

Year One Music

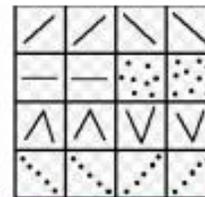
Key Vocabulary

Beat/Pulse	the regular heartbeat of music, sometimes called the pulse
Chant	Words spoken to a steady beat
Dynamics	the loudness of music – loud/quiet
Duration	how long a sound or silence lasts
Pitch	how high or low sounds
Rhythm	patterns of long and short sounds played within a beat
Tempo	the speed that music is played. Described with words such as fast, slow, faster, slower
Echo	one part copies the other

Diagrams

These are what graphic scores can look like.

They can help us record music on paper so we can read and play it later.



Examples from Music Express, our scheme of work.

unpitched instruments



Key Instruments



Snare drum



Piano



Acoustic Guitar



Keyboard



Banjo



Violin



Flute

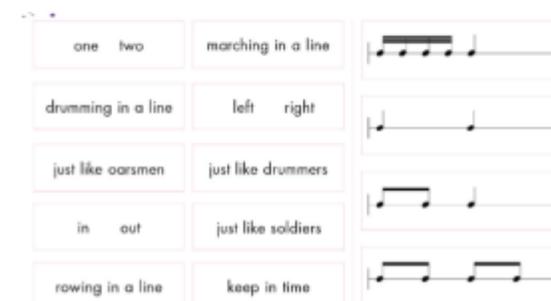
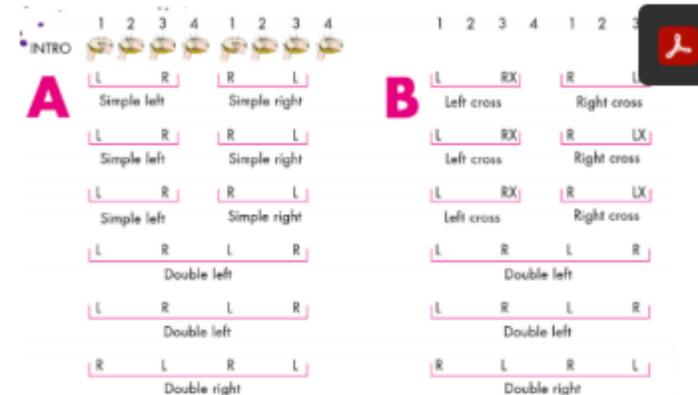


Drum Kit

Year Three Music

Key Vocabulary	
Binary form	two-part structure in music is described as binary form: AB. The A and B sections are musically different from each other
Call and response	a style of music in which a leader sings or plays a short melody (the call) and a chorus of singers/players respond with an answering short melody (the response)
Chorus	the part of a song which repeats between the verses
Unison	All singing the same tune at the same time
Ostinato	Repeating musical pattern
Round	when two or more voices or instruments play the same music, starting at different times (also called 'canon')
Tonality	Major Key - often described as having a happy sound. Minor Key - often described as having a sad sound.
Simple Italian musical terms	Crescendo (getting louder) Diminuendo getting quieter Forte (loud) Piano (quiet)

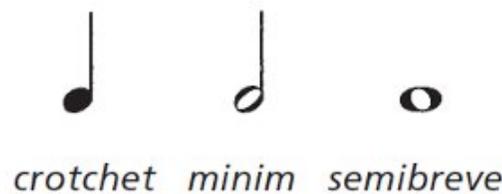
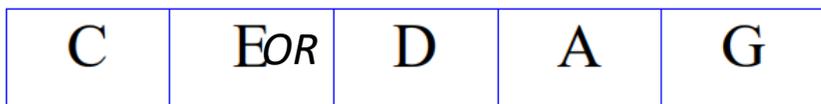
Diagrams



Examples from Music Express, our scheme of work.

Pentatonic Melody

Using the 5 notes of the Pentatonic Scale, we can select an order to play on the glockenspiel. For example:



Year Five Music

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



OR



quaver



crotchet minim semibreve

Diagrams Examples of stave and graphic notation.

Stave notation

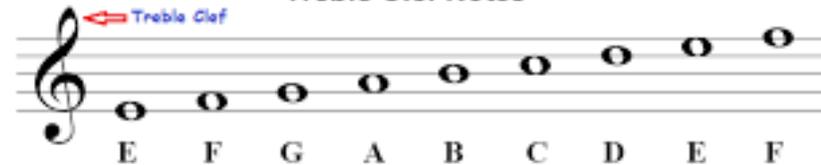


Play together.
Some sounds may have gaps in between:



An example of a graphic score

Treble Clef Notes



Line Notes



Space Notes



Year Six Music

Key Vocabulary	
Structure	<p>Song structure</p> <p>Introduction - the beginning section of a piece of music</p> <p>Verse/chorus – as many times as wanted</p> <p>Bridge - a passage of music that links two sections of music together</p> <p>Middle eight - type of musical bridge – it is a short eight-bar passage in the middle of a song that links two sections</p> <p>Coda – the end section</p> <p>Binary - two-part structure in music is described as binary form: AB. The A and B sections are musically different from each other</p> <p>Ternary - structure that has a recurring theme (A) alternating with contrasting sections: A B A (a musical sandwich!)</p> <p>Rondo – A repeats but you can have many other sections as you like e.g. A B A C A D etc</p>
Tonality	<p>Major Key - often described as having a happy sound.</p> <p>Minor Key - often described as having a sad sound.</p> <p>Pentatonic – a 5 note scale used in the music of China, Japan and some British folk songs</p> <p>Chromatic – when every single note is played e.g. black and whites on the piano</p>
Riff/Groove	Repeating patterns in pop music as the ostinato is in pop music
Harmony	the combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect

Diagrams

Use staff and graphic scores – for example:

1 + 2 + 1 + 2 +

cow - bell plays tong tong

da da da da dan da da dan

cha che-ka cha che-ka cha che-ka che-ka che-ka

Group 1 notes: A B C

Group 2 notes: C D E

Examples from Music Express, our scheme of work.

quaver OR crotchet minim semibreve

Treble Clef Notes

E F G A B C D E F