

Skills Progression

Subject area: Music

Skill	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Creating and	Make a	Carefully choose	Compose and	Compose and perform	Compose and	Compose and perform
developing	sequence of	sounds to achieve	perform melodies	melodies using three or	perform melodies	melodies using five or more
musical ideas	long and short	an effect (including	using two or three	four notes.	using four or five	notes.
(composing)	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).	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.	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).	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.	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).	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).

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Responding	Hear the pulse	Identify the pulse in	Internalise the pulse	Know how pulse stays	Know how pulse,	Know how the other
and reviewing	in music.	music.	in music.	the same but rhythm	rhythm and pitch fit	dimensions of music are
(appraising)	Hear different moods in music. Identify texture— one sound or several sounds? Choose sounds to represent different things (ideas, thoughts, feelings, moods etc.).	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.
Skill	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Listening and	Listen for	Listen carefully and	Use musical	Combine sounds	Create music with an	Use increased aural memory
applying	different types	recall short rhythmic	dimensions together	expressively (all	understanding of how	to recall sounds accurately.
knowledge and	of sounds.	and melodic	to compose music.	dimensions).	lyrics, melody,	Use knowledge of musical
understanding	Know how	patterns.	Know number of	Read notes and know	rhythms and accompaniments	Use knowledge of musical dimensions to know how to

n	sounds are made and	Use changes in dynamics, timbre	beats in a minim, crotchet, quaver and	how many beats they represent (minim,	work together effectively	best combine them.
C N W d d w W L d d to d	made and changed. Make sounds with a slight difference, with help. Use voice in different ways to create different effects.	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 notationplay by ear first. Know music can be played or listened to for a variety of purposes (in history/different cultures)	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.	represent (minim, crotchet, semibreve, quaver, dotted crotchet, rests). Know that sense of occasion affects performance. Describe different purposes of music in history/ other cultures.	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.	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.
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