

Music Glossary

<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Appraisal Language</u>
Pitch	Describes how high or low a note is	'The melody has a high pitch with some low pitched notes'
Tempo	speed	'The song has a fast/slow tempo'
Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is	Piano (p) – quiet Forte (f) – loud Mezzo piano (mp) – medium quiet Mezzo forte (mf) – medium loud Pianissimo (pp) – very quiet Fortissimo (ff) – very loud 'The song starts piano but slowly becomes louder and ends forte'
Pulse	A steady beat	'This piece of music has a strong pulse that stays the same tempo all the way through'
Rhythm	A pattern of long or short notes that move over the top of the pulse	
Melody	The tune	
<u>Year 2</u>	(Use above as well)	
Timbre	Different characteristics of sound eg: playful, spooky, relaxing etc.	'The timbre of this music is...'
Texture	The way that different sounds are combined.	'this melody has a layered texture with lots of different sounds put together.'
Character	Describing a combination of tempo, timbre, texture of music.	
Tuned Percussion	Percussion instruments that play different notes	Examples: xylophone, glockenspiel, marimba, timpani drums, harp
Untuned percussion	Percussion that only plays one note. Can sometimes be played in a variety of ways.	Examples: snare drum, cymbals, maracas, claves, tambourine, triangle
<u>Year 3</u>	(Use above as well)	
Crescendo	The dynamics of the piece slowly get louder	The music crescendos as it gets to the chorus.
Diminuendo	The dynamics of the piece slowly get quieter.	The song diminuendos to the end.
Composer	Someone who creates music	
Ensemble	A group of people who play or sing music	
Improvisation	Making it up as you go along	
Composition	A piece of music	

Orchestra	Group of people playing instruments	Sections of the orchestra: Strings: Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass Woodwind: Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Piccolo Brass: Trumpet, Trombone, French Horn, Tuba Percussion: (see above)
Conductor	Person who keeps the orchestra in time	
Crotchet	One beat note	
Crotchet Rest	Pause in the music for one beat	
<u>Year 4</u>	(Use above as well)	
Minim	Two beat note	
Quaver	Half beat note	
Time signature	Number of beats in a bar	4 4 4 crotchet beats in a bar 3 4 3 crotchet beats in a bar 6 8 6 quaver beats in a bar
<u>Year 5</u>	(Use above as well)	
Semibreve	Four beat note	
Dotted crotchet	One and a half beat note	
Stave	Lines that represent the pitch	
Treble clef	Musical symbol which indicates the pitch of the notes.	
<u>Year 6</u>		
By Year 6, children should be able to use this appraisal language confidently without prompting and should have a basic recognition of formal notation. They will then be taught how to use it independently to compose and create.		