

Mundy C of E Junior School.

Music Key Vocabulary



Basics	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Beat: Unit of rhythm. Chant: Singing in unison, with a similar rhythm to speech. Fast: The speed at which something is played. High: How pitch is performed. Listen: Give ones attention to sound. Loud: The volume at which something is played. Low: How pitch is performed. Music: Vocal or instrumental sounds. Pattern: A repeated design. Pitch: How high or low a sound is. Quiet: The volume at which something is played. Repeat: When a piece of music or song is played over again. Rest: Moment when a note is not played for a defined length of time. Rhythm: Structured groups of accented and unaccented beats. Sequence: An order in which related things follow each other. Slow: The speed at which something is played. Song: A set of words set to music. Tune: A melody which characterizes a piece of music.	Beat: The steady timing in a piece of music. Duration: The length of a sound. Melody: A sequence of notes. Ostinato: A repeated rhythm or phrase. Perform: Present to an audience. Pitch: Pitch is how high or low a sound is. Rhythm: A pattern of long and short notes. Solo: A section or piece of music or song performed by one person. Structure: The way in which a piece of music is put together. Tunefully: Having a pleasing tune, or melody.	Aural: Relating to the ear or the sense of hearing. Compose: Write or create a piece of music. Dynamics: The loudness or softness at which musicians play a section or piece of music. Expression: The conveying of feelings in a piece of music. Improvise: Create and perform without preparation. Musician: Someone who plays a musical instrument. Recall: To perform a piece of music from memory. Tempo: Speed of a piece of music. Texture: The way in which different elements of music are layered together. Timbre: The character or sound quality of a note. Different instruments have different timbres.	Chord: Three or more notes played together at the same time. Composer: A person who writes music. Ensemble: All instruments in an orchestra or all the voices in a choir, playing together at once. Harmony: Two or more notes played or sung together. Notation: A method of writing music. Notes: A single tone of definite pitch made by a musical instrument. Percussion: Musical instruments played by striking with the hand or with a stick or beater. Posture: The position in which someone holds their body when standing or sitting. Projection: The ability to make your voice or a musical sound heard at a distance.	Accompaniments: A musical part which supports or partners an instrument, voice or group. Audience: The assembled spectators or listeners at a public event. Composition: The action of putting things together. Expressively: Showing or communicating meaning or feeling effectively. Phrases: Put into a form of words. Soundscape: A piece of music considered in terms of its component sounds. Theme: A prominent or frequently recurring melody or group of notes in a composition. Variation: A version of a theme, modified in melody, rhythm or harmony so as to present it in a new but still recognisable way. Venue: A place where something happens. For example: an organise event or concert.