## The Music Partnership – Skills Progression Map KS1/KS2

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	National KEY STAGE 1 Pupils should be taught to:		KEY STAGE 2 Pupils should be taught to:		Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.	
Curriculum		rively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes.	• Sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control.		Use and understand staff and other musical notations.	
Content	Play tuned and untuned instruments m	•	Develop an understanding of musical composition		Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different	
		anding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music.	structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.		traditions and from great composers and musicians.	
	-	mbine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.		0	Develop an understanding of the history of music.	
	<ul> <li>Use technology to support learning wh</li> </ul>	nere appropriate.	increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression  Improvise and compose music for a range of purp		Use technology to support learning where appropriate.	
	Year 1:	Year 2:	Year 3:	Year 4:	Year 5:	Year 6:
Performing	• Explore making different sounds	Perform a simple melody using voice and/or instruments.	Play a simple melody with technical control of	Demonstrate awareness of the need for good posture	Demonstrate awareness of the need for good	When singing, show greater mastery and control of
. c c	with the voice and instruments.	Perform with a strong sense of pulse.	the instrument/voice to create a pleasing	and diction whilst singing in order to maintain a pleasing	posture, breathing and diction whilst singing in	tone, diction, posture and breathing consistently.
	• Show an understanding of pulse.	Start to understand the difference between pulse and	sound.	sound.	order to maintain a pleasing sound.	Use the interrelated dimensions of music when
	• Sing and chant songs and rhymes in	rhythm.	Perform, demonstrating changes in dynamics,	• Sing and play with an awareness of how the interrelated	Sing and play with an understanding of how the	singing and playing in a variety pf styles.
	unison.	Perform, demonstrating use of dynamics, pitch and	pitch, tempo and articulation.	dimensions of music affect the performance and its	interrelated dimensions of music affect the	Maintain a third part in a vocal or instrumental piece
	Begin to sing in tune using melodies	tempo.	Demonstrate the difference between pulse and	impact on the audience.	performance and its impact on the audience.	with an understanding of harmony and texture.
	that move mainly by step and	Play simple rhythms.	rhythm.	<ul> <li>Perform using a range of rhythmic/melodic notation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Perform using a range of rhythmic and melodic</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Perform using a range of rhythmic and melodic</li> </ul>
	include small intervals.	• Sing in tune within a limited pitch range up to an octave.	Clap or tap a pulse whilst	and/or from graphic notation including crotchet, quaver,	notation combining the inter-related dimensions of	notation to play a variety of ostinati and simple pieces
	<ul> <li>Start and stop at the appropriate</li> </ul>	Develop an awareness of diction when singing.	speaking/playing/improvising a rhythm/song.	minim, semibreve, semiquaver.	music.	or songs, including expression and articulations.
	time.	<ul> <li>Sing/chant in unison and with a simple second part.</li> </ul>	Understand and respond to visual cues for	Understand and respond to visual cues for starting and	Understand and respond to visual cues for starting	<ul> <li>Understand and respond to visual cues for starting</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Follow a leader when performing as</li> </ul>	As part of a group, maintain an ostinato/drone with the	starting and stopping.	stopping, sustaining sounds, ending words with clear	and stopping, and/or fading away, tempi, dynamics	and stopping, sustaining sounds, ending words with
	a group.	voice or on instruments.	Direct others to start and stop using gestures	consonant sounds and/or fading away.	and articulation.	clear consonant sounds and/or fading away, tempi,
	• Recognise visual signs for start, stop,	Perform and interpret a piece using simple notation.	and can follow a conductor.	<ul> <li>Direct others to start and stop using gestures and can follow a conductor.</li> </ul>	Maintain a third part in a vocal or instrumental     piece showing an understanding of texture	dynamics and articulation with greater accuracy.
	mime actions, sing in your head.  • Putting actions to songs.	• Follow a conductor and recognise visual signs for start,	Maintain a second part in a vocal or instrumental piece (e.g. partner songs and	Maintain a third part in a vocal or instrumental piece	piece showing an understanding of texture.  • Direct others to start and stop using gestures or	<ul> <li>Direct others to start and stop using gestures or counting in, setting tempi and dynamics, articulation</li> </ul>
	Playing a pitched note/drone to	stop, mime actions, sing in your head.	rounds).	showing an understanding of texture (e.g. partner songs,	counting in, setting tempi and dynamics.	and show how to change these within a piece.
			Sing rhythmically and expressively using a	rounds and simple part harmony).	Perform a solo part within a group.	and show now to change these within a piece.
	accompany a song.		limited range of notes of approximately an	Continue to sing rhythmically and expressively using a	. 2.75 a 55.5 part maini a Broad.	
			octave with increased control.	range of approximately an octave with increased control.		
Composing	Say words/rhymes and clap/play to	Use simple pitch and rhythm patterns to develop a	Make four-bar rhythms in groups, pairs or	Construct a piece with a simple structure (e.g. Binary or	Construct a piece with a simple structure (e.g.	Construct a piece with a more complex structure (e.g.
and	create simple rhythmic patterns.	structure for a short piece.	individually.	Ternary).	Binary or Ternary, Verse-Chorus, Intro/Outro).	Rondo, Twelve-bar Blues).
Improvising	<ul><li>Improvise a rhythm/sound over a</li></ul>	• Improvise a rhythm/sound over a given number of beats.	<ul> <li>Improvise with increasing confidence. (e.g.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using 2 − 3</li> </ul>	• Improvise with increasing confidence (e.g. using a	<ul> <li>Improvise with increasing confidence. (e.g. using a</li> </ul>
	given number of beats.	Begin to recognise how music will fit a topic/theme.	using 2 – 3 notes).	notes).	scale pattern).	scale pattern).
	<ul> <li>Add sound effects to a story.</li> </ul>	Experiment with different timbres to create effects.	<ul> <li>Contribute ideas to a group composition,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Add own words to an existing tune to make a new song.</li> </ul>	Use scale patterns to construct melodies,	• Can use different scale patterns to construct melodies
	Make a piece of music to illustrate a	• Recognise and begin to use contrasts in dynamics, tempo	playing own part.	<ul> <li>Make soundscapes/descriptive/atmospheric pieces with</li> </ul>	understanding pitch direction, movement by step	(e.g. major, minor, pentatonic).
	character or mood.	or pitch in a simple composition.	Choose instruments and playing techniques to	narrative/through-composed structures.	and leap and knowing names of notes.	Compose showing sensitivity to mood/time/location
	Respond to music through	• Respond to music through movement.	accurately depict story, mood or character	Add pitch names to rhythmic notation to make more	Compose showing sensitivity to	through use of inter-related dimensions of music,
	movement.	Notate a composition using simple graphic notation.	showing an awareness of timbre.	complex melodies.	mood/time/location through use of inter-related dimensions of music, experimenting with the use of	including experimenting with harmonies and chords
	<ul> <li>Understand simple graphic notation</li> <li>one sign for a sound or group of</li> </ul>	Understand that music can be notated in different ways.	Add pitch names to rhythmic notation to make melodies.	<ul> <li>Begin to show an awareness of how changes in pitch can be shown on a stave.</li> </ul>	harmony to create texture.	to create texture.  • Works independently within a group composition
	sounds.	Compose a piece with a beginning, middle and end.	Understand how changes in pitch can be shown	Work independently within a group composition	Works independently within a group composition	showing thought in selection of instruments and
	Sourius.		on either graphic score and staff notation.	showing thought in selection of instruments and playing	showing thought in selection of instruments and	playing techniques.
			Understand graphic scores and how more than	techniques and understanding the effect of timbre and	playing techniques.	<ul> <li>Notate compositions using a variety of methods,</li> </ul>
			one sound can play at a time to create texture.	texture, including adding a drone.	• Is beginning to compose using conventional	incorporating the inter-related dimensions of music.
			Start to understand simple rhythmic notation	• Use ICT to compose.	notation for rhythms and/or pitch.	<ul> <li>To create a piece using ICT (ie garage band).</li> </ul>
			including crotchet, quaver, minim, semibreve.		<ul> <li>Use ICT for recording/refining compositions.</li> </ul>	
Aural	• Listen to and experiment with vocal	Begin to recognise the sounds of different instruments	Recognise and describe how sounds are made	Recognise and describe how sounds are made and	Recognise and identify instrumental families	Recognise and identify instrumental families aurally,
Awareness	and instrumental sounds.	(timbre) with an understanding of how sounds are	on different instruments.	changed on different instruments and how this groups	aurally.	including instruments from different genres, cultures
and	<ul> <li>Copy back simple rhythmic patterns</li> </ul>	produced.	<ul> <li>Sing and recognise short melodic shapes and</li> </ul>	them into instrumental families.	Memorise more complex rhythmic and melodic	and traditions, comparing and contrasting them with
Theoretical	and melodies.	• Sing and recognise simple melodic shapes and patterns.	rhythmic patterns from memory.	<ul> <li>Memorise rhythmic and melodic phrases and match to</li> </ul>	patterns and match conventional notation/graphic	their own musical practices and experiences.
Knowledge	<ul> <li>Recognise duration as being long or</li> </ul>	Take a lead in activities that involve imitation or call and	Continue to develop an awareness of pulse,	conventional/graphic pitch notation.	pitch notation.	Memorise more complex rhythmic and melodic
	short.	response.	duration, pitch, tempo, dynamics and	Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-related	Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-	patterns and match to conventional notation.
	• Recognise pitch as high or low.	Continue to develop an awareness of pulse, duration,	articulations in all activities.	dimensions of music, pulse and articulations.	related dimensions of music, pulse and	Continue to develop an awareness of the inter-related
	Recognise different articulations e.g.	pitch, tempo, dynamics and articulations in all activities.	Recognise different metres (e.g. 3 time and 4	Recognise simple structures in the music that is being	articulations.	dimensions of music, pulse and articulations.
	smooth and detached.	Recognise groups of instruments.	time).	performed or listened to (e.g. phrases, Binary, Ternary, Verse-Chorus).	Recognise simple structures in the music that is being performed or listened to (e.g. Binary,	<ul> <li>Recognise structures in the music that is being performed or listened to (Rondo, Variation, Twelve</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Feel if the tempo is fast or slow by responding to the pulse.</li> </ul>			Recognise different metres (e.g. 2, 3 or 4 time).	Ternary, Verse-Chorus, Rondo, Variation, 12-Bar	Bar Blues, Ternary, Verse-Chorus, Intro/Outro,
	Recognise differences in dynamics as			Theograph americal metres (e.g. 2, 3 of 4 time).	Blues).	through-composed).
	loud or soft.				Compare and discuss differences in performances	Compare and discuss differences in performances of
					of the same piece of music.	the same piece of music.
					Recognise a variety of metres.	Recognise a variety of metres.
Reflecting	• Comment on own performances and	•Talk about own and peers' work and make simple	Make constructive comments on own and	Make constructive comments on own and others' music	Make constructive comments on own and others'	Make constructive and refined comments on own and
and	compositions.	suggestions for improvement.	others' music to develop compositions and	to develop compositions and performances discussing	music to develop compositions and performances	others' music to develop compositions and
Evaluating	<ul> <li>Describe how the music makes them</li> </ul>	Discuss how the music makes them feel and why.	performances.	some of the inter-related dimensions of music.	making use of inter-related dimensions of music.	performances using the full range of inter-related
	feel and why.	Describe music and sounds in simple terms using basic	Use active listening to make simple connections	<ul> <li>Use active listening to make simple connections and</li> </ul>	Use active listening to make simple connections	dimensions of music.
	<ul> <li>Describe music and sounds in simple</li> </ul>	musical vocabulary including pulse/beat, rhythm/duration	and comparisons between own compositions	comparisons between own compositions and	and comparisons between own compositions and	• Use active listening to make simple connections and
	terms using basic musical vocabulary	and pitch.	and performances, and those of other	performances, and those of other musicians.	performances, identifying the use of musical	comparisons between own compositions and
	including pulse/beat, rhythm and		musicians.	• Identify how composers use the inter-related dimensions	devices (e.g. Canon, Ostinato, Repetition,	performances, identifying the use of musical devices
	pitch.		Begin to recognise how composers use the	of music to create effects and mood.	Sequence).	(e.g. Canon, Ostinato, Repetition, Sequence).
			inter-related dimensions of music to create	Ask questions about music in other cultures and	Recognise how music reflects its purpose, place and     time including other sultures, traditions and a	Recognise how music reflects its purpose, place and time including other sultures and traditions, and
			effects and mood.	traditions.	time including other cultures, traditions and a	time, including other cultures and traditions, and
					variety of genres.  • Discuss music in subjective and objective terms	<ul> <li>relating it to own cultures, traditions and experiences</li> <li>Confidently use a wide range of musical vocabulary.</li> </ul>
					using musical vocabulary.	Community use a wide range of musical vocabulary.
		I	I		using inusical vocabulary.	





