			Music Progression	
	By the end of Reception	By the end of Year 2	By the end of Year 4	By the end of Year 6
Musicianship: Understanding Music	I can talk about the sounds that I hear in different parts of my learning environment. I can copy a sound that I hear. I know that sounds can be combined to make music.	I can use body percussion, instruments and voices. Unit songs in the key centres of: C major, G major and A minor. I can find and keep a steady beat. I can copy back simple rhythmic patterns using long and short. I can copy back simple melodic patterns using high and low. I can complete vocal warm-ups with a copy back option to use I can sing short phrases independently in the context of the unit songs.	I can use body percussion, instruments and voices. Unit songs in the key centres of: C major, F major, G major and A minor. In the time signatures of: 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4. I can find and keep a steady beat. I can listen and copy rhythmic patterns made of semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers, semiquavers and their rests, by ear or from notation. I can copy back melodic patterns using the notes: C, D, E C, D, E, G, A G, A, B G, A, B, D, E F, G, A A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Barnsley Music Service Year 5 – Brass Year 6 - Percussion

can touch my feelings (make me feel happy or sad). I can enjoy moving to music by dancing, marching, being	ark the beat of a listening piece (eg by Ravel) by tapping or clapping and sing tempo, as well as changes in alk in time to the beat of a piece of entify the beat groupings in the music g and listen to, e.g. 2-time, 3-time etc.	I can talk about the words of a song. I can think about why the song or piece of music was written. I can find and demonstrate the steady beat. I can identify 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 metre. I can identify the tempo as fast, slow or steady.	I can identify and move to the pulse with ease. I can find and demonstrate the steady beat and talk about the time signature. I can identify and talk about the style of the music that I am listening to. I can compare two songs/pieces in the same
difference between loud and quite. I can find quite. I can des I can sey slow. I can say if I like or dislike a sound or piece of music.	ntly. It about how the music makes me feel. It different steady beats. It different steady beats. It is scribe tempo as fast or slow. It is scribe dynamics as loud or quiet. In in sections of the song, eg call and It is about the style of a piece of It is about the style of a piece of a piec	 I can recognise the style of music I am listening to. I can discuss the structures of songs. I can identify: call and response; a solo vocal or instrumental line and the rest of the ensemble; a change in texture; articulation on certain words. I can explain what a main theme is and identify when it is repeated. I know and understand what a musical introduction is and its purpose. I can recall by ear memorable phrases heard in the music. I can identify major and minor tonality. I can recognise the following styles and any important musical features that distinguish the style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Reggae, Soul, R&B, Pop, Folk, Jazz, Disco, Musicals, Classical, Rock, Gospel, Romantic, Choral, Funk and Electronic Dance Music. 	 style talking about what stands out musically in each of them, their similarities and differences. I can listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music. I can use musical words correctly. I can talk about the musical dimensions working together in music that I hear. (pulse, rhythm, pitch, dynamics, tempo, structure, texture). I can talk about the music and how it makes me feel, using musical language to describe the music

By the e Recept		By the end of KS1	By the end of LKS2	By the end of UKS2
I can use r voice to ex myself. I can sing a with a pre recorded a and add a I can use r voice to m different sounds. I can experimer my voice e loud/quier high/low sounds.	along e- song ctions. my nake nt with e.g.	I can sing as part of a choir. I can demonstrate good singing posture. I can sing songs from memory and/or from notation. I can sing to communicate the meaning of the words. I can sing in unison and sometimes in parts, and with more pitching accuracy. I can understand and follow the leader or conductor. I can add actions to a song. I can move confidently to a steady beat. I can talk about feelings created by the music/song. I can recognise some band and orchestral instruments. I can describe tempo as fast or slow. I can begin to understand where the music fits in the world. I can begin to talk about and understand the style of the music. I know the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow), and be able to demonstrate these when singing by responding to (a) the leader's directions and (b) visual symbols (e.g. crescendo, decrescendo, pause).	I can rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation. I can sing in different time signatures: 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4. I can sing as part of a choir with awareness of size: the larger, the thicker and richer the musical texture. I can demonstrate good singing posture. I can demonstrate vowel sounds, blended sounds and consonants. I can sing 'on pitch' and 'in time'. I can sing expressively, with attention to breathing and phrasing. I can sing expressively, with attention to staccato and legato. I can talk about the different styles of singing used for different styles of song. I can talk about how the songs and their styles connect to the world	I can sing in unison and sing backing vocals. I can demonstrate a good singing posture. I can follow a leader when singing. I can experience rapping and solo singing. I can listen to other singers and be aware of how I fit into the group. I can sing with awareness of being 'in tune' and 'in time'.

	By the end of Reception	By the end of KS1	By the end of LKS2	By the end of UKS2
	I can begin to play a	I can treat instruments carefully and with respect.	I can treat instruments carefully and with respect.	I can play a musical instrument with the correct technique as shown by my teacher.
	classroom			
	instrument	I can learn to play a tuned instrumental	I can play any one, or all four, differentiated	I can select and play an instrumental part
	purposefully.	part that matches their musical challenge,	parts on a tuned instrument – a one-note,	that matches my musical challenge from
		using one of the differentiated parts (a	simple or medium part or the melody of the	memory or using notation.
		one-note, simple or medium part).	song from memory or using notation.	
b0				I can rehearse and perform as part of a
laying		I can play the part in time with the steady pulse.	I can rehearse and perform my part within the context of the songs from the unit.	group.
J.		puise.	context of the songs from the unit.	I can listen to and follow musical
e		I can listen to and follow musical	I can listen to and follow musical instructions	instructions from a leader.
		instructions from a leader.	from a leader.	
				I can lead a rehearsal session.
		I can rehearse and learn to play a simple	I can experience leading the playing by making	
		melodic instrumental part by ear or from	sure everyone plays in the playing section of the	
		notation, in C major, F major and G major.	song.	
			Deberrer and leave to also a simula male dia	
			Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C	
			major, F major, G major and D major.	

By the end of Reception	By the end of KS1	By the end of LKS2	By the end of UKS2
l can express myself musically.	I can improvise my own response by clapping. I can improvise my own rhythms using a choice of up to three notes. I can explore improvisation within a major scale using a choice of up to three notes from the notes: C, D, E C, G, A G, A, B F, G, I can work with a partner and in the class to improvise simple 'Question and Answer' phrases, to be sung and played on un-tuned percussion, creating a musical conversation.	 I can improvise my own clapping response rhythm using a combination of long and short notes. I can improvise my own rhythms using a choice of up to three notes in time to the beat. I can explore improvisation within a major scale using the notes: C, D, E C, D, E, G, A C, D, E, F, G D, E, F\$, A, B D, E, F, G, A I can improvise on a limited range of pitches on the instrument I am learning, making use of musical features, including smooth (legato) and detached (staccato) articulation. I can improvise over a simple chord progression. I can improvise over a groove. 	I can improvise using a selection of notes (when playing a tuned instrument) and rhythms in time to the pulse on my instrument. I can improvise in response to a given theme or stimulus. I can combine my musical knowledge to improvise effectively.

By the end o Reception	of By the end of KS1	By the end of LKS2	By the end of UKS2
 I can perform any of the nursery rhym I know by singing and adding action or dance. I can perform any nursery rhymes or sor adding a simp instrumental part. 	 I can decide on any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory ideas/composed passages to be practised and included in the performance. I can talk about what the song means and why it was chosen to share. 	 I can rehearse and enjoy the opportunity to share what has been learned in the lessons. I can perform, with confidence, a song from memory or using notation. I can play and perform melodies following staff notation, using a small range, as a whole class or in small groups. I can include instrumental parts/improvisatory sections/composed passages within the rehearsal and performance. I can explain why the song was chosen, including its composer and the historical and cultural context of the song. I can communicate the meaning of the words and articulate them clearly. I can use the structure of the song to communicate its mood and meaning in the performance. I can talk about what the rehearsal and performance has taught the student. I can understand how the individual fits within the larger group ensemble. I can discuss and respond to any feedback; consider how future performances might be different 	I can choose what to perform and create a programme. I can communicate the feeling of the piece when performing. I can show an awareness of audience in the way I perform. I can talk about the venue and how to use it to best effect. I can record the performance and compare it to a previous performance. I can discuss and talk musically about it – "What went well?" and "It would have been even better if?"

	By the end of	By the end of KS1	By the end of LKS2	By the end of UKS2
	Reception	I can explore ways of representing high	I can explore ways of representing high and low	I can follow simple musical notation when
		and low sounds, and long and short	sounds, and long and short sounds, using	playing my instrument.
		sounds, using symbols and any	symbols and any appropriate means of notation.	
		appropriate means of notation.	symbols and any appropriate means of notation.	
			I can explore standard notation, using	
		I can explore standard notation, using	semibreves, minims, dotted crotchets,	
		crotchets, quavers, minims and	crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple	
		semibreves, and simple combinations of:	combinations of: C, D, E, F, G, A, B F, G, A, B♭, C	
		C, D, E, F, G, A, B G, A, B, C, D, E, F♯ F, G, A,	G, A, B, C, D, E, F♯ D, E, F♯, G, A, B, C	
		Bb, C, D, E A, B, C, D, E		
C			I can read and respond to semibreves, minims,	
Ō		I can identify hand signals as notation,	dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and	
Notation		and recognise music notation on a stave	semiquavers.	
a l		of five lines.	Lean identifu ctave, trable cleft time cignature	
ō			I can identify: stave; treble clef; time signature.	
Ζ			I can identify and understand the differences	
			between minims, crotchets, paired quavers and	
			rests.	
			I can read and perform pitch notation within a	
			range.	
			I can follow and perform simple rhythmic scores	
			to a steady beat: maintain individual parts	
			accurately within the rhythmic texture,	
			achieving a sense of ensemble.	

	By the end of Reception	By the end of KS1	By the end of LKS2	By the end of UKS2
Composition		I can explore and create graphic scores: create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to music and video stimulus. (This is also covered in a computing unit). I can use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces. I can create a story, choosing and playing classroom instruments. I can create and perform my own rhythm patterns with different length notes.	 I can combine known rhythmic notation with letter names, to create short, pentatonic phrases using a limited range of five pitches, suitable for the instruments being learnt. I can compose over a simple chord progression. I can compose over a groove. I can create music in response to music and video stimulus. I can start to use simple structures within compositions, e.g. introduction, verse, chorus or AB form. I can use simple dynamics. I can create a melody using known rhythms and note values. I can use a pentatonic scale: C, D C, D, E C, D, E, G C, D, E, G, A 	I can create simple melodies using up to five different notes and simple rhythms that work musically with the style of the Unit songs. I can explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody. I can listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song. I can record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g. graphic/pictorial notation).

By the end of Reception	By the end of KS1	By the end of LKS2	By the end of UKS2

Music and awareness of sound is linked into many aspects of the EYFS curriculum. Here are some of the ways in which it is present and applicable to both cycles:

Exploring sounds

Voice sounds, body sounds, environmental sounds and instrumental sounds.

Celebration Music

Cvcle

Music

Diwali music, traditional Christmas music and songs. Learn Christmas action songs, Easter songs.

Traditional songs

Learning nursery rhymes and traditional songs relating to learning being taught.

Playing together

Playing sound and music games together.

Sound stories

Listening to music, songs and sounds linked to stories.

Introducing Beat – How can we make friends when we sing together? Find the beat. L1 1-2-3-4-5. L2 Head, shoulders, knees and toes. L3 Shapes. L4 We talk to animals. L5 Assessment checkpoint. L6

Adding Rhythm and Pitch – How does music tell stories about the past? Twinkle, twinkle little star L1 In the orchestra L2 Daisy Bell (Bicycle made for two) L3 Dancing dinosaurs L4 Rock-a-bye baby L5 Assessment checkpoint. L6

Introducing Tempo and Dynamics – How does music make the world a better place? If you're happy and you know it L1 Sing me a song L2 Sparkle L3 Rhythm in the way we walk L4 Big bear funk L5 Assessment checkpoint. L6

Combining pulse, rhythm and pitch – How does music help us to understand our neighbours? Days of the week L1 Name song L2 Cuckoo L3 Upside down L4 Hush little baby L5 Assessment checkpoint. L6

Having fun with improvisation – What songs can we sing to help us through the day? Getting dressed L1 Dress up L2 Brush our teeth L3 Get ready L4 Up and down L5

Developing Notation Skills – How does music bring us closer together?

Home is where the heart is pt 1 L1 Home is where the heart is pt 2 L2 Let's work it out together pt 1 L3 Let's work it out together pt 2 L4 Please be kind L5 Assessment checkpoint. L6

Enjoy improvisation – What stories does music tell us about the past? Love what we do pt 1 L1 Love what we do pt 2 L2 When the saints go marchin' in pt 1 L3 When the saints go marchin' in pt 2 L4 My bonnie lies over the ocean L5 Assessment checkpoint. L6

Composing using your imagination – How

does music make the world a better place? Your imagination pt 1 L1 Your imagination pt 2 L2 You're a shining star pt 1 L3 You're a shining star pt 2 L4 Music makes the world go round L5 Assessment checkpoint. L6

Sharing musical experiences – How does music help us to get to know our community? Friendship song pt 1 L1 Friendship song pt 2 L2 Family pt 1 L3 Family pt 2 L4 Come on over L5 Assessment checkpoint. L6

Learning more about musical styles – How does music shape our way of life? He's got the whole world in his hands pt 1 L1 Barnsley Music Service Year 5 – Brass Year 6 - Percussion

Assessment checkpoint. L6	He's got the whole world in his hands pt 12 L2	
Explore sound and create a story – How can	Why does music make a difference pt 1 L3	
music connect us with the environment?	Why does music make a difference pt 2 L4	
The bear went over the mountain L1	Panda extravaganza L5	
In the sea L2	Assessment checkpoint. L6	
Alive the camel L3		
Ten green bottles L4	Recognising different sounds – How does	
Zootime L5	music connect us with the environment?	
Assessment checkpoint. L6	Michael row the boat ashore pt 1 L1	
	Michael row the boat ashore pt 2 L2	
	The dragon song pt 1 L3	
	The dragon song pt 2 L4	
	Follow me L5	
	Assessment checkpoint. L6	

By the end of Reception	By the end of KS1	By the end of LKS2	By the end of UKS2

Exploring simple patterns – How does music	Interesting time signatures – How does
help us to make friends?	music bring us together?
Music is in my soul pt 1 L1	Hoedown pt 1 L1
Music is in my soul pt 2 L2	Hoedown pt 2 L2
Hey friends pt1 L3	I'm always there pt 1 L3
Hey friends pt2 L4	I'm always there pt 2 L4
Hello L5	Martin Luther King L5
Assessment checkpoint L6	Assessment checkpoint L6
Focus on dynamics and tempo – How does	Combining elements of music – How does
music teach us about the past?	music connect us with our past?
Sparkle in the sun pt 1 L1	Looking in the mirror pt 1 L1
Sparkle in the sun pt 2 L2	Looking in the mirror pt 2 L2
Listen pt 1 L3	Take time in life pt 1 L3
Listen pt 2 L4	Take time in life pt 2 L4
The orchestra song L5	Scarborough Fair L5
Assessment checkpoint L6	Assessment checkpoint L6
Exploring feelings through music – How does	Developing pulse and groove through
music make the world a better place?	improvisation – How does music improve
Rainbows pt 1 L1	our world?
Rainbows pt 2 L2	Bringing us together pt 1 L1
Hands, feet, heart pt 1 L3	Bringing us together pt 2 L2
Hands, feet, heart pt 2 L4	Old Joe Clark pt 1 L3
All around the world L5	Old Joe Clark pt 2 L4
Assessment checkpoint L6	Dance with me L5
	Assessment checkpoint L6
Inventing a musical story – How does music	'
teach us about our neighbour?	Creating simple melodies together – How
Helping each other pt 1 L1	does music teach us about our communit
Helping each other pt 2 L2	Let your spirit fly pt 1 L1
The music man pt 1 L3	Let your spirit fly pt 2 L2
The music man pt 2 L4	Frere Jacques pt 1 L3
Let's sing together L5	Frere Jacques pt 3 L4
Assessment checkpoint L6	The other side of the moon L5
	Assessment checkpoint L6
Music that makes you dance – How does music	
shape our way of life?	Connecting notes and feelings – How doe
I wanna play in a band pt 1 L1	music shape our way of life?
I wanna play in a band pt 2 L2	Train is A-Comin' pt 1 L1
Music is all around pt 1 L3	Train is A-Comin' pt 2 L2
Music is all around pt 2 L4	Oh happy day pt1 L3

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Saying sorry L5 Assessment checkpoint L6	A world full of sound L5 Assessment checkpoint L6	
Exploring improvisation – How does music	Purpose, identity and expression in music -	
connect us with the environment?	How does music connect us with the	
The sunshine song pt 1 L1	environment?	
The sunshine song pt 2 L2	You can see it through pt 1 L1	
Four white horses pt 1 L3	You can see it through pt 2 L2	
Four white horses pt 2 L4	The octopus slide pt 1 L3	
Down by the bay L5	The octopus slide pt 2 L4	
Assessment checkpoint L6	Connect L5	
	Assessment checkpoint L6	

By the end of Reception	By the end of KS1	By the end of LKS2	By the end of UKS2

	Style:	Introduction of Interrelated Dimensions of	Style (cycle 1):	Style:
	Nursery rhymes	music terminology is denoted in bold , continued	Country, Pop, Disco, New Orleans Jazz, Folk,	Reference to a range of styles in music
	Nulsely mymes	teaching around Interrelated Dimensions of	Sea shanty, Ballad, Musicals, Rock, Soul,	provided by Barnsley Music Service.
	Dulas	Music terminology is underlined.	Gospel, Hip Hop.	
	Pulse:	indice certainology is under inted.		Pulse:
	beat, start, stop	Style (cycle 1):	Style (cycle 2):	beat, start, stop, <u>pulse</u>
		Hip Hop, Jazz, Pop, Reggae, Orchestral, Lullaby,	Orchestral, Soul, Ballad, R&B, Pop, Folk,	beat, start, stop, <u>paise</u>
	Rhythm:	Waltz, Funk, Swing, Marching band, Country	Disco, Jazz, Rock, Gospel, EDM (Electronic	Rhythm:
	long, short (note)		Dance Music), Funk,	Long/longer, short/shorter (note),
		Style (cycle 2):		sustained, staccato, syllables, rhythmic
	Pitch: high, low, going up,	Gospel, Jazz, Pop, Orchestral, Kwela, Marching	Pulse: beat, start, stop	patterns, backbeat syncopation, lick, rhythm
	going down, music	Band, Rock, Calypso, Reggae	pulse	putterns, succeed syncopation, nex, <u>mythin</u>
		bund, nock, carypso, neggae		Pitch:
	Dynamics:	Pulse:	Rhythm:	High, low, going up, going down, music,
>	loud, quiet, volume	beat, start, stop, pulse	Long/longer, short/shorter (note),	<u>pitch</u> , getting higher, getting lower, melody,
			sustained, staccato, syllables, rhythmic	steps, jumps, slides, pentatonic scale,
σ	Tempo:	Rhythm:	patterns, backbeat, <u>rhythm</u>	melodic phrase, pattern.
₹	Fast, slow	Long/longer, short/shorter (note), sustained,	patterns, backbeat, <u>mythin</u>	harmony
、 、		rhythm	Pitch:	harmony
bula	Timbre:		High, low, going up, going down, music,	Dynamics:
		Pitch:	<u>pitch</u> , getting higher, getting lower, melody,	Loud – forte,
Vocal	Words relating to sound	High, low, going up, going down, music	steps, jumps, slides, pentatonic scale,	Quiet - piano,
	production: hitting,	Pitch, getting higher, getting lower, melody,	melodic phrase, pattern.	volume
	shaking, scraping , happy,	steps, jumps, slides		getting louder - crescendo getting quieter -
2	sad	steps, jumps, sinces	Dynamics:	diminuendo
5		Dynamics:	loud, quiet, volume, getting louder -	dynamics
5	Structure:	loud, quiet, volume, (getting) louder, (getting)	crescendo getting quieter – diminuendo,	dynamics
IVIUS	beginning, end	quieter, dynamics	dynamics	Tempo:
<		quieter, aynames		Fast, slow, fast, (getting faster, slow, (getting
	Instrumentation:	Tempo:	Tempo:	slower) tempo, different speeds
	instrument, sound, voice,	Fast, slow, fast, (getting faster, slow, (getting	Fast, slow, fast, (getting faster, slow, (getting	slowery <u>tempo</u> , unterent specus
	sing, speak	slower) tempo	slower) <u>tempo</u>	Timbre:
	<u> </u>		slowery <u>tempo</u>	words relating to sound production: hitting,
	Process:	Timbre:	Timbre:	shaking, scraping , happy, sad, attack accent
	create, rhyme	descriptive words for sound: light, heavy, bright,	words relating to sound production: hitting,	shuking, scraping, happy, sud, attack accent
	cicate, myme	hollow, dull, cold, warm	shaking, scraping , happy, sad	descriptive words in relation to sound:
				scratchy, chiming, rattling, tinkling, click,
		Structure:	descriptive words in relation to sound:	smooth
		beginning, end, middle, chorus, verse, phrase,	scratchy, chiming, rattling, tinkling, click,	SHOUL
		Question and answer	smooth	descriptive words for sound: light, heavy,
			Shooth	bright, hollow, dull, cold, warm
		Texture		
		Texture:		timbre

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	layers, solo, duet, few, many	descriptive words for sound: light, heavy,	
		bright, hollow, dull, cold, warm	Structure:
	Notation:		beginning, end, middle, chorus, verse,
	Symbol, crotchet, quaver, minim, semibreve,	Structure:	phrase, Question and answer,
	rest.	beginning, end, middle, chorus, verse,	Structure, intro-introduction, chorus, hook,
		phrase, Question and answer,	riff, ballad, bridge, bass line, verse,
	Instrumentation:	Structure, intro-introduction, chorus, hook,	interlude, tag ending,
	instrument, sound, voice, sing, speak Guitar,	riff, ballad	phrases, ostinato
	bass drums, singers, keyboard, piano, trumpet,		
	saxophone, drums, percussion, decks, drums,	Texture:	Texture:
	singers, electric guitar, bass guitar, glockenspiel,	layers, solo, duet, few, many, unison,	layers, solo, duet, few, many, unison,
	chime bars, tambourines, wood blocks, cymbals,	combined, texture	combined, ensemble, <u>texture</u>
	triangles		
		Notation:	Notation:
	Process:	symbol, notation, note values, note names,	symbol, <u>notation</u> , note values, note names,
	create, rhyme improvise, compose, perform,	crotchet rest, quaver rest, semibreve,	crotchet rest, quaver rest,
	audience, imagination, perform/performance,	minim, dotted crotchet, crotchet, quaver	dotted notes (half the note value is added),
		and semiquaver	semibreve, minim, dotted crotchet,
			crotchet, quaver and semiquaver
		Instrumentation:	
		guitar, drums, singers, keyboard, piano	Instrumentation:
		trumpet saxophone, drums, percussion,	Reference to a range of instruments in
		decks Electric guitar, bass guitar,	music provided by Barnsley Music Service.
		glockenspiel, chime bars, tambourines,	
		wood blocks, cymbals, triangles	Process:
		choir, vocals, synthesizer, organ, backing	improvise, compose, perform, audience,
		vocals, acoustic guitar, digital/electronic	imagination, perform/performance,
		sounds, turntables, brass section	composition,
			leader, conductor musical style, lyrics, by
		Process:	ear
		improvise, compose, perform, audience,	cover, appraising, producer
		imagination, perform/performance,	
		composition,	
		leader, conductor musical style, lyrics, by	
		ear	

Additional granular detail can be found in the corresponding planning and Charanga overviews.