



Sebright Primary – Year 5/6 Music Vocabulary List

Black - Vocabulary from the previous key stage/s

Red - New vocabulary for this key stage

Purple Italics – Greater depth

Terms	Definition and or Context in subject.
Tuned Instruments	An instrument that plays different defined notes (Piano or Flute)
Untuned Instruments	An instrument that only plays one note (Bass drum or shaker)
Expressive	Add meaning to the music (Emotions)
Chant	Speaking in a rhythm, or a sing-song way
Rhyme	Words that sound the same
Pulse	The beat of the music
Dynamics	How loud the music is Forte = loud Mezzo..... = medium..... Piano - soft Crescendo = gets louder Diminuendo = gets quieter
Tempo	How fast the music is Allegro = fast Andante = medium Adagio = slow Accelerando = gets faster Rallentando = slows down Irregular = changes a lot Pause = a moment of silence
Rhythm	The pattern of notes around a beat Crotchet = 1 beat Minim = 2 beats Semibreve = 4 beats Quaver = ½ beat Time signature = the number of beats in a bar Simple, compound and complex time signatures
Structure	How the music is put together Ostinato = a repeated pattern Contrast = something new or different Call & Response = a soloist performs their part and then the ensemble repeats it, or makes a new answer Introduction = the beginning of the piece



	<p>Outro = the ending of a piece</p> <p>Verse = Part of a song that tells a story and has different lyrics on each repeat</p> <p>Chorus = Part of a song that repeats exactly, carrying the main message of a song</p> <p>Binary = In 2 parts - AB</p> <p>Ternary = In 3 parts - ABA - where the first section returns as the third section</p>
Melody	<p>The tune</p> <p>Low pitch = low sounds</p> <p>High pitch = high sounds</p> <p>Repetition = copying an idea again</p> <p>Contrast = a new idea</p> <p>Pentatonic = a melody with 5 notes</p> <p>Range = the distance between the lowest and highest pitches</p> <p>Motif = a musical idea</p> <p>Hook = a catchy phrase</p> <p>Improvisation = making it up as you go along</p>
Accurate	Playing the correct pitches and rhythms
Solo	Playing on your own
Ensemble	<p>Playing in a group</p> <p>Orchestra = woodwind, brass, strings and percussion</p> <p>Choir = group of singers</p> <p>Solo = 1 performers</p> <p>Duet = 2 performers</p> <p>Trio = 3 performers</p> <p>Quartet = 4 players</p> <p>Quintet = 5 players</p> <p>Rock band = guitar, bass guitar, drums, singer, keyboard</p> <p>Jazz band = piano, double bass, trumpet, saxophone, trombone, drums</p>
Tradition	Ideas and beliefs that are passed down through families
Composer	Someone who creates music
Notation	Symbols used to write music down
Fluent	Playing without pausing or stopping
Complex	More difficult
Control	Being able to perform carefully, knowing what you are doing
Timbre	<p>The quality and type of sounds we hear</p> <p>Acoustic = a non-amplified sound</p> <p>Electronic = a sound requiring electricity and amplification</p>
Melodic shape	<p>How the tune moves up and down</p> <p>By step – Conjunct</p> <p>By leap – Disjunct</p>



	<p>Repetition = using the same ideas again</p> <p>Motif = a musical idea</p> <p>Phrase = a musical sentence with a question and an answer</p>
Texture	<p>The layers of music</p> <p>Unison = all together</p> <p>Round = At least 2 groups perform the same melody but with each voice beginning at different times so that different parts of the melody coincide in different voices, but still fit together.</p> <p>Melody & Accompaniment = a tune which has a part to go with it</p> <p>Layered = different ideas put on top of each other</p> <p>Acapella = unaccompanied</p> <p><i>Monophonic – Single melodic line (can be multipole voices in unison)</i></p> <p><i>Homophonic – A supported singular melodic line with Harmony chords (Typically piano or guitar)</i></p>
Genre	<p>The type or style of music</p>
Period	<p>The time in history that this music comes from, and until.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Baroque- Classical- Romantic- Modern
Music technology	<p>Using a device to compose, notate, playback, record or analyse music</p>