



Music Vocabulary Progression

Music vocabulary progresses through a spiral model, adding to previous understanding in each year group. All music vocabulary is closely linked to the interrelated dimensions of music, and also included are specific vocabulary expectations in terms of genre, notation and instrument exposure. Children will also be expanding on this knowledge within our extra curricular offer and our regular singing assemblies.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Genre	Nursery Rhymes, Christmas songs, Pitch Matching games, Call and Response. Religious Music	Blues, Baroque, Latin, Bhangra, Folk, Funk, Musicals	Reggae, Christmas Carols, Pop, Jazz, Modern Classical, Calypso, Funk, film music, folk music, opera, ragtime, rock n roll, romantic music	Disco, Reggae, Pop, Folk music (Turkey, China, Polynesian, Sudan.)	Jazz, Reggae, Bossa Nova, Pop,	Old School Hip Hop, Rock, Funk, Bossa Nova, Jazz, Rap, Soul	Singer/Songwriters, Rock, Motown, Blues, Jazz, Neo Soul
Notation	N/A	Rhythm grid Stave, time signature, clef, rests Note names: B, A, G- to be able to played on Recorders and/or Glockenspiels	Rhythm grid Stave, time signature, treble clef, rests Note names: B, A, G- to be able to played on Recorders and/or Glockenspiels	Stave, time signature, treble clef, notation, crotchet, minim, semi-breve, semiquaver, rests, dotted crotchets, Note names: B, A, G, C, D, F - to be able to play on Glockenspiel	bass clef, dotted quaver Note names: B, A, G, C, D, F Chords C G F - to be able to play on keyboards	Dotted minim, triplet quaver, Note names: B, A, G, C, D, F Bass notes equivalent to be able to play on keyboards, left and right hand	Triplet quaver Note names: B, A, G, C, D, F, F# Bass notes equivalent to be able to play on keyboards, left and right hand

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<p>Dimensions of Music</p>	<p>High, low, loud, quiet, sound, long, short, beat, repeated words, listen, patterns, clap (each year group builds on each year)</p>	<p>Pulse, rhythm, pitch, rap, improvise , compose, melody, note, perform, smooth and spiky sounds, song, songwriter, string instruments, tempo, vocals, voice,</p>	<p>brass section, Canon, choir, choral music, dynamics, euphonium, improvisation, Kewla, layers of sounds, lead singers/vocals, lyrics, major, minor, off beat rhythms, performance, performer, piano accompaniment, scat singing, detached, strings, structure and form, musical style, sustain pedal, time signature, timpani,</p>	<p>20th and 21st century orchestral music, Appalachian music, articulation, backing track, ballad, bar, barline, baroque music, blues, bridge, chords, disco, expression, film & TV soundtracks, forte, hook, loops, intro, legato, major, minim, minor, Native American music, New Orleans Jazz, note names, note values, pentatonic scale, phrases, piano (for quiet/soft), quaver, repeats, rests, rhythm patterns, riff, scale, sea shanty, staccato, texture, tune</p>	<p>alto clef, by ear, choreography, contemporary R & B, crescendo, digital/electronic sounds, diminuendo, electronic dance music, medieval music, mezzo forte, mezzo piano, pianissimo, timbre, tonality, turntables, unison</p>	<p>Amplifier, backbeat, contemporary jazz, cover, deck, harmony, interlude, minimalism, scratching, South African Pop, syncopation, tag ending, tune/head</p>	<p>Motown, producer, salsa music, style indicators, Zimbabwean pop</p>
<p>Instruments</p>	<p>Experimentation with different instruments in provision to find out what sounds they create- may know chime bars, other percussion</p>	<p>Recorder, Bass guitar, drums, decks, perform, singers, keyboard, percussion, trumpets, saxophones, glockenspiel, band, hymn</p>	<p>Keyboard, drums, bass, electric guitar, saxophone, trumpet, accordion, bassoon, wind instruments, conductor, organ, horn instruments, one man band, symphony, tambourine, vibraslap,</p>		<p>Acoustic Guitar</p>		<p>.</p>

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**The Interrelated
Dimensions of
Music:**

- Pulse – the regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
- Rhythm – long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
- Pitch – high and low sounds.

- Tempo – the speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
- Texture – layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.

- Timbre – all instruments, including voices, have a certain sound quality e.g. the trumpet has a very different sound quality to the violin.
- Dynamics – how loud or quiet the music is.

- Structure – every piece of music has a structure e.g. an introduction, verse and chorus ending.
- Notation – the link between sound and symbol.