

/ 9 #	Music Progression Components Map						
1772	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Using their voices:	Using their voices:	Using their voices:	Using their voices:	Using their voices:	Using their voices:	Using their voices:
Sing and Play	Speak and chant short phases together.	Speak and chant together. Sing songs showing	Sing a variety of songs with more accuracy of pitch.	Sing songs in a variety of styles with confidence singing an increasing number	Sing songs in a variety of styles with an increasing awareness of the tone of	Sing songs in a wide variety of styles, showing accuracy and expression.	Sing confidently in a wide variety of styles with expression.
	Find their singing voices and begin to develop an awareness of pitch over a small range of notes.	increasing vocal control (singing more in tune, breathing deeply, singing words clearly).	Sing words clearly and breathing at the end of phrases. Convey the mood or meaning of the songs. Sing with a sense of control of dynamics (volume) and tempo (speed).	from memory. Show increasing accuracy of pitch and awareness of the shape of a melody. Imitate increasingly louder phrases with accuracy.	their voices and the shape of the melody. Sing songs showing musical expression (phrasing, changes of tempi, dynamics; reflecting the mood and character of the song and its context. Sing two/three-part rounds	Sing as part of a three-part round. Sing a second part of a two-part song with	Communicate the meaning and mood of the song.
	Make changes in their voices to express different moods/feelings.	Sing songs in different styles conveying different moods (happy, sad, angry etc) and				increasing confidence. Sing a song with an understanding of its history and purpose (i.e. song about the environment, gospel	Sing a simple second part of a two-part song with confidence.
	Sing short phrases or responses on their own.	with sense of enjoyment. Co-ordinate actions to go with a song.		Understand that posture, breathing and diction are important.			Maintain own part in a round. Perform a song from
	Sing a variety of songs both accompanied and unaccompanied.	Sing in time to a steady beat. Perform an action or a sound	Echo sing a short melodic phrases. Identify if the pitch is getting	Demonstrate an awareness of character or style in performance.	with more confidence and increasing pitch accuracy. Sing confidently as part of a	Perform a song showing an awareness of phrasing and the shape of the melody.	memory with attention to phrasing, dynamics and accuracy of pitch, for a special occasion.
	Using instruments:	(clapping, stamping, etc) on the steady beat whilst singing.	higher or lower, or is staying the same and copy with their voices.	Chant or sing a round in two parts.	small group of solo being aware of posture and good diction.	Using instruments: Play and improvise as part of	Using instruments: Perform on a range of
	Play instruments by shaking, scraping, rattling, tapping etc.	Using instruments: Play instruments by shaking, scraping, rattling, tapping	Follow a leader (teacher) starting and stopping together.	Sing songs with a recognised structure (verse and chorus/call and response).	Copy short phrases and be able to sing up and down in step independently.	a group and as a solo performer. Maintain own part in a small	instruments in mixed groups to an audience, with confidence.
	Start and stop together.	etc.	Using instruments:	Using instruments:	Using instruments:	instrumental group.	Read and play with
	Begin to develop a sense of beat, using instruments or body sounds.	Start and stop together. Play in time to a steady beat,	Play with control: a) Maintaining steady beat	Keep a steady beat on an instrument in a group or	Maintain two or more different ostinato patterns in	Play with a sense of pulse in a variety of metres.	confidence from conventional or graphic notation.
	Respond to symbols or hand signs.	using instruments or body sounds.	b) Getting faster or slower c) Getting louder or quieter	individually. Maintain a rhythm or melodic ostinato	a small instrumental group against a steady beat.	Perform a piece of music using notation (graphic or conventional).	Continue to play by ear on pitched instruments,
	Play loudly, quietly, fast, slow.	Play loudly, quietly, fast, slow.	Perform a repeated two note melodic ostinato to accompany a song.	simultaneously with a different ostinato and/or	Play music that includes RESTS.	Play by ear – copy back; finding phrases or melodies	extending the length of phrases, melodies played.
	Copy a simple rhythm pattern or number of beats played on an instrument.	Imitate a rhythm pattern on an instrument. Play a repeated rhythmic	Perform a rhythm accompaniment to a song.	Use tuned percussion with increasing confidence.	Use tuned percussion instruments with increasing confidence to accompany	on instruments with increasing confidence. Sustain a melodic ostinato or	Lead/conduct a group of instrumental performers. Maintain a rhythmic or
	Play along to music showing a development	pattern (rhythmic ostinato) to accompany a song.	Perform a sequence of sounds using a graphic score.	Play using symbols including graphic and / or simple	songs and improvise. Play music in a metre of two	drone to accompany singing/other instruments.	melodic accompaniment to a song.
	Play with a sense of accompany a song (dror	Play a single pitched note to accompany a song (drone).	Work and perform in smaller groups.	traditional notation. of three time. Follow simple hand Read and play from some		Perform expressively showing an understanding of the music and its context.	Maintain own part on a pitched instrument in a small ensemble.
	purpose and enjoyment.	Play with help the rhythmic pattern of a spoken sentence, e.g. 'hungry caterpillar'.	Follow a leader (teacher) starting and stopping together.	directions from a leader. Perform with an awareness of others.	conventional music symbols. Combine instrumental playing with narrative and	Perform in a variety of styles/genres.	Perform own compositions to an audience.
		Follow simple hand signals indicating: loud/quiet and start/stop.	Demonstrate some confidence in performing as a group and as an individual.	Combine musical sounds with narrative and movement.	music.		Use an mp3 recorder/video recorder to keep a record of work in progress and record performance.

				Perform a composed piece to a friendly audience.	Follow a leader, stopping / starting, playing faster / slower and louder / quieter. Perform to an audience of		
	Exploring:	Exploring:	Exploring:	Exploring:	Exploring:	Exploring:	Exploring:
Improvise and compose	Exploring: Different sounds made by the voice, hands, found objects and conventional instruments (timbre) High and low sounds (pitch)Long and quiet sounds (duration) Fast and slow sounds (tempo) Begin to be aware of the effect that different sounds have to convey mood or meaning. Composing: Begin to create and manipulate different effects on a sound source or instrument. Add chosen sound effects at an appropriate moment in a story or song. Sort and name different sounds. Create a sequence of different sounds in response to a given stimuli.	Exploring: Different sounds made by the voice and hands (timbre). High and low sounds (pitch) Long and quiet sounds (duration) Fast and slow sounds (tempo) Pitch shapes (moving up and down) and rhythmic patterns. Composing: Add sound effects to a story. Choose musical sound effects to follow a story line or match a picture. Use graphics/symbols to portray the sounds they have made. Sequence these symbols to make a simple structure (score). Compose own sequence of sounds without help and perform.	Ways in which sounds are made (tapped, blown, scraped, shaken), and can be changed. Long and short sounds (rhythm – duration). The rhythm patterns of words and sentences. Changes in pitch (higher and lower). Sequences of sound (structure). Sounds in response to a stimulus (visual or aural). How sounds can be manipulated to convey different effects and moods. Composing: Short melodic phrases. Short repeated rhythmic patterns (ostinati). Rhythm patterns from words.	Longer – shorter / faster – slower / higher – lower – quieter sounds on tuned and untuned percussion and voices. Pitch notes moving by step (notes adjacent to each other) and by leap (notes with gaps between them). Symbols to represent sound (graphic scores / traditional notation). The sounds of different instruments – TIMBRE and how they can represent pictures/stories/moods. The different sounds (timbres) that one instrument can make. How the musical elements can be combined to compose descriptive music. Composing: Words and actions to go with songs. A simple rhythmic accompaniment to go with a	Perform to an audience of adults. Exploring: Sounds to create particular effects (timbre). Rhythm patterns in music from different times and places (duration). The pentatonic scale. Pitched notes that move by steps and/ or leaps to make short phrases/melodies. Music that describes feelings or moods using 'tense' or 'calm' sounds using dynamics, different tempi, different timbres etc. Combining and controlling sounds to achieve a desired effect. Music that incorporates effective silences (rests). Different groupings of beats (metre of 2/3). Composing: A simple rhythmic accompaniment to a song using ostinato patterns and	Exploring: Conventional and graphic notation to record simple rhythmic/melodic compositions. Short rhythmic and melodic ostinatos on tuned and untuned instruments through improvisation. Layering rhythmic and melodic ostinatos. Different metres, syncopation and how to swing the beat. Improvising over a drone. Chords / note clusters. Different computer programes for sampling, sequence, and composing music. Techniques for recording and sharing music. Composing: Music for a special occasion (i.e. a fanfare) Lyrics to match a melody. Descriptive music in groups,	Chords / harmony – concord and discord. Scales, such as PENTATONIC, RAG, BLUES. Texture created by layering rhythmic and/or melodic ostinatos. Developing ideas, using musical devices such as repetition, question and answer, ostinato. Characteristics of various styles, for example Blues, Rap, Gospel, folk, African etc. Improvising in a variety of styles. Composing: Create own simple songs reflecting the meaning of the word. Compose music that reflects given intentions, e.g. descriptive music, a rap, a melody with an ostinato accompaniment.
			A piece of music that has a beginning, middle and end (structure). Music that has long and short sounds, and/or	song, using ostinato patterns. Music that has a recognisable structure; Beginning, Middle and End or	using ostinato patterns and drones. A simple melody from a selected group of notes (i.e. a pentatonic scale).	Descriptive music in groups, using the musical elements and musical devices such as repetition, ostinatos, drones, combining musical phrases and effects.	Arrange a song for class performance with an appropriate pitched and unpitched accompaniment. Refine own compositions after discussion.
			changes in tempo, timbre and dynamics, in small groups. Music that conveys different moods.	verse/chorus. Music that tells a story, paints a picture or creates a mood. Music that uses repetition / echo.	Music that has a recognisable structure. A piece of music that reflects images/ and atmosphere, that has a clearly defined plan, making subtle adjustments to achieve and the intended effect. Arrange a song using tuned and untuned	A group / class arrangement of a song using voices and instruments. Refine and record compositions either graphically or using ICT.	Use a range of symbols (conventional or graphic) to record compositions. Use ICT (computers/ipads/tablets/M P3 recorders and manipulate sound to create soundscapes / compositions.

and untuned

					accompaniments developed		
					from the song and perform		
					to a friendly audience.		
					Use a range of ICT to		
					sequence, compose, record		
					and share work.		
	Listening:	Listening:	Listening and appraising:	Listening and appraising:	Listening and appraising:	Listening and appraising:	Listening and appraising:
	Listening to sounds and	Listen to a piece of music	Listen wit increased	Listen with concentration to	Recognise aurally the	Recognise aurally the range	Recognise and identify
	respond by talking about	and move in time to its	concentration.	longer pieces / extract of	range of percussion (tuned	of instruments (percussion	features of expression
Listen and	them or physically with	steady beat.		music.	and untuned) used in	and orchestral) taught in the	(phrasing, melody, harmony,
Appraise	movement and dance.	Recognise and respond	Recognise the sounds of the	Listen to live/recorded	school and some	school.	different dynamics, metre
Appraise	Recognise the sounds of	through movement/dance to	percussion instruments used,	extracts of different kinds of	individual orchestral	Recognise and talk about	and tempi) in an extract of
	the percussion instruments	the different musical	their names, how they are	music and identify where	instruments taught in	specific styles/traditions of	live or recorded music.
	used in the classroom and	characteristics and mood of	played and which ones make	appropriate	school.	music with a growing	Compare two pieces of
	identify and name them.	music.	high and low sounds.			awareness of the musical	instrumental music from
			Recognise how sounds are	a steady beat / no steady	Recognise and talk about	differences and similarities.	different countries / times
	Respond appropriately to a	Recognise the sounds of the	made – tapping, rattling	beat.	some contrasting styles of		and discuss the similarities
	range of classroom songs,	percussion instruments used	scraping, blowing etc.	a specific rhythm pattern	music in broad terms,	Recognise music from	and differences.
	e.g. tidy up songs, circle	in the classroom and identify and name them.		or event.	using appropriate musical	different times and countries	Use musical vocabulary and
	time songs, line up songs.	and name them.	Identify different qualities of		language (the tempo,	identifying key elements that give it its unique sound.	knowledge to talk about and
			sounds such as smooth,	• the speed (TEMPO) of the	dynamics, metre, texture,	give it its unique sound.	discuss music from a variety
			scratchy, clicking, ringing (timbre).	music.	timbre).	Recognise and identify	of sources, traditions and
			(timbre).	• the volume (DYNAMICS).		features of expression	cultures, including
			Recognise and respond to	the Market	Recognise music from	(phrasing, dynamics,	performances of their own
			different changes of speed	• the Melody.	different times and	different tempi) in an extract	and others' compositions.
			(tempo)/volume (dynamics)	using appropriate musical	countries identifying key	of live or recorded music.	Use musical vocabulary and
			and pitch.	terms/language.	elements that give it its	Recognise relationships	knowledge to help identify
			Pospond through	Identify common	unique sound.	between lyrics and melody.	areas for development of
			Respond through movement/dance to	characteristics.	Identify repeated rhythmic	De se suice als ands /elizateurs	refinement when composing
			different musical	characteristics.	or melodic phrases in live	Recognise chords/clusters.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
			characteristics and moods	Recognise some familiar	or recorded music.	Talk about music they hear	
			(angrily, sadly, cheerfully,	instrumental sounds in	or recorded masie.	using musical terms.	
			daintily etc).	recorded music (piano,	Identify whether a song	Talk about the combined	
			Beer misses and assessed to	violin, guitar, drums etc).	has a verse/chorus or call	effect of layers in their own	
			Recognise and respond to the mood of a piece of	Identify repetition in music	and response structure.	arrangements and	
			music.	i.e. a song with a chorus.		compositions and how their	
				Pacognica aurally wooden	Identify the use of metre	pieces can be refined to	
			Begin to use music	Recognise aurally wooden, metal, skin percussion	in 2 or 3 in a piece of	achieve their desired effect.	
			terminology when describing	instruments and begin to	recorded or live music.	Talk about the difference in	
			how the mood is created (i.e.	know their names.		musical styles/genres and	
			the mood is sad because the		Recognise the combined	reflect and articulate how	
			music is played very slowly and quietly).	Listen to their own	effect of layers of sound	and why these differences	
			ana quietiyj.	compositions and use	by listening to their own	occur.	
				musical language to describe	arrangements,		
				what happens in them.	compositions and		
					recordings.		