



MUSIC – YEAR 7

Accuracy – to perform with the correct notes and correct rhythm

Brass – a section of the orchestra. Instruments are played by a buzzing of the lips and include trumpet, trombone, French horn and tuba.

Fluency – to perform with a flowing tempo

Melody – the tune

Orchestra – a group of instrumentalists consisting of 4 sections – brass, percussion, woodwind and strings.

Ostinato – a repeated rhythmic idea.

Percussion – a section of the orchestra. Instruments can be tuned (have pitched notes) or untuned (no pitch). The instruments are played by banging, scraping or hitting. Eg. Timpani, xylophone, glockenspiel, timpani, bass drum, snare drum, triangle, cymbals

Pitch – how high or low a note is

Renaissance – a period of music and a general period of history. Around 1400-1600.

Rhythm – the combination of note lengths

Samba – a style of music from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, South America.

Splitter – a piece of equipment using to plug in two pairs of headphones into the keyboard.

Strings - a section of the orchestra. Instruments have strings as their defining feature. Violins, Violas, Cello and Double Bass. The harp is also included in this section.

Structure – the order or thinking about the sections of a piece eg. Verse, chorus, 8 bar sections, groove section, introduction

Syncopated – a rhythm that emphasises the off-beat. It is not on the main pulse and occurs on the 'and'.

Texture – the layers of the music. Thinking about whether all the parts are doing the same or different, how the layers fit together and how many different parts there are. eg. Unison, melody and accompaniment, polyrhythmic.

Timpani – a tuned percussion drum instrument.

Woodwind – a section of the orchestra. Instruments are blown into and most are straight tubing. Some instruments are metal, some have reeds. Flute, piccolo, clarinet, oboe, bassoon, saxophone (although this is not found in the orchestra.)