



## Music Progression of Knowledge

	<b>Listening</b>	<b>Appreciation</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Singing</b>	<b>Composition</b>	<b>Notation</b>	<b>Pulse and Rhythm</b>
<p><b>Little Apples</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> nursery rhymes, action songs, instruments, share, respond, explore, listen, sing, play, learn, beat, pulse, rhythm, pitch, high, low, long, short, perform, share, play, stop, move, listen, actions, voice, hands, feet instrument, big sounds, soft sounds, loud sounds, soft sounds, soft, medium, hard, solo, group, shake, tap, ring.</p>	<p>Listens with interest to the noises and sounds adults make. Shows interest in play with sounds, songs and rhymes.</p>	<p>Imitates movement in response to music and develops a preference for forms of expression.</p>	<p>Songs or instruments can be performed to an audience. A performer should look at the audience, use intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make the meaning clear to others and express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs.</p>	<p>Start to sing simple songs, nursery rhymes and chants holding a melody line.</p>	<p>Experiment with making sounds (voice and percussion).</p>		<p>A rhythm is a group of quick and slow beats that is usually repeated in a song or piece of music.</p>
<p><b>Reception</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Rhythm Melody Feelings Mood Musician</p>	<p>Listens to songs and rhymes with increasing attention and recall. Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates</p>	<p>Responses to music include playing or clapping along to the pulse and rhythms, humming or singing melodies, creating actions</p>	<p>A piece of music played by a group of musicians should be played at the same time. Musicians should finish together to make the piece of music sound</p>	<p>Begin to sing simple songs with expression explore creative ways in which the voice can be used.</p>	<p>Clapping hands or stamping feet can create a rhythm or pattern which can be fast or slow, loud or quiet.</p>	<p>Musical notes and symbols have meaning and can be read by musicians when they play.</p>	

	phrases in rhymes and songs.	and dance movements, and using adjectives, such as lively or cheerful, to describe the music.	pleasing and ensure the audience can hear the tune. Listening to others, watching a conductor and counting beats accurately can help musicians play or sing at the same time as each other.				
<b>Year 1</b>  <b>Vocabulary:</b> Pulse, rhythm, pitch, rap, improvise, compose, melody, bass guitar, drums, decks, perform, singers, keyboard, percussion, trumpets, saxophones, Blues, Baroque, Latin, Irish Folk, Funk, pulse, rhythm, pitch, groove, audience, imagination.	Basic features of music that can be easily identified include the melody (the main tune), the instruments used and the feelings the music engenders, such as happy, angry or scary.	Responses to a piece of music that tell a story include creating movements relating to characters or events in the music, identifying instruments and sounds that represent characters or events, describing key events and changes in the sound and drawing scenes inspired by the music.	Percussion instruments make a sound when they are hit, shaken or scraped. Tuned percussion instruments, such as the xylophone or piano, produce notes of different pitches. Untuned percussion instruments, such as the drum or güiro produce sounds with no definite pitch.	Traditional songs, nursery rhymes and chants have been passed down to different generations using the oral tradition. They usually contain repeated rhythms or melodies, a strong pulse and rhyming words.	Sound effects are sounds that don't involve speech or music and are made on instruments or objects to represent another sound. A rhythm is a group of quick and slow beats that is usually repeated in a song or piece of music. Melodies can be created by using a few notes.		A rhythm is a group of quick and slow beats that is usually repeated in a song or piece of music. A pulse is a steady beat, like a heartbeat. People can clap or tap their feet to the pulse.
<b>Year 2</b>  <b>Vocabulary:</b>	Specific terms can be used to describe the sounds and	Genres of music include jazz, rock, classical, blues,		The melody of a piece of music is the main tune, which is usually	Tempo is the speed of the music.	Letter notation is used to record the names of the notes and the order in	A rhythm and a pulse are different.

<p>Keyboard, drums, bass, electric guitar, saxophone, trumpet, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, audience, question and answer, melody, dynamics, tempo, perform/performance, audience, rap, Reggae</p>	<p>changes in a piece of music, including dynamics (loudness) and tempo (speed).</p>	<p>pop, folk, country and world music.</p>		<p>part of a larger piece of music. The shape of the music is the pattern created by the changing pitches of notes in a melody.</p>	<p>Timbre is the quality of a musical note.</p>	<p>which they are to be played.</p>	<p>The beats in a rhythm can be of different lengths. The beats in a pulse are all the same length. The pulse often stays the same throughout a piece of music whereas the rhythm changes.</p>
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