



Vocabulary Progression for Music








	Pitch, Duration, Tempo and Dynamics	Timbre, Texture and Structure	Notation	Listening and Responding Singing, Playing and Composing Rehearsing and Performing
F1	<p>high, low, higher, lower</p> <p>tune</p> <p>same, different (sound)</p> <p>long, short longer, shorter</p> <p>sound pattern – a pattern made of sounds (i.e. rhythms but this term not introduced till later)</p> <p>move/stay in time</p> <p>beat - like a heart beat or clock ticking</p> <p>fast, slow, faster, slower</p> <p>loud, quiet, louder, quieter</p> <p>singing voice, talking voice, shouting voice, whispering voice (difference between these)</p>	<p>musical instrument - an object which you play in order to produce music</p> <p>soundmaker - any object which can make a sound</p> <p>Musical instrument names: e.g. shaker, triangle, drum, claves, scraper, bells, tambourine, boomwhacker, violin, piano, beater</p> <p>Words to describe sounds e.g. wooden, ting-y, rattly</p>	<p>pictures, objects</p>	<p>Music</p> <p>sound/s</p> <p>words</p> <p>actions</p> <p>song – a short piece of music with words that are sung</p> <p>nursery rhyme - a short (and usually very old) poem or song for young children</p> <p>move, dance, march, tiptoe, stamp/stomp, clap</p> <p>play (an instrument) tap, hit, shake, scrape</p> <p>leader</p> <p>follow, copy, watch/look, match verbal/non-verbal instruction</p>



				<p>words/signs: sit, stand, listen, my turn, your turn, ready position, start, stop</p> <p>group, alone (solo)</p> <p>practise</p> <p>perform</p> <p>make up – think of your own way of doing something</p> <p>words/facial expressions to describe/show feelings linked to music: e.g. happy, sad, angry, sleepy, calm, excited</p>
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






	Pitch, Duration, Tempo and Dynamics	Timbre, Texture and Structure	Notation	Listening and Responding Singing, Playing and Composing Rehearsing and Performing
F2	<p>high, low, higher, lower</p> <p>tune</p> <p>same, different (sound)</p> <p>long, short, longer, shorter</p> <p>sound/musical</p> <p>pattern/(sequence) – a pattern made of sounds (i.e. rhythms but this term not introduced till later)</p> <p>A musical idea that is repeated (e.g. by alternating two sounds such as clap, stamp, clap, stamp).</p> <p>move/stay in time</p> <p>beat – like a heart beat or clock ticking</p> <p>steady beat – keeps going at the same speed like a heartbeat or a clock ticking</p> <p>on/to the beat</p>	<p>musical instrument - an object which you play in order to produce music</p> <p>soundmaker - any object which can make a sound</p> <p>Musical instrument names: e.g. maraca (shaker), triangle, drum, claves, scraper, bells, tambourine, boomwhacker, violin, piano, beater, glockenspiel, harp</p> <p>Words to describe sounds e.g. wooden, ting-y, rattly and type of singing voice e.g. gentle, smooth, spiky</p> <p>one sound, more than one sound, many sounds</p> <p>alone (solo), small group, altogether</p> <p>accompanied – performing with an instrument/instruments to go with a tune (e.g. piano or backing track)</p>	<p>pictures, objects, signs, symbols</p>	<p>Music</p> <p>sound/s</p> <p>words</p> <p>actions</p> <p>song – a short piece of music with words that are sung</p> <p>nursery rhyme - a short (and usually very old) poem or song for young children</p> <p>move, dance, march, tiptoe, stamp/stomp, clap</p> <p>play (an instrument) tap, hit, shake, scrape</p> <p>leader</p> <p>follow, copy, watch/look, match verbal/non-verbal instruction</p> <p>words/signs: sit, stand, listen, my turn, your turn, ready position, start, stop group, alone (solo)</p>

<p>fast, slow, faster, slower</p> <p>loud, quiet, louder, quieter</p> <p>(loud/quiet) singing voice, talking voice, shouting voice, whispering voice (difference between these)</p>	<p>unaccompanied – performing without (other) instrument/s</p>		<p>cue – a sign that a leader gives e.g. to know when to start/stop playing</p> <p>practise</p> <p>perform</p> <p>make up – think of your own way of doing something</p> <p>words/facial expressions to describe/show feelings linked to music: e.g. happy, sad, angry, sleepy, calm, excited</p> <p>words linked to singing technique: stand tall, open mouth wide, let singing voice come out, breathe from tummy, push air out</p> <p>play/sing with control – playing an instrument – or singing – in such a way that you can play/sing in the way you want/need to (e.g. quietly/ loudly)</p> <p>mood – the feeling music causes you to feel (e.g. happy, lively, calm)</p>
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	Pitch, Duration, Tempo and Dynamics	Timbre, Texture and Structure	Notation	Listening and Responding Singing, Playing and Composing Rehearsing and Performing
Y1	<p>pitch – how high or low a sound/note is</p> <p>note - a single sound of a particular length and pitch</p> <p>pitch match – sing the same note as another person</p> <p>repeated notes – two or more notes of the same pitch played/sung one after the other</p> <p>steps – moving up or down using notes that are next to each other (in a scale)</p> <p>pitch pattern - a pattern of different notes/pitches – also called a melodic phrase</p> <p>melody - different pitches one after another which have an organised and recognisable musical shape – a tune</p> <p>duration – how long a sound lasts (i.e. how short or long a sound is)</p>	<p>timbre the quality of sound that is produced by a particular voice or musical instrument or sound maker (e.g. smooth, crisp, scratchy, rattling, tinkly, spikey sound)</p> <p><u>Musical instrument names</u> e.g. maraca (shaker), triangle, drum, claves, guiro – pronounced ‘gwee row (scraper), bells, tambourine, boomwhacker, violin, piano, beater, glockenspiel, harp percussion instruments – instruments that are hit tuned instruments – instruments that have set pitches (e.g. glockenspiel) body percussion - using the body to make sounds (e.g claps, stamps)</p> <p>texture: the layers of sound in music, e.g. one sound or several sounds/ 1</p>	<p>graphic notation – symbols or pictures that represent sounds/a particular musical action/idea (e.g. 4 dots = 4 taps on the drum.  OR )</p> <p>graphic score – a piece of music written using graphic notation</p> <p>dot notation - a way of showing/representing (comparative) pitch (using the circular heads of notes, not the sticks) e.g. to show repeated notes e.g.  or steps e.g. </p> <p>word-pattern chants/ chanted rhythm pattern</p>	<p>warm-up – exercises done before singing to get the body and voice ready for singing</p> <p><u>words linked to singing technique:</u> good posture (stand tall, feet apart, relaxed shoulders and knees) and control breathing (e.g. breathing from tummy to get a full sound).</p> <p>sing in tune – sing the correct pitch i.e. accurately match the pitch you hear so that the note/s you are singing are the same pitch/es as the leader/group/ melody line of the accompaniment (vocal) chant - a text (words) spoken rhythmically, not sung</p> <p>copycat rhythm/pitch pattern – copy the rhythm/pitches sung/played by a leader (musical) echo - the immediate repetition of a given phrase call and response - two phrases, where the first is usually sung by one person and the second phrase is sung by everyone else as a direct response to the first (The response can be exactly the same call (e.g. Lickety Split. <i>Lickety Split</i>. but isn't always e.g. Fancy a chip? <i>Yes please!</i>) question and answer phrases – two distinct musical phrases (usually</p>

<p>pulse – the beat of the music – it can be steady (like a heartbeat or clock ticking) or can change (i.e. get faster or slower)</p> <p>rhythm - a pattern of sounds (which can be made up of long and short sounds and rests)</p> <p>rhythm pattern – a pattern of long and short notes (and rests) – can be repeated</p> <p>rest – a moment of silence</p> <p>tempo – speed: how fast or slow music is</p> <p>dynamics – volume: how loud or quiet music is</p> <p>sudden change (e.g. in dynamics or tempo) – a change which happens straight away</p> <p>gradual change (e.g. in dynamics and tempo) – a change which happens in small stages over time, rather than suddenly</p>	<p>instrument/voice or several layer (noun) – one sound/instrumental part/vocal part</p> <p>layering – combining several sounds</p> <p>musical soundscape - music that combines sounds in order to create an effect (e.g. to make the music sound like a place e.g. woodland or event e.g. storm).</p> <p>structure: how a piece of music/song is built up (e.g. beginning, middle and end, contrast and repetition, verse - chorus-verse-chorus)</p> <p>verse – part of a song in which the music is repeated but with different words each time</p> <p>chorus - a part of a song that is repeated – music and words - usually after each verse</p> <p>ostinato - a musical phrase or rhythm</p>	<p>– a short phrase spoken rhythmically e.g. ca-ter-pil-lar crawl, fish and chips</p> 	<p>sung/played by two different people/groups/instruments) that act like a musical conversation with the second phrase answering the first</p> <p>solo - one person singing or playing alone</p> <p>compose - invent/create/make up a song or piece of music</p> <p>improvise - make up on the spot</p> <p>phrase – a musical ‘sentence’ that makes sense when sung/played by itself</p> <p>select - choose</p> <p>combine – put together</p> <p>improve – make something better</p> <p>enhance – add something extra to make an improvement</p> <p>sequence (verb) – to put things in order</p> <p>retain/recall – remember (so that you can sing/play it again another time)</p> <p>sound effect – sounds (other than speech or music) added to make something (e.g. a story) more exciting or real</p> <p>visual directions – signs used by the leader to show when/how to sing/play: e.g. stop, start, be quiet, play/sing louder/more quietly/faster/slower)</p> <p>a count in - a verbal (or visual) cue (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4) given by a leader to show when everyone should start (and to indicate the tempo – and style etc.)</p>
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		<p>which is continually repeated.</p> <p>contrasting sections – 2 (or more) parts of a song/piece that sound different (e.g. quiet and loud)</p>		
	Pitch, Duration, Tempo and Dynamics	Timbre, Texture and Structure	Notation	Listening and Responding Singing, Playing and Composing Rehearsing and Performing
Y2	<p>crescendo – gradually getting louder</p>  <p>diminuendo/decrescendo – gradually getting quieter</p>  <p>accelerando - <i>gradually</i> getting faster</p> <p>rallentando – <i>gradually</i> getting slower</p> <p>pause – a note (or rest) that is held on longer than it would usually be</p> <p>leap – the movement from one note to another</p>	<p>two-part song – song written for two soloists or groups of singers, with melodies that complement each other harmonically</p> <p><u>names of orchestral families and examples:</u></p> <p>orchestra - an ensemble (group) of instruments usually consisting of string, woodwind, brass and percussion instruments.</p> <p><u>orchestral families</u> – the 5 main groups an orchestra is divided into</p> <p>string family – stringed instruments (e.g. violin, viola, cello, double bass, harp, ukulele, guitar)</p> <p>wind instruments – instruments that are blown:</p> <p>woodwind family – wind instruments (that often <i>used</i> to be made of wood) played by blowing</p>	<p><u>rhythm notation</u> – a way of showing/writing down rhythms</p> <p><u>stick notation</u> - a method of showing/representing rhythm (only – not pitch) that uses the sticks of the notes without the circular heads of the notes e.g.</p> <p>□ □ . }</p> <p>a one-beat note (crotchet) </p> <p>paired half-beat notes (quavers)</p> <p>□</p> <p>one-beat (crotchet) rest. }</p> <p><u>standard rhythm notation</u> – the conventional way of showing rhythm notation consisting of sticks and circular head</p> <p>crotchet – ♩ a one beat note</p> <p>crotchet rest – ♪ a one beat rest</p>	<p>character – the feeling a piece creates (expressed in sound e.g. by dynamics, tempo)</p> <p>characteristics – the stand-out musical elements of that piece (e.g. the dynamics, tempo)</p> <p><u>Words linked to singing technique:</u></p> <p>good posture (stand tall, feet hip-width apart, shoulders down and relaxed and relaxed/soft knees);</p> <p>diction - speaking/singing so that each word is clear (by using lips, tongue and jaw)</p> <p>control breathing (airflow) to sing longer phrases, and adjust dynamics</p>

<p>that is greater than a step</p> <p>bars – a segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats – marked by vertical lines on the stave</p> <p>beat groupings – the number of beats in a bar – the first beat of each bar is usually the strongest/emphasised</p>	<p>into/over a hole (e.g. flute, recorder) or with a reed (e.g. clarinet, oboe, bassoon, saxophone) and covering holes to cover to change the pitch.</p> <p>brass family – wind instruments (often made of brass) played using changing vibrations from the lips and mouth shape and often with valves that help stop and release the air in the metal tubes to change the pitch (e.g. trumpet, (French) horn, trombone and tuba)</p> <p>percussion family - instruments that are struck/hit with a mallet, beater or stick</p> <p>untuned percussion – percussion instruments with no set pitches (e.g. drum, claves, maracas)</p> <p>tuned percussion – percussion instruments that have set pitches (e.g. glockenspiel)</p> <p><u>ukulele terminology:</u> <u>parts of a ukulele:</u> head, body, neck, fret board, tuning pegs, nut, strings <u>techniques:</u> playing position – how to hold the instrument when playing strum, thumb brush stroke, thumb rest stroke open strings</p>	<p>quaver –  a half beat note (paired quavers) </p> <p>minim –  a two beat note;</p> <p>semibreve –  a 4 beat note</p> <p>-----</p> <p><u>pitch notation – a way of showing/writing down pitch</u></p> <p>dot notation - a way of showing/representing (comparative) pitch (using the circular heads of notes, not the sticks) e.g. to show repeated notes e.g.  or steps e.g.  or leaps. (e.g. )</p> <p>staff (or stave) - a set of 5 horizontal lines and 4 spaces that each represent a musical pitch.</p> <p>staff notation – music written on a staff (or stave) e.g. </p>	<p>phrasing - where the singer should breathe with expression/singing expressively – reflecting the meaning of the words e.g. through your use of voice, facial expressions and body movements</p> <p>‘internalising’ music - hearing/putting the music in your head (rather than saying/singing/playing)</p> <p>ensemble – a group of players of any size/type ‘sense of ensemble’ – players keep together rhythmically (and other ways)</p> <p>sing/play in parts – different musical ideas that go together and are sung/played by different people</p> <p>round – a song (usually in 2, 3, or 4 parts) in which singers perform the same melody but starting at different times</p>
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		chord – 2 or more notes played together C chord, A minor chord, G chord open strings – playing the strings without putting any fingers (in the left hand) on: GCEA		
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