through
<u>۵</u>		E/do-re-mi.	instruments played in whole		ensemble playing with
			class teaching. Identify static	Perform a range of repertoire	pupils taking on melody or
nct		Individually (solo) copy	and moving parts.	pieces and arrangements	accompaniment roles.
_		stepwise melodic phrases		combining acoustic	
		with accuracy at different	Copy short melodic phrases	instruments to form mixed	
		speeds; allegro and adagio,	including those using the	ensembles, including a school	
		fast and slow. Extend to	pentatonic scale (e.g. C, D, E,	orchestra.	
		question-and-answer phrases.	G, A).		
				Develop the skill of playing by	
				ear on tuned instruments,	
				copying longer phrases and	
				familiar melodies.	

	Understand the stave, lines and spaces, and clef. Use dot notation to show higher or lower pitch.  Understand the differences	Understand the differences between minims, crotchets, paired quavers and rests.  Read and perform pitch notation within a defined range (e.g. C–G/do–	Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired quavers and semiquavers.  Understand the differences	Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and their equivalent rests.
Notation	between crotchets and paired quavers.  Apply word chants to rhythms, understanding how to link each syllable to one musical note.	so).  Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady beat: maintain individual parts accurately within the rhythmic texture, achieving a sense of ensemble.	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	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 four parts that contain known rhythms and note durations.
			conventional symbols for known rhythms and note durations.	Read and play from notation a four-bar phrase, confidently identifying note names and durations.

	Walk, move or clap a	Understand that the		
	steady beat with others,	speed of the beat can		
	changing the speed of	change, creating a		
	the beat as the tempo of	faster or slower pace		
	the music changes.	(tempo).		
	Use body percussion,	Mark the beat of a		
	(e.g. clapping, tapping,	listening piece by		
	walking) and classroom	tapping or clapping		
	percussion (shakers,	and recognising		
	sticks and blocks, etc.),	tempo as well as		
	playing repeated rhythm	changes in tempo.		
	patterns (ostinati) and			
at	short, pitched patterns	Walk in time to the		
/be	on tuned instruments	beat of a piece of		
pulse/beat	(e.g. glockenspiels or	music or song. Know		
Ind	chime bars) to maintain	the difference		
1	a steady beat.	between left and		
Musicianship		right to support		
ns	Respond to the pulse in	coordination and		
icia	recorded/live music	shared movement		
isn	through movement and	with others.		
Σ	dance.			
		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.		

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	Perform short copycat	Play copycat rhythms,	
	rhythm patterns	copying a leader, and	
	accurately, led by the	invent rhythms for	
	teacher.	others to copy on	
		untuned percussion.	
	Perform short repeating		
	rhythm patterns	Create rhythms using	
	(ostinati) while keeping	word phrases as a	
F	in time with a steady	starting point.	
Rhythm	beat.		
~		Read and respond to	
	Perform word-pattern	chanted rhythm	
lsh	chants; create, retain	patterns, and	
iar	and perform their own	represent them with	
Musicianship	rhythm patterns.	stick notation	
\ \frac{1}{2}		including crotchets,	
_		quavers and crotchets	
		rests.	
		Create and perform	
		their own chanted	
		rhythm patterns with	
		the same stick	
		notation.	

	Listen to sounds in the	Play a range of		
	local school	singing games based		
	environment, comparing	on the cuckoo		
	high and low sounds.	interval matching		
		voices accurately,		
	Sing familiar songs in	supported by a leader		
	both low and high voices	playing the melody.		
	and talk about the			
_	difference in sound.	Sing short phrases		
tch		independently within		
- Pitch	Explore percussion	a singing game or		
<u>.a</u>	sounds to enhance	short song.		
lsh	storytelling.			
ian		Respond		
Musicianship	Follow pictures and	independently to		
>	symbols to guide singing	pitch changes heard		
_	and playing.	in short melodic		
		phrases, indicating		
		with actions.		
		Recognise dot		
		notation and match it		
		to 3-note tunes		
		played on tuned		
		percussion.		