

EYFS	
Song	Words sung to a tune.
Instrument	An object you play to produce music.
Loud	When the level of noise is very high.
Quiet	When something makes a small amount of noise.
Steady Beat	A basic unit of time marking out the speed at which the music is played.
Conductor	A person who stands in front of an orchestra or choir and directs its performance.
Year 1	
Steady Beat	A basic unit of time marking out the speed at which the music is played.
Tempo	The speed or pace of music (fast/slow, faster/slower).
Conductor	A person who stands in front of an orchestra or choir and directs its performance.
Chant	Text spoken rhythmically, not sung.
Year 2	
Timbre	The quality of sound a person's voice or instrument has.
Soundscape	The overall effect of musical sounds often used to describe something musically.
Structure	How a piece is organised.
Unison	Playing or singing the same notes together, at the same pitch.
Year 3	
Melody	A melodic tune which is accompanied by another line of music.
Chord	Two or more notes played together to achieve harmony.
Composition	Works of art a composer has produced.
Stave	A set of five horizontal lines and four spaces used for music notation.
Pitch	How high or low a note is.
Year 4	
Duration	An amount of time or how long or short a note, phrase, section, or composition lasts.
Crotchet	A note worth one beat, represented by a solid dot with a stem.
Quaver	A note worth half a beat (half a crotchet), represented by a solid dot, a stem and a tail.
Octave	The musical alphabet is A-B-C-D-E-F-G, which then repeats. For example, A to the next A is a distance of 8 notes (Oct = 8) therefore an octave is the range between an A and the next A.
Major/Minor	A simple major scale can be played using all the white notes on the piano starting and ending on C, and minor scale from A to A. An example major chord is C-E-G, and minor A-C-E. Often music in major keys or using major scales is referred to as happy with minor meaning sad.
Motif	A short musical idea.
Year 5	
Palindrome	Music that is the same when played forward or backward e.g. A-B-C-B-A
Accidentals (sharp/flat)	An accidental is a symbol that indicates an alteration of a given pitch. The most common accidentals are the flat (b) and the sharp (#).
Year 6	
Steady Beat	A basic unit of time marking out the speed at which the music is played.
Time signature (2, 3, 4)	Two numbers sit on top of each other next to the clef and specify how many beats are contained in each musical bar, and which note value is equivalent to a musical beat.
Semi breve	A note worth four beats represented as a hollow oval with no stem attached.
Minim	A note worth two beats, represented by a hollow dot with a stem.
Texture	The overall effect of how melody, harmony and rhythm are combined in a piece of music.