

## Music -Curriculum Progression Overview

YR		Theoretical knowledge	Singing	Instrumental	Improvisation and Composition	Performance
		Learn to enjoy music through movements such as: dancing, marching etc. ***	To develop a comfortable singing position. •••	Experimenting with musical instruments, the sounds they make and how to play them (banging,	Begin to create their own songs using a song they know. •••	Engage within a performance with adult guidance and support e.g. Christmas Concert/ class
Nursery	Hands / Head	Listen with developing attention to sounds. •••  Engage with listening games and develop focus on a musical leader - identify an instrument based on its sound (listening game). •••	Remember and sing entire familiar songs. •••  Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs. •••  Begin to use basic actions when singing. •••	shaking, tapping or blowing) •••  Tap or clap a simple rhythm along a nursery rhyme following adult guidance. •••		assemblies. •••  Engage within small class performances when singing nursery rhymes / songs during group time. •••
	$\Diamond$	Show more confidence in new social sit To express likes / dislikes when discussi			nging familiar nursery rhymes with deve	eloping confidence.
I can		•Show preference for a liked song e.g. choosing a nursery rhyme to sing. •Engage with music through movements such as dancing.	•Sing at least 4 simple songs by heart •Use some simple actions to accompany a familiar song.	•Make instruments make a noise •Change the sounds these instruments make •Join in with a simple rhythm that is modelled to me.	•Begin to create my own songs using a familiar tune / song to innovate.	•Perform songs I know with increasing confidence and adult support.

YR		Theoretical knowledge	Singing	Instru	mental	Improvisation and Composition	Performance
Reception	Hands / Head	Learn and remember a range of songs varying from nursery rhymes to topic based songs. ***  To listen attentively and respond to music they have heard from a range of genres, expressing their thoughts and feelings. **  To follow a musical leader to clap / tap along to the beat of a song. **  Exposure to and use of key vocabulary: Nursery rhyme, sing, piano, action, perform, singing position, looking eyes, listening ears, firework, bang, pop, fizz, Bonfire Night, Diwali, crackle, whoosh, whizz, zoom, Christmas, Christian, Jesus, Mary, Joseph, Bethlehem, Wise Men, shepherds, manger, nativity, solo, choir, instrument, bells, maraca, wooden block, tambourine, triangle, dress rehearsal, audience. Voice, Vocal sound, high, low, loud, quiet, deep, fast, quick, slow, body sound, warm up, clap, stamp, click, speed, volume, castanet, tambour, drum, musician, over, under, through, into, beat, movement, performance. Lyrics, change, setting, describe, audience, confidence, innovate, music video, in time, echo, band.	To begin to develop and be able to maintain a comfortable singing position. ***  Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person (pitch match) ***  To imitate, create and use a range of actions when singing a song. ***  Remember and sing entire songs. ***  To recognise their voice as an instrument and suggest ways to change our voice to create different sounds **  Sing the melodic shape of familiar songs (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up). ***  Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. ***  Genre Exposure:  Nursery rhyme, R&B, Soul / Funk, Jazz, Orchestral suite, Folk, Pop / Soul, Dance, Reggae, Pop, Pop/Rock, musical theatre.	Experiment with in different sounds the Respond to adult pa faster or slower splaying an instrum Respond to adult pa louder or quieter playing an instrum Play instruments we control to express to ideas. •••  Play instruments we timing and attention To explore body persuggest ways to crour body ••	struments and the ey can make  rompts of making sound when ent  rompts of making sound when ent  ith increasing their feelings and ith developing on  ercussion and eate sounds using	To create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know with their peers and their teacher. ••  Explore and engage in music making, performing solo or in groups. ••	Perform songs and musical stories while trying to move in time with the music. ••  To perform as part of a class and group with developing confidence. ••  To discuss what they liked about their own and others' performances with adult guidance. ••
	$\bigcirc$	<ul> <li>Show more confidence in new social s</li> <li>Show resilience and perseverance in t</li> </ul>				erate their own feelings socially and ene and respectful relationships.	motionally.
I can		•Listen attentively and respond to music I have listened to, expressing my thoughts and feelings. •Follow a musical leader to clap / tap along to the beat of a song.	<ul> <li>Sing a range of familiar songs, increasingly matching pitch and following the melody.</li> <li>Begin to maintain a comfortable singing position.</li> </ul>	•Play instruments v control with develo attention. •Respond to adult p changing how my i played (loud, quiet	vith increasing ping timing and prompts when instrument is	•To invent and innovate familiar songs with my peers and teachers. •Select instruments to accompany the invention/innovation of songs.	•To perform (either whole class or in small groups) with developing confidence and enjoyment. •Follow a musical leader with developing focus.

		Theoretical Knowledge	Singing	Instrumen	tal	Improvisation / Composition	Performance
		To clap along to the beat / pulse of a song, following the musical leader. •••	Find a comfortable singing position and begin to maintain this while	Boomwhackers		To create a 4 beat composition in partners using pictures of	Discuss performance afterwards: How did it make you feel? What
		Identify and find the pulse in music.	singing. •••	Treat instruments caref	<sup>f</sup> ully, safely	instruments and colours of boomwhackers. ••	did you like? •••
		Identifying and describing the tempo of a song, using the vocabulary: fast, slow or in-between.	Learn to start and stop singing when following a musical leader.	Clap, march or tap bac music. •••	k the pulse in	To edit a 4 beat composition in partners. ••	To perform as part of a whole group, playing their assigned notation with developing accuracy
		Identify and discuss the <b>·pitch·</b> of the	To change singing accordingly to match the musical leader's pitch ••	To follow simple pictor with developing accura	су. •••	To create and edit a simple pictorial notation with developing accuracy ••	To increasingly use actions while singing, increasingly keeping in time
		music, using the vocabulary: high, low, normal. ••	To change singing accordingly to match the musical leader's tempo	To increasingly follow ( leader to play along wi			with music. •••
	/ Head	Identifying a discussing a range of	•••	boomwhacker notation	••		To listen to their partner / group when performing to know when it
Year 1	Hands / F	vocalists within music e.g. male, female, backing vocals.	Listen and comment on a range of songs, e.g. if they like it, how it	To transition from play instrument (boomwhac	ker) to singing,		is their turn to play and sing. ••
>	Ĭ	Exposure to and use of key vocabulary:	makes them feel •••  Learn about voices, singing notes of	following directions fro leader. •	m the musical		
		Genre, hip-hop, hook, pulse, instrument, vocal, compose, beat,	different pitches (high and low) ••	Play boomwhacker not	ation with		
		edit, perform, singers, rhythm, tempo, fast, slow, in-between. Pitch, high, low, normal, note, in time, out of time, boomwhackers. Structure, chorus, verse.	Learn that they can make different types of sounds with their voices — you can rap or say words in rhythm •••	developing timing and  Learn how the notes (orepresentation of notes written down and chan	r pictorial ) can be		
		Genre exposure: Hip-hop, Pop, Latin Bossa-nova, Latin jazz, Jazz, Rock, R&B/Soul, Reggae, Blues/R&B.	To listen to others when singing to know when it is their turn (call and response). •	necessary. ••  To identify the different pitch sounds made by boomwhackers, using the musical vocabulary: high or low. ••			
	$\bigcirc$	•••Listen to others and watches others p •••Asks for help if needed.	perform.			aboratively in pairs when composing. increasing confidence and is willing to	3
I can		•To find the beat / pulse of a song, following a musical leader. •To identify and discuss the tempo and pitch of music. •To discuss songs from a range of genres.	•Learn new songs with increasing confidence. •Identify a change in tempo or pitch in music and respond when singing. •Use my voice creatively by singing songs, chants and rhymes. •Find a comfortable singing position and maintain while singing	•Follow a musical leader increasing focus. •To follow pictorial not developing accuracy. •To identify a pitch characteristic instruments.	ation with	•Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of Music •Create compositions using pictorial notation with my peers.	•To perform (either whole class or in small groups) with confidence and enjoyment. •Follow a musical leader with increasing focus.

		Theoretical Knowledge	Singing	Instrumental	Improvisation / Composition	Performance
Year 2	Hands / Head	Identifying and discussing the: pulse, rhythm, tempo and pitch of the music. •••  To identify a change in dynamics in a piece of music. ••  Identifying and discussing instruments and vocalists within music. •••  Introduction to the concept of 'improvising'. ••  Exposure to and use of key vocabulary: Glockenspiel, metal, percussion, hit, shake, scrape, note, notation, beater, vocal, instrumental, pulse, pitch, high, low, normal, tempo, fast, slow, in between, structure, perform. Posture, melody, improvise, compose, dynamics, loud, soft, verse, chorus. Djembe drum.  Genre exposure: Soul/Pop, Pop, Rock, Rockabilly, Reggae, Traditional Gospel, Jazz.	<ul> <li>To maintain a comfortable singing position when singing and verbalise its importance.</li> <li>To start and stop singing when following a leader with increasing attention and accuracy.</li> <li>To change singing accordingly to match the musical leader's pitch and tempo.</li> <li>To adjust voice volume when singing to match the songs dynamics.</li> <li>To know that we need to warm up our voices.</li> </ul>	Glockenspiel - Djembe Drum  To follow a musical leader and simple glockenspiel notation (video) to play the unit song.  To follow Glockenspiel notation with developing timing and accuracy.  To adjust and respond to a change in tempo of a rhythmic pattern when playing.  To adjust and respond to a change in dynamics of a rhythmic pattern when playing.  To change dynamics within a rhythmic pattern.  To follow a musical leader whilst exploring different methods / techniques when playing a djembe drum.  Identify a pitch change on a Glockenspiel.	•To begin improvising with increasing independence using actions (clapping hands) and instruments (Glockenspiels).  •To create a simple melody using 4 notes.  •Transcribe the notes of a composition and edit if necessary.  •To listen to their partner's guidance when playing to support the concept of working together (African drumming — verbal instruction).  •To compose a syllabic rhythmic pattern with varying dynamics (based on African Animals) with a partner.	<ul> <li>Use actions while singing; increasingly keeping in time with the music.</li> <li>To perform a 4 note composition with a partner.</li> <li>To perform as a whole group, playing the desired notes; moving between keys.</li> <li>To perform in a small group with varying dynamics.</li> <li>Watch and comment on their thoughts of a performance, discussing what they liked and what could be changed next time.</li> </ul>
	$\Diamond$	**Asks for help if needed. **Listen to others and watches others perform. **Discuss how a piece of music makes them feel.			j in pairs when improvising / composing ing confidence and is willing to 'have a	
I can		•To find the beat / pulse of a song with increasing independence. •Identify and discuss a change in pitch, tempo and dynamics in a piece of music. •Listen to, engage and discuss music from a range of musical genres.	•Maintain and understand the importance of a positive singing position •Learn and sing new songs with increasing confidence, following my musical leader. •Understand the importance of a vocal warm up. •Identify and respond to a change in tempo, pitch and dynamics when singing. •Use my voice expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.	•Play tuned and untuned instruments musically (Glockenspiel / Djembe Drum) •Follow a musical leader and visual notation to play the unit song with developing accuracy and timing. •Adjust the tempo and dynamics of a rhythmic pattern. •Respond to a change in tempo and dynamics when playing.	•Improvise and compose with increasing confidence and independence. •Contribute to the composition of short melodies and rhythmic patterns. •Begin transcribing a simple composition.	Perform (either whole class or in small groups) with confidence and enjoyment. Discuss and reflect on my own and others' performances.

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Year 3 — Charanga Unit	•To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them •To know the style of the five songs •To confidently identify and move to the pulse •To think about what the words of a song mean •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. •To know that duration is the length of time a note is played for.  Exposure to and use of key vocabulary: Structure, introduction, verse, chorus, improvise, compose, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, bass, drums, guitar, keyboard, synthesizer, hook, melody, texture, organ, backing vocals, riff, pentatonic scale, stave.  Genre exposure (with corresponding unit number) 1 RnB. 3. Reggae. 4. Pop. 5. Disco. 6. Classical.	<ul> <li>To sing in unison and in simple two-parts or a round.</li> <li>To demonstrate a good singing posture.</li> <li>To follow a leader when singing.</li> <li>To enjoy exploring singing solo.</li> <li>To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.</li> <li>To have an awareness of the pulse internally when singing.</li> </ul>	Recorder  To learn how to position tongue correctly to play a recorder  Place fingers correctly  To play a variety of notes: B, A, C G  To recognise and play differentiated notes on a stave.  Repeat certain bars in a pattern.  Play any one, or all of four, differentiated parts on a tuned 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 / directions from a leader.	<ul> <li>Help create at least one simple melody using one, three or five different notes.</li> <li>Plan and create a section of music that can be performed within the context of the unit song.</li> <li>Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo</li> <li>Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation)</li> <li>To increase confidence and exposure to improvisation.</li> <li>To begin improvising with the notes given.</li> </ul>	•To record the performance and say how they were feeling, what they were pleased with what they would change and why.
I can	•Know how the pulse, rhythm and pitch together to create a song •To know the difference between pulse and rhythm •Recognise a note on a stave •Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory	•Use my voice to sing in a round •Use my voice to sing alongside an instrument •Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using my voice and playing musical instruments	•Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	•To plan and create a section of music. •To create differentiated improvisations with the given notes. •To begin recoding creations using a given method e.g. notation.	•To reflect upon musical creations and performances.

YR	Theoretical Knowledge	Singing	Instrumental	Improvisation / Composition	Performance
Year 4 – Charanga Unit	•To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them •To know the style of the five songs •To discuss a songs: lyrics, dynamics, tempo, pitch and rhythm.  *Identify the main sections of a song (introduction, verse, chorus etc)  *Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. •To demonstrate an understanding of how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together •To keep the internal pulse with increasing confidence. •To identify the duration of notes and follow a musical leader to vary the duration of notes when playing.  Exposure to and use of key vocabulary: Keyboard, electric guitar, bass, drums, improvise, compose, melody, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture, structure, compose, improvise, hook, riff, melody, solo, pentatonic scale, unison, rhythmic patterns, musical style, choreography, digital/electronic sounds, turntables, synthesisers, notation, backing vocal, organ.	•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 rejoin the song if lost. •To listen to the group when singing. •To understand and respond to texture when singing. •To follow a musical leader when rapping the unit song with increasing timing.  Genre exposure (with corresponding unit number)  1 Pop. 2. Mixed styles. 3.  Grime. 4. Gospel. 5. The Beatles/Pop. 6. Classical.	Recorder  •To recap previously taught notes.  •To learn new notes through differentiated options and melodies. D, E, F.  •Play any one, or all four, differentiated parts on a tuned 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 play songs with varying durations of notes (Blackbird).	•To increase confidence and exposure to improvisation. •To begin improvising with the notes given. •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. •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 connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation) •To compose and transcribe new lyrics to the unit song.	•To record the performance and say how they were feeling, what they were pleased with what they would change and why.  •To develop performance presence e.g. the understanding of pronouncing words clearly.
I can	•Understand and use key vocabulary •To identify and discuss some musical characteristics when listening to a song. •Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory •Develop an understanding of the history of music.	•Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using my voice with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression •Maintain an appropriate, effective singing position and accurately respond to a change in tempo, pitch, dynamics.	•Play in solo and ensemble contexts playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression	•To plan and create a section of music. •To begin recoding creations using a given method e.g. notation. •To continue to improvise and compose music for a range of purposes	•To continue to enhance performance confidence. •To reflect upon musical creations and performances.

YR		Theoretical Knowledge	Singing	Instrumento	al	Improvisation / Composition	Performance
Year 5	Hands / Head	•To discuss a range of songs, who sang or wrote them, their style/genre, when they were written and, if possible, why? ••• •Discuss the historical context of songs and what was going on at the time. ••• •How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics and structure work together and how they connect in a song. ••• •Understand how tempo and dynamics can alter rhythm. ••• •How to keep the internal pulse with further accuracy. ••• •To listen to and identify different guitars and their functions e.g. lead, backing. ••• •To discuss the structure of a song. •••  Vocabulary: Guitar, body, head, neck, fret, tuners, strings, acoustic, electric, bass, amplify, plectrum, strum, pluck, note, pulse, pitch, tempo, texture, dynamics, structure, chord, major, minor, solo, compose, perform, evaluate. Introduction, verse, pre-chorus, chorus, peer-assessment, self-assessment. Sharp, flat, tuning, in-tune, out of tune.  Genre exposure: Rock, Pop, Reggae, Country, Folk Rock, Rap, R&B, Disco	Maintain an appropriate singing position throughout the unit song and explain its importance. ••  To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice. ••  To listen to other singers and be aware of how you fit into the group. ••  To sing with awareness of being 'in tune' ••  To enjoy exploring singing solo ••  To follow a musical leader to transition from playing to singing. ••	Identify key parts of a their function.  To correctly handle a Guid Learn and play the chords major and E minor and mitwo chords with develoand coordination.  Learn and play the chord move between selected developing coordination.  To identify and use a technique with developing coordination.  To identify and use technique with developing coordination.  To identify and use technique with developing coordination.  Learn and play single no D and begin to move be with developing independent of the without the with developing independent of the without the without the without the without the with developing independent of the without the wi	itar  s: G major, C nove between oping control  D major and chords with  a strumming g control and  a plucking g control and  otes: E, A, G, etween notes endence and  low musical r	Contribute to the creation and transcription of a 3 chord composition. •  Create and transcribe a 3 chord composition and play in groups, following musical notation. •  To increasingly recognise the connection between sound and symbol (notation) •••	To talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect (when performing themselves or observing a performance)  To perform their part within the context of the Unit song  To continue developing performance presence and confidence  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?"
		To begin demonstrating Musical Leader Develop confidence and emotional resil	•			npose and perform collaboratively, esta erance and resilience when faced with c	3 1



	I can	Continue to develop knowledge on musical genres. Develop an understanding of the history of music. Understand the covered interrelated dimensions of music and identify / discuss these in relation to a piece of music. Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory	•Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using my voice with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression •Maintain an appropriate, effective singing position and accurately respond to a change in tempo, pitch, dynamics.	•Play the taught chords and notes with increasing control and coordination. •Follow notation for a selected song section e.g. verse, chorus. •Demonstrate correct handling and finger placement when playing.	•Begin to improvise and compose music for a range of purposes, discussing the covered inter-related dimensions of music •Transcribe, then follow short 2/3 chord compositions with increasing independence.	confidence and presence.
YR		Theoretical Knowledge	Singing	Instrumental	Improvisation / Composition	Performance
Year 6 – Charanga Unit		•To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, their style/genre, when they were written and, if possible, why? •To discuss some musical characteristics of some songs e.g. the lyrics, musical dimensions (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch), the main sections of the songs, the instruments and to identify/discuss the historical context (What else was going on at this time?) •How pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together and how they connect in a song •To identify and develop understanding of given notation. •Know and talk about that fact that we each have a musical identity •To think about the message of songs. •To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences	•To know about the style of the songs so you can represent the feeling and context to your audience •To choose a song and be 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 demonstrate a good singing posture •To follow a leader when singing •To experience rapping and solo singing. •To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group. •To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.	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.  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.  To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song  To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader  To increase confidence and exposure to improvisation  Help create one simple melody using one, three or five different notes.  To identify three-well known improvising musicians.	•Create simple melodies using up to five different notes. •Explain the keynote or home 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).  Genre exposure (with corresponding unit number)  1 Pop/Neo Soul. 2. Bacharach and Blues. 3. Classical or Urban Gospel. 4. 70s Ballad/Pop. 6. Classical.	<ul> <li>To choose what to perform and create a programme.</li> <li>To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them.</li> <li>To talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect.</li> <li>To record the performance and compare it to a previous performance.</li> <li>To discuss and talk musically about it – "What went well?" and "It would have been even better if?"</li> <li>Exposure to and use of key vocabulary:</li> <li>Style indicators, melody, compose, improvise, cover, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure, dimensions of music, neo soul, producer, groove, motown, hook, riff, solo, blues, jazz, improvisation, ostinato, phrases, urban gospel, harmony, electronic music, acoustic music.</li> </ul>

	•To understand and increasingly use	•Play and perform in solo and	•Play and perform in solo and	Improvise and compose music for a	•Play and perform in solo and
	key music vocabulary	ensemble contexts, using their	ensemble contexts, using their voices	range of purposes using the inter-	ensemble contexts, using their
	·Listen with attention to detail and	voices and playing musical	and playing musical instruments with	related dimensions of music	voices and playing musical
	recall sounds with increasing aural	instruments with increasing	increasing accuracy, fluency, control		instruments with increasing
	memory	accuracy, fluency, control and	and expression		accuracy, fluency, control and
	·Use and understand staff and a range	expression			expression•
<u>ب</u>	of musical notations	·			·
Ι ca	•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				