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# MUSIC PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE

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POS	EYFS 2020	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that what 'high' and 'low' notes are.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that pitch means how high or low a note sounds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that some tuned instruments have a lower range of pitches and some have a higher range of pitches.</li> <li>To understand that a melody is made up from high and low pitched notes played one after the other, making a tune</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that a pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A.</li> <li>To know that some traditional music around the world is based on five-notes called a 'pentatonic' scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that the group of pitches in a song is called its 'key' and that a key decides whether a song sounds happy or sad.</li> <li>To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sounds made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that the Solfa syllables represent the pitches in an octave.</li> <li>To understand that 'major' key signatures use note pitches that sound cheerful and upbeat.</li> <li>To understand that 'minor' key signatures use note pitches that can suggest sadness and tension.</li> </ul>
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To recognise that different sounds can be long or short.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that rhythm means a pattern of long and short notes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that 'duration' means how long a note, phrase or whole piece of music lasts.</li> <li>To know that the long and short sounds of a spoken phrase can be represented by a rhythm.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that different notes have different durations, and that crotchets are worth one whole beat.</li> <li>To know that written music tells you how long to play a note for.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that playing 'in time' requires playing the notes for the correct duration as well as at the correct speed.</li> <li>To know that a motif in music can be a repeated rhythm.</li> <li>To know different notes have different durations, and that minims are worth two whole beats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that the duration of a note or phrase in music can be shown using a repeated symbol or the size of a symbol on a graphic score.</li> <li>To know different notes have different durations, and that quavers are worth half a beat and semibreves are worth four whole beats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly.</li> <li>To know that a dotted note is worth the note value plus half again.</li> </ul>
Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that instruments can be played loudly or softly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that dynamics means how loud or soft a sound is.</li> <li>To understand that sounds can be adapted to change their mood, eg through dynamics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that dynamics can change the effect a sound has on the audience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that the word 'crescendo' means a sound getting gradually louder.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sounds made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics.</li> </ul>

Tempo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To recognise music that is 'fast' or 'slow'. To understand that we can match our body movements to the speed (tempo) or pulse (beat) of music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that the 'pulse' is the steady beat that goes through music.</li> <li>To know that tempo is the speed of the music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that the tempo of a musical phrase can be changed to achieve a different effect.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that playing in time means all performers playing together at the same speed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that a slow tempo can be used to make music sound sad.</li> <li>To understand that varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sounds made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that a melody can be adapted by changing its dynamics, pitch or tempo.</li> </ul>
Timbre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that different instruments can sound like a particular character.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that 'timbre' means the quality of a sound; eg that different instruments would sound different playing a note of the same pitch.</li> <li>To know that my voice can create different timbres to help tell a story.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that musical instruments can be used to create 'real life' sound effects.</li> <li>To understand an instrument can be matched to an animal noise based on its timbre.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that the timbre of instruments played affect the mood and style of a piece of music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that grouping instruments according to their timbre can create contrasting 'textures' in music.</li> <li>To understand that both instruments and voices can create audio effects that describe something you can see.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that human voices have their own individual timbre, and that this can be adapted by using the voice in different ways.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that timbre can also be thought of as 'tone colour' and can be described in many ways eg warm or cold, rich or bright.</li> </ul>
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that music often has more than one instrument being played at a time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that music has layers called 'texture'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that a graphic score can show a picture of the layers, or 'texture', of a piece of music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that many types of music from around the world consist of more than one layer of sound.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'.</li> <li>To understand that harmony means playing two notes at the same time, which usually sound good together.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time.</li> <li>To know that poly-rhythms means many rhythms played at once.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that texture can be created by adding or removing instruments in a piece and can create the effect of dynamic change.</li> <li>To know that a counter-melody is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm as well as complementary notes.</li> </ul>

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To recognise the chorus in a familiar song.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that a piece of music can have more than one section, eg a verse and a chorus.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that structure means the organisation of sounds within music, eg a chorus and verse pattern in a song.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that music from different places often has different structural features, eg traditional Chinese music is based on the five-note pentatonic scale.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections.</li> <li>To understand that musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that a loop is a repeated rhythm or melody, and is another word for ostinato.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that a chord progression is a sequence of chords that repeats throughout a song.</li> <li>To know that a 'theme' in music is the main melody and that 'variations' are when this melody has been changed in some way.</li> </ul>
Notation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that signals can tell us when to start or stop playing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that music can be represented by pictures or symbols.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that 'notation' means writing music down so that someone else can play it.</li> <li>To know that a graphic score can show a picture of the structure and / or texture of music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that 'reading' music means using how the written note symbols look and their position to know what notes to play.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that simple pictures can be used to represent the structure (organisation) of music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand that in written staff notation, notes can go on or between lines, and that the lines show the pitch of the note.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that 'graphic notation' means writing music down using your choice of pictures or symbols but 'staff notation' means music written more formally on the special lines called 'staves'.</li> </ul>