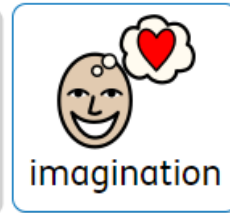
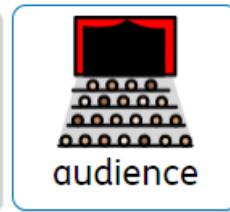
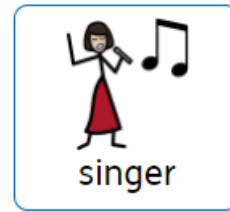


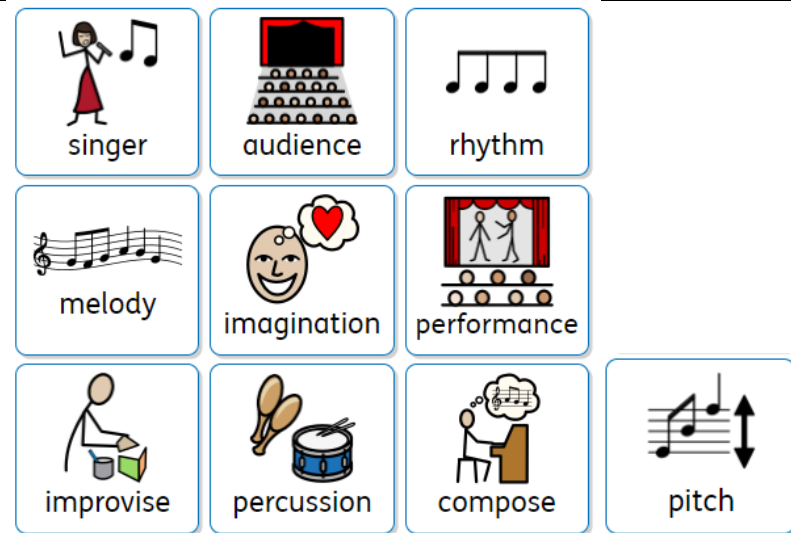
- EYFS

- **Singer:** A person who uses their voice to produce musical sounds and perform songs, often as a profession or in entertainment.
- **Rhythm:** A pattern of sounds and silences in music, created by the arrangement of beats or timing of notes. Rhythm is essential for giving music its structure and flow.
- **Melody:** A sequence of musical notes that are perceived as a single, coherent musical idea or tune. Melodies are often the most recognizable and memorable part of a song.
- **Imagination:** The ability of the mind to create ideas, images, or concepts that are not present to the senses. It allows people to envision things that are not real or to think creatively.
- **Performance:** The act of presenting or performing a work of art, such as music, dance, or theater, in front of an audience. Performances are often live and aim to entertain, inform, or inspire.
- **Audience:** A group of people who gather to watch or listen to a performance, such as a concert, play, or speech. The audience plays an important role by engaging with and reacting to the performance.



- Year 1

- **Rhythm:** The pattern of sounds and silences in time, often created by beats or accents in music, poetry, or dance. Rhythm gives music its timing and flow.
- **Improvise:** To create or perform something spontaneously, without preparation. In music, improvisation often involves making up melodies or rhythms on the spot.
- **Compose:** To create and write down a piece of music. A composer arranges notes, rhythms, and harmonies to form a musical work, such as a song, symphony, or piece for an instrument.
- **Melody:** A series of musical notes arranged in a specific sequence to form a tune. It's the part of the music that is most often recognized and remembered.
- **Perform:** To present a piece of music, dance, or other art form in front of an audience. Performing can be done solo or as part of a group.
- **Singer:** A person who uses their voice to produce music, typically by singing songs, either solo or as part of a group.
- **Percussion:** A family of musical instruments that are played by striking, shaking, or scraping, such as drums, cymbals, and tambourines. Percussion instruments provide rhythm and texture to music.
- **Audience:** A group of people who watch, listen to, or experience a performance, event, or presentation. Their reactions can influence the energy and dynamics of the performance.
- **Imagination:** The ability to form mental images, ideas, or concepts of things that are not present to the senses or have never been experienced



before. It allows creative thinking and innovation.

Year 2

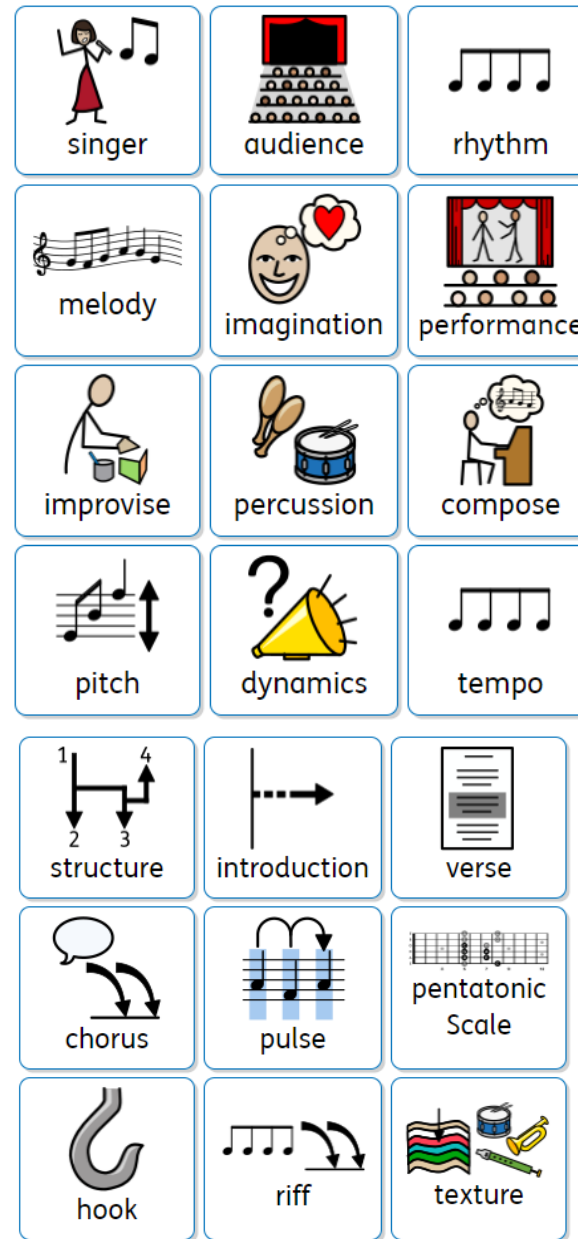
- **Rhythm:** The arrangement of sounds and silences in time, creating patterns through beats and timing in music. Rhythm is essential for giving structure to musical pieces.
- **Pitch:** The quality of a sound that determines whether it is high or low, based on the frequency of the sound waves. In music, pitch defines how high or low a note sounds.
- **Improvise:** To create or perform something spontaneously, without prior preparation. In music, improvisation often involves making up melodies, harmonies, or rhythms on the spot.
- **Compose:** To create and write a piece of music by organizing melodies, rhythms, and harmonies. A composer writes down the music so it can be performed by others.
- **Melody:** A sequence of musical notes that form a distinct, recognizable tune. Melodies are often the most memorable part of a song or piece of music.
- **Dynamics:** The variation in loudness or softness in music. Dynamics indicate how a piece should be played, from soft (piano) to loud (forte), and contribute to the emotional expression of the music.
- **Tempo:** The speed at which a piece of music is played. It is measured in beats per minute (BPM) and can range from very slow to very fast.
- **Perform/Performance:** The act of presenting a work of art, such as music, theater, or dance, in front of an audience. A performance can be



live or recorded, aiming to entertain, inform, or inspire the audience.

- **Audience:** A group of people who watch, listen to, or engage with a performance, such as a concert, play, or presentation. The audience's reactions can influence the overall atmosphere of the event.

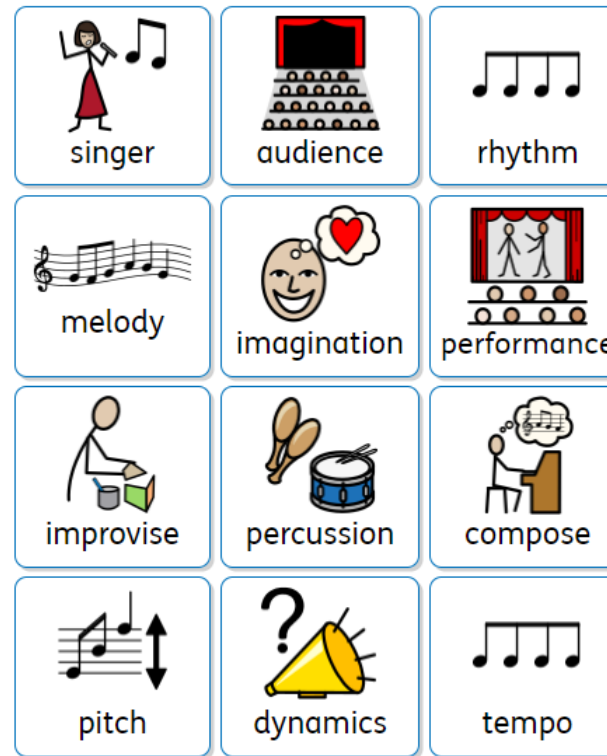
- **Structure:** The overall framework or organization of a piece of music, such as how different sections (e.g., verses, choruses) are arranged. Structure gives music its form and direction.
- **Introduction:** The opening section of a piece of music that sets the tone and introduces key themes or motifs. It usually leads into the main body of the song.
- **Verse:** A section of a song where the lyrics typically change with each repetition, but the melody stays the same. Verses tell the story or develop the theme of the song.
- **Chorus:** A repeated section in a song, often featuring the same lyrics and melody each time it occurs. The chorus is typically the most memorable part of a song.
- **Improvise:** To create music spontaneously without planning or writing it down in advance. Musicians often improvise during performances to add personal expression.
- **Compose:** To create and organize music by writing down melodies, rhythms, and harmonies. A composer decides the structure and elements of the piece.
- **Pulse:** The steady beat in a piece of music that can be felt throughout, like a heartbeat. It helps musicians stay in time and listeners feel the rhythm.
- **Rhythm:** The pattern of beats and silences in music, created by the arrangement of notes in time. Rhythm helps give music its movement and flow.
- **Pitch:** The highness or lowness of a sound, determined by the frequency of vibrations. In



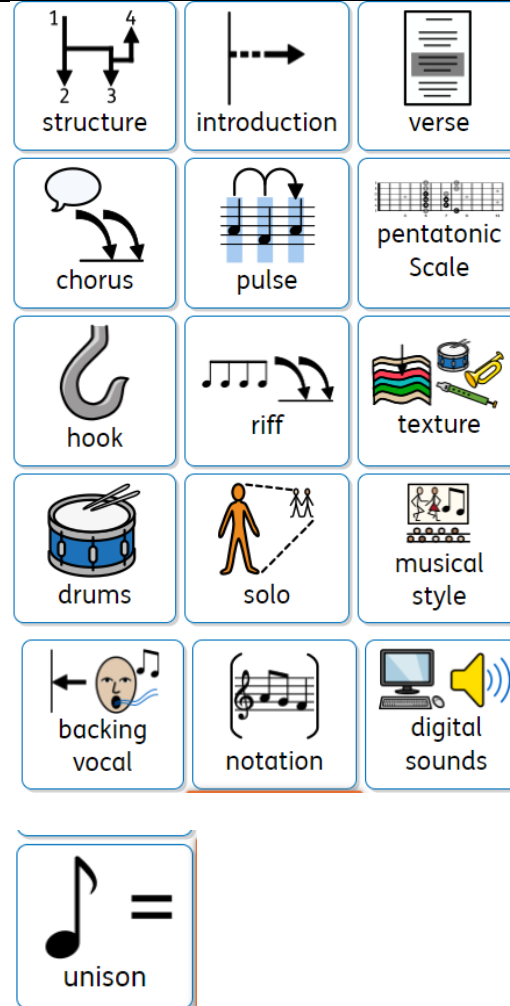
music, pitch helps differentiate between different notes.

- **Tempo:** The speed at which a piece of music is played, usually measured in beats per minute (BPM). It dictates the pace of the music.
- **Riff:** A short, repeated musical phrase or pattern, often used in rock, blues, or jazz music. Riffs are usually played on guitar or bass and form the foundation of a song.
- **Melody:** A sequence of musical notes arranged in a particular rhythm to create a memorable tune. It is often the most recognizable part of a song.
- **Pentatonic Scale:** A musical scale with five notes per octave, commonly used in folk, blues, and rock music. The pentatonic scale is simple and widely used in improvisation.
- **Imagination:** The ability to create mental images or ideas that are not present or real. In music, imagination allows composers and performers to think creatively and inventively.
- **Dynamics:** The variation in loudness or intensity in music, ranging from soft (piano) to loud (forte). Dynamics contribute to the emotional expression of a piece.
- **Hook:** A catchy, memorable musical phrase or lyric that grabs the listener's attention. Hooks are often repeated throughout a song and are meant to be easily recognizable.
- **Texture:** The way different musical layers or parts interact with each other in a piece of music. It can be thick (many layers) or thin (few layers), and can change throughout the piece.

- **Drums:** A type of percussion instrument played by striking a membrane (called a drumhead) stretched over a hollow body. Drums are often used to create rhythm and keep time in music.
- **Improvise:** To create or perform music spontaneously, without prior preparation or written notes. Improvisation is common in jazz, blues, and other styles.
- **Compose:** To create and organize a piece of music, writing down or recording the notes, rhythms, and harmonies. Composing involves crafting the structure and elements of a musical work.
- **Melody:** A sequence of musical notes arranged in a specific pattern to create a memorable and recognizable tune.
- **Pulse:** The steady, underlying beat in a piece of music that gives the music its timing and structure, often felt as a consistent rhythm.
- **Rhythm:** The pattern of beats, or the timing of notes and silences, that gives music its movement and flow. Rhythm is a fundamental aspect of all music.
- **Pitch:** The highness or lowness of a sound, determined by the frequency of vibrations. Pitch is essential for distinguishing different notes in music.
- **Tempo:** The speed at which a piece of music is played, usually measured in beats per minute (BPM). It dictates the pace or mood of the music.
- **Dynamics:** The variations in loudness or intensity within a piece of music, ranging from soft (piano) to loud (forte).





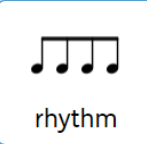


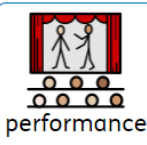



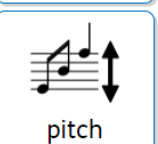
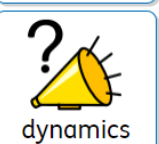

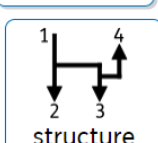
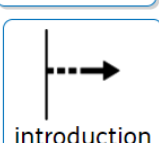

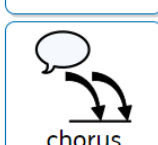
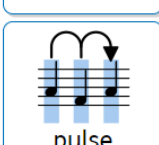
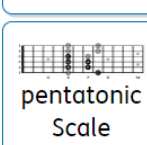
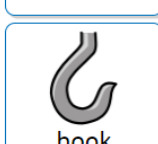

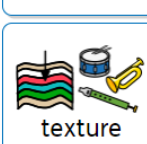


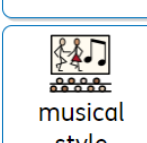
- **Texture:** The way different musical layers or voices interact with each other. Texture can be thick (many layers) or thin (few layers) depending on how the instruments and voices combine.
- **Structure:** The overall form or arrangement of sections in a piece of music, such as verse, chorus, and bridge. Structure helps to organize the musical ideas in a coherent way.
- **Solo:** A section in a piece of music where a single performer plays or sings, often showcasing their skill or creativity.
- **Pentatonic Scale:** A musical scale consisting of five notes per octave. It is often used in folk, blues, and rock music and is simple yet versatile for improvisation.
- **Unison:** When multiple voices or instruments play or sing the same pitch or melody at the same time, producing a single unified sound.
- **Rhythm Patterns:** Repeated sequences of beats or note values that create a sense of movement and timing in music. These patterns provide the foundation for many musical styles.
- **Musical Style:** The distinct character or genre of music, defined by its elements such as rhythm, melody, harmony, instrumentation, and form. Examples include rock, jazz, classical, and hip-hop.
- **Lyrics:** The words or text of a song, often telling a story or expressing emotions. Lyrics are sung along with the melody and rhythm.
- **Digital/Electronic Sounds:** Sounds produced or manipulated using electronic devices such as synthesizers, drum machines, or computers.



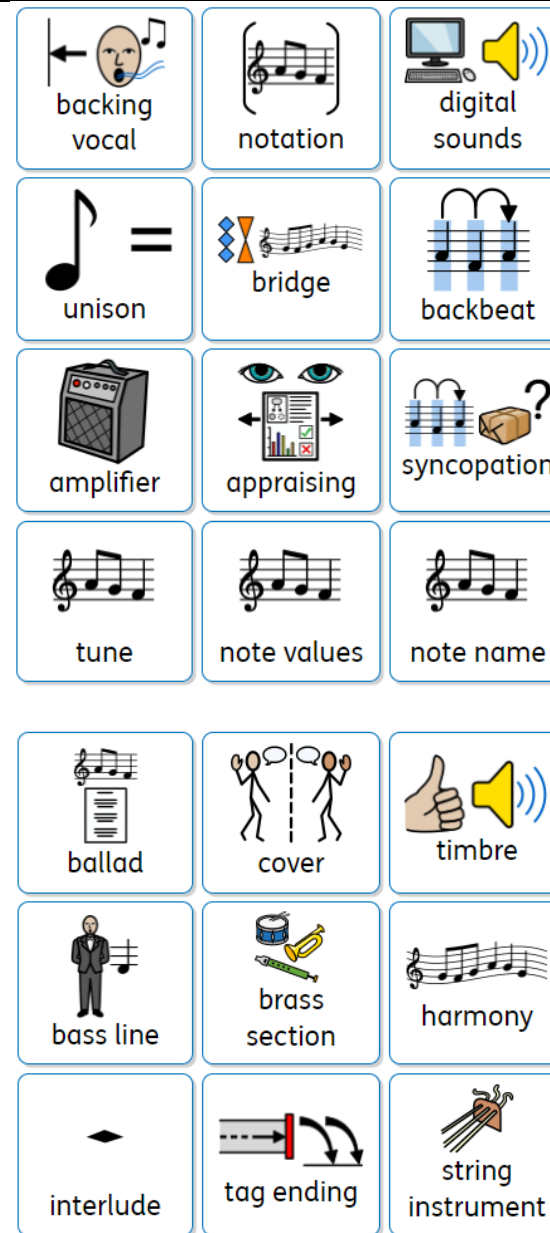
These sounds are widely used in modern music production.

- **Notation:** A system for writing down music, using symbols to represent pitch, rhythm, dynamics, and other musical elements. Common systems include standard musical notation and tablature.
- **Backing Vocal:** Additional voices that sing harmony or support the lead singer. Backing vocals often enhance the texture and depth of a song.
- **Percussion:** Instruments that produce sound by being struck, shaken, or scraped. Examples include drums, cymbals, tambourines, and maracas. Percussion helps establish the rhythm in music.
- **Hook:** A catchy, memorable phrase or riff in a song, often repeated to make the song more recognizable and appealing to listeners.
- **Riff:** A short, repeated musical phrase, often played on guitar or bass, that forms the foundation of a song, particularly in rock, blues, and jazz music.

- **Bridge:** A contrasting section in a song that differs from the verse and chorus, often used to add variety or transition to a new part of the song.
- **Backbeat:** A rhythmic accent placed on the off-beats, typically beats 2 and 4 in a 4/4 time signature. It's common in rock, pop, and funk music.
- **Amplifier:** A device that increases the power of sound signals, often used to amplify electric instruments like guitars and microphones for live performances.
- **Chorus:** The part of a song that repeats with the same melody and lyrics, often the catchiest and most memorable section.
- **Riff:** A short, repeated musical phrase, usually played on guitar or bass, that forms a key part of a song, especially in rock and blues.
- **Hook:** A catchy musical or lyrical phrase in a song that grabs the listener's attention, often repeated throughout the song.
- **Improvise:** To create music spontaneously without prior preparation or written notes.
- **Compose:** To create and arrange a piece of music by writing down melodies, rhythms, and harmonies.
- **Appraising:** Evaluating or assessing a piece of music by considering its style, structure, dynamics, and overall impact.
- **Syncopation:** A rhythmic technique where the emphasis or accents are placed on off-beats or weak beats, creating a sense of rhythmic surprise or complexity.

 singer	 audience	 rhythm
 melody	 imagination	 performance
 improvise	 percussion	 compose
 pitch	 dynamics	 tempo
 structure	 introduction	 verse
 chorus	 pulse	 pentatonic Scale
 hook	 riff	 texture
 drums	 solo	 musical style

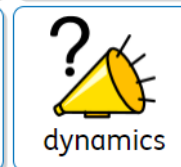
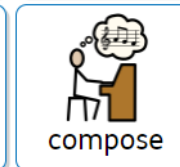
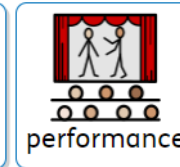
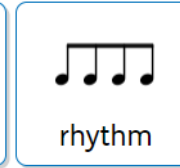
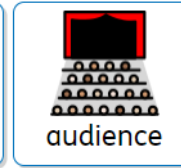
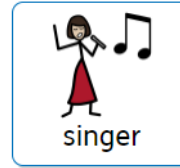
- **Structure:** The overall organization or form of a piece of music, such as how verses, choruses, bridges, and other sections are arranged.
- **Tune/Head:** The main melody of a piece of music, often used in jazz as the recognizable theme that musicians improvise around.
- **Note Values:** Symbols that represent the duration of musical notes, such as whole notes, half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes.
- **Note Names:** The names of the musical pitches, such as A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, as well as their variations like sharps (#) and flats (b).
- **Pulse:** The steady beat or underlying rhythm in a piece of music that gives it its tempo and timing.
- **Rhythm:** The pattern of beats or timing of notes and rests in music that gives it movement and flow.
- **Solo:** A section in a piece of music where a single performer showcases their skill by playing or singing alone.
- **Ballad:** A slow, emotional song that often tells a story, commonly found in folk, rock, and pop music.
- **Verse:** A section of a song where the melody is repeated with different lyrics, typically used to tell the story or narrative.
- **Melody:** A series of musical notes arranged in a sequence to create a tune, usually the most recognizable part of a song.
- **Cover:** A version of a song performed by someone other than the original artist, often with slight variations in style or arrangement.
- **Unison:** When multiple singers or instruments perform the same pitch or melody at the same time.



- **Pitch:** The highness or lowness of a sound, determined by the frequency of the sound waves.
- **Tempo:** The speed or pace of a piece of music, usually measured in beats per minute (BPM).
- **Dynamics:** The variation in loudness or intensity in music, ranging from soft (piano) to loud (forte).
- **Timbre:** The unique quality or tone color of a sound that makes it distinct from other sounds, even at the same pitch and volume.
- **Texture:** The way different musical layers or parts interact in a piece of music, such as monophonic (single melody) or polyphonic (multiple layers).
- **Bass Line:** The low-pitched sequence of notes that provides the harmonic foundation in many musical styles, often played by bass guitar or upright bass.
- **Brass Section:** The group of brass instruments in a band or orchestra, including trumpets, trombones, and tubas, known for their bright, powerful sound.
- **Harmony:** The combination of different musical notes played or sung simultaneously to create chords and support the melody.
- **Interlude:** A short section of music that provides a break between other parts of a song, often instrumental.
- **Tag Ending:** A short, repeated phrase or section at the end of a song, used to provide a sense of closure or finality.
- **Strings:** A family of instruments that produce sound by vibrating strings, such as violins, violas, cellos, and double bass

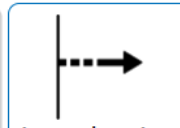


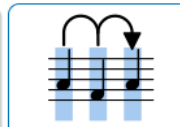
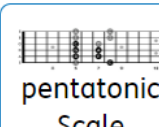

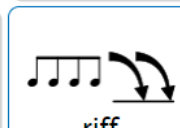



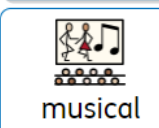
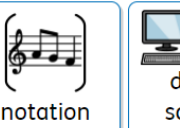
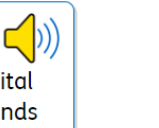
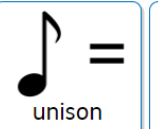
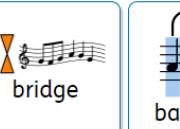


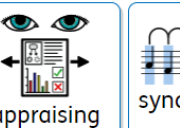
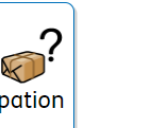
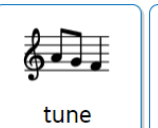

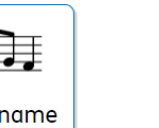
Year 6

- **Style Indicators:** Characteristics or elements that define a particular musical genre or style, such as instrumentation, rhythmic patterns, and harmonic structures.
- **Melody:** A sequence of musical notes arranged in a specific order to create a recognizable tune, often the most memorable part of a song.
- **Compose:** The act of creating and writing music by organizing melodies, harmonies, rhythms, and structures.
- **Improvise:** To create music spontaneously, without pre-planning or written notes, often using existing musical ideas as a foundation.
- **Cover:** A new performance or recording of a song originally created by another artist, often interpreted in a different style.
- **Pulse:** The steady beat that underlies a piece of music, providing a rhythmic framework that helps performers stay in time.
- **Rhythm:** The arrangement of sounds and silences in music, created by varying note durations and accents, which gives music its movement and flow.
- **Pitch:** The highness or lowness of a sound, determined by the frequency of the sound waves. In music, pitch allows notes to be identified and categorized.
- **Tempo:** The speed at which a piece of music is performed, usually measured in beats per minute (BPM). It dictates the overall pace and feel of the music.
- **Dynamics:** The variations in loudness and intensity within a piece of music, ranging from



soft (piano) to loud (forte), contributing to the emotional expression of the piece.

- **Timbre:** The quality or color of a musical sound that distinguishes different types of sound production, such as the difference between a piano and a violin playing the same note.
- **Texture:** The way in which different musical layers or parts are combined in a piece of music, such as monophonic (single melody), homophonic (melody with accompaniment), or polyphonic (multiple independent melodies).
- **Structure:** The overall form or organization of a piece of music, including how different sections (e.g., verses, choruses, bridges) are arranged.
- **Unison:** When two or more voices or instruments perform the same pitch or melody at the same time, creating a single, unified sound.
- **Harmony:** The combination of different musical notes played or sung simultaneously to create chords, supporting and enriching the melody.
- **Dimensions of Music:** The various aspects or elements that define music, such as melody, harmony, rhythm, timbre, dynamics, and form.
- **Producer:** A person who oversees the recording and production of music, managing the creative and technical aspects of the process to shape the final sound of a song or album.
- **Hook:** A catchy musical phrase or lyrical line designed to grab the listener's attention and make a song memorable.
- **Riff:** A repeated musical phrase or pattern, often played on guitar or bass, that serves as a foundational element in a song, particularly in genres like rock and blues.

 structure	 introduction	 verse
 chorus	 pulse	 pentatonic Scale
 hook	 riff	 texture
 drums	 solo	 musical style
 backing vocal	 notation	 digital sounds
 unison	 bridge	 backbeat
 amplifier	 appraising	 syncopation
 tune	 note values	 note name

- **Solo:** A section of music where a single performer plays or sings alone, showcasing their skill or creativity.
- **Blues:** A music genre characterized by its expressive melodies, use of specific chord progressions (often the twelve-bar blues), and themes of struggle, heartache, and resilience.
- **Improvise/Improvisation:** The act of creating music spontaneously, often incorporating elements of existing musical ideas while allowing for personal expression and creativity.
- **By Ear:** The ability to play or understand music without the use of written notation, relying instead on listening and reproducing sounds directly.
- **Ostinato:** A repeated musical phrase or rhythm that persists throughout a piece or section, often forming a foundation for variations or improvisations.
- **Phrases:** Musical segments that express a complete thought, similar to sentences in language. Phrases typically consist of a series of notes that create a sense of musical direction or resolution.

