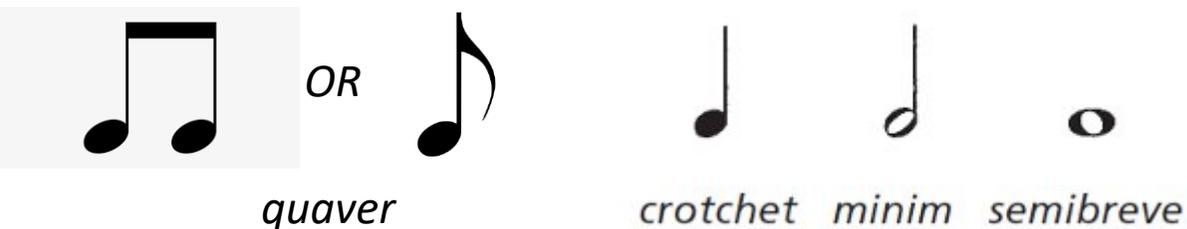


# Year Five Music

Key Vocabulary (already known)	
<b>Vocals</b>	<b>Lead vocal</b> - the main voice part in a song – usually sings the melody <b>Backing vocal</b> - an additional voice part that complements but is less important than the lead vocal (the main voice part)
<b>Tonality</b>	<b>Major Key</b> - often described as having a happy sound. <b>Minor Key</b> - often described as having a sad sound. <b>Pentatonic</b> – a 5 note scale used in the music of China, Japan and some British folk songs <b>Chromatic</b> – when every single note is played e.g. black and whites on the piano
<b>Cumulative</b>	a musical structure in which individual parts join in one by one. It can apply both to the structure of the music itself (as in a cumulative song such as The Twelve Days of Christmas), or to the voices/instruments playing (as in the gradual addition of instruments playing the music of Boléro)
<b>Structure</b>	<b>Song structure</b> <b>Introduction</b> - the beginning section of a piece of music <b>Verse/chorus</b> – as many times as wanted <b>Bridge</b> - a passage of music that links two sections of music together <b>Coda</b> – the end section
<b>Riff/Groove</b>	Repeating patterns in pop music as the <b>ostinato</b> is in pop music
<b>Simple Italian musical terms</b>	<b>Crescendo</b> (getting louder) <b>Diminuendo</b> getting quieter <b>Forte</b> (loud) <b>Piano</b> (quiet) <b>Allegro</b> (fast) <b>Adagio</b> (very slow) <b>Staccato</b> (short and spiky) <b>Legato</b> (smooth)



## Diagrams Examples of stave and graphic notation.

### Stave notation



Play together.  
 Some sounds may have gaps in between:  
 Player 1: - - - - -  
 Player 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Player 3: - - - - -

### An example of a graphic score

