

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Listen and appraise	NurseryTo begin to listen attentively to music, songs and rhymes.Remember short songs and sounds.Begin to repeat patterns of sounds.Begin to copy and follow a steady beat.Begin to respond physically when performing music.Identify different sound sources.Can talk about if they like a song.	ReceptionTo learn that music can touch your feelings.To enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or Pop stars.Show increasing rhythm and control when responding to music with movement.Express how a song makes them feel.Identify reasons why they like some music more than others.	Year 1 To learn how they can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being animals or pop stars. Listen and sing back, and some different vocal warm-ups. Use your voices to copy back using 'la'. Listen to the rhythm and clap back. Copy back short rhythmic phrases based on words, with one and two syllables whilst marching to the steady beat. To listen to short, simple pieces of music. To talk about when and why they may hear it. E.g. a lullabyl can start to recognise that sections of music can sound the same or different. Can they form an opinion to express	Year 2 I can recognise and explain how sections of music can sound the same or different. E.g. verse, chorus, verse. Can they identify particular features when listening to music? Can they begin to associate sounds they hear with instruments? Can they independently identify the pulse in a piece of music and tap along? Can they listen carefully to recall short rhythmic patterns? Can they begin to recognise changes in timbre, dynamics and pitch?
			Can they form an opinion to express how they feel about a piece of music?	
			Can they recognise repeated patterns?	sight?



Can they tell the difference between	Can they evaluate and improve
a fast and slow tempo, loud and	their own work and give reasons?
quiet, and high and low sounds?	
	Listen to simple inter-related
Can they hear the pulse in a piece	dimensions of music.
music?	
	Verbally recall what they have
Can they tell the difference between	heard with simple vocabulary –
loud and quiet sounds?	loud, soft, high, low.
Can they describe how sounds are	Begin to say what they like and
made and changed?	dislike.
	UISING.
Can they respond to different moods	
in music and say how a piece of	
music makes them feel?	
Can they identify what different	
sounds could represent and give a	
reason why?	
Can they identify texture - listening	
for whether there is more than one	
sound at the same time?	
Can they identify musical structure	
in a piece of music (verse, chorus	
etc.)?	
0.0.7:	



es, singing notes of Sing with a sense of a melody.
high and low).
high and low). an make different vith their voices – y words in rhythm. stop singing when (Tune in their voice) To sing using a variety of dynamics. To sing in unison and begin to sing in two parts. (A round)
ai /i y



Playing	Explore sounds of objects. Begin to experiment with instruments. To begin to follow and imitate simple patterns using body movements (clapping etc) percussion instruments.	C C D E F G Keep the beat of the song with a pitched note. Add pitched notes to the rhythm of the words or phrases in the song. Enjoy playing patterns using a	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 challenge, using one of the	To play an instrument with care and control. To make and use different sounds to create an effect. C D E F G A B (see Music long term plan for where and when these notes are used).
Instrument notes / F	To begin to show an awareness of beat while playing To begin to name some classroom instruments. (In Harmony – Musicality, Free flow play and adult directed activities).	combination of any of the three notes C, D and E.	<ul> <li>differentiated parts (a one-note part, a simple part, medium part).</li> <li>Listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.</li> <li>Play instruments with an awareness of others.</li> <li>To begin to play an instrument with care and control.</li> <li>To explore different ways to play instruments, such as shaking, hitting and scraping.</li> </ul>	



			Chords: C D E F G A (see Music long term plan for where and when these notes are used).	
u	Begin to select and choose own instruments to create own beats and sequences independently.	Invent a pattern to go with a song using one note. Use the starting note to explore	Create rhythms for others to copy Clap and Improvise – Listen and clap back, then listen and clap your	Can they create short, rhythmic patterns – sequences of long and short sounds?
mprovisation	Can begin select and choose instruments to represent and respond to stimuli (weather,	melodic patterns using one or two notes. To begin to create own patterns	own answer (rhythms of words). Sing, Play and Improvise – Use voices and instruments, listen and	Are they selective in the control used on an instrument in order to create an intended effect?
Idml	parts of stories).	using instruments.	sing back, then listen and play your own answer using one or two notes.	Can they create their own symbols to represent sounds?
		To use percussion instruments to accompany a chant or song independently.	Improvise! – Take it in turns to improvise using one or two notes.	Can they choose sounds to create an effect on the listener?



	To begin to explore and	Find the pulse by copying a	Help to create a simple melody	Help to create a simple melody
	create sounds by selecting	character in a nursery rhyme,	using one, two or three notes.	using one, two or three notes.
	percussion instruments.	imagining a similar character or		
		object and finding different ways to	Learn how the notes of the	Learn how the notes of the
	To begin to show an	keep the pulse.	composition can be written down	composition can be written down
	awareness of beat while		and changed if necessary.	and changed if necessary.
	playing.	Copy basic rhythm patterns of		
		single words, building to short	Can they repeat (short rhythmic	Can they order sounds to create
(D)	To begin to follow and imitate	phrases from the song/s.	and melodic) patterns?	a beginning, middle and end?
ate	simple patterns using body			
and create position	movements (clapping etc)	Explore high and low using voices	Can they give a reason for choosing	Can they represent sounds
ti c	percussion instruments.	and sounds of characters in the	an instrument?	pictorially with increasing
br isi		songs.		relevance?
θE		Listen to high-pitched and low-		Can they choose sounds to
Explore and cre Composition		pitched sounds on a glockenspiel.		achieve an effect (including use
θŪ				of technology)?
ш				Con they begin to compose chart
				Can they begin to compose short melodic patterns using two or
				three notes (tuned
				instruments/voice)?
				Can they create short, rhythmic
				patterns – sequences of long and
				short sounds?



	Are they selective in the control used on an instrument in order to create an intended effect?
	Can they create their own symbols to represent sounds?
	Can they choose sounds to create an effect on the listener?



	To begin to perform in front of	Perform any of the nursery rhymes	Can they use their voice to	Can they follow the melody using
	others within a small group	by singing and adding actions or	speak/sing/chant?	their voice or an instrument?
	session.	dance.		
			Do they join in with singing?	Can they sing songs as an
		Perform any nursery rhymes or		ensemble following the tune
Performance		songs adding a simple instrumental part.	Can they clap short rhythmic patterns?	(melody) well?
an				Can they perform in an ensemble
Ë		Record the performance to talk	Can they use instruments to perform	with instructions from the leader
or		about.	a simple piece?	(e.g. hand signals to indicate pitch
L L				and duration of notes)?
۲ ۳			Can they respond to musical	Can they play simple rhythmic
q			indications about when to play or sing?	Can they play simple rhythmic patterns on an instrument?
and			Sing:	
			Can they respond musically with	Can they sing/clap a pulse
lar			increasing accuracy to a call	increasing or decreasing in
Share			(high/low, loud/soft, fast/slow) and keep a steady pulse?	tempo?
				Do they have control when
			Perform together and follow instructions that combine the	playing instruments?
			musical elements.	Can they perform musical patterns
				keeping a steady pulse?



Describe music using	Evoluate differences in live and		
appropriate vocabulary.	Evaluate differences in live and recorded performances.	Identify cyclic patterns – verse and chorus, coda	To identify and move to the pulse with ease.
Begin to compare different kinds of music.	Consider how one piece of music may be interpreted in different ways by different performers, sometimes	Recognise how different inter- related dimensions of music are combined and used expressively in	To think about the message of songs.
Recognise differences between music of different	according to venue and occasion.	many different types of music	To compare two songs in the same style, talking about what
times and cultures.	Can they explain why silence is used in a piece of music and say what	Can they refine and improve their work?	stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and
(pitch, duration, dynamics,		Can they evaluate how the venue,	differences.
tempo) to describe and give their opinion on a piece of music?	Can they start to identify the character of a piece of music?	occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music is created?	Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music.
Can they evaluate and	Can they describe and identify the different purposes of music?	Can they compare and contrast the impact that different composers from different times will have had	Use musical words when talking about the songs.
how it has improved using a success criterion?	Can they use musical words (pitch, duration, timbre, dynamics, tempo)	on the people of the time?	To talk about the musical
Do they know that music can	composition. When listening and	Can they analyse features within different pieces of music.	dimensions working together in the Unit songs.
variety of purposes (including different cultures and periods		To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the	Talk about the music and how it makes you feel, using musical language to describe the music.
	Begin to compare different kinds of music. Recognise differences between music of different imes and cultures. Can they use musical words pitch, duration, dynamics, empo) to describe and give heir opinion on a piece of nusic? Can they evaluate and mprove their work, explaining now it has improved using a success criterion? Do they know that music can be played or listened to for a variety of purposes (including	<ul> <li>Begin to compare different sinds of music.</li> <li>Recognise differences between music of different imes and cultures.</li> <li>Can they use musical words pitch, duration, dynamics, empo) to describe and give heir opinion on a piece of nusic?</li> <li>Can they evaluate and mprove their work, explaining the success criterion?</li> <li>Can they valuate and mprove their work, explaining the success criterion?</li> <li>Can they use musical words pitch, duration, dynamics, empo) to describe and give heir opinion on a piece of nusic?</li> <li>Can they evaluate and mprove their work, explaining the success criterion?</li> <li>Can they use musical words (pitch, duration, timbre, dynamics, tempo) to describe a piece of music and composition. When listening and appraising pieces of music?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Begin to compare different sinds of music.</li> <li>Begin to compare different sinds of music.</li> <li>Becognise differences by different performers, sometimes according to venue and occasion.</li> <li>Can they explain why silence is used in a piece of music and say what effect it has?</li> <li>Can they explain why silence is used in a piece of music?</li> <li>Can they start to identify the character of a piece of music?</li> <li>Can they describe and give heir work, explaining now it has improved using a success criterion?</li> <li>Consider how one piece of music and say what effect it has?</li> <li>Can they start to identify the character of a piece of music?</li> <li>Can they use musical words (pitch, duration, timbre, dynamics, tempo) to describe a piece of music and say what efferent purposes of music?</li> <li>Can they use musical words (pitch, duration, timbre, dynamics, tempo) to describe a piece of music and appraising pieces of music?</li> <li>Can they use musical words (pitch, duration, timbre, dynamics, tempo) to describe a piece of music?</li> <li>Can they use musical words (pitch, duration, timbre, dynamics, tempo) to describe a piece of music?</li> <li>Can they analyse features within different pieces of music.</li> <li>To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the</li> </ul>



Are they able to recognise a	Evaluate differences in live and
range of instruments by ear?	recorded performances.
Can they internalise the pulse	Consider how one piece of music
in a piece of music?	may be interpreted in different
	ways by different performers,
Can they identify the features	sometimes according to venue
within a piece of music?	and occasion.
To confidently identify and	Can they refine and improve their
move to the pulse.	work?
To think about what the words	Can they evaluate how the venue,
of a song mean.	occasion and purpose affects the
	way a piece of music is created?
To take it in turn to discuss	
how the song makes them	Can they compare and contrast
feel.	the impact that different
	composers from different times will
Listen carefully and	have had on the people of the
respectfully to other people's	time?
thoughts about the music.	
	Can they analyse features within
	different pieces of music.



Ole a suddenin a second of	Or athere to share a base of some f		
•			Sing a broad range of songs,
		•	including those that involve
and structures with a pitch	octave (do-do) pitching the voice	sense of ensemble and	syncopated rhythms, as part of a
range of do-so, tunefully and	accurately and following directions	performance. This should include	choir, with a sense of ensemble
with expression. Perform forte	for getting louder (crescendo) and	observing phrasing, accurate	and performance. This should
			include observing rhythm,
•			phrasing, accurate pitching and
Perform actions confidently	To sing with awareness of being 'in	Sing three-part rounds, partner	appropriate style.
-	• •	•	
C		<b>v</b>	Continue to sing three- and four
5	To reioin the song if lost.		part rounds or partner songs, and
Walk, move or clap a steady		Perform a range of songs in school	experiment with positioning
	To listen to the aroup when singing	• •	singers randomly within the group
			– i.e. no longer in discrete parts –
•	Sing rounds and partner songs in		in order to develop greater
tempo of the music changes.		To domonstrate a good singing	listening skills, balance between
To sing in unicon and in simple	•	• • •	parts and vocal independence.
•		posture.	parts and vocal independence.
two-parts.	÷ .	To follow a log day where signing	Borform a range of sange as a
	• •	to follow a leader when singing.	Perform a range of songs as a
-	vocal narmony.	L	choir in school assemblies, school
singing posture.			performance opportunities and to a wider audience.
	• •	singing.	
To follow a leader when	assemblies.		
singing.			
		aware of how you fit into the group.	
To enjoy exploring singing			
solo.			
	<ul> <li>with expression. Perform forte and piano, loud and soft.</li> <li>Perform actions confidently and in time to a range of action songs.</li> <li>Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes.</li> <li>To sing in unison and in simple two-parts.</li> <li>To demonstrate a good singing posture.</li> <li>To follow a leader when singing.</li> <li>To enjoy exploring singing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>unison songs of varying styles and structures with a pitch range of do-so, tunefully and with expression. Perform forte and piano, loud and soft.</li> <li>Perform actions confidently and in time to a range of action songs.</li> <li>Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes.</li> <li>To sing in unison and in simple two-parts.</li> <li>To demonstrate a good singing posture.</li> <li>To follow a leader when singing.</li> <li>To enjoy exploring singing</li> <li>unison songs with the range of an octave (do-do) pitching the voice accurately and following directions for getting louder (crescendo).</li> <li>To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.</li> <li>To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.</li> <li>To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.</li> <li>To sing in unison and in simple</li> <li>time) and begin to sing repertoire with small and large leaps as well as a simple second part to introduce vocal harmony.</li> <li>Perform a range of songs in school assemblies.</li> </ul>	unison songs of varying styles and structures with a pitch range of do-so, tunefully and with expression. Perform forte and piano, loud and soft.unison songs with the range of an octave (do-do) pitching the voice accurately and following directions for getting louder (crescendo) and quieter (decrescendo).an extended repertoire with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.Perform actions confidently and in time to a range of action songs.To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.Sing three-part rounds, partner songs and songs with a verse and a chorus.Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the tempo of the music changes.To listen to the group when singing.Sing rounds and partner songs in different time signatures (2, 3 and 4 time) and begin to sing repertoire with small and large leaps as well as a simple second part to introduce vocal harmony.Perform a range of songs in school assemblies.To follow a leader when singing.Perform a range of songs in school assemblies.To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group.To enjoy exploring singingPerform a range of songs in school assemblies.To listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group.



To sing with awareness of being 'in tune'.		
To have an awareness of the pulse internally when singing.		
Perform as a choir in school assemblies.		



I	Independent the atoms lines	Independ the differences between	Further understand the differences	Diav a malady following staff
	Understand the stave, lines	Understand the differences between	Further understand the differences	Play a melody following staff
	and spaces, and clef. Use dot	minims, crotchets, paired quavers	between semibreves, minims,	notation written on one stave and
	notation to show higher or	and rests.	crotchets and crotchet rests, paired	using notes within an octave range
	lower pitch.		quavers and semiquavers.	(do-do); make decisions about
		Read and perform pitch notation		dynamic range, including very
	Play any one, or all of four,	within a defined range (e.g. C–G/do–	Understand the differences	loud, very quiet, moderately loud
	differentiated parts on a tuned	so).	between 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 time	and moderately quiet.
	instrument – a one-note,	,	signatures.	
	simple or medium part or the	Follow and perform simple rhythmic	<b>C</b>	To lead a rehearsal session.
	melody of the song) from	scores to a steady beat: maintain	Read and perform pitch notation	
	memory or using notation.	individual parts accurately within the	within an octave (e.g. C–C'/do–do).	Engage with others through
_	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	rhythmic texture, achieving a sense		ensemble playing with pupils
Playing	C D E F G A B Bb	of ensemble.	Read and play short rhythmic	taking on melody or
yii			phrases at sight from prepared	accompaniment roles.
<u>a</u>	Understand the differences	CDEFGAB	cards, using conventional symbols	
ር በ	between crotchets and paired	0021070	for known rhythms and note	Further understand the differences
			durations.	
	quavers.		durations.	between semibreves, minims,
	As a basis and the sector to shouth as a			crotchets, quavers and
	Apply word chants to rhythms,		To experience leading the playing	semiquavers, and their equivalent
	understanding how to link each		by making sure everyone plays in	rests.
	syllable to one musical note.		the playing section of the song.	
				Further develop the skills to read
			Select and learn an instrumental	and perform pitch notation within
			part that matches their musical	an octave (e.g. C–C/ do–do).
			challenge, using one of the	, <b>,</b> ,
			differentiated parts – a one-note,	Read and play confidently from
			simple or medium part or the	rhythm notation cards and



melody of the song from memory	rhythmic scores in up to four parts
or using notation.	that contain known rhythms and note durations.
To rehearse and perform their part	
within the context of the Unit song.	Read and play from notation a
	four-bar phrase, confidently
C D E F Fsharp G A	identifying note Performing -
	Reading Notation names and
	durations.
	C D E Eb F G A ab B Bb



Improvisation	Become more skilled in improvising (using voices, tuned and untuned percussion and instruments played in whole-class / group / individual / instrumental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' responses using a limited note-range. Structure musical ideas (e.g. using echo or question and answer phrases) to create music that has a beginning, middle and end. Pupils should compose in response to different stimuli, e.g. stories, verse, images (paintings and photographs) and musical	Improvise on a limited range of pitches on the instrument they are now learning, making use of musical features including smooth (legato) and detached (staccato). Begin to make compositional decisions about the overall structure of improvisations.	Improvise freely over a drone, developing sense of shape and character, using tuned percussion and melodic instruments. Improvise over a simple groove, responding to the beat, creating a satisfying melodic shape; experiment with using a wider range of dynamics, including very loud (fortissimo), very quiet (pianissimo), moderately loud (mezzo forte), and moderately quiet (mezzo piano).	Create music with multiple sections that include repetition and contrast. Use chord changes as part of an improvised sequence. Extend improvised melodies beyond 8 beats over a fixed groove, creating a satisfying melodic shape.
	sources.			



	Combine known rhythmic	Combine known rhythmic notation	Compose melodies made from	Plan and compose an 8- or 16-
	notation with letter names to	with letter names to create short	pairs of phrases in either C major	beat melodic phrase using the
	create rising and falling	pentatonic phrases using a limited	or A minor or a key suitable for the	pentatonic scale (e.g. C, D, E, G,
	•	range of 5 pitches suitable for the	instrument chosen. These	A) and incorporate rhythmic
	phrases using just three notes	•		, , , ,
	(do, re and mi).	instruments being learnt. Sing and	melodies can be enhanced with	variety and interest. Play this
		play these phrases as self-standing	rhythmic or chordal	melody on available tuned
	Listen to and reflect upon the	compositions.	accompaniment.	percussion and/or orchestral
	developing composition and			instruments. Notate this melody.
	make musical decisions about	Arrange individual notation cards of	Working in pairs, compose a short	
	pulse, rhythm, pitch,	known note values (i.e. minim,	ternary piece.	Compose melodies made from
	dynamics and tempo.	crotchet, crotchet rest and paired		pairs of phrases in either G major
ō		quavers) to create sequences of 2-,	Use chords to compose music to	or E minor or a key suitable for
iti	Record the composition in	3- or 4-beat phrases, arranged into	evoke a specific atmosphere,	the instrument chosen.
Composition	any way appropriate that	bars.	mood or environment. Equally,	
ď	recognises the connection		pupils might create music to	Either of these melodies can be
E	between sound and symbol	Explore developing knowledge of	accompany a silent film or to set a	enhanced with rhythmic or
	(e.g. graphic / pictorial	musical components by composing	scene in a play or book.	chordal accompaniment.
0	notation).	music to create a specific mood, for		
		example creating music to	Capture and record creative ideas	Compose a ternary piece; use
	Compose song	accompany a short film clip.	using graphic symbols, rhythm	available music software/apps to
	accompaniments on untuned	accompany a short him cip.	notation and time signatures, staff	create and record it, discussing
	percussion using known	Introduce major and minor chords.	notation or technology.	how musical contrasts are
	rhythms and note values.		notation of technology.	achieved.
			Evoloin the keynete or home note	achieved.
		Include instruments played in	Explain the keynote or home note	
		whole-class/ group/individual	and the structure of the melody.	Listen to and reflect upon the
		teaching to expand the scope and		developing composition and
		range of the sound palette available	Listen to and reflect upon the	make musical decisions about
			developing composition and make	



for composition work.	musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song	how the melody connects with the song.
Capture and record creative ideas using graphic symbols, rhythm notation and time signatures, staff notation or technology.		Record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).



	To choose what to perform	Develop facility in the basic skills of	Understand how triads are formed,	Play a melody following staff
	and create a programme.	a selected musical instrument over a	and play them on tuned	notation written on one stave and
		sustained learning period. • Play and	percussion, melodic instruments or	using notes within an octave range
	To communicate the meaning	perform melodies following staff	keyboards. Perform simple, chordal	(do-do); make decisions about
	of the words and clearly	notation using a small range (e.g.	accompaniments to familiar songs.	dynamic range, including very
	articulate them.	Middle C–G / do–so) as a whole-		loud, very quiet, moderately loud
		class or in small groups.	Perform a range of repertoire	and moderately quiet.
	To talk about the best place to		pieces and arrangements	
	be when performing and how	Perform in two or more parts (e.g.	combining acoustic instruments to	Accompany this same melody,
	to stand or sit.	melody and accompaniment or a	form mixed ensembles, including a	and others, using block chords or
e e		duet) from simple notation using	school orchestra.	a bass line.
nc	To record the performance and	instruments played in whole class		
Performance	say how they were feeling,	teaching. Identify static and moving	Develop the skill of playing by ear	Engage with others through
Ľ	what they were pleased with	parts.	on tuned instruments, copying	ensemble playing with pupils
<u>o</u>	what they would change and		longer phrases and familiar	taking on melody or
Ъ-С	why.	Copy short melodic phrases	melodies.	accompaniment roles.
L L	-	including those using the pentatonic		
	Develop facility in playing	scale (e.g. C, D, E, G, A).	Perform in different ways, exploring	Present performances effectively
	tuned percussion or a melodic		the way the performers are a	with awareness of audience,
	instrument, such as violin or		musical resource.	venue and occasion.
	recorder. Play and perform			
	melodies following staff		Perform with awareness of different	Listen to and reflect upon the
	notation using a small range		parts.	developing composition and make
	(e.g. Middle C–E / do–mi) as a		•	musical decisions about how the
	whole class or in small groups		To communicate the meaning of	melody connects with the song
	(e.g. trios and quartets).		the words and clearly articulate	
			them.	To talk about the venue and how
I				



Use listening skills to correctly	To discuss and talk musically about	to use it to best effect.
order phrases using dot	it – "What went well?" and "It would	
notation, showing different	have been even better if?".	Record the composition in any
arrangements of notes C-D-E /		way appropriate that recognises
do-re-mi.		the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial
Individually (solo) copy		notation).
stepwise melodic phrases with		
accuracy at different speeds;		
allegro and adagio, fast and		
slow. Extend to question-and-		
answer phrases.		