Music Definitions

Year 2

Year 2	Word	Definition
Longitude	Voice,	The sound produced in a person's larynx and uttered through the mouth as speech or song.
	Chant,	A repeated rhythmic phrase, typically one shouted or sung in unison by a crowd.
	Song,	A short poem or other set of words set to music or meant to be sung.
	Rhythm	A strong, regular, repeated pattern of movement or sound.
	Tempo	The speed at which a passage or music is or should be played.
	Rhyme,	Correspondence or sound between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry.
	Sing,	To make musical sounds with the voice, especially words with a set tune.
	Pulse,	It is how many beats per minute. A steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat.
	High,	An intense, loud sound that is like a whistle, squeal or a child's voice.

	Low,	A deep, powerful sound like a bass drum, thunder or a man's voice.
	Fast,	A high speed.
	Slow,	Moving or operating at a low speed, not quick or fast.
	Loud,	A strong, intense expression. Producing too much noise.
	Quiet,	Making little or no noise.
	Pattern,	A regular form or sequence in the way in which something happens or is done.
	Explore,	To approach a subject in detail by 'having a go.'
	Compose,	To form and arrange parts to create an original piece.
	Dimensions,	Music contains vertical and horizontal dimensions, e.g the vertical dimension is composed of relationships of notes occurring simultaneously.
	Performance,	The act of presenting a form of entertainment.
	Lyrics,	The words that make up a song or poem.
	Style,	A particular procedure by which something is done.
	Solo,	Something done by one person, alone.
	Short,	
	Long,	
	Pitch,	

	Dynamics,	Something that takes a small amount of time.
	Chorus	Something that takes a greater amount of time.
	Rap,	The degree of highness or lowness of a tone.
	Improvise,	A varying levels of volume of sound in difference parts of a musical performance.
	Compose,	A large, organised group of singers singing together.
	Melody.	A musical form of vocal delivery that incorporates rhyme. Sounds spoken not sung.
	Bass guitar,	To create music spontaneously.
	Drums,	To form lyrics and a melody to create a song.
	Decks,	A sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying.
	Perform,	The lowest-pitch member of the guitar family. Similar in appearance to an electric guitar.
	Percussion,	A percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands. Typically barrel shaped.
	Saxophone,	A player of CDs or vinyl records, sometimes called a turntable.
	Blues,	

	Baroque,	To present a form of entertainment to an audience.
	Latin,	A musical instrument played by striking with the hand or with a stick or beater. Or by shaking or rattling.
	Irish folk,	A wind instrument that contains a reed, used especially in jazz and dance music.
		Melancholic music, typically in a twelve bar sequence.
	Funk,	Music from the 17th and 18th centuries.
		Music originating from Latin America, characterised by dance rhythms and extensive use of percussion instruments.
	Groove.	
	Trumpet,	A genre of music that originates from Ireland. There are at least 10 instruments in general use during an Irish folk song.
	Audience.	
	Imagination.	A genre of music that originated in African-American communities in the mid 1960s. Mixture of soul music, jazz and rhythm and blues.
		The sense of an effect of changing a pattern in a rhythm, or a sense of swing.
		A brass instrument with a flared bell used in jazz and classical music.

		A collection of people who watch a performance. The part of the mind that imagines things.
Autumn	Tempo,	The speed at which a passage or music is or should be played.
	Saxophone,	A wind instrument that contains a reed, used especially in jazz and dance music.
	Rhythm,	A strong, regular, repeated pattern of movement or sound.
	Dynamics,	A varying levels of volume of sound in difference parts of a musical performance.
	Bass	A deep, low sound.
	Pitch,	An intense, loud sound that is like a whistle, squeal or a child's voice.
	Audience	A group of people who watch a performance.
	Rap,	A musical form of vocal delivery that incorporates rhyme. Sounds spoken not sung.
	Improvise,	To create music spontaneously.
	Compose,	To form lyrics and a melody to create a song.
	Imagination	The part of the mind that imagines things.
	Trumpet	A brass instrument with a flared bell and bright, penetrating tone.
	Drums,	A percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands. Typically barrel shaped.
	Keyboard,	A smaller, electronic version of a piano.
	Guitar,	A stringed musical instrument with a fretted fingerboard, typically incurved sides and six or twelve strings, played by plucking or strumming with the fingers or plectrum.
	Percussion,	A musical instrument played by striking with the hand or with a stick or beater. Or by shaking or rattling.

Spring	Keyboard,	A smaller, electronic version of a piano
	Drums,	A percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands. Typically barrel shaped
	Bass,	A deep, low sound.
	Electric Guitar,	A guitar with a built-in pick up which coverts string vibrations into electrical signals for amplification.
	Pulse,	It is how many beats per minute. A steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat.
	Rhythm,	A strong, regular, repeated pattern of movement or sound.
	Pitch,	An intense, loud sound that is like a whistle, squeal or a child's voice.
	Improvise,	To create music spontaneously.
	Compose,	To form lyrics and a melody to create a song.
	Perform,	To present a form of entertainment to an audience.
	Audience,	A group of people watching a performance.
	Melody,	A sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying.
	Dynamics,	A varying levels of volume of sound in difference parts of a musical performance.
	Tempo,	The speed at which a passage or music is or should be played.
	Reggae,	A style of popular music with a strongly accented beat, originating in Jamaica.
Summer	Keyboard,	An instrument played with keys, a smaller, electric version of a piano.
	Drums,	A percussion instrument that can be played using hands or sticks.
	Glockenspiel,	A percussion instrument composed of a set of tuned keys arranged in the fashion of a keyboard/piano.

	Guitar,	A stringed musical instrument with a fretted fingerboard, typically incurved sides and six or twelve strings, played by plucking or strumming with the fingers or plectrum.
	Melody,	A sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying.
	Dynamics,	A varying levels of volume of sound in difference parts of a musical performance.
	Tempo,	The speed at which a passage or music is or should be played.
	Bass,	A low, deep tone.
	Pulse,	It is how many beats per minute. A steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat.
	Rhythm,	A strong, regular, repeated pattern of movement or sound.
	Pitch,	The degree of highness or lowness of a tone.
	Improvise,	To create music spontaneously.
	Compose,	To form lyrics and a melody to create a song.
	Perform,	To present a form of entertainment to an audience.