

		EYFS	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Listening and evaluating	Listening and responding to music	-Listening appropriately to someone leading a short musical phrase, song or rhymeExploring spontaneous movement with different parts of their body in response to musicExpressing different spontaneous emotional reactions to music, (smiling, movement, body language)Using artwork or creative play as a way of expressing feelings and	-Listening with concentration to short pieces of music or excerpts from longer pieces of musicEngaging with and responding to longer pieces of musicCoordinating the speed of their movements to match the speed of the music (not the beat)Beginning to move in time with the beat of the musicBeginning to keep movements to the beat of different speeds of musicConfidently moving in time with the beat of the music when modelledBeginning to articulate how a piece of music affects them (e.g it makes them feel sleepy, it makes them want to dance, it makes them happy)Beginning to explain why the music has a certain effect on them, which could be related to the music or a personal	-Explaining their preferences for a piece of music using musical vocabulary.	-Understanding the impact music has on them and starting to articulate the reasons for this effect using musical vocabulary.
Listenin	Analysing	responses to music. -Identifying and imitating sounds from a variety of music. -Considering whether background music and sound effects can enhance storytelling.	experience. -Identifying some common instruments when listening to music. -Relating sounds in music to real-world experiences. (e.g. it sounds like squelching mud). -Recognising simple patterns and repetition in rhythm. (e.g. where a pattern of beats is repeated). -Recognising simple patterns and repetition in pitch (e.g. do re mi). -Talking about the tempo of music using the vocabulary of fast and slow. -Talking about the dynamics of the music, using the vocabulary of loud, quiet and silent. -Talking about the pitch of music, using the vocabulary of high and low.	-Discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary (Indian, classical, Chinese, Battle Songs, Ballads, Jazz). - Understanding that music from different parts of the world has different features. - Recognising and explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary. -Describing the timbre, dynamic, and textural details of a piece of music, both verbally, and through movement.	-Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary. (South African, West African, Musical, Theatre, Blues, Dance Remix.)Representing the features of a piece of music using graphic notation, and colours, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabularyDiscussing musical eras in context, identifying how they have influenced each other, and discussing the impact of different composers on the



Evaluating	-Showing preferences for certain music or sounds.	-Stating what they enjoyed about their peers' performancesGiving positive feedback relating to the tempo of practices and performances using the vocabulary of fast and slowGiving positive feedback related to the dynamics of practices and performances, using the vocabulary of loud, quiet and silent.	-Beginning to show an awareness of metreRecognising the use and development of motifs in music. Identifying gradual dynamic and tempo changes within a piece of musicIdentifying common features between different genres, styles and traditions of musicRecognising, naming and explaining the effect of the interrelated dimensions of musicIdentifying scaled dynamics (crescendo/decrescendo) within a piece of musicUsing musical vocabulary to discuss the purpose of a piece of music Using musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work.	development of musical styles. Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the Arts (Pop art, Film music). Representing changes in pitch, dynamics and texture using graphic notation, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary. Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect. Comparing, discussing and evaluating music using detailed musical vocabulary. Use musical vocabulary. Use musical vocabulary correctly when describing and evaluating the features of a piece of music. Evaluating how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music sounds. Confidently using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate
Cultural and historical awareness of music	-Listening to music from a wide variety of cultures and historical periods.	Appreciating music from a wide variety of cultures and historical periods.	- Understanding that music from different times has different features Recognising and discussing the stylistic features of different	the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others work. - Confidently discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music and explaining how these have developed over time.



				genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary.	- Discussing musical eras in context, identifying how they have influenced each other, and discussing the impact of different composers on the development of musical styles.
	Singing repertoire	-Singing short, rhythmic rhymes and songs.	-Singing simple songs, chants and rhymes from memoryPractising singing songs with a wider pitch range (e.g. pentatonic melodies) which is gradually getting higher or lowerCompetently singing songs or short phrases with a small pitch range (up to five notes that are different but close together).	N/A	N/A
Creating sound	Singing technique	-Using both speaking and singing voicesUnconsciously beginning to sing to the pulse of a songExploring vowel sounds through call and response activities.	-Breathing at appropriate times when singingExploring changing their singing voice in different waysAdapting their singing voice to be loud or soft at the direction of a leaderSinging a range of call and response songs, matching the pitch and tempo they hear with accuracySinging part of a given song in their head (using their 'thinking voice').	N/A	N/A
	Instruments	-Exploring different ways of making sound with everyday objects and instrumentsExploring different ways of holding a range of instrumentsStarting to show a preference for a dominant hand when playing	-Developing an awareness of how sound is affected by the way an instrument is heldDeveloping an awareness of how dynamics are affected by the force with which an instrument is playedLearning to use instruments to follow the beat by first observing and then mimicking the teacher's modellingUsing instruments imaginatively to create soundscapes which convey a sense of place.	N/A	N/A



					The passion
	Posture	instrumentsUsing instruments expressively to musicUsing instruments to begin to follow a beat, with guidanceFinding a comfortable static position when playing instruments or singing.	-Using bilateral and hand-eye coordination to play/hold instruments using both handsStarting to understand how to produce different sounds on pitched instruments. -Maintaining a comfortable position when sitting or standing to sing and play instruments.	N/A	N/A
Notion	Understanding notion	N/A	-Reading different types of notation by moving eyes from left to right as sound occursTo know that notation is read from left to right	-To understand that 'reading' music means using how the written note symbols look and their position to know what notes to playTo know that 'performance directions' are words added to music notation to tell the performers how to play.	-To know that simple pictures can be used to represent the structure (organisation) of musicTo understand that in written staff notation, notes can go on or between lines, and that the lines show the pitch of the noteTo know that 'graphic notation' means writing music down using your choice of pictures or symbols but 'staff notation' means music written more formally on the special lines called 'staves'To know that chord progressions are represented in music by Roman numerals.
	Representing pitch	-Developing an awareness of high and low through pictorial representations of sound.	-To know that in all pictorial representations of music, representations further up the page are higher sounds and those further down are lower soundsRecognising pitch patterns using dots Using a simplified version of a stave (only three lines) to notate known musical phrases (of two pitches).	-Performing from basic staff notation, incorporating rhythm and pitch and able to identify these symbols using musical terminologyUsing letter name, graphic and rhythmic notation and musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions.	-Using staff notation to record rhythms and melodiesRecording own composition using appropriate forms of notation and/or technology and incorporating the inter-related dimensions of musicPerforming with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff



	1		T	T	
					notation and from their own notation.
	Representing rhythm	-Developing an awareness of how simple marks or objects can show single beats and single beat rests.	-Using pictorial representations to stay in time with the pulse when singing or playingConfidently reading simple rhythmic patterns comprising of one beat sounds (crotchets) and one beat rests (crotchet rests)Beginning to read simple rhythmic patterns which include two half beats (quavers)To know that pictorial representations of rhythm show sounds and rests.	-Performing from basic staff notation, incorporating rhythm and pitch and able to identify these symbols using musical terminologyUsing letter name, graphic and rhythmic notation and musical vocabulary to label and record their compositions.	-Using staff notation to record rhythms and melodiesRecording own composition using appropriate forms of notation and/or technology and incorporating the inter-related dimensions of music Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff notation and from their own notation.
	Stimulus and purpose	-Exploring and imitating sounds from their environment and in response to events in stories.	-Creating sound responses to a variety of physical stimuli such as, nature, artwork and stories.	- Composing a coherent piece of music in a given style with voices, bodies and instruments.	-Composing a multi-layered piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and Instruments.
:omposing	Improvising	-Exploring and imitating sounds.	-Improvising simple question and answer phrases, using untuned percussion or voices.	-Beginning to improvise musically within a given style using their voiceBeginning to improvise musically within a given style using an instrument.	-Improvising coherently and creatively within a given style, incorporating given features
Improvising and composing	Creating and selecting sounds	-Experimenting with creating sound in different ways using instruments, body percussion and voicesSelecting classroom objects to use as instrumentsSelecting sounds that make them feel a certain way or remind them	-Experimenting with creating different sounds using a single instrumentExperimenting with creating loud, soft, high and low soundsSelecting objects and/or instruments to create sounds to represent a given idea or characterExperimenting with adapting rhythmic patterns by changing either the dynamics, tempo or instrument Selecting and creating short sequences of sound with voices or instruments to represent a given idea or character.	-Suggesting and implementing improvements to their own work, using musical vocabularyDeveloping melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition, inversion, and looping	-Selecting, discussing and refining musical choices both alone and with others, using musical vocabulary with confidenceSuggesting and demonstrating improvements to own and others' workDeveloping melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition and changes in dynamics, pitch and texture.



					mpassion
		of something.			-Constructively critique their own and others' work, using musical vocabulary.
	Sequencing	-Playing sounds at the relevant point in a storytelling.	-Playing and combining sounds under the direction of a leader (the teacher)Working collaboratively to combine different sounds by either turn-taking or by playing sounds at the same time.	-Combining melodies and rhythms to compose a multi-layered composition in a given style (pentatonic) Creating a piece of music with at least four different layers and a clear structure.	-Combining rhythmic patterns (ostinato) into a multi-layered composition using all the inter- related dimensions of music to add musical interestComposing an original song, incorporating lyric writing, melody writing and the composition of accompanying features, within a given structure.
	Understanding and evaluating performance	-Beginning to say what they liked about others' performances.	-Offering positive feedback on others' performances.	-Offering constructive feedback on others' performances.	-Using musical vocabulary to offer constructive and precise feedback on others' performances.
Performing	Awareness of music	N/A	-Starting to maintain a steady beat throughout short singing performances.	-Singing longer songs in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, control, fluency and a developing sense of expression including control of subtle dynamic changesPlaying melody parts on tuned instruments with accuracy and control and developing instrumental techniquePlaying syncopated rhythms with accuracy, control and fluency.	-Playing a simple chord progression with accuracy and fluencySinging songs in two or more secure parts from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expressionPerforming by following a conductor's cues and directions.



	T =	T	T	
Awareness of self	-Facing the audience	-Keeping head raised when singing.	-Singing and playing in time with	-Working as a group to perform
and others	when	-Keeping instruments still until their part	peers with accuracy and	a piece of music, adjusting the
	performing.	in the performance.	awareness of their part in the group	interrelated dimensions of
	Spontaneously	-Standing or sitting appropriately when	performance.	music as required, keeping in
	expressing	performing or waiting to perform.		time with others and
	feelings around	-Beginning to acknowledge their own		communicating with the group.
	performing.	feelings around performance.		-Performing a solo or taking a
	-Performing actively as	- Performing actively as a group, clearly		leadership role within a
	part of a	keeping in time with the beat.		performance.
	group.	- Following a leader to start and end a		
	-Demonstrating being a	piece appropriately.		
	good			
	audience member, by			
	looking,			
	listening and			
	maintaining			
	attention.			