



Unit 1 Pulse				
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Scheme Y3	Autumn Strings Y3 Autumn term
<p>Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Graphic score – the representation of music through the use of visual symbols</p> <p>Long-Short-Conductor-</p>	<p>Pulse - the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Staccato - A short, detached note</p> <p>Rhythm - The pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Syllable - parts/sounds in the word</p> <p>Ostinato - a short, persistently repeated phrase</p> <p>Downbeat - the first beat in a group of beats (a bar)</p>	<p>Crotchet – One beat/count</p> <p>Genre – How music can be classified depending on its various distinctive elements</p> <p>Internalising words –To hear the words in their heads without saying them out loud</p> <p>Ostinato – A repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Paired quavers – Two half beat notes joined together, equivalent in length to one crotchet</p> <p>Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Rest – Rests can be put in place of a note, signaling a pause</p> <p>Round – a phrase/song with each group starting at staggered times</p> <p>Rhythm- The pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played</p>	<p>Crotchet- a musical note lasting 1 beat</p> <p>Ostinato – a repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Paired quavers- two quavers, half a beat each which together equals 1 beat</p> <p>Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Rest - rests can be put in place of a note, signaling a pause.</p> <p>Rhythm – The pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes.</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Texture- the ‘thickness’ or ‘thinness’ of sound in a piece of music, achieved by layering different sounds together</p>	<p>Parts of the Violin- scroll, tuning pegs, fingerboard, strings, bridge, tail piece, adjusters, chin rest, body</p> <p>Violin Strings- GDAE</p> <p>Cello Strings- ADGC</p> <p>Stringed instruments-Violin, Cello, Viola, Double Bass, Piano, Harp, Ukele, Banjo, Guitar</p> <p>Parts of the bow- stick, hair, frog, Point</p> <p>Call and Response- a series of two parts usually played or sung by different musicians. The second part is heard as a comment about or an answer to what the first has sung.</p> <p>Pitch- how high or low a note is</p> <p>Dynamics- How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Western notation- Traditional musical notation</p> <p>Stave- The five lines that music is written on</p> <p>Treble clef- A treble clef is a kind of musical notation used by instruments that have higher pitches.</p> <p>Bass clef- A bass clef is a kind of musical notation used by</p>



				<p>instruments that have lower pitches.</p> <p>Rhythm- The pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Pulse- the regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Crotchet- A one beat note</p> <p>Quaver- A quarter beat note</p> <p>Duet- A piece of music with two performers</p> <p>Solo- A piece of music with one performer</p> <p>Round- A song in which singers perform the same melody but at staggered starting points, producing overlapping harmony.</p> <p>Audience- Group of people watching a performance</p>
Unit 2 Voice				
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Scheme Y3	Strings Y3 Autumn term
<p>Dynamics - the volume of sound</p> <p>Melody - the tune</p> <p>Pitch - how high or low a note is</p> <p>Pitch-match - Sing the same pitch as the leader</p> <p>Pulse – the regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p>	<p>A Capella - singing without an instrumental accompaniment</p> <p>Dynamics - the volume of sound</p> <p>Melody - the tune</p> <p>Pause - hold the note longer than usual</p> <p>Pitch - how high or low a note is</p> <p>Pitch-match - sing the same pitch as the leader</p> <p>Pulse - the regular 'heartbeat'</p>	<p>A Capella - singing without an instrumental accompaniment</p> <p>Dynamics - the volume of sound</p> <p>Graphic score - representation of music without using common notation</p> <p>Melody - the tune</p> <p>Pitch - how high or low a note is</p> <p>Pitch-match - sing the same pitch as the leader</p>	<p>Crescendo - getting louder</p> <p>Diction - forming words clearly and accurately</p> <p>Dynamics - the volume of sound</p> <p>Forte - (pronounced for-tay) loud</p> <p>Melody - the tune</p> <p>Piano (pronounced pee-ar-no) - quiet</p> <p>Pitch - how high or low a note is</p>	<p>Parts of the Violin- scroll, tuning pegs, fingerboard, strings, bridge, tail piece, adjusters, chin rest, body</p> <p>Violin Strings- GDAE</p> <p>Cello Strings- ADGC</p> <p>Stringed instruments- Violin, Cello, Viola, Double Bass, Piano, Harp, Ukele, Banjo, Guitar</p> <p>Parts of the bow- stick, hair, frog, Point</p>



	<p>of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played</p>	<p>Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played</p>	<p>Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Unison - Playing or singing the same notes together, at the same pitch</p> <p>Verse and chorus - Music composed in alternating sections</p> <p>Verse/Chorus/Verse/Chorus/ where the verse will change words but the chorus will stay the same</p>	<p>Call and Response- a series of two parts usually played or sung by different musicians. The second part is heard as a comment about or an answer to what the first has sung.</p> <p>Pitch- how high or low a note is</p> <p>Dynamics- How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Western notation- Traditional musical notation</p> <p>Stave- The five lines that music is written on</p> <p>Treble clef- A treble clef is a kind of musical notation used by instruments that have higher pitches.</p> <p>Bass clef- A bass clef is a kind of musical notation used by instruments that have lower pitches.</p> <p>Rhythm- The pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Pulse- the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Crotchet- A one beat note</p> <p>Quaver- A quarter beat note</p> <p>Duet- A piece of music with two performers</p> <p>Solo- A piece of music with one performer</p>
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				<p>Round- A song in which singers perform the same melody but at staggered starting points, producing overlapping harmony.</p> <p>Audience- Group of people watching a performance</p>
Unit 3 Rhythm				
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Scheme Y3	Spring Strings Y3 Spring term
<p>Dynamics - How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Graphic notation – using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Ostinato – a repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a song</p> <p>Rhythm – the pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played.</p>	<p>Dynamics – How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music. This is also known as the beat.</p> <p>Rest – A moment of silence in music. Put in place of notes.</p> <p>Rhythm – a pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played</p>	<p>Crotchet- a 1 beat note</p> <p>Lyrics - the words to a song</p> <p>Ostinato- a repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Paired quavers- 2 half beat notes, which together make 1 beat</p> <p>Pulse- the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together. This is also known as the beat</p> <p>Rhythm- a pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Stick notation- a method of recording rhythm</p> <p>Tempo- the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Timbre- the quality of sound that makes one voice or instrument differ from another.</p>	<p>Crotchet - a 1 beat note</p> <p>Crotchet rest - a 1 beat rest</p> <p>Dynamics - the volume of sound</p> <p>Graphic Notation – using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Improvise - to create or invent music in real time (on the spot)</p> <p>Internalise - to ‘hear’ the music in time in your head</p> <p>Ostinato – A repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Paired quavers - two quavers, half a beat each which together equals 1 beat</p> <p>Pulse – The regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together. This is also known as the beat.</p> <p>Phrase – a series of notes that sound complete even when played apart from the main song.</p>	<p>Copycat rhythms- To copy a rhythm performed by a leader</p> <p># (Sharp symbol)- Raises a note by half a tone</p> <p>Rhythm grid- A nonstandard grid to represent rhythms</p> <p>Graphic notation- using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Compose- To write original music</p> <p>Ostinato- a repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Conductor- the person directing a musical performance</p>



			<p>Rhythm – A pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Syncopated rhythm - on the off-beat</p> <p>Tempo – The speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Texture – The way that pitch and rhythm are combined in a piece of music which determines the overall quality of the sound</p>	
Unit 4 Pitch				
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Scheme Y3	Strings Y3 Spring term
<p>Conducting - the person directing a musical performance</p> <p>Glissando - a continuous slide (up or down) between two differently pitched notes.</p> <p>Graphic score – music notation which uses shapes, symbols and/or pictures to depict the music composed/played.</p> <p>Melody – the tune - notes that are played one after the other to make a tune.</p> <p>Pitch – how high or low a note is.</p> <p>Tempo –</p>	<p>Cuckoo interval – a pitch pattern sounding like a cuckoo call (2 notes high to low)</p> <p>Dot notation - dots used to represent notes (pitch or duration)</p> <p>Dynamics – How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Interval – The difference in pitch between 2 sounds</p> <p>Graphic symbol - an image suggesting how an instrument could be played</p> <p>Pitch – How high or low a note is</p> <p>Pitch match - sing the same pitch as the leader</p>	<p>Conductor – the person directing a musical performance</p> <p>Crescendo – Italian for “growing louder” with volume</p> <p>Diminuendo – Italian for “diminishing”, meaning to “grow softer” with volume</p> <p>Dynamics – How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Graphic notation – using non standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Pitch – how high or low a note is</p> <p>Pitch match - sing the same pitches as the leader</p> <p>Pulse –</p>	<p>Dynamics – How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Graphic notation – using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Harmony – A musical effect created by a combination of tones or arrangement of multiple parts</p> <p>Interval – The difference in pitch between 2 sounds</p> <p>Lyrics – The words of a song</p> <p>Melody – A group of notes played one after another to make a tune (a melody)</p>	<p>Copycat rhythms- To copy a rhythm performed by a leader</p> <p># (Sharp symbol)- Raises a note by half a tone</p> <p>Rhythm grid- A nonstandard grid to represent rhythms</p> <p>Graphic notation- using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Compose- To write original music</p> <p>Ostinato- a repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Conductor- the person directing a musical performance</p>



<p>the speed at which a piece of music is played.</p>	<p>Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played Timbre – The quality of sound e.g. soft, dull</p>	<p>the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music. This is also known as the beat. Rhythm – the pattern of syllables or sounds played through time Score – a written form of a musical composition showing all the instrumental/ vocal parts Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played Volume – how loud or quiet a sound is.</p>	<p>Motif – A short ‘musical idea’ representing a mood or character in a piece of music Octave – A distance of eight notes (eg. A-B-C-D-E-F-G-A’) Ostinato – A repeated musical phrase or rhythm Pentatonic scale– A five note musical scale Pitch – How high or low a note is Pitch matching – sing the same pitches as the leader Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music. This is also known as the beat. Rhythm – A pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes. Rondo – Music composed in a set pattern of sections. The main initial musical theme alternates with contrasting musical sections and is often represented as A-B-A-C-A-D-A. Round –</p>	
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			<p>A composition where each singer/instrumentalist performs the same melody, but begins at different times.</p> <p>Stave – A set of 5 horizontal lines and 4 spaces that each represent a different musical pitch</p> <p>Structure – The layout of a piece of music which can usually be divided into sections</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Texture – The way that pitch and rhythm are combined in a piece of music which determines the overall quality of the sound.</p> <p>Timbre – The quality or ‘colour’ of sound that make one voice or instrument different from another</p>	
Unit 5 Music technology, structure and form				
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Scheme Y3	Summer Strings Y3 Summer term
<p>Audio recording - Making a recording of sound</p> <p>Graphic score - the representation of music</p>	<p>Audio recording - Making a recording of sound</p> <p>Call and response - Two distinct phrases, where the second</p>	<p>Audio recording – make a recording of sound</p> <p>Bar – A segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats marked in the</p>	Missing from LMS document	<p>Musical notes D,E,F#, G, A and B</p> <p>Rest- A silence in the music</p> <p>Pulse- the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core</p>



<p>through the use of visual symbols Melody - the tune Music technology - Using an electronic device or equipment to make music Pitch - how high or low a note is Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played Verse - a section of a song where the tune stays the same but the words change each time</p>	<p>phrase is heard as a direct response to the first. Dynamics - the volume of sound Graphic score - the representation of music through the use of visual symbols Lyrics - the words to a song Music technology - Using an electronic device or equipment to make music Pitch - how high or low a note is Pulse - the regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music Rhythm- A pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played Verse - a section of a song where the tune stays the same but the words change each time</p>	<p>music by vertical 'bar lines' to group them together Call and response - Two distinct phrases, where the second phrase is heard as a direct response to the first. Dynamics - the volume of sound Music technology - Using an electronic device or equipment to make music Pitch - how high or low a note is Pulse - the regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music Rhythm- A pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played Texture – how the melody, rhythms and harmony are combined, determining the overall quality of the sound in a piece of music Verse and chorus - Music composed in alternating sections Verse/Chorus/Verse/Chorus/ where the verse will change words but the chorus will stay the same</p>		<p>timing together in a piece of music Motifs- A short musical phrases to represent a character or action Body percussion- Percussive sounds made by the body Melody- the tune Timbre- The quality or 'colour' of sound that make one voice or instrument different from another Dynamics- the volume of sound Scale-</p>
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EYFS	Y1	Y2	Scheme Y3	Strings Y3 Summer term
<p>Dynamics - how loudly or softly to play a piece of music</p> <p>Genre - a style, or particular type of music</p> <p>Improvise - create music spontaneously in the moment</p> <p>Lyrics - the words to a song</p> <p>Melody - notes that are played one after the other to make a tune (a melody)</p> <p>Rhythm - the pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Verse and chorus - Music composed in alternating sections Verse/ Chorus/ Verse/ Chorus/ where the verse will change words but the chorus will stay the same</p>	<p>Acoustic instruments - instruments that do not use electrical amplification</p> <p>Dynamics - how loudly or softly to play a piece of music</p> <p>Genre - a style, or particular type of music</p> <p>Graphic score - using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Groove - a long section of music with the same rhythm parts repeated for dancing to</p> <p>Pulse – the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Solo - played or sung by one performer</p> <p>Lyrics - the words to a song</p> <p>Melody - notes that are played one after the other to make a tune (a melody)</p> <p>Rhythm - the pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Strophic form - each verse or section of a song being sung to the same tune</p> <p>Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Texture - how the melody, rhythms, and harmony are combined, determining the</p>	<p>Bar - a segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats</p> <p>Bridge - a contrasting section of music, often used in the middle between the verse and chorus</p> <p>Chaal rhythm - a rhythmic pattern found in Bhangra music</p> <p>Dhol - a large, barrel-shaped, double-headed wooden drum, often used in South Asia</p> <p>Dynamics - how loudly or softly to play a piece of music</p> <p>Genre - a style, or particular type of music</p> <p>Graphic score - using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Lyrics - the words to a song</p> <p>Melody - notes that are played one after the other to make a tune (a melody)</p> <p>Ostinato - a continually repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Pitch - how high or low a note is</p> <p>Rhythm - the pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Texture - how the melody, rhythms, and harmony are combined, determining the</p>	<p>bpm - beats per minute to indicate how fast the music is played</p> <p>Bridge - a contrasting section of music, often used in the middle of a song between the verse and chorus</p> <p>Chords - a group of notes played together</p> <p>Genre - a style, or particular type of music</p> <p>Graphic notation - using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Hi-hat - a pair of cymbals on a drum kit, that are operated using a foot pedal</p> <p>Kick drum - a bass drum on a drum kit, that is operated using a foot pedal</p> <p>Looped samples - short sections of music which are repeated continuously</p> <p>Lyrics - the words to a song</p> <p>Melodies - notes that are played one after the other to make a tune (a melody)</p> <p>Pulse - the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Rhythm - the pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p>	<p>Musical notes D,E,F#, G, A and B</p> <p>Rest- A silence in the music</p> <p>Pulse- the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Motifs- A short musical phrases to represent a character or action</p> <p>Body percussion- Percussive sounds made by the body</p> <p>Melody- the tune</p> <p>Timbre- The quality or ‘colour’ of sound that make one voice or instrument different from another</p> <p>Dynamics- the volume of sound</p> <p>Scale-</p>



Glen Hills Primary School Vocabulary Progression- Music EYFS-Year3



	<p>overall quality of the sound in a piece of music Timbre - The quality or 'colour' of sound that makes one voice or instrument different from another.</p>	<p>overall quality of the sound in a piece of music Timbre - The quality or 'colour' of sound that makes one voice or instrument different from another. Tumbi - an instrument with a single string, which is plucked. Often used in Bhangra music Verse and Chorus - Music composed in alternating sections Verse/ Chorus/ Verse/ Chorus/ where the verse will change words but the chorus will stay the same</p>	<p>Synthesiser - an electronic musical instrument, operated with a keyboard, that can produce a wide selection of sounds Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played Upbeat - an unaccented beat in a bar, such as the 2nd and 4th beats Verse and Chorus - Music composed in alternating sections Verse/ Chorus/ Verse/ Chorus/ where the verse will change words but the chorus will stay the same</p>	
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