

Knowledge and skills in music: EYFS.

Content:	Knowledge and skills:	Vocabulary:
Listening and responding. 8 - 20 months	✓ To be in the habit of listening,	Loud (er, est) Quiet (er, est)
Moves whole bodies to sounds they enjoy such as music or a regular	anticipating, concentrating, looking and focusing.	Drum Tambourine
beat. Holds an object in each hand and	✓ To recognise the concepts of loud / quiet, fast / slow, high / low and happy / sad.	Maracas Finger cymbals Wood blocks
brings them together in the middle. Enjoys finding own nose, eyes or tummy as part of naming games.	√ To respond to music through appropriate movements.	Claves Beat Fast (er, est)
16 - 26 months Moves their whole body to sounds they enjoy such as music or a	ELG: Children listen attentively in a range of situations.	Slow (er, est) Ostinato Dance
regular beat. Begins to move to music.		High (er, est)

Begins to listen to songs.

Listens to and enjoys rhymes. Enjoys rhymes and demonstrates listening by trying to join in with

actions or vocalisations.

Interested in rhymes and may have favourites.

Anticipates repeated sounds when an adult demonstrates an action several times.

22 - 36 months

Shows interest in play with sounds, songs and rhymes.

Developing understanding of simple concepts (e.g. fast/slow, loud/quiet).

Has favourite stories, rhymes, songs, poems, jingles.

30 - 50 months

Recognises rhythm in spoken words.

Initiates movement in response to music.

Enjoys joining in dancing and ring games.

Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with ways of changing them.

They move confidently in a range of ways.

They work as part of a group or class and understand and follow the rules.

Children play co-operatively, taking turns with others.

Low (er, est)

Perform

Happy

Sad

Grumpy

Smooth

Jumpy

Listen

Silence

Songs

Rhymes

Actions

Shake

Bang

Tap

Creates movement in response to music.

40 - 60 months

Maintains attention, concentrates and sits quietly during activity.

Two channelled attention - can listen and do for a short span.

Experiments with different ways of moving.

Singing.

16 - 26 months

Begins to join in with rhymes and songs.

22 - 36 months

Joins in singing favourite songs.

30 - 50 months

Sings a few familiar songs.

Sings to self and makes up simple songs.

40 - 60 months

Knowledge and Skills:

✓ To be able to join in with a repertoire of songs and rhymes with a developing sense of pitch.

ELG:

Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with ways of changing them.

Begins to build a repertoire of songs and dances.

Playing instruments. Explore and create.

16 - 26 months

Explores objects by shaking, hitting...

22 - 36 months

Creates sound by shaking, banging and tapping.

Shows an interest in the way musical instruments sound

30 - 50 months

Taps out simple repeated rhythms. Explores and learns how sounds can be changed.

40 - 60 months

Knowledge and skills:

- ✓ To be familiar with the sounds of a selection of percussion instruments.
- ✓ To be able to name a selection of percussion instruments.
- ✓ To be able to play a selection of percussion instruments with an increasing level of control and coordination.
- ✓ To stop in response to an action or command.
- ✓ To work within a rhythmic framework, keeping in time to a simple beat.

ELG:

Explores the different sounds of instruments.

Handles tools and objects safely and with increasing control.

Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with ways of changing them.

Children show good control and coordination in large and small movements.

They handle equipment and tools effectively.

They work as part of a group or class and understand and follow the rules.

Children play co-operatively, taking turns with others.

The Interrelated Dimensions of Music (Dimensions)

- Pulse the regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
- Rhythm long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
- Pitch high and low sounds.
- Tempo the speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
- Dynamics how loud or quiet the music is.

- Timbre all instruments, including voices, have a certain sound quality e.g. the trumpet has a very different sound quality to the violin.
- Texture layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
- Structure every piece of music has a structure e.g. an introduction, verse and chorus ending.
- Notation the link between sound and symbol.