

Year 2: Dynamics, timbre and tempo

Musical style: **Orchestral**

Orchestral music is music that is played by an orchestra. It is usually classical or film music, but orchestras lay other types of music too.



Vocabulary

Compose To create or write an original (new) piece of music.



Composer A person who creates and writes an original piece of music.

Composition The original piece of music that has been created.

Dynamics The volume of the music (loud or quiet).

Motif A short melody that is repeated over and over again.

Soundscape A piece of music that describes a landscape.

Timbre The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.

Tempo The speed of the music (fast or slow).

Instruments

Orchestra A group of instruments that play together.



Strings Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.

Woodwind Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.

Brass Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.

Percussion Instruments that are played by striking, beating or shaking the instrument.

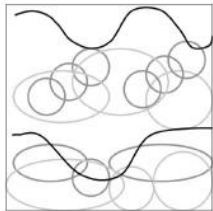
Year 2: Myths and Legends

Vocabulary

Rhythm	A pattern of long and short notes.
Layers	The different instruments, rhythms or melodies that build the overall texture.
Melody	An arrangement of notes which sound tuneful.
Dynamics	The volume of the music (loud or quiet).
Timbre	The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.
Pitch	How high or low a sound is.
Verse	A repeated section of a song that usually has different words (lyrics) each time it is repeated.
Chorus	A repeated section of a song that usually has the same words (lyrics) each time it is repeated.
Instrumental	A section of a song which is performed by instruments and has no vocals.

Graphic score

Pictures, symbols, lines or shapes to represent sound.



Structure

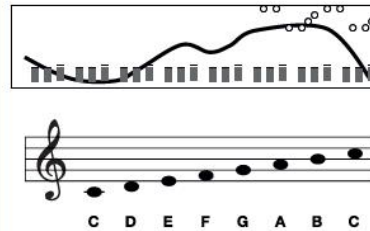
How the music is organised into different sections.

VERSE - A
CHORUS - B
BRIDGE - C

ABABC B

Notation

How the music is written down.



Texture

How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin).



Tips for performing



Smile and sit smartly



Start and stop playing at same time



Play at the same speed and volume



Keep your hands to yourself



Be silent at the beginning and at the end of performance



Take a bow at the end

Year 2: West African call and response song

Musical style: Call and response

Call and response is like a question and answer in music. It appears in lots of music from around the world, like gospel, blues and hip hop.



Structure

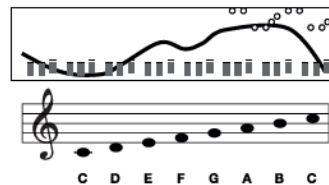
How the music is organised into different sections.

VERSE - A
CHORUS - B
BRIDGE - C

ABABC B

Notation

How the music is written down.

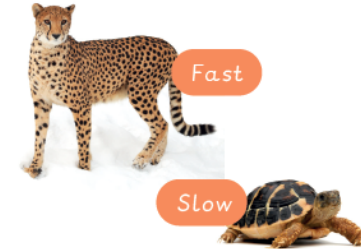


Vocabulary

Dynamics The volume of the music (loud or quiet).



Tempo The speed of the music (fast or slow).



Timbre

The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.



Instruments

Tuned Percussion

Instruments that can play notes of different pitches, making higher and lower sounds.



Glockenspiel

Kalimba



Untuned percussion

Instruments played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.



Djembe drums

Bongo drums



Cabasa



Rhythm

A pattern of long and short notes.



Call and response

One person sings or plays something, and others sing or play something back, in reply.



Year 2: Orchestral instruments

Musical style: Orchestral

Orchestral music is music that is played by an orchestra. It is usually classical or film music, but sometimes orchestras play other types of music too.

Vocabulary

Strings

Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.

Woodwind

Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.

Brass

Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.

Percussion

Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.

Dynamics

The volume of the music (loud or quiet).

Sound effects

A sound created to represent something in a film, television programme or a play.

Tempo

The speed of the music (fast or slow).

Timbre

The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.

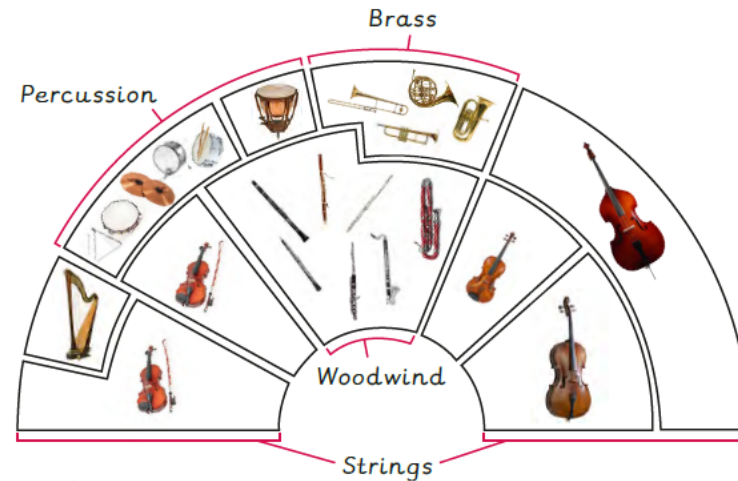
Vocals

Using your voice in a piece of music.

Instruments

Orchestra

A group of instruments that play together.



Year 2: On this island

Musical style: British folk music

Folk songs are often passed on by generations simply by people singing them. In fact, we don't actually know who wrote most folk songs.



Vocabulary

Inspiration

Something that gives you an idea about what to create.



Motif

A short melody that is repeated over and over again.

Soundscape

A piece of music that describes a landscape.

Instruments

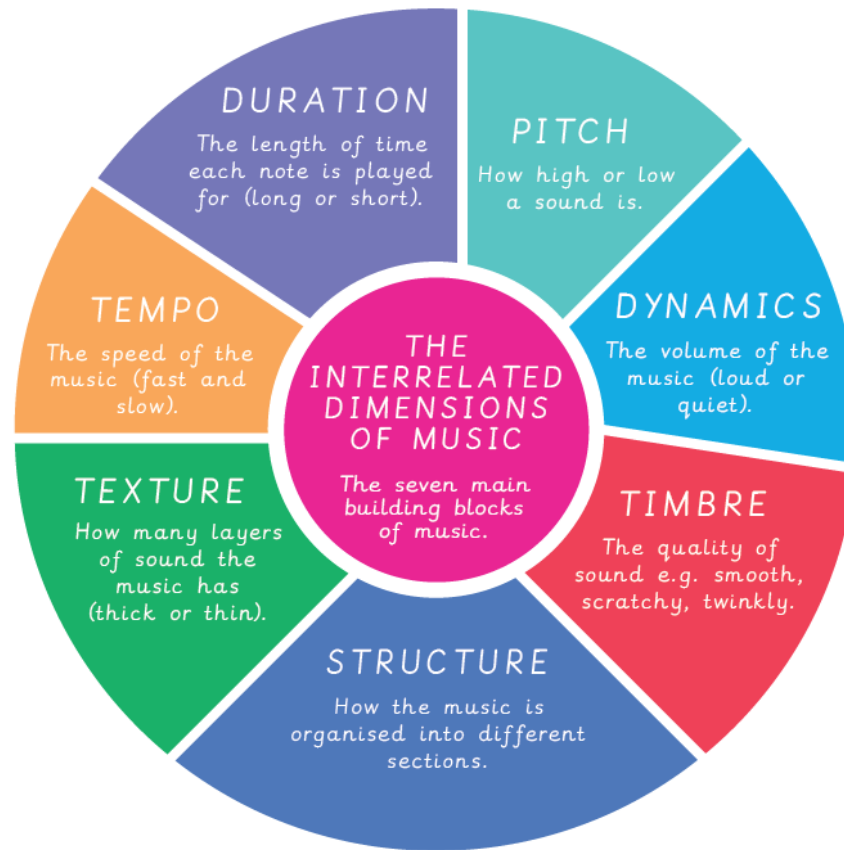
Vocal sounds

Sounds made with your vocal chords, such as talking, singing, humming and shushing.



Body percussion

When you hit, tap, or scrape your body to make a sound, as you would do with a percussion instrument, e.g. slapping your leg, tapping your foot.



Year 2: Musical me

Musical style: Folk

Folk songs are often passed on by generations simply by people singing them. In fact, we don't actually know who wrote most folk songs.

Vocabulary

Composition An original piece of music that has been created.

Pulse The heartbeat of the music. Sometimes called the 'beat'.

Melody Patterns of different pitches (high and low notes).

Timbre The quality of sound e.g. smooth, scratchy, twinkly.

Dynamics The volume of the music (loud or quiet).

Rhythm Patterns of long and short sounds.

Instruments

Glockenspiel



Chime bars



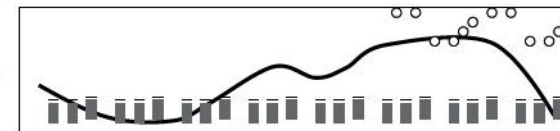
Compose To create or write an original (new) piece of music.



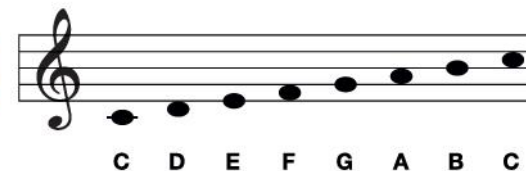
Composer A person who creates and writes an original piece of music.

Notation How the music is written down.

Graphic score



Stave and letter musical notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.