

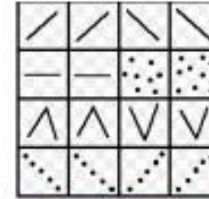
Year One Music

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



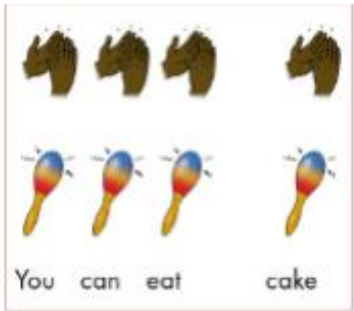
Drum Kit

Year Two Music

Key Vocabulary	
Conductor	the person leading a group of singers or instrumentalists
Ensemble	A group of musicians, actors or dancers who perform together
Duet	a song or piece of music written with two parts with equal importance
Melody	a tune
Texture	layers of sound, like a tune accompanied by an instrument
Timbre	the quality of sound from an instrument or a voice – squeaky, bright, full
Score	a written record of a piece of music
Solo	a piece of music for one singer or instrument
Structure	how a piece of music is organised – such as beginning, middle and end
Improvise	Make up your own music as you go

Diagrams

This is what a graphic score can look like to record a rhythmic pattern.



Notation
different ways of writing music down

This is what score might look like to help play a tuned percussion instrument.

Frog score

	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	F					F				F																			
	C					C				C																			
						F	F	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	F	G	G								
						C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C								

Examples from Music Express, our scheme of work.

Pitched Percussion

These instruments can play different letter notes.

Glockenspiel **Boomwhackers**

Brass

French Horn Trumpet Trombone Tuba

String

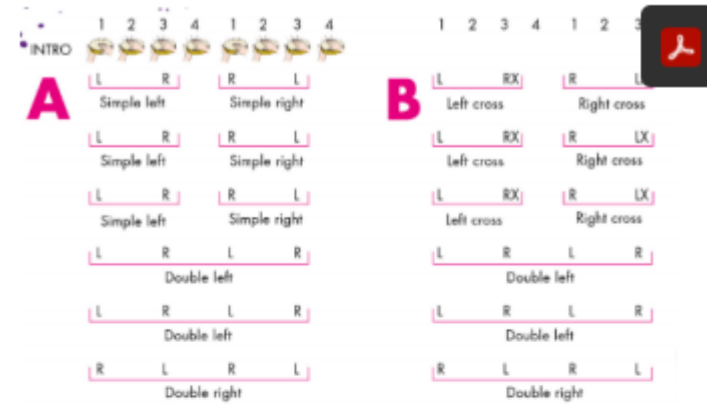
violin viola cello double bass

Woodwind

Year Three Music

Diagrams

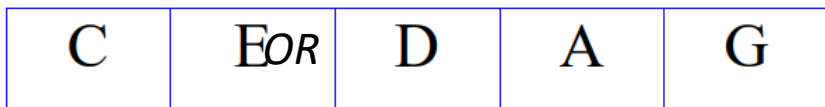
Key Vocabulary	
Binary form	two-part structure in music is described as binary form: AB. The A and B sections are musically different from each other
Call and response	a style of music in which a leader sings or plays a short melody (the call) and a chorus of singers/players respond with an answering 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)



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 Four Music

Key Vocabulary (already known)	
Ostinato	Repeating musical pattern
Unison	when two or more voices/instruments sing or play the same melody at the same time
Drone	a sound that plays constantly through a piece of music
Beatbox	using your voice, mouth, lips and tongue to produce sounds to imitate the sounds of different instruments, such as the drum kit
Chord	two or more notes played at the same time
Structure	<p>Introduction - the beginning section of a piece of music</p> <p>Ternary Form - structure that has a recurring theme (A) alternating with contrasting sections: A B A (a musical sandwich!)</p> <p>Coda – the end section</p>
Syncopation	often used synonymously with 'offbeat'. Both refer to a rhythm that emphasises normally weak beats. A 'jazzy' rhythm.
Simple Italian musical terms	Crescendo (getting louder) Diminuendo getting quieter Forte (loud) Piano (quiet) Allegro (fast) Adagio (very slow)
Pentatonic Scale	a 5-note scale used in the music of China, Japan and some British folk songs. The black keys of the piano form a pentatonic scale.

Diagrams

Examples of different notations.

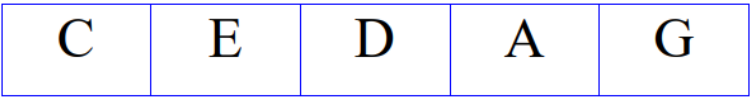
The diagrams show various ways to represent musical structures:

- Lyrics with letters:** Examples like 'A B A' and 'A B A C A+' are used to represent ternary form and other structures. The letters correspond to sections of the lyrics provided.
- DRONE notation:** A grid showing a constant note (D) across multiple measures, with lyrics 'Verse 1', 'Verse 2', and 'Verse 3'.
- OSTINATO notation:** A grid showing a repeating pattern of notes (A, A, A, A, G, G, A) across multiple measures, with lyrics 'Intro', 'Verse 1', 'Verse 2', 'Verse 3', and 'Coda'.
- Musical staves:** Examples of notes on a staff with lyrics: 'Swing low, sweet chariot...' and 'Comin' for to carry me home.'

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:



crotchet minim semibreve

OR
quaver

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



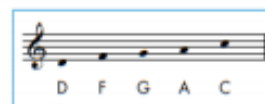
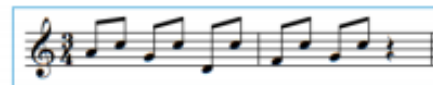
quaver



crotchet minim semibreve

Diagrams Examples of stave and graphic notation.

Stave notation



Play together.

Some sounds may have gaps in between:

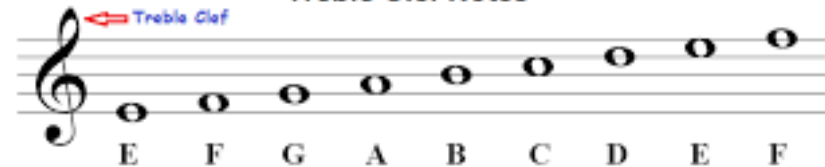
Player 1: - - - - -

Player 2: _____

Player 3: - - - - -

An example of a graphic score

Treble Clef Notes



Line Notes



Space Notes

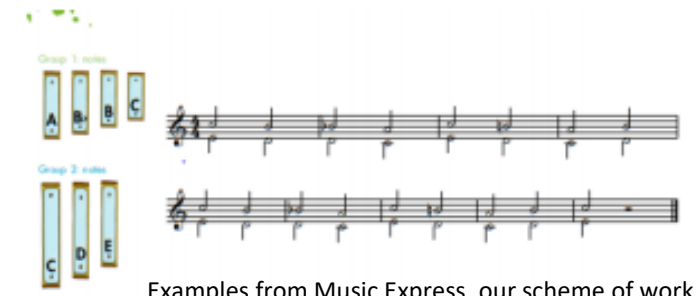
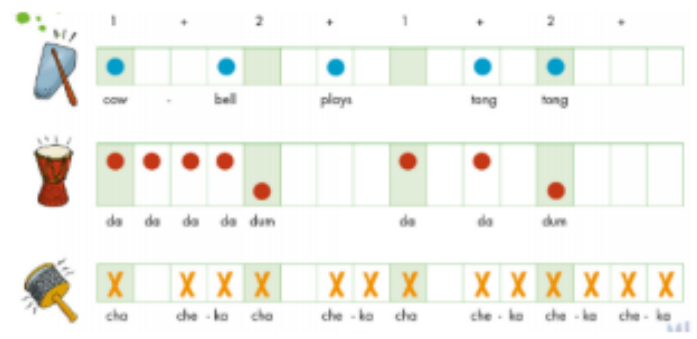


Year Six Music

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:



OR

quaver

crotchet minim semibreve

Treble Clef Notes

E F G A B C D E F