

Newman Catholic Collegiate Music Skills and Knowledge Progression Map EYFS /KS1 / KS2 / KS3 year 7



National Curriculum Content		EYFS: The Early Years skills for music are taken from the Early Learning Goals in the EYFS statutory framework and the Development Matters age ranges for Three and Four-Year-Olds and Reception and encompass the following areas of learning: Communication and Language Physical Development Expressive Arts and Design			KEY STAGE 1 Pupils should be taught to: Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes. • Play tuned and un-tuned instruments musically. • Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music. • Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music. • Use technology to support learning where appropriate.		KEY STAGE 2 Pupils should be taught to: • Sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. • Develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory. • 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 inter-related dimensions of music • Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory. • Use and understand staff and other musical notations. • 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 of music. • Use technology to support learning where appropriate.			KEY STAGE 3 Pupils should be taught to: • play and perform confidently in a range of solo and ensemble contexts using their voice, playing instruments musically, fluently and with accuracy and expression • improvise and compose; and extend and develop musical ideas by drawing on a range of musical structures, styles, genres and traditions • use staff and other relevant notations appropriately and accurately in a range of musical styles, genres and traditions • identify and use the inter-related dimensions of music expressively and with increasing sophistication, including use of tonalities, different types of scales and other musical devices • listen with increasing discrimination to a wide range of music from great composers and musicians • Develop a deepening understanding of the music that they perform and to which they listen, and its history.		
		Nursery	Reception	Year 1:	Year 2:	Year 3:	Year 4:	Year 5:	Year 6:	Year 7		
Technical	Singing	Sing a large repertoire of songs from memory Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('single pitch match'). Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs.	Sing a large repertoire of songs from memory Match, by singing, the pitches of two tones (minor third) sung by another person. Sing the melodic shape of songs that are more complex.	Follow gestures to start and stop 3-5 pitches Unison singing Echo singing in 2 large groups Confident singers invited to solo. Sing quietly and loudly.	5-8 pitches Unison singing Solos continue Call and response singing in 2 large groups Sing using changes of tempo. Introduce a second, ostinato, part	Songs in parts within an octave using ostinato, hocket and simple rounds. Pay attention to breathing technique and enunciation	Expand pitch range to 10th- begin to include chromatic notes. Continue to develop rounds with greater rhythmic independence.	Singing partner songs and upper independent part in two or three part textures of range up to a 12th. Sing in a minor key. Tonal control developing.	Sing an independent part in 2 or 3 part texture, show greater mastery and control of tone, diction, posture and breathing consistently. Explore melodies with chromatic lines.	Sing a variety of repertoire to support progressive learning in the music curriculum		
	Instrumental	Use large-muscle movements to move when singing and combine different movements in response to music. Use claves and egg shakers to play along with a familiar song.	Perform action songs on the beat. Use egg shakers, claves and castanets to follow a beat. Use claves to play along to the rhythm of a familiar song.	Use pitched and unpitched percussion Class sets of claves, castanets, egg shakers for beat keeping and rhythm work. (1 between 2) diatonic glockenspiel / chime bar octave sets for pitch work. Use a range of other instruments at least 6 of each, e.g. Tambourines, side drums, guiros, triangles, sleigh bells, woodblocks (various) for group work, ensemble performance, creative composition.	Weekly class lessons on the recorder/ glockenspiel/ Keyboard workshops in addition to curriculum activities. Use Recorders / Boomwhackers / Glockenspiels for melody construction plus all instruments from KS 1 for creative responses.	Curriculum tasks use unpitched percussion and recorders/ glockenspiels. In addition, where possible, weekly first access instrumental lesson in WCET / large group environment.	Curriculum tasks include all percussion; recorders / chromatic glockenspiels / keyboards (RH); in addition to a built-in ukulele or Keyboard (LH) course taught throughout the year to introduce chords and harmony. Small group tuition (sometimes after school) for those continuing an instrument in a small group and a weekly school orchestra / band rehearsal.	Classroom ensemble piece once per term deepening individual student's skills on one of recorders, glockenspiels, keyboards, ukuleles, own instruments, pitched and unpitched percussion. Small group tuition (sometimes after school) for those continuing an instrument in a small group, and weekly school orchestra / band rehearsal.	Core skills- Keyboard skills introduced / re-capped Core skills- Ukulele skills introduced / re-capped Optional study- Use of other instruments encouraged in composition tasks and development is supported in extra-curricular activities			
	Notation (Cumulative)		Follow graphic symbols for beat-keeping, (crotchet) note and rest.	Read Graphic symbols, Crotchet, quaver pairs, crotchet rest	Know Minim and minim rest, semibreve	Dotted minim, whole bar rest, time signatures (2/4, 3/4, 4/4), bars, repeat marks, ties. Knowledge of pitch notation letter names on stave lines and spaces and fluency in reading 3-5 notes appropriate to the instrument learned.	4 semiquaver group and quaver + 2 semiquavers and reverse combinations. Pitch notation knowledge to include leger lines, use of sharps and flats, fermata (pause sign). Fluency in 5 – 8 notes appropriate to the instrument learned	"syncopa" = quaver-crotchet-quaver and dotted crotchet – quaver. Slurs and phrase marks Accents, tenuto, staccato Chord boxes and chord symbols. TAB for ukuleles. Purpose of Key signatures	Dotted quaver- semiquaver; swung quavers; quaver rests. Introduction to Bass clef.	Use of staff notation and graphic scores, including Italian terms for performance and composition tasks		
Constructive	Improvising	Create their own songs or improvise a song around one they know	Create their own songs or improvise a song around one they know, suggesting lyrics and actions to extend a familiar song.	Improvise simple rhythms. Develop lyrics that scan metrically to extend a known song. Improvise 2 note melodies	Improvise a balanced rhythmic response. Improvise a melodic response on 3 notes Improvise music containing a change of dynamic or tempo	Improvise recorder / glockenspiel melodies over an ostinato (2-5 notes) Improvise a rhythm in a samba break.	Improvise a melody on the pentatonic scale. Improvise a melody over a drone.	Improvise an accompaniment rhythm on ukulele. Improvise a phrase on a major scale ending on tonic or dominant (note 1 or 5)	Improvise during an instrumental break in a rock 'n' roll song / blues song, using notes from a pentatonic or blues scale.	Use improvisation techniques to develop compositions in a variety of tasks linked to topics studied		
	Composing			Create rhythms for 3 or 4 beats. Reorder rhythms from a known song. Create rhythms to describe a moving thing (e.g. vehicle, animal, story character). Create pitch patterns to illustrate events in a story / nursery rhyme.	Create rhythms for 2 or 4 bars. Create 2 phrases which contrast in rhythm or/and pitch. Create effects for a musical story with beginning, middle and end.	Create metered music with varied textures to describe a changing scene. Create music using layered ostinati Create a pentatonic melody aware of steps, leaps and repeats.	Write a 2-phrase melody for recorder / glockenspiel / boomwhackers using own choice of scale	Choose a logical chord progression from given chords for a short, known melody. Apply metered rhythms to song verse lyrics, then add pitch.	Create an effective song hook and develop into a chorus. Create components of a song introduction using music technology.	Compose using a variety of forms and structures and in response to a variety of styles		
	Form features		Join in with echo songs Understand that some songs have a chorus and verse	Introduction, verse, chorus, solo, echo	Call and response, echo, phrase, Ostinato, 2-part	Coda, repeat, canon, round, Main groove, break, (Samba)	Ternary, contrasting tonality (Major- minor)	Melody and accompaniment, duet. Bass line, root notes, (broken) chords.	Bridge, middle 8, instrumental, 12 bar blues, AABA lyric structure, walking bass line, backing vocals	Binary Form, Ternary Form, Rondo Form, Theme and Variations Phrase, Melody, Harmony, Ostinato, Drone Inversion, retrograde, augmentation Cyclic rhythm, polyrhythm		



Expressive	Effects	Listen with increased attention to sounds. Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings.		Awareness of timbre, tempo and dynamics. Gross motor expressive movement to music.	Phrasing. Sudden or gradual changes in tempo and dynamics. Choosing appropriate timbres, tempi and dynamics.	Emphasis on beat 1 in a bar. Aware of the effect of rhythm and metre on a mood or atmosphere.	Introducing more subtlety: Staccato and slurred notes; Crescendo and diminuendo terms; Use of ritenuto and pause.	Tremolando, spread chords, accents, tenuto, accelerando.	Synth pad and sweep timbres and digitally applied effects e.g. vocoder.	Textures - polyphonic, homophonic, monophonic, counterpoint. Tonality – consonance and dissonance Range - tessitura
	Influences		Awareness that there are different musical sounds from different cultures and places around the world.	Imitation of everyday sounds. Appreciation of song message and background. Awareness that different styles of music are heard around the world.	Awareness that live music is heard in different locations (e.g. theatre, street, church) and is used on special occasions. Aware that music can tell a story (with multiple events) without words.	Aware that through control of the dimensions of music, an instrumental piece can portray characteristics and actions.	Limited range of timbre in early orchestra and general development of orchestral forces through Baroque and Classical musical styles. Societal circumstances around commissioning of music – patronage of aristocracy and church, increase of middle classes during the industrial revolution and philanthropy of the Victorian age. Building community around Samba schools. Or own choice areas of study	Varied social backgrounds for various song styles: Folk songs, carols, romantic art songs, musical theatre songs, including the portrayal of abstract nouns such as joy and anxiety. 19 th Century Programmatic music and 20 th century symphonic film music. Or own choice areas of study	Trans-Atlantic influences (gospel, jazz, rock, soul, disco) which developed into the contemporary commercial music scene. Musical economics over time, role of record labels, independent artists and online-only artists. Influence of developing technology on music making and recording. Or own choice areas of study	Polyrhythmic music from the African continent and Gumbo dancing Classical Indian music - Rag and tal Western Classical Tradition through time-Medieval to Minimalism