

National Curriculum Age Related Statutory Coverage

The National Curriculum for music aims to ensure that all pupils:

- * perform, listen to, review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres, styles and traditions, including the works of the great composers and musicians
- learn to sing and to use their voices, to create and compose music on their own and with others, have the opportunity to learn a musical instrument, use technology appropriately and have the opportunity to progress to the next level of musical excellence
- understand and explore how music is created, produced and communicated, including through the inter-related dimensions: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and appropriate musical notations.

EYFS	KS1	KS2
Communication and Language Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Learn rhymes, poems and songs. Physical Development Combine different movements with ease and	Pupils should be taught to: use voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes play tuned and untuned instruments musically listen with concentration and	Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.
Expressive Arts and Design Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills. Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses.	understanding to a range of high quality live and recorded music experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music.	 Pupils should be taught to: play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory use and understand staff and other musical notations



 Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups. 	 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
Being Imaginative and Expressive	of music.
ELG	
 Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and 	
songs.	
 Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories 	
with others, and (when appropriate) try to move	
in time with music.	

References

National Curriculum

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239037/PRIMARY_national_curriculum - Music.pdf

Model Music Curriculum

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/974358/Model_Music_Curriculum_Key_Stage_1_2_FINAL.pdf

Musical Development Matters in the Early Years by Nicola Burke

https://early-education.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Musical-Development-Matters-ONLINE.pdf



Music Vocabulary Map

EYFS		KS1		K:	52	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
• Blow	– as EYFS plus:	– as Year 1 plus:	– as KS1 plus:	– as Year 3 plus:	– as Year 4 plus:	– as Year 5 plus:
Chant	• beat	accompany	names of	• genre	• accent	diction
Clap	beater	 body percussion 	orchestral	harmony	• bass	• interval
Fast	• cymbal	• chime bar	instruments	improvise	 dotted quaver 	 syncopation
Follow	• drum	• chord	 accompaniment 	 leaping (large 	notation	
• High	• gyro	• claves	 bass clef 	interval between	semiquaver	
∙Hit	high (sound)	• compose	 call and response 	two notes)		
 Instrument 	• listen	conductor	castanets	• minim		
• Low	• loud	duration	• composer	 pentatonic 		
Loud	• low (sound)	dynamics	crotchet	rests		
Quiet (use	• maraca	ostinato	• drone	• riff		
instead of 'soft')	perform	percussion	• duet			
Repeat	• quiet	phrase	duration			
Rhythm	 steady beat 	• pitch	dynamics			
Shake	 tambourine 	• pulse	 glockenspiel 			
Sing	• tempo	• recorder	lyrics			
Slow	triangle	• score	 melodic phrase 			
Song	• tune	• texture	melody			
Sounds	• voice	 tuned percussion 	orchestra			
		untuned	orchestration			
		percussion	ostinato			
		volume	 paired quaver 			
			• quaver			
			• round			
			• scale			
			• stave			
			stepwise			
			movement			



	• structure	
	• theme	
	• timbre	
	• time signature	
	• treble clef	
	• unison	
	woodblock	
	• xylophone	



Progression of Skills

Skill	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Performing: Controlling sounds through singing and playing	Take part in singing. Follow instructions on when to sing or to play an instrument. The part in singing. Th	Take part in singing showing awareness of melody. 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) in different ways including hitting, blowing and shaking Imitate changes in pitch—high and low. Enjoy and have fun performing.	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 instruments to combine layers of sound, showing awareness of the combined effect Use own voice in different ways, including using a loud or soft voice and sing simple repeated phrases.	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. Perform own part with increased control or accuracy when singing or playing both tuned and untuned instruments Sing songs confidently both solo and in groups.	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. Perform significant parts from memory and from notation, either on a musical instrument or vocally Maintain a simple part within an ensemble.	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. Maintain own part in a performance with confidence, accuracy and an awareness of what others are playing Maintain a more complex part within an ensemble (e.g. sing in a round or use harmony).	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. Take the lead in a performance and provide suggestions to others. Identify how sounds can be combined and used expressively, layering sounds and singing in tune with other performances. Improvise using 5 notes of the pentatonic scale.
Composing: Creating and developing musical ideas	Clap short, rhythmic patterns Make different sounds (high and low – pitch; loud and quiet – dynamics; fast and slow – tempo; quality of the sound – smooth, crisp,	Carefully choose sounds to achieve an effect (including use of ICT). Order sounds to create an effect (structure-beginnings/endings).	Compose and perform melodies using two or three notes. Use sound to create abstract effects (including using ICT). Create/ improvise repeated patterns	Ompose and perform melodies using three or four notes. Make creative use of the way sounds can be changed, organised and controlled (including ICT).	Compose and perform melodies using four or five notes. Use a variety of different musical devices including melody, rhythms and chords.	Compose and perform melodies using five or more notes. Show confidence, thoughtfulness and imagination in selecting sounds and structures to convey an idea.	Create complex rhythmic patterns using a variety of instrumentation with an awareness of timbre (quality of sound) and duration (length of notes and intervals).



	scratchy, rattling, tinkling etc timbre). • Clap longer rhythms with help. • Make a sequence of long and short sounds with help (duration).	Create short musical patterns. Create sequences of long and short soundsrhythmic patterns (duration) in different ways – e.g. hitting, blowing, shaking, clapping. Control playing instruments so they sound as they should. Use pitch changes to communicate an idea. Start to compose with two or three notes. Create a simple rhythm by clapping or using percussion.	(ostinati) with a range of instruments. • Effectively choose, order, combine and control sounds (texture/ structure).	Create accompaniments for tunes using drones or melodic ostinato (riffs). Create (dotted) rhythmic patterns with awareness of timbre and duration. Create and repeat extended rhythmic patterns, vocally or by clapping.	Record own compositions. Create own songs (raps- structure). Identify where to place emphasis and accents in a song to create effects (duration). Create and repeat extended rhythmical patterns, using a range of percussion and tuned instruments	Create music reflecting given intentions and record using standard notation. Use ICT to organise musical ideas (where appropriate). (Combine all musical dimensions). Create simple rhythmic patterns with an awareness of timbre (quality of sound) and duration (length of notes and intervals)	Improvise using 5 or more notes to compose and perform melodies. Combine all musical dimensions. Use ICT to organise musical ideas (where appropriate).
Appraising: Responding and reviewing	• Take note of others when performing	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.). Say what they like or dislike about a piece of music	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. Explain what they like about a piece of music and why	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.	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 musicduration, timbre, pitch, dynamics, tempo, texture, structure, rhythm, metre, riff, ostinato, melody, harmony. Identify orchestral family timbres. Identify cyclic patterns.	Now 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.	New 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.
Listening and applying	Choose sounds to represent different	Listen for different types of sounds.	 Listen carefully and recall short rhythmic and melodic patterns. 	Use musical dimensions together to compose music.	 Combine sounds expressively (all dimensions). 	Create music with an understanding of how lyrics, melody, rhythms	 Use increased aural memory to recall sounds accurately.



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	knowledge and	things (the thunder,	 Know how sounds are 	 Use changes in 	 Know number of 	 Read notes and know 	and accompaniments	 Use knowledge of
	understanding	sea etc)	made and changed.	dynamics, timbre and	beats in a minim,	how many beats they	work together	musical dimensions to
	understanding	 Say how a piece of 	 Make sounds with a 	pitch to organise music.	crotchet, quaver and	represent (minim,	effectively	know how to best
		music makes them feel.	slight difference, with	 Change sounds to suit 	semibreve and	crotchet, semibreve,	(pitch/texture/	combine them.
			help.	a situation.	recognise symbols	quaver, dotted	structure).	 Know and use
			 Use voice in different 	 Make own sounds 	(duration).	crotchet, rests).	 Read/ work out the 	standard musical
			ways to create	and symbols to make	 Play with a sound- 	 Know that sense of 	musical stave (notes as	notation to perform
			different effects.	and record music.	then symbol approach.	occasion affects	Year 4).	and record own music
			 Begin to represent 	 Start to look at basic 	 Use silence for effect 	performance.	 Perform songs in a 	(adding dotted
			sounds with drawing	formal notation- play	and know symbol for a	 Describe different 	way that reflects the	quavers).
			 Listen to a piece of 	by ear first.	rest (duration).	purposes of music in	meaning of the words,	 Use different venues
			music, describing if it is	 Know music can be 	 Describe different 	history/ other cultures.	the venue and sense of	and occasions to vary
			fast or slow, happy or	played or listened to	purposes of music in	 Follow a basic melody 	occasion so that the	performances.
			sad.	for a variety of	history/ other cultures.	line, using standard	audience appreciates	(Combining all
				purposes (in history/	 Use written symbols 	notation	it.	musical dimensions).
				different cultures).	both standard and	 Describe and 	 Describe different 	 Describe different
				 Follow a simple piece 	invented to represent	compare and then	purposes of music in	purposes of music in
				of written rhythmic	sounds	evaluate different kinds	history/ other cultures.	history/ other cultures.
				notation	 Use relevant musical 	of music using	 Perform from simple 	 Understand/use staff
				 Describe basic 	vocabulary (e.g. pitch,	appropriate musical	notation on	and use
				elements of a piece of	rhythm, tempo and	vocabulary.	tuned/untuned	unconventional
				music (e.g. pace,	pulse) when talking	 Describe how a piece 	instruments	notation when
				volume, emotion)	about the elements of	of music makes them	 Use musical 	composing
				 Describe how an 	music within a piece.	feel, making an	vocabulary to explain	 Describe how music
				instrument has been	 Recognise changes in 	attempt to explain	some of the reasons	can be used to create
				used to represent a	the music using word	why.	why a piece of music	expressive effects and
				sound or object (e.g. a	like 'pitch' (high/low),	 Recall sounds with 	might have been	convey emotion
				flute for a bird or a	'timbre' (sound	increasing aural	composed	 Identify and explore
				drum for thunder).	quality), 'dynamics'	memory.	 Explain how different 	the relationship
					(loud or soft) and		musical elements	between sounds and
					'tempo' (fast or slow).		(pitch, tempo, rhythm,	how different
							melody and dynamics)	meanings can be
							have been used to	expressed through
							create mood and	sound and music.
							effects.	