

TERM	MEANING	EXPANSION ON MEANING
Duration	Long/short = how long it is	Quaver/ Crotchet/ Minim/ Semi-breve
Dynamics	Loud/Quiet = volume	Piano = quiet/Forte = loud
Timbre	All instruments sounds diff/have own sound	Acoustic/ Electric/ Distortion/ Mute
Pitch	High/Low	Soprano/Alto/Tenor/Bass (high – low)
Tempo	Fast/Slow = speed	Allegro/Andante/Adagio (Fast/Medium/ Slow)
Texture	How many instruments/sounds	Monophony = 1 sound/ Homophony = tune & chords/ Polyphony = lots of sounds
Genre	What type of music E.G. rock/classical	Blues/ Jazz/ Folk/ Pop/ Musicals/ Films
Rhythm	Length of notes (grouped as a pattern)/ beat	Swing = long, short/ Syncopation = off beat
Structure	Sections of a piece of music E.G chorus	Intro/ Outro/ Verse/ Chorus/ Bar /Ternary
Melody	Tune	Composed/ Improvised
Accompaniment	Backing music	Bass line/Chords
Composer	Person who writes the music.	Bach/ Purcell/ Mozart/ Beethoven/ J. Williams
Era	Period of history	Baroque/Classical/Romantic/Modern
Harmony/Chords	Several notes together.	Types of chords; major, minor, 7ths etc.
Tonality	Mood – happy/sad	Major/Minor
Ensemble	Group performance	Duet/ Orchestra
Instrumentation	What instruments are playing each part	
Improvisation	Make the tune up as you go	Solo/ Comping
Time Signature	How many beats per bar	2/4, 3/4, 4/4
Syncopation	Between the beats/ Off beat	

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Rhythm	Cymbal	Instrument	Staccato
Choir	Percussion	Acoustic	Syncopation
Orchestra	Glockenspiel	Composition	Mozart
Maracas	Tambourine	Dynamics	Beethoven
Xylophone	Listening	Piccolo	Flute
Guitar	Chorus	Timbre	Rehearse
Cello	Double Bass	Accordion	Bassoon
Ukuleles	Piano	Crotchet	Deaf
Saxophone	A Cappella	Quaver	Ensemble
Keyboard	Chord	Practise	Accompaniment