

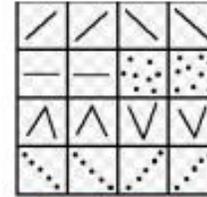
# Year One Music

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Beat</b>	the regular heartbeat of music, sometimes called the pulse
<b>Chant</b>	Words spoken to a steady beat
<b>Dynamics</b>	the loudness of music – loud/quiet
<b>Duration</b>	how long a sound or silence lasts
<b>Glissando</b>	a slide up or down from one musical note to another
<b>Pitch</b>	how high or low sounds
<b>Rhythm</b>	patterns of long and short sounds played within a beat
<b>Tempo</b>	the speed that music is played. Described with words such as fast, slow, faster, slower
<b>Texture</b>	layers of sound, like a tune accompanied by an instrument
<b>Timbre</b>	the quality of sound from an instrument or a voice – squeaky, bright, full

## 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

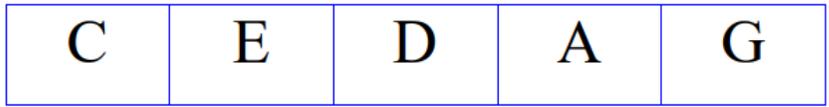


# Year Three Music

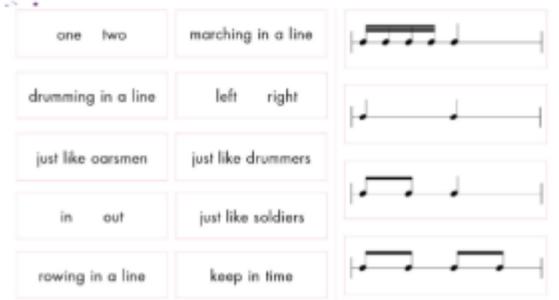
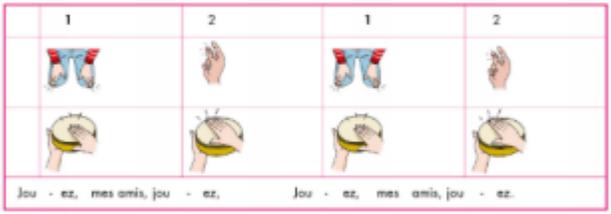
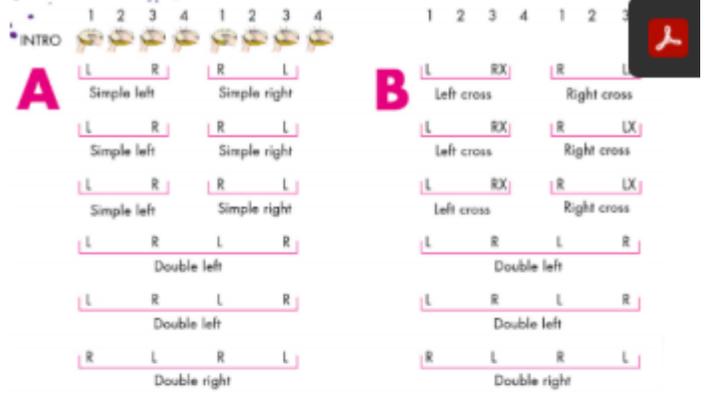
Key Vocabulary	
<b>Binary form</b>	two-part structure in music is described as binary form: AB. The A and B sections are musically different from each other
<b>Call and response</b>	a style of music in which a leader sings or plays a short melody (the call) and a chorus of singers/players respond with an answering short melody (the response)
<b>Chorus</b>	the part of a song which repeats between the verses
<b>Coda</b>	the end section of a piece of music
<b>Echo</b>	when a musical phrase is repeated after itself, like an echo
<b>Expression</b>	the emotion in music
<b>Interlude</b>	an instrumental or percussion section or 'break' in a song
<b>Layer</b>	individual lines of music performed together to create the texture
<b>Crescendo</b>	getting louder
<b>Diminuendo</b>	getting quieter

## Pentatonic Melody

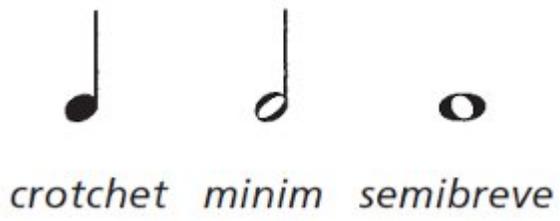
Using the 5 notes of the Pentatonic Scale, we can select an order to play on the glockenspiel. For example:



## Diagrams



Examples from Music Express, our scheme of work.



# Year Four Music

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Ostinato</b>	short rhythmic or melodic pattern which is repeated over and over
<b>Drone</b>	a sound that plays constantly through a piece of music
<b>Unison</b>	when two or more voices/instruments sing or play the same melody at the same time Waltz - a piece of dance music in 3/4-time where the first beat is emphasised
<b>Beatbox</b>	using your voice, mouth, lips and tongue to produce sounds to imitate the sounds of different instruments, such as the drum kit
<b>Break</b>	an instrumental or percussion section or interlude in a song Chord - two or more notes played at the same time
<b>Improvisation</b>	a piece of music which is created spontaneously Introduction - the beginning section of a piece of music
<b>Membranophone</b>	an instrument which produces sound using a stretched membrane that vibrates
<b>Rondo</b>	structure that has a recurring theme (A) alternating with contrasting sections: A B A C A D A
<b>Round</b>	when two or more voices or instruments play the same music, starting at different times (also called 'canon')
<b>Syncopation</b>	often used synonymously with 'offbeat'. Both refer to a rhythm that emphasises normally weak beats

### Diagrams

Examples of different notations.

**OSTINATO**

**DRONE**

**ROUND**

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:

C	E	D	A	G
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crotchet    minim    semibreve

# Year Five Music

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Backing vocal</b>	an additional voice part that complements but is less important than the lead vocal (the main voice part)
<b>Bridge</b>	a passage of music that links two sections of music together
<b>Chromatic</b>	a chromatic instrument is one which is capable of playing every note of the chromatic scale, which is a scale of twelve notes, each a semitone apart, the smallest interval in most Western music
<b>Cluster</b>	a group of notes that are close in pitch and sounded together
<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>Lead vocal</b>	the main voice part in a song – usually sings the melody
<b>Step movement</b>	notes of a melody which move stepwise up or down
<b>Trill</b>	the rapid alternation of two adjacent notes, producing a trembling effect



OR



*quaver*



*crotchet minim semibreve*

## Diagrams Examples of stave and graphic notation.

### Stave notation

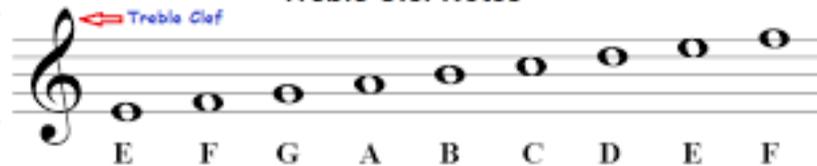


Play together.  
Some sounds may have gaps in between:



### An example of a graphic score

### Treble Clef Notes



### Line Notes



### Space Notes



# Year Six Music

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Key</b>	the 'key' of a piece of music refers to the scale on which the music is based and around which related harmonies are built. For instance a piece may be in the key of C major, meaning that its tonic, or home note, is the note C and the notes of its scale are C D E F G A B C
<b>Major</b>	one of the most common types of eight-note musical scale. Often described as having a happy sound.
<b>Middle eight</b>	type of musical bridge – it is a short eight-bar passage in the middle of a song that links two sections
<b>Minor</b>	one of the most common types of eight-note musical scale. Often described as having a sad sound.
<b>Song cycle</b>	a structure of music in which a group of songs is performed in a defined sequence
<b>Unison</b>	Singing together at the same musical pitch
<b>Harmony</b>	the combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect
<b>Ensemble</b>	A group of musicians, actors or dancers who perform together

## Diagrams

Use staff and graphic scores – for example:

Three graphic score examples showing rhythmic patterns for different instruments:

- Cow:** A sequence of notes with durations 1, +, 2, +, 1, +, 2, +. The notes are blue circles on a staff.
- Bell:** A sequence of notes with durations 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2. The notes are red circles on a staff.
- Drum:** A sequence of notes with durations 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2. The notes are orange 'X' marks on a staff.

Two musical notation examples showing notes on a staff:

- Group 1 notes:** Notes A, B, C, B, A, C, B, A, C, B, A, C.
- Group 2 notes:** Notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Examples from Music Express, our scheme of work.

Four musical notation examples with labels:

- quaver:** Two eighth notes.
- OR**
- crotchet:** A quarter note.
- minim:** A half note.
- semibreve:** A whole note.

Two musical notation examples showing notes on a staff:

- Treble clef:** Notes C<sup>1</sup>, D<sup>1</sup>, E<sup>1</sup>, F<sup>1</sup>, G<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>1</sup>, C<sup>2</sup>, D<sup>2</sup>, E<sup>2</sup>, F<sup>2</sup>, G<sup>2</sup>.
- Bass clef:** Notes E<sup>2</sup>, F<sup>2</sup>, G<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, C<sup>3</sup>, D<sup>3</sup>, E<sup>3</sup>, F<sup>3</sup>, G<sup>3</sup>, A<sup>3</sup>, B<sup>3</sup>.