

Year Three – Music: How does music make a difference to us everyday?



Subject Specific Vocabulary	
ostinato	A short musical pattern that repeats many times.
melodic	Having a pleasant and tuneful quality, like a melody or tune.
fortissimo	To play a piece of music very loudly.
pianissimo	To play a piece of music very quietly.
crescendo	An increase in loudness or force in a piece of music.
diminuendo	To gradually get quieter or softer.
accelerando	To gradually speed up the music.
orchestra	A large group of musicians playing different instruments together.
octave	The interval between two musical notes where the second note has the same name but is higher or lower in pitch.
soloist	A musician who performs a piece of music or a part of it on their own.
presto	A very fast tempo.
dynamics	The loudness or quietness of music and other sounds.

Sticky knowledge	
A black, jagged rock.	
Three children singing into microphones.	Rounds are a minimum of two voices singing the same melody at different times.
A diagram showing a 'CALL' box and a 'RESPONSE' box with musical notes.	Call and response is a musical structure where one part sings a phrase, and another part 'responds' with an answering phrase of their own.
A metronome.	Changing the tempo of a performance can make it sound more exciting (faster) or calmer
Illustrations of a hand clapping, a hand snapping, and a hand patting.	Untuned percussion and body percussion can be used to accompany songs.
A collection of various musical instruments like a guitar, piano, drums, and trumpet.	It is possible to describe how art, dance, and literature have been influenced by a piece of music, and vice versa.
A dynamic scale showing levels from ppp (Very Soft) to fff (Very Loud).	Varying the dynamics during a performance can make it sound more interesting.

