Great Corby School and Nursery



Music Progression

The EYFS framework is structured very differently to the national curriculum as it is organised across seven areas of learning rather than subject areas.

- Communication and Language
- Personal, social and emotional development
- Physical development
- Literacy
- Mathematics
- Understanding the World
- Expressive art and design.

Alongside the seven areas of learning are the characteristics of effective teaching and learning.

In planning and guiding what children learn, practitioners must reflect on the different rates at which children are developing and adjust their practice appropriately.

Three characteristics of effective teaching and learning are:

- playing and exploring children investigate and experience things, and 'have a go'
- active learning children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties, and enjoy achievements
- creating and thinking critically children have and develop their own ideas, make links between ideas, and develop strategies for doing things

Taken from Development Matters revised 2021

The aim of this document is to help subject leaders to understand how the skills taught across EYFS feed into national curriculum subjects.

Children are given opportunities to develop their own play and independent exploration through our vision of curiosity and wonder. Communication and Language and Personal, Social and Emotional Development are intertwined in everything we do.

This document demonstrates which statements from the revised 2021 Development Matters are prerequisite skills for **Music** within the national curriculum. The table below outlines the most relevant statements taken from the Early Learning Goals in the EYFS statutory framework and the Development Matters age ranges for Three and Four-Year-Olds and Reception to match the programme of study for **Music**.

The most relevant statements for Music are taken from the following areas of learning: •Expressive Arts and Design



Music					
Development Matters			Vocabulary	Examples of how this is achieved in EYFS	Music in Key Stage 1
Birth to three	Physical Development Expressive Arts and Design	•Enjoy singing, music and toys that make sound. •Clap and stamp to music •Explore their voices and enjoy making sounds •Join in with songs and rhymes, making some sounds. •Make rhymical and repetitive sounds. •Explore a range of sound makers and instruments and play them in different	 Music Musician Song Listen Beat Pulse Loud Quiet High Low Fast Slow Pattern Rhythm 	 Singing songs and rhymes from a variety of genres Making and using musical instruments Singing and performing to our friends Nativity Play – Singing, dancing and performing Call and response songs Play movement and listening games, using 	 Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes. Play tuned and untuned instruments musically. Listen with concentration and
Three and Four-Year- Olds	Physical Development Expressive Arts and Design	 ways. Sing a large repertoire of songs Use large muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks Listen with increased attention to sounds. Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings. Remember and sing entire songs. Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match'). Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up 	• Syllable	different sounds for different movements Suggestions: march • Model how to tap rhythms to accompany words, such as tapping the syllables of names, objects, animals and the lyrics of a song. • Performing in the Christmas play	understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music. • Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music.



	<u> </u>	T
		and down, down and up) of
		familiar songs.
		• Create their own songs, or
		improvise a song around
		one they know.
		 Play instruments with
		increasing control to
		express their feelings and
		ideas
Children in Reception	Communication and Language	Listen carefully to rhymes
·		and songs, paying attention
		to how they sound.
		• Learn rhymes, poems and
		songs.
	Physical Development	Combine different
	, 5.52. 2 5 . 5.5 pmem	movements with ease and
		fluency
	Expressive Arts and Design	• Explore, use and refine a
	Expressive Arts and Design	variety of artistic effects to
		express their ideas and
		feelings.
		Return to and build on
		their previous learning,
		refining ideas and
		developing their ability to
		represent them.
		Create collaboratively,
		sharing ideas, resources and
		skills.
		• Listen attentively, move to
		and talk about music,
		expressing their feelings
		and responses.
		• Sing in a group or on their
		own, increasingly matching



			the pitch and following the melody. • Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups.
ELG	Expressive Arts and Design	Being Imaginative and Expressive	 Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs. Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.



Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2
Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:
 Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes Play tuned and untuned instruments musically Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music. 	 Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Use and understand staff and other musical notations Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians Develop an understanding of the history of music.



CYCLE A – Music Progression Overview

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
KS1 Y1+2	Y1: Pulse and Rhythms • Clap the	Y1: Classical Music – Dynamics and Tempo	Y1: Pitch and Tempo • Explain what	Y2: Musical Me Clap the	Y2: On the Island – British Songs and	Y2: Orchestral Instruments
	rhythm of their name. Clap in time to music. Sing the	 Observe others and try to play appropriately. Sing in time 	pitch means. • Identify whether a note is higher or lower.	rhythm of their name. • Sing the melody accurately	Sound Sing, play and follow instructions to perform as a	 Make plausible descriptions of the music. Identify a few
	overall shape of a melody. Play in time to music. Copy and create	from memory, with some accuracy. • Play either a call and/or a response role	 Create a pattern using two pitches, then play or sing it. Explain what 	while playing their instrument in time. Show a range of emotions	group. Describe music using simple musical vocabulary.	instruments and the sounds of different sections of the orchestra.
	rhythms based on word patterns. • Play on the pulse.	in time with another pupil. Keep a steady pulse. Improvise, using their	tempo means. Identify simple tempo changes in music. Perform a	using their voices. • Describe the dynamics and timbre of their pieces.	 Explore multiple ways of making the same sound. Represent the same sound in 	 Explain what is happening in the music using language relating to
	Vocabulary Rhythm Pulse	instrument, to a given stimulus. Vocabulary Fast	pattern that gradually gets faster (accelerando). Contribute to a group	 Play a known melody from letter notation in the right order, if not with the right 	different ways. Describe how they have adapted a sound using	emotion. • Create a piece of music with some appropriate tempo,
		Quiet Tempo Slow	composition and performance	rhythms. • Play a new melody from	musical vocabulary.	dynamic and timbre changes.

r				T .	I	1
		Dynamic	by creating,	letter notation	 Contribute 	 Suggest
		Musical Composition	selecting,	in the right	musically to a	appropriate
			combining	order, if not in	final	musical
			and	time.	performance.	timbres for
			performing	 Invent a 	Create a piece	each of the
			sounds.	melody, write	that clearly	characters
			 Suggest 	it down and	represents a	and tempo
			improvements	play it back.	particular	changes for
			to their work.	Select	environment.	the actions.
				instruments	 Extend a 	Perform
			Vocabulary	with different	piece of music	confidently
			Accelerando	timbres.	so that it	using
			Low pitch	Compose and	represents	appropriate
			Performance	perform a	three distinct	instrumental
			Pitch pattern	piece using	environments.	sounds.
			High pitch	different	CHVII OHITICHES.	
			Perform	dynamic levels.	Vocabulary	Vocabulary
			Pitch	dynamic levels.	Composition	Orchestra
			Tempo	Vocabulary	Dynamics	Strings
			Теттро	•	Pitch	Brass
				Rhythm		Vocals
				Dynamics	Tempo	Timbre
				Beat	Duration	
				Pulse	Inspiration	Instruments
				Timbre	Structure	Woodwind
				Melody	Texture	Percussion
				Notation	Timbre	Sound effect
						Dynamics
	1					Tempo
LKS2 (Y3+4)	Instrumental Lesson	Y3: Developing a	Instrumental Lesson	Y4: Body and Tuned	Y3: Jazz	Y4: Changes in Pitch.
	Unit – Glockenspiels	Singing Technique	Unit – Glockenspiels	Percussion	 Explain what 	Tempo and Dynamics
	 Identify the 	 Move and sing 	 Understand 	Identify the	ragtime music	(Rivers)
	basic features	as a team,	the main	structure of a	is.	 Sing in tune
	of staff	following the	feature of	piece of music.	 Play on the 	and in
	notation.	lyrics on the	calypso music.	 Have an idea 	'off beat' and	harmony with
	 Recognise and 	screen.	 Improvise a 	as to when	sing a	others, with
	play minims		vocal part in	there is one		developing

THE WAY

- by ear and from staff notation, moving up and down by step.
- Recognise and play semibreves by ear and from staff notation.
- Recognise and play crotchets and crotchets rests by ear and from staff notation.
- Compose rhythmic patterns for a gumboot dance.

Vocabulary

Music notation
Staff notation
Tuned percussion
Staff / stave
Treble clef
Lines
Spaces
Crotchet
Semibreve
Quaver
Minim

Recognise minims, crotchets and quavers often by ear and reliably by sight. Perform rhythms accurately from notation and layer them to create a composition. Add appropriate sound effects to their performances using untuned percussion. Join in with the performances confidently, and reasonably in time and tune. Make suggestions for improving their performance.

Vocabulary

Composition Notation Minim Quaver Melody Tempo Crotchet Coordinated Disciplined

- the style of a Calypso.
- Understand how and why percussion instruments can be used in Calypso music.
- Recognise and perform quavers from staff notation.
- Improvise in a Calypso style using a pentatonic scale.

Vocabulary

Music notation
Staff notation
Tuned percussion
Staff / stave
Treble clef
Lines
Spaces
Crotchet
Semibreve
Quaver
Minim
Beater
Grip
Rests

Bouncing

- layer in a piece of music and when there are two.
- Play a sequence in the correct order in time with their partner.
- Have two contrasting rhythms being played together.
- Have two different melodies being played together.
- Have a complete piece of music with four different layers with an appropriate structure.

Vocabulary

Pitter
Raindrop
Clicking
Tempo
Boom
Structure

- syncopated rhythm.
- Play a call and then improvise a response.
- Improvise or compose a scat singing performance with sounds and words.
- Compose and play a jazz motif fluently, using swung quavers.
- Play a swung rhythm using a tuned percussion instrument.

Vocabulary

Call and response
Jazz
Ragtime
Scat singing
Swung quaver
Dixieland
Motif
Rhythm
Straight quaver
Syncopation

- breath control.
- e Explain how a piece of music makes them feel with some use of musical terminology.
- Perform a vocal ostinato in time.
- Listen to other members of their group as they perform.
- Create an ostinato and represent it on paper so that they can remember it.
- Create and perform a piece with a variety of ostinatos.

Vocabulary

Acappella Dynamics Listen Tempo Percussion Breathing

	Beater		Ostinato	Contrast		Harmony
	Grip		Harmonic ostinato	Lower		Texture
	· '		Harmonic Ostinato	Loop		Ostinato
	Rests			Pitch		Layer
	Bouncing			Patter		Layer
	Ostinato			Clapping		
	Harmonic ostinato			Body percussion		
				Rhythm		
				Snap		
				Texture		
				Higher		
				Compose		
				Melody		
				Inspiration		
				Keyboard		
UKS2 (Y5+6)	Y5: Composition	Y6: Film Music	Y5: Musical Theatre	Y6: Theme and	Y6: Composing and	Y6: Songs of World War
	Notation			Variations	Performing a Leaver's	Two
	 Sing in time 	 Identify how 	 Explain what 		Song	 Use musical
	and in tune	different	musical	 Perform 	 Identify and 	and
	with other	styles of music	theatre is and	rhythms	evaluate the	comparative
	people and	contribute to	be able to	confidently	musical	language in
	the backing	the feel of a	recall at least	either on their	features of a	discussion.
	track.	film.	three features	own or in a	song.	 Follow the
	 Remember 	 Participate in 	of this kind of	group.	 Contribute 	melody line.
	the lyrics to a	discussions,	music.	 Identify the 	ideas to their	 Follow the
	song.	sharing their	 Categorise 	sounds of	group chorus,	scores with a
	 Identify the 	views and	songs as	different	suggesting	good sense of
	structure of a	justifying their	action songs	instruments	how lines	timing,
	piece of music	answers.	or character	and discuss	three and	showing that
	and match	 Use the terms 	songs.	what they	four could	they
	this to non-	'major' and	 Select 	sound like.	rhyme.	understand
	standard	'minor'.	appropriate	 Make 	• Contribute	which section
	notation.	 Identify 	existing music	reasonable	ideas to their	of pitch they
	1	different	for their scene	suggestions for	group verse,	are singing.

- Improvise their own piece of music.
- Play a melody with reasonable accuracy.
- Perform with confidence and in time with others.
- Compose and play a melody using stave notation.
- Contribute meaningfully to the group performance and composition.
- Use hieroglyphic notation to show the structure of their piece.

Vocabulary

Featuring
Repeating
Composition
Repetition
Tempo
Ensemble

- instruments to describe how music evokes different
- Identify pitch, tempo and dynamics, and use these to explain and justify their answers.

emotions.

- Give
 reasonable
 and thoughtout
 suggestions
 for what
 different
 graphic scores
 represent.
- Use their body, voice and instruments to create sounds to represent a given theme.
- Create a musical score to represent a composition.
- Interpret their graphic and

- to tell the story of a journey.
- Perform in time with their groups, ensuring smooth transitions between spoken dialogue, singing and dancing.

Vocabulary Action song

Character song Comic opera Dialogue Ensemble Librettist Musical director Operetta Rock musical Tempo Costumes Director Hip-hop musical Libretto Musical theatre Performers Scene Designer Duet

Jukebox musical

- which instruments can be matched to which pieces of art.
- Recall the names of several instruments according to their orchestra sections.
- Keep the pulse with the body percussion section and sing with control and confidence.
- Name the three rhythms correctly and copy the rhythms accurately with a good sense of pulse.
- Draw the rhythms accurately and show a difference between each of their variations.

- suggesting how lines one and four and five and eight could rhyme.
- Fit an existing melody over a four-chord backing track.

Create a

- melody that fits both the lyrics and the four-chord backing track of the chorus, using tuned percussion instruments.
- Record melodies using letter notation.
- Perform the leavers' song with confidence.

Vocabulary

Allegro
Backing track
Chord progression
Crescendo
Dynamics
Forte
Lyrics

- Sing the correct words at the correct time.
- Recall the countermelody line.

Vocabulary

Music Morale Britain Troops Frontline Vera Lynn Contrast Tempo Higher and lower Diaphragm Melody Phrase Graphic score Pitch Do Re Mi Fa So La Ti Counter-melody Harmony

Solfa



Notation	performing	Lyricist	 Showcase 	Mood
Unison	their	Opera	creativity in	Notation
Structure	composition	Props	the finished	Poetic
Melody	appropriately	Solo	product.	Repetitive
Compose	with their	3010	product.	Ritardando
Minor key				Sequence
Willor key	group.		Vocabulary	Upbeat
	 Create sounds that relate to 		3/4 time	·
			4/4 time	Arrangement
	the scene of a		Accidentals	Chorus
	film.		Diaphragm	Compose
			Motif	Diminuendo
	Vocabulary		Percussion	Evaluate
	Accelerando		Pitch	Largo
	Characteristics		Pulse	Melody
	Clashing		Rhythm	Musical features
	Crescendo		Section	Piano
	Emotion		Staccato	Structure
	Interpret		Theme	Rhyme
	Melodic		Translate	Tempo
	Orchestral		Vocal line	Stave notation
	Solo		Body percussion	Verse
	Timpani		Legato	
	Composition		Orchestra	
	Descending		Phrases	
	Imaginary		Pizzicato	
	Interval		Quaver	
	Minor		Rhythmic elements	
	Pitch		Semi-quaver	
	Soundtrack		Tempo	
	Convey		TIKI-TIKI-TI-TIKI, TIKI-TI	
	Dynamics		Variations	
	Improvise		Woodwind	
	Major			
	Modulate			



	Sequence Symbol		



CYCLE B – Music Progression Overview

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
KS1 (Y1+2)	Y1: Musical Vocabulary Make movements that are appropriate to the pulse and tempo of a piece of music. Choose instruments with appropriate timbre to represent sparkling fishes. Respond to dynamic changes in a piece of music. Create pitches and rhythms.	Autumn 2 Y1: Timbre and Rhythmic Patterns Chant the well-known phrase, "I'll huff" Make changes to their voices to represent a character. Choose a suitable sound to represent a specific point in a story. Play a rhythmic pattern along with their spoken words. Identify and hold up the correct sign to	Y2: African Call and Response Use tempo, dynamics and timbre in their piece. Play in time with their group. Use instruments appropriately. Successfully sing back the melody line in time and at the correct pitch. Play either a call and/or response role in time with another pupil.	Y1: Vocal and Body Sounds Create movements that match the music, explaining why they are moving in that way. Identify descriptive sounds within the music. Recreate and then adapt descriptive sounds heard using their voice or body. Make appropriate instrument	Y2: Dynamics, Timbre, Tempo and Motifs Use their voice to create a variety of sounds. Use dynamics to create atmosphere. Correctly identify some instruments and changes in dynamics in a piece. Explain how the same instrument can have many different sounds.	Y2: Myths and Legends
	 Perform a layer of the music within an overall piece. 	correct sign to correspond to some music. • Play/chant along with the elements of a story with prompting	Perform their composition. Vocabulary Timbre Tempo	choices to represent a descriptive sound. Control instruments and voices to	Compare two pieces of music using some musical vocabulary to describe the changes in	 Follow a given structure for a composition. Write a structure



	T	Ι			Г
Define all the	from the	Rhythm	make both	tempo,	score
musical terms	teacher.	Dynamics	quiet and loud	dynamics and	accurately.
from this unit.		Call and response	sounds.	timbre.	 Compose
	Vocabulary	Structure	 Follow simple 	 Successfully 	music with
Vocabulary	Timbre		instructions	create and	several
Pulse	Rhythm		during a	play a motif.	layers.
Tempo	Strings		group	 Notate and 	 Perform their
Timbre	Oboe		performance.	write down	composition
Rhythm	Bassoon		 Create their 	their motif in	accurately,
Texture	Pulse		own graphic	some form.	following the
Dynamics	Syllables		score and play		structure
Celeste	Timpani		from it.	Vocabulary	score.
Pitch	Clarinet		 Make more 	Soundscape	
Structure	French horn		than one	Dynamics	Vocabulary
Graphic score	Flute		sound on their	Timbre	Beat
			instrument	Tempo	Composition
			and with their	Motif	Graphic score
			voice.		Melody
					Notation
			Vocabulary		Rhythm
			Body percussion		Structure
			Graphic score		Texture
			Pitch		Compose
			Sounds		Dynamics
			Dynamics		Stave notation
			Instruments		Tempo
			Seaside		Timbre
			Tempo		
			Timbre		
LKS2 (Y3+4) Y3: Creating a	Y4: Rock and Roll	Y3: Ballads	Y4: Haiku Music and	Y4: Adapting and	Y4: Samba and Carnival
Composition in	 Perform the 	 Identify the 	Performance	Transposing Motifs	Sounds Instruments
response to an	hand jive hand	key features	 Suggest 	 Learn a new 	 Explain what
Animation	actions in	of a ballad.	suitable words	song, singing	samba music
 Verbalise how 	sequence and	 Perform a 	to describe	in time and in	is and that it
the music	in time with	ballad using	their time	tune while	is mainly
	the music.	actions.	outdoors,		percussion

THE WAY

•
•
•
Vocabula Influence Dynamic Pitch Pattern Ensembl

- makes them feel.
- Create actions or movements appropriate to each section of a piece of music.
- Play in time and with an awareness of other pupils' parts, giving some thought to dynamics.
- Plav melodies and rhythms which represent the section of animation they are accompanying.

ary

e CS le Listen Timbre Repeated rhythm Notation Compose

- Sing in tune and perform their actions in time.
- Play the notes of the walking bass in the correct sequence.
- Independently play their part with some awareness of the other performers.

Vocabulary

Rock and roll 1950's Dynamic Hand jive Tempo Notation Style

Sing in time and in tune with a song and incorporate

actions.

- Retell a summary of an animation's story.
- Write a verse with rhyming words which tell part of a story.
- Perform their lyrics fluently and with actions.

Vocabulary

Ballad **Ensemble** Compose

- changing the sounds of their words to match their meanings.
- Recognise, name and describe the effect of the interrelated dimensions of music.
- Select instruments and sounds which match their vocabulary.
- Work as a group to create a piece of music.
- Perform a piece of music as part of a group.

Vocabulary

Hanami Pitch Glissando Composer Col legno Syllables **Dynamics** Cherry blossom

- following the lyrics.
- Identify motifs aurally and play a repeated pattern on a tuned instrument.
 - Create and performing a motif, notating it with reasonable accuracy.
- Transpose their motif, using sharp or flat notes where necessary and change the rhythm.
- Combine different versions of a musical motif and perform as a group using musical notation.

Vocabulary Call and response Dotted minim

- instruments used in celebrations such as Carnival in Brazil.
- Clap on the off beat (the end of each beat) and be able to play a syncopated rhythm.
- Play their rhythm in time with the rest of their group (even if they are not always successfully plaving in time with the rest of the class).
- Play their break in time with the rest of their group and play in the correct place in the piece.
- Play in time and with confidence;



				Sound	In-time	accurately
				Pizzicato	Key signature	playing their
				Composition	Minim	break.
				Haiku	Ostinato	
				Melody	Repeating patterns	Vocabulary
				Tempo	Rhythmic notation	Agogo
					Sharps	Carnival
					Compose	Crescendo
					Flats	Ensemble
					In-tune	Influenced
					Loop	Percussion
					Motif	Rhythm
					Pitch	Samba breaks
					Repetition	Syncopated rhythms
					Riff	Unison
					Crotchet	Cowbell
					Graphic notation	Features
					Key	Metronome
					Lyrics	Pulse
					Notation	Rhythmic break
					Quavers	Structure
					Rhythm	Tamborim
					Semibreve	Dynamics
						Ganza
						Off-beat
						Repique
						Samba
						Surdo
						Texture
UKS2 (Y5+6)	Y5: Looping and	Y5: Blues	Y6: Dynamics, Pitch and	Y5: Composition to	Y6: Composing and	Y5: South and West
	Remixing	 Name three 	Texture	represent the Festival	Performing a Leaver's	Africa
	 Perform a 	key features	 Engage in 	of Colour	Song	 Sing using the
	looped body	of Blues	discussion	 Suggest a 	 Identify and 	correct
	percussion	music.	about the	colour to	evaluate the	pronunciation
	rhythm,	 Sing in tune, 	sounds of an	match a piece	musical	and with
	keeping in	using vocal		of music.		



time with their group.	expression to convey	orchestral piece.	 Create a graphic score 	features of a song.	increasing confidence.
 Use loops to 	meaning.	 Have a 	and describe	 Contribute 	 Play a chord
create a whole	 Explain what a 	selection of	how this	ideas to their	with two
piece of music,	chord is and	varied	matches the	group chorus,	notes,
ensuring that	play the chord	vocabulary in	general	suggesting	remaining in
the different	of C sixteen	response to	structure of a	how lines	time.
aspects of	times.	what they	piece of	three and four	 Maintain
music work	 Play the 	hear.	music.	could rhyme.	their part in a
together.	twelve bar	Change	 Create a vocal 	 Contribute 	performance
 Play the first 	blues	dynamics and	composition	ideas to their	with
section of	correctly.	pitch,	in response to	group verse,	accuracy.
'Somewhere	 Play the notes 	differentiating	a picture and	suggesting	 Play the more
Over the	of the Blues	between the	justify their	how lines one	complicated
Rainbow' with	scale in the	two.	choices using	and four and	rhythms in
accuracy.	correct order,	 Take the role 	musical terms.	five and eight	time and with
Choose a	ascending and	of conductor	 Create a vocal 	could rhyme.	rests.
suitable	descending.	or follow a	composition	Fit an existing	 Create an
fragment of	 Play a 	conductor.	in response to	melody over a	eight beat
music and be	selection of	 Change 	a colour.	four-chord	break and
able to play it	Blues scale	texture within	 Record their 	backing track.	play this in
along to the	notes out of	their group	compositions	Create a	the correct
backbeat.	order in their	improvisation	in written	melody that	place.
Perform a	own	and talk about	form.	fits both the	
piece with	improvisation.	its effect.	 Work as a 	lyrics and the	
some		Create a	group to	four-chord	
structure and		graphic score	perform a	backing track	
two different		to represent	piece of	of the chorus,	
loops.		sounds.	music.	using tuned	
		Follow the		percussion	
		conductor to		instruments.	
		show changes		Record	
		in pitch,		melodies	
		dynamics and		using letter	
		texture.		notation.	ļ



		 Perform the leavers' song with confidence. 	

