



Unit 1 Pulse			
Y4	Scheme Y5 GH Y6	Whole Year Djembe Y5 Autumn term	Scheme Y6
<p>Adagio - At a slow speed</p> <p>Bass line/Ground bass – A repeating bass line</p> <p>Crotchet - A musical note lasting 1 beat</p> <p>Drone – A sustained sound, which could be a single note or a chord.</p> <p>Internalising words – To hear the words in your head without saying them out loud</p> <p>Minim - A 2 beat note</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>Pentatonic – A five note scale Eg C, D, E, G, A</p> <p>Pulse - The regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a song</p> <p>Rest - Rests can be put in place of a note, signalling a pause.</p> <p>Riff - another word for a melodic ostinato (short repeated phrase)</p> <p>Syncopation – Changes in rhythm where notes are accented.</p> <p>Tempo – The speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Time Signatures - two numbers that sit on top of each other to specify how many beats are contained in each</p>	<p>Crotchet - a 1 beat note</p> <p>Crotchet rest - a 1 beat rest</p> <p>Graphic notation - using non- standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Minim- a 2 beat note</p> <p>Pulse - the regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Quaver - this note value is half of a crotchet, and eighth note</p> <p>Rhythm - the pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Semibreve - a 4 beat note</p> <p>Standard notation - notation using symbols to represent and record music derived from Western compositions</p> <p>Structure- how a piece of music is ordered</p> <p>Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played</p>	<p>Djembe- A goblet shaped, rope-tuned skin-covered drum played with bare hands, originally from West Africa</p> <p>Posture the way in which someone usually holds their shoulders, neck, and back, or a particular position in which someone stands or sits</p> <p>Bass note This describes tones of low or deep pitch or frequency. The djembe is struck in the middle of the skin with a heavy hand.</p> <p>Tone note This describes tones of medium pitch or frequency. The djembe is played with the hand on the edge of the skin using the arm and wrist to propel the hand towards the drum.</p> <p>Slap note This describes a crisp, piercing, high-pitched tone and slap sound. The djembe is struck by spread out fingers near the edge of the skin with a slap-like motion.</p> <p>Break A break in West African music is a section of the piece that breaks up the rhythmic accompaniments.</p>	<p>Crotchet - a 1 beat note</p> <p>Crotchet rest - a 1 beat rest</p> <p>Drone - A sustained sound, which could be a single note or a chord.</p> <p>Dynamics – How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Improvise – Composing music while performing it without notation</p> <p>Minim - a 2 beat note</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>Pentatonic – A five note scale Eg C, D, E, G, A.</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>Semibreve - a 4 beat note</p> <p>Semiquaver - a note worth ¼ of a beat so 4 played together equal a crotchet beat</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Time signature - two numbers that sit on top of each other to specify how many beats are contained in each</p>



<p>musical bar, and which note value is equivalent to a musical beat</p>		<p>Swing A specific way of interpreting rhythm, where eight notes are played like triplets (3s) to create a galloping effect</p> <p>Pitch how high or low a note is</p> <p>Duration The amount of time or how long or short a note, phrase, section or composition lasts</p> <p>Rhythm the pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Tempo How fast or slow a piece of music is performed</p> <p>Timbre the quality or colour of sound that makes one voice or instrument different from another</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>Dynamics How quietly or loudly a piece of music should be played</p> <p>Pulse The regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a song</p> <p>Graphic notation</p>	<p>musical bar, and which note value is equivalent to a musical beat.</p> <p>Triplets – 3 note pattern that equals the same duration as 1 crotchet beat</p> <p>Ternary form - Music composed in three sections, often referred to as 'sandwich' music, illustrating that the outer sections are the same with a contrasting middle section</p>
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		<p>An accessible representation of music through the use of visual symbols instead of traditional western notation</p> <p>Syllabic vocalisation Using words to represent rhythms</p> <p>Accompaniment One musical part which supports or partners another.</p> <p>Arrangement a reworking of a piece of music so that it can be played by a different instrument or combination of instruments from the original</p> <p>Solo Played by a single performer</p> <p>Culture The beliefs and behaviours that are traditionally practised by a group of people</p> <p>Ensemble A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music</p> <p>Swing A specific way of interpreting rhythm, where eight notes are played like triplets (3s) to create a galloping effect</p>	
Unit 2 Voice			
Y4	Scheme Y5 GH Y6	Djembe Y5 Autumn term	Scheme Y6
<p>Diction - forming words clearly and accurately</p> <p>Dynamics - the volume of sound.</p> <p>Harmony – the sound of 2 or more notes heard at the same time.</p>	<p>A Capella - singing without an instrumental accompaniment</p> <p>Diction - forming words clearly and accurately</p>	<p>Djembe- A goblet shaped, rope-tuned skin-covered drum played with bare hands, originally from West Africa</p> <p>Posture</p>	<p>Dynamics How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Graphic score-</p>



<p>Octave - a distance of eight notes (eg. A-B-C-D-E-F-G-A')</p> <p>Ostinato - a repeated rhythm or melody.</p> <p>Pentatonic scale - a 5 note scale which consists of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th notes of a scale. Eg. C, D, E, G, A.</p> <p>Phrase – a series of notes that sound complete even when played apart from the main song.</p> <p>Pitch - how high or low a note is</p> <p>Pitch-match - sing the same pitch as the leader</p> <p>Rhythm - the pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Scale- a set of musical notes ordered by pitch.</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played.</p> <p>Tone - A musical or vocal sound with reference to its pitch, quality, and strength.</p>	<p>Dynamics – How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Graphic score- the representation of music through the use of visual symbols</p> <p>Legato - Played smoothly - the opposite of 'staccato'</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>Phrase - a series of notes that sound complete even when played apart from the main song.</p> <p>Pitch - how high or low a note is</p> <p>Rhythm - A pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes.</p> <p>Staccato - Short and spiky, the opposite of Legato.</p> <p>Stave (or staff) - a set of 5 horizontal lines and 4 spaces used for standard notation to show the pitch of the notes</p> <p>Syncopation - playing on the 'off-beat'</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 overall quality of the sound in a piece of music</p> <p>Treble clef - This sign is placed on the stave at the start of a piece of music. It lets the performer know that the pitches can be played by instruments such as violin, flute, clarinet, recorder, oboe, trumpet, piano (right hand), and soprano and alto singers.</p>	<p>the way in which someone usually holds their shoulders, neck, and back, or a particular position in which someone stands or sits</p> <p>Bass note This describes tones of low or deep pitch or frequency. The djembe is struck in the middle of the skin with a heavy hand.</p> <p>Tone note This describes tones of medium pitch or frequency. The djembe is played with the hand on the edge of the skin using the arm and wrist to propel the hand towards the drum.</p> <p>Slap note This describes a crisp, piercing, high-pitched tone and slap sound. The djembe is struck by spread out fingers near the edge of the skin with a slap-like motion.</p> <p>Break A break in West African music is a section of the piece that breaks up the rhythmic accompaniments.</p> <p>Swing A specific way of interpreting rhythm, where eight notes are played like triplets (3s) to create a galloping effect</p> <p>Pitch how high or low a note is</p> <p>Duration The amount of time or how long or short a note, phrase, section or composition lasts</p>	<p>the representation of music through the use of visual symbols</p> <p>Harmony A musical effect created by a combination of tones or arrangement of multiple parts</p> <p>Legato – smooth / long - the opposite of staccato</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>Pitch how high or low a note is</p> <p>Pulse the regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Rallentando gradually getting slower</p> <p>Scale a set of musical notes ordered by pitch</p> <p>Staccato Short and spiky, the opposite of Legato.</p> <p>Stave (or staff) a set of 5 horizontal lines and 4 spaces used for standard notation to show the pitch of the notes</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>
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	<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>Rhythm the pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Tempo How fast or slow a piece of music is performed</p> <p>Timbre the quality or colour of sound that makes one voice or instrument different from another</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>Dynamics How quietly or loudly a piece of music should be played</p> <p>Pulse The regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a song</p> <p>Graphic notation An accessible representation of music through the use of visual symbols instead of traditional western notation</p> <p>Syllabic vocalisation Using words to represent rhythms</p> <p>Accompaniment One musical part which supports or partners another.</p> <p>Arrangement a reworking of a piece of music so that it can be played by a different</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>
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		<p>instrument or combination of instruments from the original</p> <p>Solo Played by a single performer</p> <p>Culture The beliefs and behaviours that are traditionally practised by a group of people</p> <p>Ensemble A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music</p> <p>Swing A specific way of interpreting rhythm, where eight notes are played like triplets (3s) to create a galloping effect</p>	
Unit 3 Rhythm			
Y4	Scheme Y5 GH Y6	Djembe Y5 Spring term	Scheme Y6
<p>Improvise - Composing music while performing it without notation</p> <p>Melody – A group of notes played one after another to make a tune (a melody)</p> <p>Minim - a 2 beat note</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>Pentatonic scale - a 5 note scale which consists of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th notes of a scale. Eg. C, D, E, G, A.</p>	<p>Bar - A segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats marked in the music by vertical 'bar lines'</p> <p>Crotchet - A 1 beat note</p> <p>Genre - The style of music</p> <p>Melody - the tune</p> <p>Minim - A 2 beat note</p> <p>Ostinato - A repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Pitch - how high or low a note is</p> <p>Pulse - The regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together. This is also known as the beat</p> <p>Quaver - A 1/2 a beat note</p> <p>Rhythm - A pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p>	<p>Djembe- A goblet shaped, rope-tuned skin-covered drum played with bare hands, originally from West Africa</p> <p>Posture- the way in which someone usually <u>holds their shoulders, neck</u>, and back, or a <u>particular position</u> in which someone <u>stands</u> or <u>sits</u></p> <p>Bass note- This describes tones of low or deep pitch or frequency. The djembe is struck in the middle of the skin with a heavy hand.</p> <p>Tone note- This describes tones of medium pitch or frequency. The djembe is played with the hand on the edge of the skin using the arm and wrist to propel the hand towards the drum.</p>	<p>Crotchet -A symbol and musical measurement of time representing 1 beat</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>Groove - Persistent repeated units, giving a feel of swing or togetherness.</p> <p>Improvise - Composing music while performing it without notation</p> <p>Melody – the tune</p> <p>Minim - A symbol and musical measurement of time representing 2 beats</p>



<p>Phrase –A ‘musical sentence’ created by a series of notes, sounding complete even when played alone</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>Rhythm – A pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes.</p> <p>Round - A song in which singers perform the same melody but at staggered starting points, producing overlapping harmony.</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>Semibreve - A 4 beat note</p> <p>Staff - A set of 5 horizontal lines and 4 spaces that each represent a different musical pitch</p> <p>Timbre - The quality or ‘colour’ of sound that makes one voice or instrument different from another.</p> <p>Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Texture- described as ‘thin’ or ‘thick’ depending on how many different layers of sounds you can hear</p> <p>Time Signature - Two numbers written like a fraction at the start of a piece to explain how the music is to be counted. The top number denotes the number of beats (pulses) and the bottom number denotes the type of beat</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>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>Graphic notation- using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Groove - Persistent repeated units,</p> <p>Syllabic vocalization- Using words to represent rhythms</p> <p>Accompaniment- One musical part that supports or partners another</p> <p>Culture- The culture of a group of people is the traditions and beliefs that they practice in their daily lives.</p> <p>Ensemble- A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music</p> <p>Solo- A piece of music with one performer</p> <p>Break- A section of the piece that breaks up the rhythmic accompaniments</p> <p>Slap note- This describes a crisp, piercing, high-pitched tone and slap sound. The djembe is struck by spread out fingers near the edge of the skin with a slap-like motion.</p>	<p>Ostinato - A repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Pulse – The regular ‘heartbeat’ of a piece, holding the core timing together. This is also known as the beat.</p> <p>Quaver - A symbol and musical measurement of time representing 1/2 a beat</p> <p>Rhythm – A pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes.</p> <p>Semiquaver - A note worth 1/4 a beat</p> <p>Semibreve - A note worth 4 beats</p> <p>Standard notation - notation on a staff</p> <p>Syncopation - Playing on the off-beat</p> <p>Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played</p> <p>Ternary form - Music composed in three sections, often referred to as ‘sandwich’ music, illustrating that the outer sections are the same with a contrasting middle section</p> <p>Texture – The way that pitch and rhythm are combined in a piece of music which determines the overall quality of sound.</p> <p>Timbre - The quality or ‘colour’ of sound that makes one voice or instrument different from another.</p>
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Unit 4 Pitch			
Y4	Scheme Y5 GH Y6	Djembe Y5 Spring term	Scheme Y6



<p>Chord Two or more notes played together to achieve harmony.</p> <p>Harmony The sound of two or more notes played simultaneously</p> <p>Legato Played smoothly - the opposite of 'staccato'</p> <p>Major A simple major scale can be played using all the white notes on the piano starting and ending on C. An example major chord is C-E-G and music in major keys is said to sound happy.</p> <p>Minor A simple minor scale can be played from A to A on a keyboard. An example minor chord is A-C-E and music in minor keys is said to sound sad.</p> <p>Octave The distance between one note (eg. C) and the next note of the same pitch name 8 notes apart.</p> <p>Ostinato – A repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Phrase A 'musical sentence' created by a series of notes which sounds complete even when played alone</p> <p>Pitch How high or low a note is</p> <p>Pulse</p>	<p>Chord A group of notes which sound at the same time</p> <p>Crotchet a 1 beat note</p> <p>Dynamics How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Harmony The sound of two or more notes played simultaneously</p> <p>Improvise to create or invent music in real time (on the spot)</p> <p>Interval The difference in pitch between 2 sounds</p> <p>Major A simple major scale can be played using all of the white notes on the piano starting and ending on C. An example major chord is C-E-G and music in major keys is said to sound happy.</p> <p>Minor A simple minor scale can be played from A to A on a keyboard. An example minor chord is A-C-E and music in minor keys is said to sound sad.</p> <p>Melodic phrase A 'musical sentence' created by a series of notes which sounds complete even when played alone</p> <p>Minim a 2 beat note</p> <p>Minimalist music</p>	<p>Djembe- A goblet shaped, rope-tuned skin-covered drum played with bare hands, originally from West Africa</p> <p>Posture- the way in which someone usually <u>holds their shoulders, neck</u>, and back, or a <u>particular position</u> in which someone <u>stands</u> or <u>sits</u></p> <p>Bass note- This describes tones of low or deep pitch or frequency. The djembe is struck in the middle of the skin with a heavy hand.</p> <p>Tone note- This describes tones of medium pitch or frequency. The djembe is played with the hand on the edge of the skin using the arm and wrist to propel the hand towards the drum.</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>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>Graphic notation- using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Groove - Persistent repeated units,</p> <p>Syllabic vocalization- Using words to represent rhythms</p> <p>Accompaniment- One musical part that supports or partners another</p> <p>Culture- The culture of a group of people is the traditions and beliefs that</p>	<p>Arpeggio A type of broken chord, using notes 1,3,5 and 8 from a scale played one after another, ascending or descending</p> <p>Chord A group of notes which sound at the same time</p> <p>Chromatic a scale that uses all 12 pitches found in Western music</p> <p>Dissonance lacking in harmony, harsh sounding</p> <p>Dynamics How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Harmony The sound of two or more notes played simultaneously</p> <p>Interval The difference in pitch between 2 sounds</p> <p>Melodic phrase A 'musical sentence' created by a series of notes which sounds complete even when played alone</p> <p>Motif A short musical 'idea' representing a mood or character in a piece of music</p> <p>Ostinato A repeated musical phrase or rhythm</p> <p>Pitch How high or low a note is</p> <p>Pulse the regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a</p>
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<p>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>Scale An ordered sequence of notes in either ascending or descending order</p> <p>Staccato Short and spiky, the opposite of Legato.</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> <p>Tone A musical or vocal sound characterised by its pitch, quality, and strength</p> <p>Triad A 3 note chord often made of notes 1, 3 and 5, eg. C-E-G.</p>	<p>Music that has limited or minimal musical materials or ideas featuring lots of repetition</p> <p>Motif A short musical ‘idea’ representing a mood or character in a piece of music</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>Pentatonic scale A scale with 5 notes eg. C-D-E-G-A that is very common in folk music and traditional music from around the world.</p> <p>Pitch How high or low a note is</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>Rhythm The pattern of syllables or 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>Tone A musical or vocal sound characterised by its pitch, quality, and strength.</p> <p>Treble clef This sign is placed on the staff at the start of a piece of music. It lets the</p>	<p>they practice in their daily lives.</p> <p>Ensemble- A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music</p> <p>Solo- A piece of music with one performer</p> <p>Break- A section of the piece that breaks up the rhythmic accompaniments</p> <p>Slap note- This describes a crisp, piercing, high-pitched tone and slap sound. The djembe is struck by spread out fingers near the edge of the skin with a slap-like motion.</p>	<p>piece of music. This is also known as the beat.</p> <p>Rhythm The pattern of syllables or sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Round A song in which singers perform the same melody but at staggered starting points, producing overlapping harmony.</p> <p>Scale An ordered sequence of notes in either ascending or descending order</p> <p>Semitone Half a tone (the smallest interval in Western Classical music)</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 makes one voice or instrument different from another</p> <p>Tone cluster A group of notes close together played at the same time resulting in a dissonant sound</p>
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	<p>performer know that the note values on the lines and in the spaces</p> <p>Scale An ordered sequence of notes in either ascending or descending order</p> <p>Semibreve A 4 beat note</p> <p>Semiquaver a note worth ¼ of a beat so 4 played together equal a crotchet beat</p> <p>Semitone Half a tone (the smallest interval in Western Classical music)</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 makes one voice or instrument different from another.</p>		
Unit 5 Music technology, structure and form			
Y4	Scheme Y5 GH Y6	Djembe Y5 Summer term	Scheme Y6
<p>Audio effects – effects used to alter the character and sound of an instrument or audio loop</p> <p>Audio recording – make a recording of sound</p> <p>Bridge – A section in a song that changes from the original verses and chorus. A bridge does not get repeated anywhere else in the song. It is used to contrast one part</p>	<p>Audio effects – effects used to alter the character and sound of an instrument or audio loop</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 music by vertical 'bar lines' to group them together</p>	<p>Djembe- A goblet shaped, rope-tuned skin-covered drum played with bare hands, originally from West Africa</p> <p>Posture- the way in which someone usually <u>holds their shoulders, neck,</u> and back, or a <u>particular position</u> in which someone <u>stands</u> or <u>sits</u></p> <p>Bass note- This describes tones of low or deep pitch or frequency. The djembe</p>	<p>Audio effects – effects used to alter the character and sound of an instrument or audio loop</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 music by vertical 'bar lines' to group them together</p>



<p>of the song to another part, making it more enjoyable to listen to.</p> <p>Crotchet - a 1 beat note</p> <p>Intro - A song introduction, or 'intro' for short, is the first part of song structure.</p> <p>Loops – a repeating section of sound</p> <p>Lyrics – the words to a song</p> <p>Minim- a 2 beat note</p> <p>Music technology - Using an electronic device or equipment to make music</p> <p>Outro – the section that ends a song. The last part of song structure.</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>Rhythm – a pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Song structure – the arrangement of a song, typically in sections</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 overall quality of the sound in a piece of music</p> <p>Verse and chorus - Music composed in alternating sections Verse/Chorus/Verse/Chorus/ where</p>	<p>Bridge – A section in a song that changes from the original verses and chorus. A bridge does not get repeated anywhere else in the song. It is used to contrast one part of the song to another part, making it more enjoyable to listen to.</p> <p>Crotchet - a 1 beat note</p> <p>Dynamics - How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Intro - A song introduction, or 'intro' for short, is the first part of song structure.</p> <p>Key Signatures - a visual symbol printed on a musical stave that indicates what key a section of music is written in (eg. The key of C)</p> <p>Loops – a repeating section of sound</p> <p>Lyrics – the words to a song</p> <p>Music technology - Using an electronic device or equipment to make music</p> <p>Outro – the section that ends a song. The last part of song structure.</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>Rap - a musical form of vocal delivery that uses rhyme, rhythmic speech, and everyday speech</p> <p>Rhythm – a pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Song structure – the arrangement of a song, typically in sections</p> <p>Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played</p>	<p>is struck in the middle of the skin with a heavy hand.</p> <p>Tone note- This describes tones of medium pitch or frequency. The djembe is played with the hand on the edge of the skin using the arm and wrist to propel the hand towards the drum.</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>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>Graphic notation- using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Groove - Persistent repeated units,</p> <p>Syllabic vocalization- Using words to represent rhythms</p> <p>Accompaniment- One musical part that supports or partners another</p> <p>Culture- The culture of a group of people is the traditions and beliefs that they practice in their daily lives.</p> <p>Ensemble- A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music</p> <p>Solo- A piece of music with one performer</p> <p>Break- A section of the piece that breaks up the rhythmic accompaniments</p>	<p>Bridge – A section in a song that changes from the original verses and chorus. A bridge does not get repeated anywhere else in the song. It is used to contrast one part of the song to another part, making it more enjoyable to listen to.</p> <p>Coda - another word for an outro (section that brings the piece to an end).</p> <p>Crotchet - a 1 beat note</p> <p>Dynamics - How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music</p> <p>Intro - A song introduction, or 'intro' for short, is the first part of song structure.</p> <p>Key Signatures - a visual symbol printed on a musical stave that indicates what key a section of music is written in (eg. The key of C)</p> <p>Loops – a repeating section of sound</p> <p>Lyrics – the words to a song</p> <p>Music technology - Using an electronic device or equipment to make music</p> <p>Outro – the section that ends a song. The last part of song structure.</p> <p>Paired quavers – two quavers, half a beat each which together equals 1 beat</p> <p>Pre-chorus - a short section that helps to transition from the verse to the full chorus of song</p> <p>Pulse - the regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p>
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<p>the verse will change words but the chorus will stay the same</p>	<p>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>Slap note- This describes a crisp, piercing, high-pitched tone and slap sound. The djembe is struck by spread out fingers near the edge of the skin with a slap-like motion. Structure- How a piece of music is ordered Improvise- Compose music while performing it without notation</p>	<p>Rap - a musical form of vocal delivery that uses rhyme, rhythmic speech, and everyday speech Rhythm – a pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes Song structure – the arrangement of a song, typically in sections 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>Unit 6 20th Century Music</p>			
<p>Y4</p>	<p>Scheme Y5</p>	<p>Djembe Y5 Summer term</p>	<p>Scheme Y6</p>
<p>Bridge - a contrasting section of music, often used in the middle of a song between the verse and chorus Genre - a style, or particular type of music Graphic score - using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p>	<p>Atonal - music not written in any particular key Bent note - a musical note that varies in pitch Dissonance - musical notes that do not 'agree' - notes that clash Dynamics - how loudly or softly to play a piece of music</p>	<p>Djembe- A goblet shaped, rope-tuned skin-covered drum played with bare hands, originally from West Africa Posture- the way in which someone usually holds their shoulders, neck, and back, or a particular position in which someone stands or sits Bass note- This describes tones of low or deep pitch or frequency. The djembe</p>	<p>Beat - the basic unit in music Chord - a group of notes played together DJ-ing - manipulating sounds of recordings Dynamics - how loudly or softly to play a piece of music Genre - a style, or particular type of music</p>



<p>Harmonies - a combination of notes played together that produce a pleasing effect</p> <p>Hook - a short, catchy idea to catch people's attention</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>Motif - a short musical idea</p> <p>Pentatonic scale - a musical scale of five notes</p> <p>Phasing - identical lines of music played synchronously, but slowly becoming out of time with each other</p> <p>Phrase - a distinct musical idea within a piece of music</p> <p>Rest - silence in place of a note being played</p> <p>Rhythms - the patterns of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Standard notation - the system of writing down music commonly used in Western music, consisting of 5 lines (stave) which individual notes are written onto</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 overall quality of the sound in a piece of music</p>	<p>Genre - a style, or particular type of music</p> <p>Graphic notation - using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Harmonies - a combination of notes played together that produce a pleasing effect</p> <p>Improvisation - creating music spontaneously in the moment</p> <p>Melodies - notes that are played one after the other to make a tune (a melody)</p> <p>Motif - a short musical idea</p> <p>Pentatonic scale - a musical scale of five notes</p> <p>Pitch - how high or low a note is</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>Rondo - a musical structure with a recurring theme (A/B/A/C/A...)</p> <p>Standard notation - the system of writing down music commonly used in Western music, consisting of 5 lines (stave) which individual notes are written onto</p> <p>Swung rhythms - rhythms where instead of two notes of equal length, the first note is lengthened and the second shortened</p> <p>Syncopation - rhythms where strong beats become weak and vice versa</p> <p>Tempo – the speed at which a piece of music is played</p>	<p>is struck in the middle of the skin with a heavy hand.</p> <p>Tone note- This describes tones of medium pitch or frequency. The djembe is played with the hand on the edge of the skin using the arm and wrist to propel the hand towards the drum.</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>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>Graphic notation- using non-standard symbols to represent written music</p> <p>Groove - Persistent repeated units,</p> <p>Syllabic vocalization- Using words to represent rhythms</p> <p>Accompaniment- One musical part that supports or partners another</p> <p>Culture- The culture of a group of people is the traditions and beliefs that they practice in their daily lives.</p> <p>Ensemble- A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music</p> <p>Solo- A piece of music with one performer</p> <p>Break- A section of the piece that breaks up the rhythmic accompaniments</p>	<p>Harmony - a combination of notes played together that produces a pleasing effect</p> <p>Improvisation - creating 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>Natural note - the notes ABCDEFG, which are represented by the white keys on a keyboard/piano</p> <p>Ostinati - continually repeated musical phrases or rhythms (singular - an ostinato)</p> <p>Phasing - identical lines of music played synchronously, but slowly becoming out of time with each other</p> <p>Pulse - the regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music</p> <p>Rapping - reciting words rapidly and rhythmically over an instrumental backing</p> <p>Rhythms - patterns of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes</p> <p>Samples - pieces of sound recordings that are reused in other pieces of music</p> <p>Solos - sections played or sung by one performer</p> <p>Standard notation - the system of writing down music commonly used in</p>
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<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>Texture - how the melody, rhythms and harmony are combined, determining the overall quality of the sound in a piece of music Twelve Tone Row – using all 12 notes of the chromatic scale once each (eg. the 7 white and 5 black notes on a piano) Unison - all performers playing the same thing together # (sharp sign) - a musical note raised a semitone above natural pitch</p>	<p>Slap note- This describes a crisp, piercing, high-pitched tone and slap sound. The djembe is struck by spread out fingers near the edge of the skin with a slap-like motion. Structure- How a piece of music is ordered Improvise- Compose music while performing it without notation</p>	<p>Western music, consisting of 5 lines (stave) which individual notes are written onto Swung (rhythm) - rhythms where instead of two notes of equal length, the first note is lengthened and the second shortened Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played Textures - how the melodies, rhythms and harmonies are combined, determining the overall quality of the sound in a piece of music</p>
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