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| Fowey School Music Progression Map | | | | | | | | |
| **Vocabulary** |  | EYFS | Year 1  **Teir 2 Vocabulary:** bass guitar, drums, perform, singers, keyboard, audience, imagination  **Teir 3 Vocabulary:** pulse, rap, pitch, rhythm, percussion, trumpets, saxophones, Blues, Baroque, Latin, Irish Folk, Funk, improvise, compose, groove, decks, melody | Year 2  **Teir 2 Vocabulary:** Keyboard, drums, question and answer **Tier 3 Vocabulary:** bass, electric guitar, saxophone, trumpet, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, audience, melody, dynamics, tempo, perform/performance, audience, rap, Reggae, glockenspiel. | Year 3  **Teir 2 Vocabulary:** Structure, intro/introduction **Teir 3 Vocabulary:** verse, chorus, improvise, compose, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, bass, drums, guitar, keyboard, synthesizer, hook, melody, texture, structure, electric guitar, organ, backing vocals, hook, riff, melody, Reggae, pentatonic scale, imagination, Disco. | Year 4  **Teir 2 Vocabulary:** digital/electronic sounds, by ear, birdsong, civil rights, racism, equality.  **Tier 3 Vocabulary:** Keyboard, electric guitar, bass, drums, improvise, compose, melody, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture, structure, compose, improvise, hook, riff, melody, solo, pentatonic scale, unison, rhythm patterns, musical style, rapping, lyrics, choreography, turntables,  synthesizers, | Year 5  **Tier 2 Vocabulary:** structure, Swing, tune  **Tier 3 Vocabulary:** Rock, bridge, backbeat, amplifier, chorus, bridge, riff, hook, improvise, compose, appraising, Bossa Nova, syncopation, note values, note names, Big bands, pulse, rhythm, solo, ballad, verse, interlude, tag ending, strings, piano, guitar, bass, drums, melody, cover, Old-school Hip Hop, Rap, riff, synthesizer, deck, backing loops, Funk,  scratching, | Year 6  **Tier 2 Vocabulary:** civil rights, gender equality,  unison, harmony.  **Tier 3 Vocabulary:** style indicators, melody, compose, improvise, cover, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure, dimensions of music, Neo Soul, producer, groove, Motown, hook, riff, solo, Blues, J azz, improvise/ improvisation, by ear, melody, riff, solo, ostinato, phrases, unison, Urban Gospel, |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | notation, backing vocal, piano, organ, acoustic guitar, percussion. | unison, melody, cover, pitch, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, Soul, groove, riff, bass line, brass section, harmony,  melody. |  |
| National curriculum strand  **Listening and appraising** | Knowledge | To know twenty nursery rhymes off by heart.  To know the stories of some of the nursery rhymes. | To know 5 songs off by heart.  To know what the songs are about.  To know and recognise the sound and names of some of the instruments they use. | To know five songs off by heart.  To know some songs, have a chorus or a response/answer part.  To know that songs have a musical style. | To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them. To know the style of the five songs.  To choose one song and be able to talk about:  Its lyrics: what the song is about  Any musical dimensions featured in the song, and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch)  Identify the main sections of the song (introduction, | To know five songs from memory and who sang them or wrote them. To know the style of the five songs.  To choose one song and be able to talk about:  Some of the style indicators of that song (musical characteristics that give the song its style).  The lyrics: what the song is about.  Any musical dimensions featured in the song and where they are used (texture, | To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and, why?  To know the style of the five songs and to name other songs in those styles.  To choose two or three other songs and be able to talk about:  Some of the style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) | To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and why?  To know the style of the songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles.  To choose three or four other songs and be able to talk about:  The style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style) |

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|  |  |  |  |  | verse, chorus etc.)  Name some of the instruments they heard in the song | dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch).  Identify the main sections of the song (introduction, verse, chorus etc).  Name some of the instruments they heard in the song. | The lyrics: what the songs are about  Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm and pitch)  Identify the main sections of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.)  Name some of the instruments they heard in the songs  The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time? | The lyrics: what the songs are about  Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm, pitch and timbre)  Identify the structure of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.)  Name some of the instruments used in the songs  The historical context of the songs. What else was going on at this time, musically and historically?  Know and talk about that fact that we each have a musical identity |

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|  | Skills | To learn that music can touch your feelings.  To enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or Pop stars. | To learn how they can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or pop stars. | To learn how they can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or pop stars.  To learn how songs can tell a story or describe an idea. | To confidently identify and move to the pulse.  To think about what the words of a song mean.  To take it in turn to discuss how the song makes them feel.  Listen carefully and respectfully to other people’s thoughts about the music. | To confidently identify and move to the pulse.  To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs  e.g. if the song gets louder in the chorus (dynamics).  Talk about the music and how it makes them feel.  Listen carefully and respectfully to other people’s thoughts about the music.  Begin to use musical terminology when describing music. | To identify and move to the pulse with ease.  To think about the message of songs.  To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences.  Listen carefully and respectfully to other people’s thoughts about the music.  When you talk try to use musical words. To talk about the musical dimensions working together in songs.  Talk about the music and how it makes you feel. | To identify and move to the pulse with ease.  To think about the message of songs.  To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences.  Listen carefully and respectfully to other people’s thoughts about the music.  Use musical words when talking about the songs.  To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs.  Talk about the music and how it makes you feel, using musical |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | language to describe the  music. |
| Vocabulary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National curriculum strand  **Singing**  *‘...learn to sing and to use their voices, to create and compose music on their own and*  *with others,’* | Knowledge | To sing or rap nursery rhymes and simple songs from memory.  Songs have sections. | To confidently sing or rap five songs from memory and sing them in unison. | To confidently know and sing five songs from memory.  To know that unison is everyone singing at the same time.  Songs include other ways of using the voice e.g. rapping (spoken word).  To know why we need to warm up our voices. | To know and be able to talk about:  Singing in a group can be called a choir  Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow  Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad  Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you must listen to each other.  To know why you must warm up your voice. | To know and be able to talk about:  Singing in a group can be called a choir  Leader or conductor: A person who the choir or group follow  Songs can make you feel different things e.g. happy, energetic or sad  Singing as part of an ensemble or large group is fun, but that you must listen to each other.  Texture: How a solo singer makes a thinner texture than a large group | To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse.  To choose a song and be able to talk about:  Its main features  Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping  To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics  To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice | To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse.  To know about the style of the songs so you can represent the feeling and context to your audience.  To choose a song and be able to talk about:  Its main features  Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping  To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | To know why you must warm up your voice |  | To know and explain the importance of warming up your  voice |
| Skills | To sing along with a pre- recorded song and add actions.  To sing along with the backing track | Learn about voices, singing notes of different pitches (high and low).  Learn that they can make different types of sounds with their voices – you can rap or say words in rhythm.  Learn to start and stop singing when following a leader. | Learn about voices singing notes of different pitches (high and low).  Learn that they can make different types of sounds with their voices – you can rap (spoken word with rhythm).  Learn to find a comfortable singing position.  Learn to start and stop singing when following a leader. | To sing in unison and in simple two-parts.  To demonstrate a good singing posture.  To follow a leader when singing.  To enjoy exploring singing solo.  To sing with awareness of being ‘in tune’.  To have an awareness of the pulse internally when singing. | To sing in unison and in simple two-parts.  To demonstrate a good singing posture.  To follow a leader when singing.  To enjoy exploring singing solo.  To sing with awareness of being ‘in tune’. To re-join the song if lost.  To listen to the group when singing. | To sing in unison and to sing backing vocals.  To enjoy exploring singing solo.  To listen to the group when singing.  To demonstrate a good singing posture.  To follow a leader when singing.  To experience rapping and solo singing.  To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group.  To sing with awareness of being ‘in tune’. | To sing in unison and to sing backing vocals.  To enjoy exploring singing solo. To listen to the group when singing.  To demonstrate a good singing posture.  To follow a leader when singing.  To experience rapping and solo singing.  To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group.  To sing with awareness of being ‘in tune’. |

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| National curriculum strand  **Playing instruments** | Knowledge |  | Learn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down.  Learn the names of the instruments they are  playing. | Learn the names of the notes in their instrumental part from memory or when written down.  Know the names of untuned percussion instruments played in class. | To know and be able to talk about:  The instruments used in class (a glockenspiel, a recorder) | To know and be able to talk about:  The instruments used in class (a glockenspiel, recorder or xylophone).  Other instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends. | To know and be able to talk about:  Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols  The notes C,D,E,F,G,A,B+C  on the treble stave  The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by  their friends. | To know and be able to talk about:  Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols  The notes C,D,E,F,G,A,B+C  on the treble stave  The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by  their friends. |
| Skills |  | Treat instruments carefully and with respect.  Play a tuned instrumental part with the song they perform.  Learn to play an instrumental part that matches their  musical | Treat instruments carefully and with respect.  Learn to play a tuned instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, using one, two or three notes.  Play the part in time with the steady pulse.  Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. | To treat instruments carefully and with respect.  Play any part of a particular melody of a song from memory or using notation.  To rehearse and perform their part. | To treat instruments carefully and with respect.  Play any part of a particular melody of a song from memory or using notation.  To rehearse and perform their part.  To listen to and follow musical | Play a musical instrument with the correct technique within the context of the song.  Select and learn an instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, playing simple or medium parts or  the melody of | Play a musical instrument with the correct technique within the context of the Unit song.  Select and learn an instrumental part that matches their musical challenge, playing simple or medium parts or  the melody of |

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|  |  |  | challenge, using one, two or three notes.  Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. |  | To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader. | instructions from a leader.  To experience leading the playing by making sure everyone plays in the playing section of the song. | the song from memory or using notation.  To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the song.  To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.  To lead a rehearsal session. | the song from memory or using notation.  To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song.  To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.  To lead a rehearsal session. |
| Vocabulary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National curriculum strand  **Improvising** | Knowledge |  | Understands that improvisation is about making up your own tunes on the spot.  Understands that when someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written  down and belongs to them | Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot.  When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them.  Everyone can improvise, and you can use one or two notes. | To know and be able to talk about improvisation:  Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot  When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them | To know and be able to talk about improvisation:  Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot  When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them. | To know and be able to talk about improvisation:  Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot  When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and  belongs to them. | To know and be able to talk about improvisation:  Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot  When someone improvises, they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and  belongs to them. |

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|  |  |  | and that everyone can improvise! |  | To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five  To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake | To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five  To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake  To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the Challenges in your improvisations | To know that using one or two notes confidently is better than using five  To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake  To know that you can use some of the riffs you have heard in the Challenges in your improvisations  To know three well-known improvising musicians | To know that using one, two or three notes confidently is better than using five  To know that if you improvise using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake  To know that you can use some of the riffs and licks you have learnt in the Challenges in your improvisations  To know three well-known improvising musicians |
| Skills |  | Clap and Improvise – Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer (rhythms of words).  Sing, Play and Improvise – Use voices and instruments, | Clap and Improvise – Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your own answer (rhythms of words).  Sing, Play and Improvise – Use voices and instruments, listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer | Improvise using instruments in the context of the song they are learning to perform.  Sing, Play and Copy Back – Listen and copy back using instruments, | Improvise using instruments in the context of the song they are learning to perform.  Sing, Play and Copy Back – Listen and copy back using instruments, | Improvise using instruments in the context of a song to be performed.  Play and Copy Back - copy back using instruments. Use the two notes. | Improvise using instruments in the context of a song to be performed.  Play and Copy Back - copy back using instruments. Use the two notes. |

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|  |  |  | listen and sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes.  Take it in turns to improvise using one or two notes. | using one or two notes.  Take it in turns to improvise using one or two notes. | using two different notes.  Play and Improvise – Using your instruments, listen and play your own answer using one or two notes. | using two different notes.  Play and Improvise – Using your instruments, listen and play your own answer using one, two or three notes. | Play and Improvise You will be using up to three notes: Question and Answer using instruments. Use two notes in your answer. Always start on a G.  Improvisation! You will be using up to three notes. Improvise with a feeling for  the style of music | Play and Improvise You will be using up to three notes: Question and Answer using instruments. Use two notes in your answer. Always start on a G.  Improvisation! You will be using up to three notes. Improvise with a feeling for the style of music |
| Vocabulary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National curriculum strand  **Composing** | Knowledge |  | Composing is like writing a story with music. | Composing is like writing a story with music. | To know and be able to talk about:  A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It’s like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends.  Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, symbols, audio  etc.) | To know and be able to talk about:  A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It’s like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends.  Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, | To know and be able to talk about:  A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It’s like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends.  A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work  together and are | To know and be able to talk about:  A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It’s like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends.  A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work  together and are |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | symbols, audio etc.) | shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure  Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol | shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure  Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol |
| Skills |  | Help to create a simple melody using one, two or three notes.  Learn how the notes of the composition can be written down and changed if necessary | Help create three simple melodies with one, three or five different notes.  Learn how the notes of the composition can be written down and changed if necessary. | To know and be able to talk about:  A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It’s like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends.  Different ways of recording compositions (letter names, symbols, audio etc.) | Help create at least one simple melody using one, three or all five different notes.  Plan and create a section of music that can be performed.  Talk about how it was created.  Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics and tempo.  Record the composition in any way | Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of a song.  Explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody.  Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song.  Record the composition in | Create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of a song.  Explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody.  Listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song.  Record the composition in |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation). | any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial  notation). | any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial  notation). |
| Vocabulary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National curriculum strand  **Performing** | Knowledge | A performance is sharing music. | To know that a performance is sharing music with other people, called an audience. | A performance is sharing music with an audience.  A performance can be a special occasion and involve a class, a year group or a whole school.  An audience can include your parents and friends. | To know and be able to talk about:  Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience  It can be to one person or a group  You need to know and have planned everything that will be performed  You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence  A performance can be a special occasion and involve an  audience | To know and be able to talk about:  Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience  A performance doesn’t have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other  You need to know and have planned everything that will be performed  You must sing or rap the words clearly and play  with confidence | To know and be able to talk about:  Performing is sharing music with other people, an audience.  A performance doesn’t have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other  Everything that will be performed must be planned and learned  You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence | To know and be able to talk about:  Performing is sharing music with an audience.  A performance doesn’t have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other  Everything that will be performed must be planned and learned  You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence |

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|  |  |  |  |  | including of  people you don’t  know  It is planned and different for each occasion  It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music | A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including people you don’t know  It is planned and different for each occasion  It involves communicating feelings, thoughts and ideas about the song/music | A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of  people you don’t  know  It is planned and different for each occasion  A performance involves communicating ideas, thoughts and feelings about the song/music | A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of  people you don’t  know  It is planned and different for each occasion  A performance involves communicating ideas, thoughts and feelings about the song/music |
| Skills | Perform any of the nursery rhymes by singing and adding actions or dance.  Perform any nursery rhymes or songs adding a simple instrumental part.  Record the performance to talk about. | * Choose a song they have learnt from the Scheme and perform it. * They can add their ideas to the performance. Record the performance and say how they were feeling about it | Choose a song they have learnt from the Scheme and perform it.  They can add their ideas to the performance.  Record the performance and say how they were feeling about it. | To choose what to perform and create a programme.  To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them.  To talk about the best place to be when performing and how to stand or sit.  To record the performance and | To choose what to perform and create a programme.  Present a musical performance designed to capture the audience.  To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them.  To talk about the best place to be | To choose what to perform and create a programme.  To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate them.  To talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect.  To record the performance and compare it to a | To choose what to perform and create a programme.  To communicate the meaning of the words and clearly articulate  them.  To talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect.  To record the performance and |

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|  |  |  |  |  | say how they were feeling, what they were pleased with what they would change and why. | when performing and how to stand or sit.  To record the performance and say how they were feeling, what they  were pleased with what they would change  and why. | previous performance.  To discuss and talk musically about it – “What went well?” and “It would have been even better if...?” | compare it to a previous performance.  To discuss and talk musically about it – “What went well?” and “It  would have been  even better if...?” |