

Creative Music Scheme Vocabulary:

Nursery – Year 6

Nursery: Beat, pulse, sing, actions, dance, percussion instruments, musical signals

Reception: Beat, pulse, rhythm, pitch, high and low sounds, rap, sing, instrument, melody, perform, the names of the percussion instruments regularly used in class eg glockenspiel, drum, bells, woodblock.

Year 1: Beat, pulse, rhythm, pitch, rap, chant, improvise, compose, melody, tempo, warm-ups, ostinato, patterns, musical stories, audience, Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Contemporary

Year 2: Dynamics, timbre, tempo, melody, question and answer, improvise, compose, audience, difference between untuned and tuned percussion, strings, woodwind, brass, instruments from around the world, notation, crescendo/diminuendo, by era, solo.

Year 3: Structure, intro/introduction, verse, chorus, improvise, compose, sequencing sounds, digital music, texture, duration, rhythm patterns, expression, bass, drums, guitars, keyboard, hook, conductor, accompaniment, crotchets, quavers, style, traditions.

Year 4: Melodic phrases, unison, 2-part songs, melody and accompaniment, contrast, digital recording, relevant instrumental terminology eg fingering, pentatonic, articulation such as staccato/legato, sound effects, compositional decisions, rounds, choreography, perform.

Year 5: Drone, groove, ternary structure, ensemble, phrasing, style, part singing, major and minor keys and chords, technical control, fluency, acoustic instruments, samba instruments, culture.

Year 6: Production, repetition, chord sequence, balance, mixing, loops, sound recording, syncopation, partner songs, orchestral colour, choral singing, working songs, audience participation.

Musical dimensions

- Pulse – the regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
- Rhythm – long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
- Pitch – high and low sounds.
- Tempo – the speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
- Dynamics – how loud or quiet the music is.
- Timbre – all instruments, including voices, have a certain sound quality e.g. the trumpet has a very different sound quality to the violin.
- Texture – layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
- Structure – every piece of music has a structure e.g. an introduction, verse and chorus ending.
- Notation – the link between sound and symbol.