

WESTON C OF E PRIMARY SCHOOL MUSIC PROGRESSION DOCUMENT

EYFS - Being Expressive and Imaginative								
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	Early Learning Goal		
Explores and learns how sounds	Enjoys joining in with moving,	Taps out simple repeated	Taps out simple repeated	Taps out simple repeated	Taps out simple repeated	Invent, adapt and recount		
and movements can be changed	dancing and ring games	rhythms	rhythms	rhythms	rhythms	narratives and stories with peers		
						and their teacher. Sing a range of		
Continues to explore moving in a	Sings familiar songs	To join in with whole school	To perform songs at the Easter	Develops an understanding of	Develops an understanding of	well know nursery rhymes and		
range of ways	To wooferma a complimation	singing assemblies	Concert	how to create and use sounds	how to create and use sounds	songs. Perform songs, rhymes,		
To sing and parforms pursons	To perform a song in the		To join in with whole school	intentionally	intentionally	poems and stories with others		
To sing and perform nursery	Christmas Play	To create musical patterns using untuned instruments	To join in with whole school singing assemblies	Begins to build a collection of	Builds a collection of songs and	and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.		
rhymes	To learn and perform a poem at		singing assemblies	songs and dances	dances	move in time with music.		
To join in with whole school	the Christmas Concert	To begin to create costumes and	To associate genres of music with	soligs and dances	uances			
singing assemblies	the emisting concert	resources for role play	characters and stories	To move in time to music	Makes music in a range of ways			
singing assertiones	To join in with whole school				makes mastern a range of ways			
To experiment with different	singing assemblies	Notices what other children and	To create costumes and	To learn dance routines	To listen to poems and create			
instruments and their sounds		adults do, mirroring what is	resources for role play		their own			
	To pitch match	observed, adding variations and		To join in with whole school				
To talk about whether the like or		then doing it spontaneously	Creates representations of both	singing assemblies	To join in with whole school			
dislike a piece of music	To sing the melodic shape of		imaginary and real-life ideas,		singing assemblies			
	familiar songs	Engages in imaginative play	events, people and objects	To act out well know stories				
To create musical patterns using		based on own ideas or first-hand			To create own compositions			
body percussion	To begin to build up a repertoire	or peer experiences.	Introduces a storyline or	To follow a musical pattern to	using tuned instruments			
	of songs		narrative into their play	play tuned instruments				
To use costumes and resources	-				To invent their won narratives,			
to act out narratives	To sing entire songs			To create narratives based	making costumes and resources			
Plays alongside other children	To use costumes and resources			around stores	Plays cooperatively as part of a			
who are engaged in the same	to act out narratives			Responds imaginatively to art	group to create, develop and act			
theme	to act out narratives			works and objects	out an imaginary idea or			
	Engages in imaginative play				narrative			
	based on own ideas or first-hand			Introduces a storyline or				
	or peer experiences.			narrative into their play				



	AREA OF SKILL	YEAI	R 1/2	YEAR 3/4	
LISTEN AND APPRAISE	LISTENING Listen to a piece of music, identifying sad. Describe how an instrument has bee or object (e.g. a flute for a bird or a c recall sounds.		been used to represent a sound	Recognise changes in the music, using words like 'pitch' (high/low), 'timbre' (sound quality), 'dynamics' (loud or soft) and 'tempo' (fast or slow). Describe how a piece of music makes them feel, making an attempt to explain why. Recall sounds with increasing aural memory.	Explain how melody and o effects. Identify and different mea
	APPRAISING State what they like or dislike about a piece of music. Explain what they like or dislike about a piece of music and why. Respond to different moods in Music.			Compare and contrast two pieces of music on the same theme or in the same musical genre. Appreciate and listen to music drawn from different traditions, cultures and composers.	Appreciate a recorded. Re from differen Listen to and indicating ow events on mu
PLAY AND PERFORM	SINGING Use voices in different ways such as speaking, singing and chanting. To sing with the sense of shape of the melody. Use own voice in different ways, including using a loud or soft voice, and sing simple repeated phrases.			To sing in unison, becoming aware of pitch. To sing in unison maintaining the correct pitch and using increasing expression.	To sing in un phrase. Maintain a si To sing in sol pitch and wit
	PLAYING INSTRUMENTS	Create and choose Sounds. Perform simple rhythmical patter awareness of pulse. Create and choose sounds for a s Perform rhythmical patterns and accompaniments, keeping a s	pecific effect.	Perform simple rhythmic and musical parts, beginning to vary the pitch with a small range of notes. Play and perform parts with an increasing number of notes, beginning to show musical expression by changing dynamics.	Play and perf in a range of and expression Play and perf
		Copy a simple rhythm by clapping Begin to show an awareness of po Identify the difference between r	g or using percussion. ulse.	Create and repeat extended rhythmic patterns, vocally or by using clapping. Create and repeat extended rhythmic patterns, using a range of percussion and tuned instruments.	Create simple (quality of so Create comp instrumentat and duration
	PERFORM	Perform with awareness of others (e.g. take turns in a performance and sing/play with peers).	Perform own part with increased control or accuracy when singing or playing both tuned and untuned instruments.	Perform significant parts from memory and from notation, either on a musical instrument or vocally. Maintain own part in a performance with confidence, accuracy and an awareness of what others are playing.	Take the lead

YEAR 5/6

w different musical elements (pitch, tempo, rhythm, ad dynamics) have been used to create mood and

d explore the relationship between sounds and how neanings can be expressed through sound and music.

e and understand high quality music, both live and Recognise and describe music and musical instruments rent periods in history.

nd comment on the work of musicians and composers, own preferences. Explain the influence of historical music.

unison with clear diction, controlled pitch and sense of

simple part within an ensemble. solo, unison and in parts with clear diction, controlled with sense of phrase.

erform parts of solo and ensemble contexts with increasing accuracy sion.

erform with accuracy, fluency, control and expression.

ple rhythmic patterns with an awareness of timbre sound) and duration (length of notes and intervals). nplex rhythmic patterns, using a variety of tation with an awareness of timbre (quality of sound) on (length of notes and intervals).

ad in performances and provide suggestions to others.

	COMPOSITION	Make sounds in different ways, including hitting, blowing and shaking. To begin to join simple layers of sound, e.g. a background rhythm and a solo melody.	Carefully choose instruments to combine layers of sound, showing awareness of the combined effect. Shape composition, considering dynamics, timbre and tempo.	Improvise and Compose a pio special event)
COMPOSE	NOTATION	Begin to represent sounds with drawings. Follow a simple piece of written rhythmic notation.	Use written symbols both standard and invented to represent sounds. Follow a basic melody line, using standard notation.	Perform from Recognise/use and refine mu material.

Inter-related dimensions of music (dynamics):

PULSE: the steady beat of a piece of a piece of music

PITCH: the melody and the way the notes change from low to high and vice versa.

RHYTHM: or duration is the pattern of long and short sounds in a piece of music

DYNAMICS: Loud and soft

TEMPO: Fast and slow

TIMBRE: The type of sound – whisper/hum/sing/talk (examples with the voice) or twinkly/hard/soft (examples with instruments)

TEXTURE: Layers of sound (number of instruments or voices playing together)

STRUCTURE: The way the music is laid out –e.g. Verse, chorus, verse.

and notate musical phrases to develop compositions. piece of music based on a theme (e.g. a film or a nt).

om simple notation on tuned/untuned instruments. use staff and notation when composing to plan, revise musical