Music Definitions

Year 5

Year 5	Word	Definition
Longitude	Introduction,	A passage or section which opens a movement or separate piece preceding the theme or lyrics.
	Outro,	The conclusion and ending of a composition.
	Arrangement,	The process of transforming a collection of musical ideas to complete a song.
	Bridge,	Part of a composition that contrasts with the verse and chorus and is generally used to take the listener from one section of the song to the next.
	Conductor,	A person who conducts music by giving direction to performers.
	Accompaniment,	The musical part of a song which provides the rhythmic or harmonic support for the melody.
	Ensemble,	A group of people who perform instrumentally or vocally.
	Style indicator,	A clue that gives away which style a song is composed in.
	Ostinato,	
	Diction,	

	Backbeat,	A continually repeated musical phrase or rhythm.
	Offbeat,	How a singer vocalises the words of a song in order for the audience to understand the words.
	Syncopation,	Accentuated on the off-beat.
	Harmony,	A beat that is not accented, example: when you do not clap or tap your feet because there are not major beats in the music at that time.
	Reoccurring theme,	A variety of rhythms played together to make a piece of music.
	Sampling,	A combination of simultaneously sounded music notes to produce a pleasing sound.
	Urban contemporary,	A theme that displays itself over and over again.
	Classical,	The reuse of a portion of a sound recording in another recording.
	Operatic,	Another name for hip-hop, urban pop or simply urban. A term often used in music radio.
		Music written in the period 1750-1830 approx.
		A term used when referring to the characteristics of opera.

Autumn	Rock	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.'
	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.
	Backbeat	Accentuated on the off-beat.
	Amplifier	A device consisting of an amplifier combined with a loudspeaker and used to increase the volume of the sound produced by electric guitars and other musical instruments.
	Riff	A short repeated phrase in popular music and jazz, typically used as an introduction or refrain in a song.
	Appraising	To assess the performance of someone.
	Bossa Nova	A style of Brazilian music derived from samba but placing more emphasis on melody and less on percussion.
	Syncopation	A variety of rhythms played together to make a piece of music.
	Swing	Swing, in music, both the rhythmic impetus of jazz music and a specific jazz idiom prominent between about 1935 and the mid-1940s—years sometimes called the swing era
	Tune	a melody, especially one which characterizes a certain piece of music.
	Note values	Indicates the length of time in which a note should be played for.
	Note names	The names of the notes used to read music.
	Big bands	a large group of musicians playing jazz or dance music.
Spring	Ballad	A slow sentimental, romantic song.
	Rapping,	A musical form of vocal delivery that incorporates "rhyme, rhythmic speech, and street vernacular", which is performed or chanted in a variety of ways, usually over a backing beat or musical accompaniment.

	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.
	Interlude	Something that occurs during a break.
	Tag ending	The last or final part of something.
	Strings	An overarching name given to instruments that are played using strings.
	Unison,	Performing at the same time.
	Piano	a large keyboard musical instrument with a wooden case enclosing a soundboard and metal strings, which are struck by hammers when the keys are depressed. The strings' vibration is stopped by dampers when the keys are released and can be regulated for length and volume by two or three pedals.
	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 a plectrum
	Bass	the low-frequency output of a radio or audio system, corresponding to the bass in music.
	Drums	a percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands, typically cylindrical, barrel-shaped, or bowl-shaped, with a taut membrane over one or both ends.
	Scratching	Scratching, sometimes referred to as scrubbing, is a DJ and turntablist technique of moving a vinyl record back and forth on a turntable to produce percussive or rhythmic sounds
	Old-School	Denoting or relating to a style or genre of popular music, especially rap or hip-hop, regarded as traditional or relatively uninfluenced by newer styles.

	Hip-hop	A style of popular music of US black and Hispanic origin, featuring rap with an electronic backing.
	Riff,	A short repeated phrase in popular music. Often used as an introduction.
	Synthesiser,	An electronic musical instrument, typically operated by a keyboard, producing a wide variety of sounds by generating and combining signals of different frequencies.
	Deck,	A component or unit for playing or recording records, tapes, or compact discs
	Backing,	Help or support in the background.
	Loops,	A piece of music that repeats itself, round and round.
	Funk,	A music genre that originated in African-American communities in the mid-1960s when musicians created a rhythmic, danceable new form of music through a mixture of soul music, jazz, and rhythm and blues (R&B).
	Improvise,	To create music spontaneously.
	Compose,	To form lyrics and a melody to create a song.
	Cover,	A new performance or recording by someone other than the original artist or composer of a previously recorded song.
	Pulse,	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.
	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.

	Timbre	The character or quality of a musical sound or voice as distinct from its pitch and intensity.
	Texture	How the tempo, melodic, and harmonic materials are combined in a composition, thus determining the overall quality of the sound in a piece.
Summer	Soul,	A style of music incorporating elements of rhythm and blues and gospel music, popularized by American black people.
	Groove,	A particular rhythm in popular or jazz music.
	Bassline,	The lowest part or sequence of notes in a piece of music.
	Backbeat,	A strong accent on one of the normally unaccented beats of the bar, used especially in jazz and popular music.
	Brass section,	The group of musicians in an orchestra who play brass instruments the orchestra's brass section.
	Harmony,	The combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect.
	Cover	A new performance or recording by someone other than the original artist or composer of a previously recorded song.
	Pulse	How many beats per minute. A steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat.
	Structure,	To create and perform spontaneously or without preparation.
	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.’
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	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.