Music Skills Progression

Eden Park Primary School Academy

In order to ensure broad and balanced coverage, we follow these principles:

- Within each phase, music is a driver for at least 3 Learning Experiences over the two year cycle.
- Within each phase, a different aspect of the 3 main musical techniques (use of voice, tuned instruments and untuned instruments) are covered during the two year cycle.
- The foundation stage covers the objectives and skills within each year.

FOUNDATION STAGE				
Learning Experiences:				
Techniques	Music Dimensions	Learning from Others	Creativity and Composition	Performance
I can sing songs. I can make music. I can experiment with instruments.	I have good control and co- ordination in music.	I can answer how and why questions about music.	I can co-operate, turn take, and share ideas as a group in music making.	I have confidence in performing to other children. I can express myself through music.

YEAR 1 AND 2

Music Driver Learning Experiences:

The rhythm of Africa African drumming unit 'Kye Kye Kule' (from EK)

Pirates vs Mermaids- learning songs and singing in tune allowing us to perform them on stage.

Smart art- art in response to music

Winter show:

Techniques	Musical Dimensions	Learning from Others	Creativity and Composition	Performance
I can use my	Pitch: I can repeat melodic patterns. I can	Listening:	I can make up rhythmic	I can perform using
voice to	follow pitch movements with my hand,	I can listen with concentration	patterns.	expression.
develop my	recognising high and low.	to live music.		
music skills.	Duration: I can play and sing short and long		I can make up melodic	I can sing songs,
I can use	notes.	I can listen with concentration	patterns.	chants and rhymes.
tuned	I can repeat rhythmic patterns.	to recorded music.		
instruments	Dynamics: I can play and sing quietly and		I can choose to represent ideas	I can perform with
to develop my	loudly.	Appreciation:	with different instruments.	an awareness of
music skills.	Tempo: I can keep a steady pulse.	I can give my opinion on music		others.
	I can play at different speeds.	I've listened to.		
I can use	Timbre: I can describe the sounds that			
untuned	different instruments make (e.g. squeaky)	I can say whether music makes		
instruments	I can choose different instruments for	me feel happy or sad.		
to develop my	different effects.			
music skills.	Texture: I can combine instruments together	I can describe music using		
	in group compositions and performances.	dimensions words and how		
	Structure: I can order sounds with simple	they affect the mood		
	structures. I can make short musical	(e.g.		
	patterns.	high/low/slow/fast/long/short).		
	Musical Notation: I can use my own made			
	up symbols to make up sounds.			
	Use of instruments: I know how to make			
	sounds on a range of instruments.			

YEAR 3 AND 4

Music Driver Learning Experiences: (music express resources available on this theme)
Sound of the sea: weather/storm composition (Music express 5-6 and 6-7 weather)

Animals: carnival of the animals (see EK)

Spring show: vocal performance

Ukelele block

A Knight's Tale: musical soundscape

Smashing Summer Smoothies: (Music express 7-8 food and drink)

Techniques	Musical Dimensions	Learning from	Creativity and Composition	Performance
		Others		
I can use my	Pitch: I can sing simple songs in tune. I can adjust	Genres and	I can make up short tunes and	I can perform cyclic
voice to	pitch in response to a conductor's hand signals.	styles:	rhythms and organise them in	patterns as part of a
develop my	Duration: I can improvise and perform repeated	I can name a	structures e.g. call and	group performance,
music skills.	patterns, keeping to a steady beat.	famous classical	response,rondo.	with different
	Dynamics: I can adjust volume in response to a	composer and		patterns played by
I can use	conductor's hand signals.	recognise one of	I can select an instrument or sound	others.
tuned	Tempo: I can create a change in tempo.	their famous	to achieve a desired effect.	
instruments to	I can adjust tempo in response to a conductor's hand	compositions.		I can sing in parts as
develop my	signals.		I can suggest improvements to	part of a
music skills.	Timbre: I can describe the effect different sounds	I can name	group compositions, using	performance.
	and instruments have and explain why, using	several famous	appropriate dimensions	
I can untuned	dimensional words.	modern	vocabulary.	I can play/sing a solo
instruments to	Texture: I can recognise and explore how sounds can	composers from a		part in a
develop my	be combined e.g. using jelly band app.	range of musical	I can comment on whether a group	performance.
music skills.	I create texture by combining sounds in several	styles and	composition has the intended	
	layers and in different ways.	recognise one of	effect and suggest changes.	
	Structure: I can play a simple ostinato or repeated	their famous		
	phrase on a pitched instrument.	compositions.	I can record compositions using	
	I can play a call and response.		graphic notation.	
	I can sing a rondo.	Listening:		
	Musical Notation:	I can listen to live		
	I can read graphic notation to play a rhythm or	music with		
	pulse.	attention to		
		detail.		

I can read chord charts to know when to change	I can listen to
chords on a ukelele.	recorded music
Use of instruments: I can vary the way I play an	with attention to
instrument e.g. dampening a symbol to create an	detail.
effect.	
	Appreciation:
	I can give and
	justify my
	opinions on a
	range of music
	that I have
	listened to.

YEAR 5 AND 6

Music Driver Learning Experiences: (music express resources available on this theme)

Grammatically Sound: Children work in a small group to compose their own SPaG jingle. They do this through learning 4 guitar chords and then pick a SPaG concept (e.g. noun phrases) to write lyrics about to explain it and give examples. They then compose a melody for the lyrics that goes together with the guitar chord sequence.

Peruvian Press: As well as studying news stories in the local area, nationally and across the world, the children reflect on the newsworthy events of the school year (a special memory) and create a song about it using the 4-chord-song as inspiration. The idea that many Pop/Rock iconic songs are composed from using just 4 chords.

Year 6 show: Vocal performance

Fortnightly music lessons year 1:

Science unit on Space – (Music Express Book 5 – 'Solar System').

Slammin' Rhymes LE – Children focus on the element of 'rhythm' and use untuned instruments to read simple notation. This learning can then be applied to their 'Slammin' Rhyme'.

I'm a Believer LE – Children create their own lyrics to the song 'I'm a Believer' so that it incorporates the learning they have done on our own beliefs and values. (Music Express Book 6 – 'Journeys').

Fortnightly music lessons year 2:

Values Focus – Children focus on one of the school values and come up with phrases about that value. They then use the phrases to help them play a variety of different rhythms using body percussion and then, samba instruments. Children learn how to recognise simple notation and how to record their compositions on a graphic score. (Music Express Book 6 – 'World Unite').

Whodunnit? LE – Children compose a piece of film music to accompany the opening scene of their Murder Mystery novel. (Music Express Book 5 – 'At the movies').

Horrible Histories – (Music Express Book 5 – 'Our Community').

Techniques	Musical Dimensions	Learning from Others	Creativity and Composition	Performance
I can use my	Pitch: I can sing part of a song in parts, maintaining	Famous	I can compose music as part of a	I can sing using
voice to	my own part.	Musicians:	group for different reasons and	harmony and melody
develop my	Duration: I can sing play rhythms and patterns as	I can name	audiences.	in an ensemble
music skills.	part of a group, maintaining my own part.	musicians from a		context.
	Dynamics: I can create a crescendo and diminuendo.	range of historial	I can compose rhythmic and	
I can use	Tempo: I can synchronise tempo as part of a group,	periods and	melodic phrases developing ideas	I can play/sing a solo
tuned	including changes.	compare their	within musical structure.	part in a performance
instruments to	Timbre: I can explain how choices of sounds or	musical styles		with accuracy,
develop my	instruments are appropriate to the intentions.	using dimensional	I can suggest appropriate sounds	fluency, control and
music skills.	Texture: I can identify and explore the relationship	vocabulary.	and effects for the purpose of my	expression.
	between sounds. e.g. using garage band app.		composition and justify using	
I can use	Structure: I can play a ternary structure. I can	I can name	dimensional vocabulary.	I can perform by ear,
untuned	identify and describe structures of different songs.	modern		maintaining my own
instruments to	Musical Notation:	musicians from a	I can write lyrics to a known song.	part.
develop my	I can create graphic scores which identify the	range of musical		I can perform from
music skills.	duration of notes.	styles and genres	I can compose a short song to my	simple notation,
	I can recognise and use some symbols from staff	and compare	own lyrics based on everyday	maintaining my own
	notation.	their musical	phrases.	part.
		styles using		
		dimensional		
		vocabulary.		
		Listening:		
		I can recall and		
		identify individual		
		sounds with		
		increasing aural		
		memory.		

Appreciation: I can identify and explore how	
music can reflect different	
intentions.	
I can give and	
justify my	
opinions about a	
range of musical	
styles and	
historical periods,	
using dimensional	
language.	
I can suggest	
improvements to	
compositions and	
other music,	
commenting on	
how intentions	
have been	
achieved.	

Glossary of Musical Dimensions:

Pitch: Refers to the complete range of sounds in a piece of music from the lowest to the highest

Duration: The word used in music to refer to the length of a sound or silence

Dynamics: The loudness of the music, usually described in terms of loud/quiet

Tempo: The speed at which music is performed, usually described in terms of fast/slow

Timbre: All instruments, including voices, have a particular sound quality which is referred to as timbre, eg squeaky

Texture: Layers of sound, such as those created by a melody accompanied by a drum beat

Structure: Most music is underpinned by a structure which may be as simple as beginning, middle and end

Musical Notations: Ways of writing music down – examples include graphic notation (A form of notation in which the composer freely invents symbols which give an impression of sound) and staff notation (Use of musical notes and staves – the five lines music is written on)