



# Gaskell Community Primary School

## Music Vocabulary Progression



YEAR GROUP	
<b>EYFS</b>	Pulse, rhythm, listen, voice, instruments, experience, respond, explore, practise, make, movement, music, rhythm, song, sing, sounds
<b>1</b>	<p><u>General Vocabulary</u> Loud, Quiet, Soft, Happy, Sad, Feelings, Choir, Instrument, Hit, Bang, Clap, Sing</p> <p><u>Year Group Specific Vocabulary</u> Chant- singing in unison, with a similar rhythm to speech. Tempo – speed of a piece. Rest – moment when a note is not played for a defined length of time. Beat- unit of rhythm Percussion. Instrument- and instrument which is hit to make a sound. Orchestra – a large group of instruments, usually classical Drum Voice High/Low</p>
<b>2</b>	<p><u>General Vocabulary</u> Loud, Quiet, Soft, Happy, Sad, Feelings, Choir, Instrument, Hit, Bang, Clap, Sing</p> <p><u>Year Group Specific Vocabulary</u> Tempo, Woodwind, Treble Clef Pulse – the constant beat in a piece of music. Major – a happy sounding piece of music Measure – a bar in a piece of music. Minor – a sad sounding piece of music. Clef – a symbol on written music, defining what pitch to play the note. Scale – successive notes of a key, higher or lower. Dynamics – how loud or quiet a piece of music is Duet – two vocalists or instruments.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><u>General Vocabulary</u> Loud, Quiet, Soft, Happy, Sad, Feelings, Choir, Instrument, Hit, Bang, Clap, Sing</p> <p><u>Year Group Specific Vocabulary</u> Violin, Cello, Double base, Classical, String instruments, Woodwind instruments, Brass instruments Bar – a regular section on a staff, separated by vertical lines. Canon – tune that is repeated at regular intervals by different performers, but with different starting times. Downbeat – first beat in a bar. Staff – five horizontal lines on which notes are written. Tempo – speed of a piece. Time signature – how many beats to a bar. Melody- a tune is a combination of pitch and rhythm. Crescendo – getting louder. Octave – 8 full tones above the key note- start and end of a scale. Crotchet – 1 beat Minim – 2 beats</p>
<b>4</b>	<p><u>General Vocabulary</u> Loud, Quiet, Soft, Happy, Sad, Feelings, Choir, Instrument, Hit, Bang, Clap, Sing</p> <p><u>Year Group Specific Vocabulary</u> Crescendo – getting louder. Decrescendo – getting quieter.</p>

	<p>Strum- sweeping the thumb across the strings.  Pluck- by picking or pulling a string with fingers.  Ukulele chord – 2 or more notes played simultaneously.  Drone – monotonous tone.  Key – system of notes based on a key note.  Semibreve – 4 beats.  Quaver – ½ beat  Crotchet rest – 1 beat.  Timbre- the quality of the sound.  Texture- the different layers in a piece of music  Forte – loud.  Diminuendo- gradually getting quieter and slows down.</p>
<b>5</b>	<p><b>General Vocabulary Loud</b>  Quiet, Soft, Happy, Sad, Feelings, Choir, Instrument, Hit, Bang, Clap, Sing</p> <p><b>Year Group Specific Vocabulary</b>  Sharp – note to be raised by a semitone.  Semitone- one twelfth of an octave- the smallest interval in western music.  Slur – a curve over notes, suggesting that it is slurred together.  Staccato – short, sharp notes.  Flat – playing a note a semitone lower than the written one.  Dissonance – harsh sounds, chords not in harmony.  Chord progression – string of chords played in succession, usually a pattern.  Vibrato – quickly alternating between two notes – a wobbly sound.  Lento – slow</p>
<b>6</b>	<p><b>General Vocabulary Loud</b>  Quiet, Soft, Happy, Sad, Feelings, Choir, Instrument, Hit, Bang, Clap, Sing</p> <p><b>Year Group Specific Vocabulary</b>  Harmony – pleasing combination of two or more notes, played in background behind melody.  Accent – where the music is emphasised.  Off beat – the unaccented beat.  Adagio – slow and calm.  Allegro – quick and lively.  Andante – relaxed and flowing.  Moderato – a reasonable pace.  Presto – quick and lively.  Prestissimo – extremely quick.  Vivace- fast, lively.  Mezzo forte- moderately loud  Piano- quiet.</p>