## **PYE BANK MUSIC SKILLS PROGRESSION**



	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Singing	<ul> <li>Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person (pitch match).</li> <li>Sing the melodic shape of different songs.</li> <li>Sing matching the pitch and following the melody.</li> <li>Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.</li> </ul>	songs, chants and rhymes from memory.	<ul> <li>Sing songs with a pitch range of do-so with increasing vocal control.</li> <li>Understand the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow).</li> <li>Demonstrate dynamics and tempo when singing by responding to the leader's directions and visual symbols (e.g. crescendo, decrescendo, pause).</li> </ul>	least 5 notes.  Perform forte (loud) and piano (soft).  Perform actions songs in time.  Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes.	<ul> <li>Sing a range of unison songs with a pitch range of at least 8 notes following dynamics and tempo.</li> <li>Sing two- part rounds in different time signatures (2, 3 and 4 time).</li> <li>Sing songs with small and large leaps and a simple second part to introduce vocal harmony.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sing a range of songs with a sense of ensemble and performance, including observing phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.</li> <li>Sing three-part rounds and songs with a verse and a chorus.</li> </ul>	Sing a range of songs, including those that involve syncopated rhythms, with a sense of ensemble and performance, including observing rhythm, phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.  Sing four-part rounds and begin to sing songs with a harmony part with the same rhythm as the melody.
Singing Performance		Perform a range	of songs as a choir in sch	nool assemblies, school p	erformance opportunities	and to a wider audience.	
Listening	Listen attentively; move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings/responses	<ul> <li>Genre/Style</li> <li>Musical Period</li> <li>Instruments</li> <li>Purpose</li> <li>Country of ori</li> </ul>	gin			um and will be studied by th	e whole school as Music
Composing	<ul> <li>Play instruments to express their feelings/ideas.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Create music in response to a non-musical stimulus.</li> <li>Work with a partner to improvise simple question and answer</li> </ul>	Improvise  Improvise using voices, tuned and untuned percussion and instruments inventing short 'on-	<ul> <li>Improvise using an eight note range on</li> </ul>	Improvise  Improvise over a simple groove/bassline responding to the beat, creating a	mprovise Improvise a melody over a 12 bar blues bassline responding to the beat, creating a satisfying melodic

Create musical phrases, to be sung the-spot' responses including legato sa	atisfying melodic shape; experiment
	nape; experiment with using a wide
	vith using a wide range of dynamics
	ange of dynamics.
response to symbols, dot Compose Compose Compose	000
	ompose melodies Compose
	· De Plan Compose and I
	nade from pairs of notate an 8- or 16-
	hrases in a key beat melodic phrase
	ultable for the
	istrument thosen.
	VOIKING III Pall 3,
	ompose a short A).
difference duration composing sources. using a range of 8 te	ernary (3 parts A,B,A) • Use technology to
between creating a short piece. Link to Combine known notes. pi	iece. compose music to
a rhythm pattern   Computing   rhythmic notation   ◆ Arrange individual   ◆ Computing   C	ompose music to evoke a specific
and a pitch Curriculum Unit with letter names notation cards of ev	voke a specific atmosphere or mood
pattern. 2.4a. to create rising and known note values at	tmosphere, mood or to accompany a short
Create rhythm     falling phrases using to create sequences er	nvironment linked to film.
and pitch at least 5 notes. of 2-, 3- or 4-beat a	specific stimulus.
	apture and record
	reative ideas and use
	nis to edit and
	mprove
	ompositions.
to record sounds.	ompositions.
a graphic score to  Capture and record	
represent creative ideas using	
created sounds. technology.	
F. J. J. Dulas (Back. Bulas (Back. J.	mandal in the state of the stat
	mental • Instrumental
	rmance Performance
	lay melodies on Play a melody
	hosen instrument, following staff
	ollowing staff notation written on
	otation written on one stave and using
	ne stave and using notes within an
The state of the s	otes within the octave.
<ul> <li>Use body clapping and melodic phrases at from simple notation</li> </ul>	1iddle C–C. • Understand how
percussion and recognising changing different speeds; using instruments • De	evelop the skill of triads are formed, and
classroom tempo. allegro (fast) and played in whole class pl	laying by ear on play them
adagio(slow). teaching. tu	uned instruments,

percussion to mark the beat.  Respond to the pulse in music through movement and dance.	groupings in familiar music that they sing regularly and listen to.	ding Notation Introduce the stave, lines and spaces, and clef. Use dot notation to show higher or lower pitch.	Introduce the differences between minims, crotchets, paired quavers and rests. Read and perform	Understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets and crotchet rests, paired quavers and	<ul> <li>Accompany a melody using block chords or a bass line.</li> <li>Reading Notation</li> <li>Understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and their equivalent rests.</li> </ul>
Rhythm  Perform short copycat rhythm patterns accurately, led b the teacher.  Perform short repeating rhythm patterns (ostinati) while keeping in time with a steady beat.  Perform word-pattern chants.  Create their own rhythm patterns  Pitch  Listen to sounds in the local	<ul> <li>Play copycat         rhythms, copying a         leader, and invent         rhythms for others         to copy on untuned         percussion.</li> <li>Create rhythms         using word phrases         as a starting point.</li> <li>Read and respond to         chanted rhythm         patterns, and         represent them with         stick notation         including crotchets,         quavers and         crotchets rests.</li> <li>Create and perform         their own chanted         rhythm patterns         with the same stick         notation.</li> <li>Pitch</li> <li>Sing short phrases         independently</li> </ul>	understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers. Apply word chants to rhythms, understanding how to link each syllable to one musical	pitch notation within an eight note range. Follow and perform simple rhythmic scores to a steady beat: maintain individual parts accurately within the rhythmic texture, achieving a sense of ensemble.	semiquaver. Understand the differences between 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 time signatures. Read and perform pitch notation within an octave. Read and play short rhythmic phrases at sight from prepared cards, using conventional symbols for known rhythms and note durations.	<ul> <li>Read and perform pitch notation within an octave quickly and confidently.</li> <li>Read and play from notation a four-bar phrase, confidently identifying note names and durations.</li> </ul>
school environment,	varying pitch within a singing game or short song.				

comparing high and low sounds.  Sing familiar songs in both low and high voices and talk about the difference in sound.  Explore percussion sounds to enhance storytelling.  Follow pictures  Passpond independently to pitch changes heard in short melodic phrases, indicating with actions.  Recognise dot notation to represent pitch and match it to 3-note tunes played on tuned percussion.
storytelling.