**Music Skills Progression**

**Year One**

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| **Controlling sounds through singing and playing (performing)** | **Creating and developing musical ideas (composing)** | **Responding and reviewing (appraising)** | **Listening and applying knowledge and understanding** |
| * Take part in singing. * Follow instructions on how and when to sing/play an instrument. * Take notice of others when performing. * Make and control long and short sounds (duration). * Imitate changes in pitch– high and low. | * Make a sequence of long and short sounds with help (duration). * Clap longer rhythms with help. * Make different sounds (high and low – pitch; loud and quiet – dynamics; fast and slow -tempo; quality of the sound - smooth, crisp, scratchy, rattling, tinkling etc.– timbre). | * Hear the pulse in music. * Hear different moods in music. * Identify texture– one sound or several sounds? * Choose sounds to represent different things (ideas, thoughts, feelings, moods etc.) | * Listen for different types of sounds. * Know how sounds are made and changed. * Make sounds with a slight difference, with help. * Use voice in different ways to create different effects. |

**Year Two**

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| **Controlling sounds through singing and playing (performing)** | **Creating and developing musical ideas (composing)** | **Responding and reviewing (appraising)** | **Listening and applying knowledge and understanding** |
| * Sing songs in ensemble following the tune (melody) well. * Use voice to good effect understanding the importance of warming up first. * Perform in ensemble with instructions from the leader. * Make and control long and short sounds using voices and instruments, playing by ear and including simple improvisation (duration). | * Carefully choose sounds to achieve an effect (including use of ICT). * Order sounds to create an effect (structure- beginnings/endings). * Create short musical patterns. * Create sequences of long and short sounds- rhythmic patterns (duration). * Control playing instruments so they sound as they should. * Use pitch changes to communicate an idea. * Start to compose with two or three notes. | * Identify the pulse in music. * Recognise changes in timbre (sound quality- smooth, crisp, scratchy, rattling, tinkling etc.), dynamics (loud and quiet), tempo (fast and slow) and pitch (high and low). * Start to recognise different instruments. | * Listen carefully and recall short rhythmic and melodic patterns. * Use changes in dynamics, timbre and pitch to organise music. * Change sounds to suit a situation. * Make own sounds and symbols to make and record music. * Start to look at basic formal notation- play by ear first. * Know music can be played or listened to for a variety of purposes (in history/ different cultures). |

**Year Three**

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| **Controlling sounds through singing and playing (performing)** | **Creating and developing musical ideas (composing)** | **Responding and reviewing (appraising)** | **Listening and applying knowledge and understanding** |
| * Sing songs from memory with accurate pitch and in tune. * Show control in voice and pronounce the words in a song clearly (diction). * Maintain a simple part within an ensemble. * Play notes on instruments clearly and including steps/ leaps in pitch. * Improvise (including call and response) within a group using 1 or 2 notes. | * Compose and perform melodies using two or three notes. * Use sound to create abstract effects (including using ICT). * Create/ improvise repeated patterns (ostinati) with a range of instruments. * Effectively choose, order, combine and control sounds (texture/ structure). | * Internalise the pulse in music. * Know the difference between pulse and rhythm. * Start to use musical dimensions vocabulary to describe music–duration, timbre, pitch, dynamics, tempo, texture, structure. * Use these words to identify where music works well/ needs improving. | * Use musical dimensions together to compose music. * Know number of beats in a minim, crotchet, quaver and semibreve and recognise symbols (duration). * Play with a sound-then-symbol approach. * Use silence for effect and know symbol for a rest (duration). * Describe different purposes of music in history/ other cultures. |

**Year Four**

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| **Controlling sounds through singing and playing (performing)** | **Creating and developing musical ideas (composing)** | **Responding and reviewing (appraising)** | **Listening and applying knowledge and understanding** |
| * Sing in tune, breathe well, pronounce words, change pitch and dynamics. * Sustain a rhythmic ostinato/ drone/ melodic ostinato (riff) (to accompany singing) on an instrument (tempo/ duration/ texture). * Perform with control and awareness of what others are singing/ playing. * Improvise within a group using more than 2 notes. | * Compose and perform melodies using three or four notes. * Make creative use of the way sounds can be changed, organised and controlled (including ICT). * Create accompaniments for tunes using drones or melodic ostinati (riffs). * Create (dotted) rhythmic patterns with awareness of timbre and duration. | * Know how pulse stays the same but rhythm changes in a piece of music. * Listen to several layers of sound (texture) and talk about the effect on mood and feelings. * Use more musical dimensions vocabulary to describe music–duration, timbre, pitch, dynamics, tempo, texture, structure, rhythm, metre, riff, ostinato, melody, harmony. * Identify orchestral family timbres. * Identify cyclic patterns. | * Combine sounds expressively (all dimensions). * Read notes and know how many beats they represent (minim, crotchet, semibreve, quaver, dotted crotchet, rests). * Know that sense of occasion affects performance. * Describe different purposes of music in history/ other cultures. |

**Year Five**

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| **Controlling sounds through singing and playing (performing)** | **Creating and developing musical ideas (composing)** | **Responding and reviewing (appraising)** | **Listening and applying knowledge and understanding** |
| * Show control, phrasing and expression in singing. * Hold part in a round (pitch/structure). * Perform in solo and ensemble contexts using a variety of techniques, confidently, expressively and in tune. * Improvise on own with increasing aural memory. | * Compose and perform melodies using four or five notes. * Use a variety of different musical devices including melody, rhythms and chords. * Record own compositions. * Create own songs (raps- structure). * Identify where to place emphasis and accents in a song to create effects (duration). | * Know how pulse, rhythm and pitch fit together. * Use a range of words to describe music (eg. duration, timbre, pitch, dynamics, tempo, texture, structure, beat, rhythm, metre, silence, riff, ostinato, melody, harmony, chord, flat, sharp, dotted rhythm, staccato, legato, crescendo, diminuendo). * Use these words to identify strengths and weaknesses in own and others’ music. | * Create music with an understanding of how lyrics, melody, rhythms and accompaniments work together effectively (pitch/texture/ structure). * Read/ work out the musical stave (notes as Year 4). * Perform songs in a way that reflects the meaning of the words, the venue and sense of occasion so that the audience appreciates it. * Describe different purposes of music in history/ other cultures. |

**Year Six**

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| **Controlling sounds through singing and playing (performing)** | **Creating and developing musical ideas (composing)** | **Responding and reviewing (appraising)** | **Listening and applying knowledge and understanding** |
| * Sing or play from memory with confidence. * Take turns to lead a group. * Maintain own part in a round/ sing a harmony/ play accurately with awareness of what others are playing. * Play more complex instrumental parts. * Improvise using 5 notes of the pentatonic scale. | * Compose and perform melodies using five or more notes. * Show confidence, thoughtfulness and imagination in selecting sounds and structures to convey an idea. * Create music reflecting given intentions and record using standard notation. * Use ICT to organise musical ideas (where appropriate). * (Combine all musical dimensions). | * Know how the other dimensions of music are sprinkled through songs and pieces of music. * Use musical vocabulary confidently to describe music. * Work out how harmonies are used and how drones and melodic ostinati (riffs) are used to accompany singing. * Use knowledge of how lyrics reflect cultural context and have social meaning to enhance own compositions. * Refine and improve own/ others’ work. | * Use increased aural memory to recall sounds accurately. * Use knowledge of musical dimensions to know how to best combine them. * Know and use standard musical notation to perform and record own music (adding dotted quavers). * Use different venues and occasions to vary performances. * (Combining all musical dimensions). * Describe different purposes of music in history/ other cultures. |

***Singing and Elements learning objectives from ‘Sound Ideas’ KS1 and 2 by Soo Bishop MMF Programmes Director.***

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| **Elements** | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** | **Year 6** |
| **Singing** | Everyone has a singing voice.  The voice can be pitched higher and lower  Pitch can be heard internally using the ‘thinking voice’.  Good vocal technique improves vocal sound quality and control. | Good singing relies on the development of accurate pitching and use of ‘thinking voice’  Good vocal technique improves vocal sound quality and control and allows the voice to be expressive. | Good singing relies on the development of accurate pitching and use of ‘thinking voice’  Good vocal technique improves range and control  The voice is an expressive instrument. | Place the voice comfortably, with awareness, so there is free vocal quality throughout their pitch range.  Develop a focused singing tone with good articulation and pitch-matching (intonation)  The voice is an expressive instrument and can convey a range of emotions to support the text | Place the voice comfortably, with awareness, so there is free vocal quality throughout their pitch range.  Develop a focused singing tone with good articulation, pitch-matching (intonation), phrasing and dynamic range.  The voice is an expressive instrument and can convey a range of emotions to support the text  Specific vocal techniques can be employed to capture different elements of a musical genre or style | Place the voice comfortably, with awareness, so there is a free and flexible vocal facility throughout their pitch range.  Develop a focused singing tone with good articulation, pitch-matching (intonation), phrasing and dynamic range.  The voice is an expressive instrument and can convey a range of emotions to support the text.  Specific vocal techniques can be employed to capture different elements of a musical genre or style |
| **Dynamics** | Dynamics means volume of sound – loud or soft – and degrees of dynamic – louder / softer; getting louder / getting softer etc  Changes in dynamics are used to add contrast or create a particular effect. | Changes in dynamics are used to add contrast or create a particular effect. | Dynamics are expressive elements in music that are used to achieve particular effects and moods. | Dynamics are expressive elements in music that are used to achieve particular effects and moods | Dynamics are expressive elements in music that are used to achieve particular effects and moods. | Dynamics are expressive elements in music that are used to achieve particular effects and moods. |
| **Duration** | Duration of a sound (or silence) means length – how long or short the sound lasts for.  Rhythm is a pattern of sounds and silences of different lengths.  In much music, the rhythm of the piece fits around a steady pulse.  In a song, the rhythm fits with the syllables of the words.  The length of a sound (or silence) can be represented using simple written symbols. | Note lengths and silences can be represented by rhythmic syllables.  Rhythm can be represented using written notation of different kinds e.g. Morse Code or SOLFA symbols.  Rhythms can be added to songs to provide effective accompaniments | Note lengths and silences can be represented by rhythmic syllables.  Rhythm can be represented using written notation of different kinds.  Rhythms can be divided into small sections (bars) according to the ‘metre’ – the grouping of pulse beats e.g. in 2s, 3s, 4s etc  Rhythms can be added to songs to provide effective accompaniment | Note lengths and silences can be represented by rhythmic syllables.  Rhythm can be represented using written notation of different kinds.  Rhythms can be divided into small sections (bars) according to the metre.  Rhythms can be added to songs to provide effective accompaniment  Rhythm can be combined with pitch to make melody and provide harmonic accompaniments | Note lengths and silences can be represented by rhythmic syllables.  Rhythm can be represented using written notation of different kinds.  Rhythms can be divided into small sections (bars) according to the metre.  Rhythms can be added to songs to provide effective accompaniment  Rhythm can be combined with pitch to make melody and provide harmonic accompaniments | Note lengths and silences can be represented by rhythmic syllables.  Rhythm can be represented using written notation of different kinds.  Rhythms can be divided into small sections (bars) according to the metre.  Rhythms can be added to songs to provide effective accompaniment  Rhythm can be combined with pitch to make melody and provide harmonic accompaniments |
| **Tempo** | Tempo in music means speed – faster / slower; getting faster / getting slower.  Tempo is set by the speed of the pulse. | Tempo is determined by the speed of the pulse. | Tempo is an expressive element in music that is used to achieve particular effects and moods. | Tempo is an expressive element in music that is used to achieve particular effects and moods | Tempo is an expressive element in music that is used to achieve particular effects and moods | Tempo is an expressive element in music that is used to achieve particular effects and moods |
| **Pitch** | Pitch is frequency of sound, higher or lower. | Pitch can be represented in different ways, e.g. using SOLFA pitch names and hand signs | Pitch can be represented using SOLFA pitch names and hand signs. | Pitch can be represented using SOLFA pitch names and hand signs  Pitch can be represented using written symbols e.g. stave notation using a ‘ladder’ system.  Melodies are constructed using pitched patterns called scales. | Pitch can be represented using SOLFA pitch names and hand signs.  Pitch can be represented using written symbols e.g. stave notation using a ‘ladder’ system.  There are many different forms of scale e. g major, minor, pentatonic and each has its own musical characteristics. | Pitch can be represented using SOLFA pitch names and hand signs  Pitch can be represented using stave notation.  There are many different forms of scale e.g. major, minor, pentatonic, ‘blues’ and each has its own musical characteristics. |
| **Timbre** | Different sound sources produce different sound qualities – every instrument has its own unique ‘voice’ e.g. a violin sounds different from a trumpet; Dan’s voice sounds different from Sarah’s etc.  An instrument can make a range of different sounds. | Different sound sources produce different sound qualities.    An instrument can make a range of different sounds depending on how it is played. | Every voice / instrument has its own unique sound qualities.  Sounds can be selected and combined to produce a particular effect, mood or feeling. | Every voice / instrument has its own unique sound qualities.  Sounds can be selected and combined to produce a particular effect, mood or feeling. | Timbre is an expressive element in music that is used to achieve particular effects and moods. | Timbre is an expressive element in music that is used to achieve particular effects and moods |
| **Texture** | Sounds can be combined and layered in different ways to create different effects. | Sounds can be combined in different ways to create different effects. | Sounds can be layered in different ways to make harmony and create a particular mood or effect. | Sounds can be layered in different ways to make harmony and create a particular mood or effect. | Sounds can be layered in different ways to make harmony.  Groups of notes played simultaneously – ‘chords’ - can be use to harmonise a melody. | Harmony is produced using many different techniques and devices. |
| **Structure** | Pieces of music are organised in different ways, to give them shape – a beginning, middle and end.  Phrase is an important element of musical structure and helps to give the music a sense of direction – setting out and arriving. | Pieces of music are organised in different ways, to give them shape – a beginning, middle and end.  Phrase is an important element of musical structure and helps to give the music a sense of direction – setting out and arriving. | A phrase is a melodic or rhythmic pattern, which functions as part of a musical sentence, giving the piece a sense of direction.  In a song, phrase length is usually determined by the meaning of the words.  Musical ideas can be improvised, fixed and organised in different ways - composition. | Musical ideas can be improvised, fixed and organised in different ways - composition. | Musical ideas can be improvised, fixed and organised in different ways – the process of composition. | Musical ideas can be improvised, fixed and organised in different ways – the process of composition. |