Eastwood Village Primary School Progression of language in Music

The tables below describe the progression of vocabulary needed for each year group. Some year groups have subject specific vocabulary linked to the music of which they are studying. The dimensions of music listed below appear and develop throughout Key Stage One and Two. The dimensions are highlighted in yellow as they are important elements of the curriculum. The vocabulary in red is new vocabulary for the year group and will not have been taught previously.

The Interrelated Dimensions of Music (Dimensions)

These are the foundations of the music curriculum and should be taught and embedded throughout Key Stage One and Two. Each year, teachers should ensure that children understand previously taught musical vocabulary to ensure they are embedded.

- 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.
- Dynamics – how loud or quiet the music is.
- Timbre – all instruments, including voices, have a certain sound quality e.g. the trumpet has a very different sound quality to the violin.
- Texture – layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
- Structure – every piece of music has a structure e.g. an introduction, verse and chorus ending.
- Notation – the link between sound and symbol.

	Word	*Definition*
Year One	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.
	rap	Rhyming speech to a rhythm in hip hop culture.
	improvise	A creative 'in the moment' activity composition.
	compose	Write and compose own music.
	melody	A group of notes of various pitches (how high or low a note sounds) which are played one after another. Together they make a tune in the same way that a group of words make a sentence.
	bass guitar	The **guitar** with six strings that has the lowest pitch.
	drums	A percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands
	perform	Present to an audience.
	singers	A person who sings.
	keyboard	A set of keys on a piano or similar instrument,
	percussion	Musical instruments played by striking with the hand, stick or beater.
	trumpets	A brass musical instrument with a flared bell and a bright tone and with three valves.
	saxophones	A metal wind instrument with a reed like a clarinet.
	Blues	Melancholic music from black American origin became popular towards end of 19th century
	Baroque	A period or style of Western art music composed from 1600 to 1750.
	Latin	Music featuring Spanish vocals.
	Irish Folk	Traditional Irish music
	Funk	A mixture of jazz, rhythm and blues originating from black American communities in mis 1960s
	groove	A pronounced, enjoyable rhythm
	audience	A group of spectators or listeners
	Imagination	Creating new ideas

	Word	*Definition*
Year Two	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.
	improvise	A creative 'in the moment' activity composition.
	compose	Write and compose own music.
	melody	A group of notes of various pitches (how high or low a note sounds) which are played one after another. Together they make a tune in the same way that a group of words make a sentence.
	bass guitar	The **guitar** with six strings that has the lowest pitch.
	drums	A percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands
	perform	Present to an audience.
	keyboard	A set of keys on a piano or similar instrument,
	trumpets	A brass musical instrument with a flared bell and a bright tone and with three valves.
	saxophones	A metal wind instrument with a reed like a clarinet.
	audience	A group of spectators or listeners.
	dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is.
	tempo	The speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
	Reggae	A music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s
	Glockenspiel	A musical percussion instrument having a set of tuned metal pieces in a frame structure with beaters
	bass	Lowest singing voice
	electric guitar	A guitar which converts string vibrations into electrical signals for amplification

	Word	*Definition*
Year Three	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.
	dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is.
	tempo	The speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
	improvise	A creative 'in the moment' activity composition.
	compose	Write and compose own music.
	melody	A group of notes of various pitches (how high or low a note sounds) which are played one after another. Together they make a tune in the same way that a group of words make a sentence.
	drums	A percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands
	Reggae	A music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s
	keyboard	A set of keys on a piano or similar instrument
	bass	Lowest singing voice
	electric guitar	A guitar which converts string vibrations into electrical signals for amplification
	structure	Every piece of music has a structure e.g an introduction, verse and chorus and endings
	texture	Layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
	Intro/Introduction	Opens and begins piece of music
	Verse	A repeated section of a song that often contains new lyrics on each repetition
	Chorus	A part of the song which is repeated after the verse
	synthesizer	A musical instrument that has a keyboard like a piano but can make the noise of any instrument.
	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 the listener"
	organ	A large musical instrument having rows of pipes supplied with air from bellows (now usually electrically powered), and played using a keyboard or by an automatic mechanism. The pipes are generally arranged in ranks of a particular type, each controlled by a stop, and often into larger sets linked to separate keyboards.

	guitar	A stringed instrument with 6 or 12 strings – played by plucking or strumming with fingers or a plectrum.
	backing vocals	Backing vocalists or backup singers are singers who provide vocal harmony with the lead vocalist.
	riff	A short repeated phrase in popular music and jazz, typically used as an introduction or refrain in a song.
	Pentatonic scale	A pentatonic scale is a musical scale with five notes per octave
	Disco	pop music intended mainly for dancing to at discos, typically soul-influenced and melodic with a regular bass beat and popular particularly in the late 1970s.

	Word	*Definition*
Year Four	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.
	dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is.
	tempo	The speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
	structure	Every piece of music has a structure e.g an introduction, verse and chorus and endings
	texture	Layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
	improvise	A creative 'in the moment' activity composition.
	compose	Write and compose own music.
	melody	A group of notes of various pitches (how high or low a note sounds) which are played one after another. Together they make a tune in the same way that a group of words make a sentence.
	drums	A percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands
	keyboard	A set of keys on a piano or similar instrument
	bass	Lowest singing voice or beat
	electric guitar	A guitar which converts string vibrations into electrical signals for amplification

	synthesizer	A musical instrument that has a keyboard like a piano but can make the noise of any instrument.
	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 the listener"
	organ	A large musical instrument having rows of pipes supplied with air from bellows (now usually electrically powered), and played using a keyboard or by an automatic mechanism. The pipes are generally arranged in ranks of a particular type, each controlled by a stop, and often into larger sets linked to separate keyboards.
	backing vocals	Backing vocalists or backup singers are singers who provide vocal harmony with the lead vocalist.
	riff	A short repeated phrase in popular music and jazz, typically used as an introduction or refrain in a song.
	Pentatonic scale	A pentatonic scale is a musical scale with five notes per octave
	percussion	Musical instruments played by striking with the hand, stick or beater.
	notation	Visual record of musical sound – in notes. The link between sound and symbol.
	solo	A person singing alone
	unison	unison is two or more musical parts sounding the same pitch
	musical style	A way of expressing something that is a characteristic of a particular person
	lyrics	The words of a song
	choreography	A sequence pf steps and movements in a dance
	digital/electronic sounds	Audio that is recorded and then converted into a digital sound
	turntables	A circular revolving plate supporting a record as it is played.
	By ear	If you play by ear or play a piece of music by ear, you play music by relying on your memory rather than by reading printed music.
	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 pressed.
	acoustic guitar	A guitar that does not require electrical amplification, having a hollow body that amplifies the string vibrations.

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	Word	*Definition*
Year Five	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.
	dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is.
	tempo	The speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
	structure	Every piece of music has a structure e.g an introduction, verse and chorus and endings
	texture	Layers of sound. Layers of sound working together make music very interesting to listen to.
	notation	Visual record of musical sound – in notes. The link between sound and symbol.
	improvise	A creative 'in the moment' activity composition.
	compose	Write and compose own music.
	melody	A group of notes of various pitches (how high or low a note sounds) which are played one after another. Together they make a tune in the same way that a group of words make a sentence.
	drums	A percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands
	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 pressed.
	bass	Lowest singing voice or beat
	structure	Every piece of music has a structure e.g an introduction, verse and chorus and endings
	synthesizer	A musical instrument that has a keyboard like a piano but can make the noise of any instrument.
	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 the listener"
	riff	A short repeated phrase in popular music and jazz, typically used as an introduction or refrain in a song.
	solo	A person singing alone
	unison	unison is two or more musical parts sounding the same pitch
	verse	A repeated section of a song that often contains new lyrics on each repetition

	chorus	A part of the song which is repeated after the verse
	rap	A creative 'in the moment' activity composition.
	Funk	A mixture of jazz, rhythm and blues originating from black American communities in mis 1960s
	timbre	The character or quality of a musical sound or voice as distinct from its pitch and intensity.
	Rock	A form of popular music from rock and roll music from the mis and late 1960s. Often made up of electric bass, drums and one or more singers.
	bridge	Typically used to pause and reflect on the earlier portions of the song or to prepare the listener for the climax. The term may also refer to the section between the verse and the chorus, though this is more commonly called the pre-chorus or link.
	backbeat	A term used in American popular music to describe a continuous heavy accent on beats 2 and 4 in jazz and rock and roll music.
	amplifier	An electronic device for increasing the amplitude of electrical signals
	appraising	Evaluating a piece of music
	Bossa Nova	A style of Brazilian music derived from samba but placing more emphasis on melody and less on percussion.
	Syncopation	A deviation from a regular expected rhythmic pattern.
	Swing	In swing rhythm, the pulse is divided unequally, such that certain subdivisions (typically either eighth note or sixteenth note subdivisions) alternate between long and short durations.
	tune	A melody, especially one which characterizes a certain piece of music.
	Note values and names	The name and what a note represents in a piece of music.
	Big Bands	A large group of musicians playing jazz or dance music.
	ballad	A ballad is a song that tells a story, and it can be dramatic, funny, or romantic.
	interlude	In many popular songs, an interlude is an instrumental passage that comes between sections of lyrics in a song.
	tag ending	An outro is usually the melody of the verse or chorus, fading out. If you do a distinct ending without fading, it is called a tag ending.
	strings	A string is the vibrating element that produces sound in string instruments such as the guitar, harp, piano (piano wire), and members of the violin family.
	cover	In popular music, a cover is a version or remake of a previous recorded song.
	Old School Hip Hop	Old-school hip hop (also spelled old skool) is the earliest commercially recorded hip hop music. It typically refers to music created around 1979 to 1983. Old-school hip hop is said to have ended around 1983 with the emergence of Run-DMC, due to changes in both rapping technique and the

		accompanying music and rhythms.
	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.
	Soul	A kind of music incorporating elements of rhythm and blues and gospel music.
	groove	A pronounced, enjoyable rhythm
	bass line	The lowest part or sequence of notes in a piece of music.
	brass section	The brass section of the orchestra, concert band, and jazz ensemble consist of brass instruments, and is one of the main sections in all three ensembles.
	harmony	The combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect.

	Word	*Definition*
Year Six	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.
	dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is.
	timbre	The character or quality of a musical sound or voice as distinct from its pitch and intensity.
	texture	In music, texture is how the tempo, melodic, and harmonic materials are combined in a composition, thus determining the overall quality of the sound in a piece.
	structure	Every piece of music has a structure e.g an introduction, verse and chorus and endings
	notation	Visual record of musical sound – in notes. The link between sound and symbol.
	improvise	A creative 'in the moment' activity composition.
	compose	Write and compose own music.
	melody	A group of notes of various pitches (how high or low a note sounds) which are played one after another. Together they make a tune in the same way that a group of words make a sentence.
	cover	The guitar with six strings that has the lowest pitch.

	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 the listener"
	riff	A short repeated phrase in popular music and jazz, typically used as an introduction or refrain in a song.
	solo	A person singing alone
	unison	unison is two or more musical parts sounding the same pitch
	harmony	The combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect.
	By ear	If you play by ear or play a piece of music by ear, you play music by relying on your memory rather than by reading printed music.
	groove	A pronounced, enjoyable rhythm
	Jazz	Jazz is an original style of American Music. It is a unique blend of many styles of music including gospel music, brass bands, African music, blues, and Spanish music. Jazz bands can be unique in that they create rhythm from a wide variety of instruments.
	Style indicators	Significant parts of the music that show the period or type of music being played.
	dimensions	Identify the ways in which any sound can be described and the ways in which each dimension can be changed to create different musical effects.
	Neo Soul	Neo soul is a genre of popular music. The term was coined by music industry entrepreneur Kedar Massenburg during the late 1990s to market and describe a style of music that emerged from soul and contemporary R&B.
	producer	A record producer or music producer oversees and manages the sound recording and production of a band or performer's music, which may range from recording one song to recording a lengthy concept album.
	Motown	A style of soul music with a distinct pop influence. During the 1960s, Motown achieved spectacular success.
	Blues	Melancholic music from black American origin became popular towards end of 19th century
	ostinato	A continually repeated musical phrase or rhythm.
	Gospel choir	A form of religious music that originated in the evangelical churches of black populations in the southern United States. Containing elements of jazz and blue.

The Interrelated Dimensions of Music

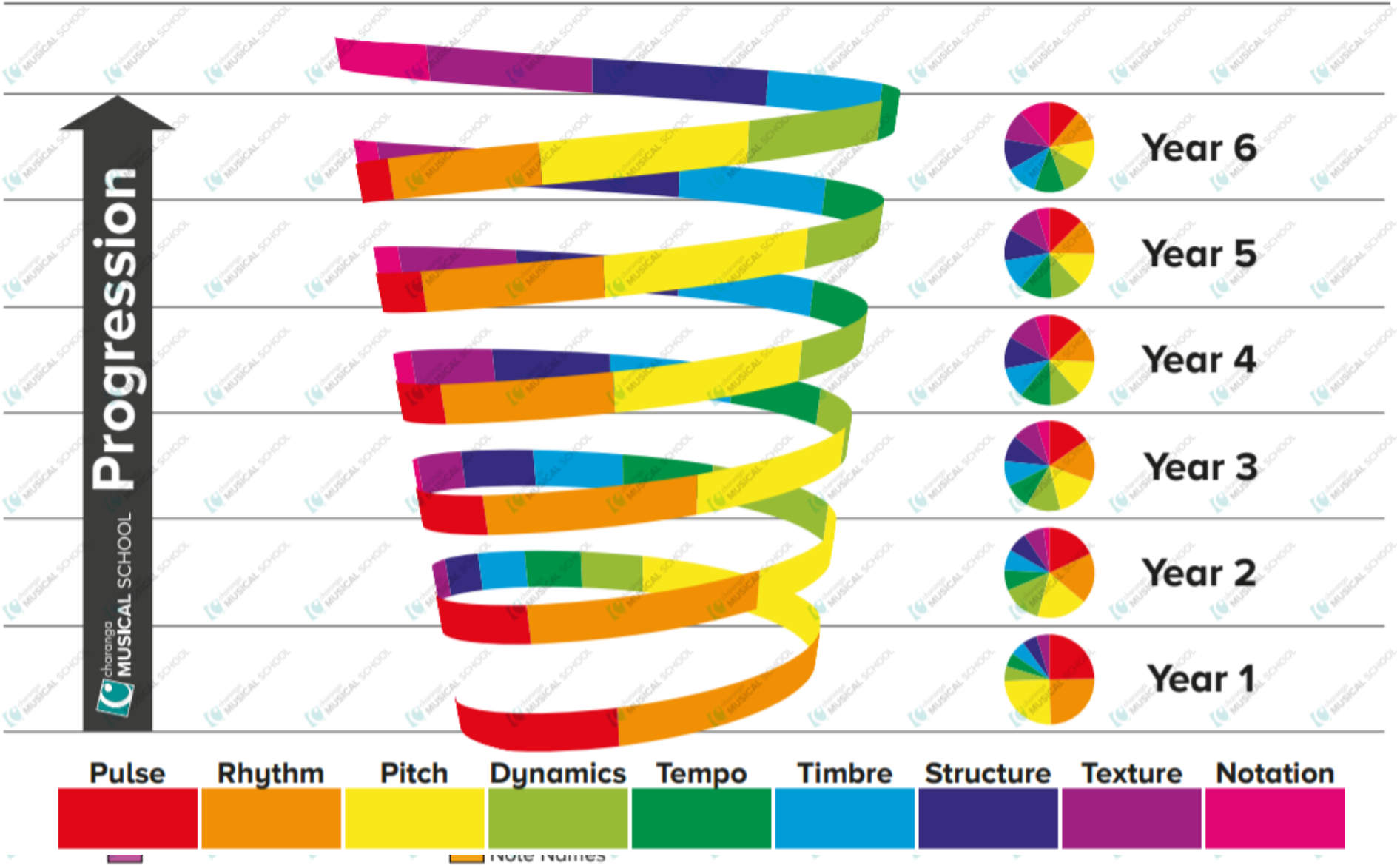
Progression through Charanga Musical School

charanga MUSICAL SCHOOL

Progression throughout the Units of Work reinforces the interrelated dimensions of music.

With each new song, always start again with the foundation of pulse, then rhythm, then pitch, adding new dimensions as you progress.

This represents an ever increasing spiral of musical learning.



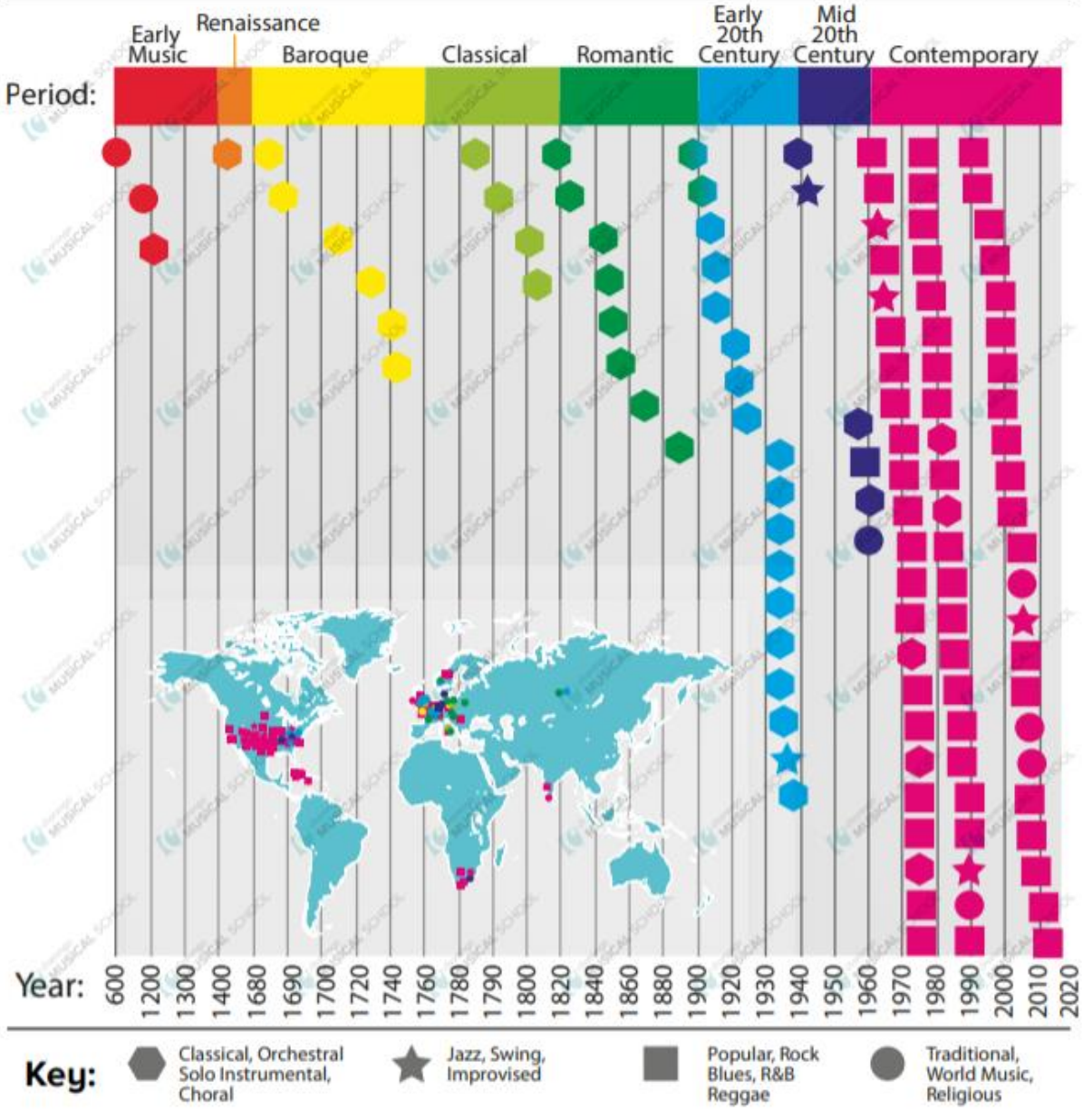
Listening and appraising

Charanga Musical School listening material

charanga MUSICAL SCHOOL

National Curriculumn 2014:

"...listen to, review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres, styles and traditions, including the works of the great composers and musicians"



Musical School Listening Material

- Music from Compline by Anon
- La Quinta Estampie Real (anon 13th C.) by Anon
- L'autrier Pastoure Seoit (The Other Day a Shepherdess Was Sitting) by Anon
- L'Hom Arme by Anon
- Armide Overture by Lully
- Dido and Aeneas: Overture by Purcell
- Brandenburg Concerto No 1 by Bach
- Les Tricoteuses (The Knitters) by Couperin
- Let the Bright Seraphim by Handel
- Arrival of the Queen Of Sheba by Handel
- The Marriage of Figaro: Overture by Mozart
- The Clock: II Andante by Haydn
- Moonlight Sonata (adagio) by Beethoven
- Symphony no 5 in C Minor (allegro con brio) by Beethoven
- Erlkonig D 328 Op 1 Wer Reitet so Spat by Schubert
- Ode to Joy by Beethoven
- Minute Waltz in D-flat by Chopin
- Radetzky March by Johann Strauss
- Bridal Chorus (Wedding March) by Wagner
- Piano Concerto: Allegro Maestoso (tempo giusto) by Liszt
- Grand March from Aida by Verdi
- Sugar Plum Fairy by Tchaikovsky
- Prelude A L'Apres-Midi D'Un Faune by Debussy
- Peer Gynt Suite: Anitras Dance by Grieg
- Central Park in the Dark by Ives
- The Firebird by Stravinsky
- The Planets: Mars by Gustav Holst
- Song Before Sunrise by Delius
- Rhapsody in Blue by Gershwin
- Bolero by Ravel
- Fantasia on Greensleeves by Vaughan Williams
- There Was a Man of Newington by Benjamin Britten
- There Was a Monkey by Benjamin Britten
- Begone Dull Care by Benjamin Britten
- Fishing Song by Benjamin Britten
- A New Year Carol by Benjamin Britten
- From the Diary of a Fly by Bartok
- The Bird by Sergei Prokofiev
- ★ One O'Clock Jump by Count Basie
- Sonata for Horn in F by Paul Hindemith
- No 4 Hoe-Down by Aaron Copland
- ★ Take the 'A' Train by Duke Ellington
- Bridge Over the River Kwai by Malcolm Arnold
- Johnny B Goode by Chuck Berry
- Consider Yourself from the musical Oliver by Lionel Bart
- The Click Song by Miriam Makeba
- The Way You Look Tonight by Tony Bennett
- I Saw Her Standing There by The Beatles
- ★ Desafinado by Stan Getz
- How Blue Can You Get by B.B. King
- ★ Fly Me to the Moon by Frank Sinatra
- Ain't No Mountain High Enough by Marvin Gaye & Tammi Terrell
- When I'm 64 by The Beatles
- 54-46 That's My Number by Toots and the Maytals
- All Right Now by Free
- Oye Como Va by Santana
- Amazing Grace by Elvis Presley
- Smoke on the Water by Deep Purple
- Lean On Me by Bill Withers
- Suspicious Minds by Elvis Presley
- Love Me Tender by Elvis Presley
- Clapping Music by Steve Reich
- Waterloo by ABBA
- Tubular Bells by Mike Oldfield
- Libertango by Astor Piazzola
- Ram Goat Liver by Pluto Shervington
- My First, My Last, My Everything by Barry White
- Rockin' All Over the World by Status Quo / John Fogerty
- Mamma Mia by ABBA
- Einstein on the Beach by Phillip Glass
- Dancing Queen by ABBA
- Sir Duke by Stevie Wonder
- We Will Rock You by Queen
- Three Little Birds by Bob Marley and the Wailers
- Jammin' by Bob Marley and the Wailers
- Thank You for the Music by ABBA
- The Robots (Die Roboter) by Kraftwerk
- Rappers Delight by The Sugarhill Gang
- The Winner Takes It All by ABBA
- Super Trouper by ABBA
- Imperial March by John Williams
- Don't Stop Believin' by Journey
- The Lamb by John Tavener
- Eye of the Tiger by Survivor
- Hello by Lionel Richie
- It's Like That by Run D.M.C.
- Livin' on a Prayer by Bon Jovi
- So Amazing by Luther Vandross
- You Can Call Me Al by Paul Simon
- Bring Him Back Home by Hugh Masekela
- Me, Myself and I by De La Soul
- ★ Music for Large and Small Ensembles - opening by Kenny Wheeler
- Lord of the Dance by Ronan Hardiman
- The Fresh Prince of Bel Air by DJ Jazzy Jeff & The Fresh Prince
- U Can't Touch This by MC Hammer
- Small People by Ziggy Marley and the Melody Makers
- Diggin' On by James Brown
- Ready or Not by The Fugees
- Make You Feel My Love by Bob Dylan
- Homelands by Nitin Sawhney
- Livin' La Vida Loca by Ricky Martin
- Shackles (Praise You) by Mary Mary
- Our Day Will Come by Amy Winehouse
- He Still Loves Me by Beyonce ft. W. Williams
- Ho Gaya Sharabi by Panjabi MC
- Mbube by Soweto Gospel Choir
- Mas Que Nada by Sergio Mendes and the Black Eyed Peas
- ★ It Had Better Be Tonight by Michael Bublé
- Don't Stop Believin' by Petra Haden
- Make You Feel My Love by Adele
- Jai Ho by A. R. Rahman
- Lean On Me by ACM Gospel Choir
- Don't Stop Believin' by The Cast of Glee
- Why Don't You by Gramophonedzie
- Hlokoloza by Arthur Mafokate
- Happy by Pharrell Williams