Music Definitions

Year 4

Year 4	Word	Definition
Longitude	Structure	To create and perform spontaneously or without preparation.
	Improvise	The arrangement of a piece of music.
	Melody	A sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying.
	Posture	The position in which someone holds their body when sitting/standing/performing.
	Projection	The ability to make a sound that can be heard from a distance.
	Pronunciation	A way in which a word is said.
	Compose	To write or create a piece of music.
	Verse	Writing arrange with a metrical rhythm typically containing rhyme.
	Phrase	A group of notes forming a distinct unit within a longer passage.
	Notation	A series of written symbols using to represent something in music. They give direction.

	Appraise	To evaluate thinking about own or another's musical creation.
	A Cappella	A cappella is where music is created by one or more people without the accompaniment of instruments.
	Sequence	The restatement of a motif or longer melodic passage at a higher or lower pitch in the same voice.
	Score	The manuscript or printed form of musical work.
	Hook	A musical idea, often a short riff, passage or phrase that is used in popular music to make a song appealing and to 'catch the ear of a listener.'
	Riff	A short repeated phrase in popular music. Often used as an introduction.
	Texture	How layers of sound within a piece of music interact.
	Unison	When something happens all at the same time, e.g a song is sung.
Autumn	Tempo,	The speed at which a passage or music is or should be played.
	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.
	Dynamics,	A varying levels of volume of sound in difference parts of a musical performance.
	Structure	To create and perform spontaneously or without preparation.

	Pitch,	An intense, loud sound that is like a whistle, squeal or a child's voice.
	Melody,	A sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying
	Texture,	How layers of sound within a piece of music interact.
	Introduction,	A passage or section which opens a movement or separate piece preceding the theme or lyrics.
	Verse	A section of a song that is often followed by a chorus.
	Chorus	A repeated section that contains the primary lyrical motifs of the song, usually repeated at least twice.
	Improvise,	To create music spontaneously.
	Compose,	To form lyrics and a melody to create a song.
	Bass,	A deep, low sound.
	Solo	To perform alone.
	Hook,	A musical idea, often a short riff, passage or phrase that is used in popular music to make a song appealing and to 'catch the ear of a listener.'
	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.
	Electric Guitar,	A guitar with a built-in pick up which coverts string vibrations into electrical signals for amplification.
	Bass	A low, deep sound.

	Pentatonic Scale,	A pentatonic scale is a musical scale with five notes per octave.
	Patterns	A repetitive sound or technique used within a piece of music.
	Texture	How layers of sound within a piece of music interact.
	Structure	To create and perform spontaneously or without preparation.
Spring	Musical style,	An expressive style of music. music genre, musical genre, genre. An artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continuous manner.
	Rapping,	A musical form of vocal delivery that incorporates "rhyme and rhythmic speech" Rap being a primary ingredient of hip hop music, it is commonly associated with that genre in particular.
	Lyrics,	The words that make up a song.
	Choreography,	Dance moves that are unique to a certain song.
	Digital electronic sounds,	Music that employs electronic musical instruments, digital instruments and circuitry-based music technology.
	Turntables,	A circular revolving plate supporting a record as it is played.
	Synthesisers,	An electronic musical instrument, typically operated by a keyboard, producing a wide variety of sounds by generating and combining signals of different frequencies.
	Unison,	When something happens all at the same time, e.g a song is sung.
	Solo,	An act performed alone.
	By ear,	An ability to recognize, appreciate, and reproduce sounds, especially music or language.

	Notation	The written form of Music.
	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.
	Organ,	A keyboard instrument of one of more pipe divisions or others means for producing tones. Contains keys and pedals.
	Verse,	A section of a song that is often followed by a chorus.
	Chorus,	A repeated section that contains the primary lyrical motifs of the song, usually repeated at least twice.
	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.
	Hook,	A musical idea, often a short riff, passage or phrase that is used in popular music to make a song appealing and to 'catch the ear of a listener.'
	Riff,	A short repeated phrase in popular music. Often used as an introduction.
	Structure,	To create and perform spontaneously or without preparation.
	Backing Vocals,	Provide vocal harmony with the lead vocalist or other backing vocalists.
	Improvise,	To create music spontaneously.
	Compose,	To form lyrics and a melody to create a song.
	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.
	Pentatonic Scale	A pentatonic scale is a musical scale with five notes per octave.
	Scale	A scale is the tonal basis of music and comes from the Latin word for ladder.
Summer	Acoustic Guitar,	A guitar that does not require electrical amplification, having a hollow body that amplifies the string vibration.
	Percussion,	Musical instruments played by striking with the hand or with a stick or beater, or by shaking, including drums, cymbals, xylophones, gongs, bells, and rattles.
	Birdsong,	The musical vocalisations of a bird or birds, typically uttered by a male songbird in characteristic bursts or phrases for territorial purposes.
	Civil Rights,	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
	Racism,	Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalised.
	Equality,	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
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	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.