

Year 1: Music

Reflect, Rewind and Replay.

Tuned Instruments and the Orchestra

STRING FAMILY **WOODWIND FAMILY**

PERCUSSION FAMILY **BRASS FAMILY**

A violin has strings that vibrate.

A clarinet uses a wooden reed that vibrates.

Bass drum is struck with a beater.

A trumpet is made of metal called brass.

What is Pitch?

We can have high notes and low notes. Each different pitch can be arranged in patterns to represent different ideas.



What is Tempo?

Music can be fast or slow, and it can change as well! This superhero is very fast! His music will be quick to represent his speedy running.



What are Dynamics?

Dynamics describe how loud or quiet the music is played. There are different Italian words that we use: Forte (means loud) and Piano (means quiet) are examples.

Allegro		Italian for a quick tempo.
Andante		Italian for a walking speed.
Forte	f	Italian for strong, or loud
Lento		Italian for very slow
Piano	p	Italian for quiet.
Vivace		Italian for very fast!

Vocabulary

accompany	To join in and support a melody.
in tune	The correct musical sound is played.
ostinato	A short repeated melodic phrase.
score	A musical composition.
speed	The pace of the music - fast or slow.
structure	The order that music is played in.
vocal control	Managing all aspects of your voice including breathing.

Listen

When you listen:

Close your mouth

Have a still body

Close your eyes

Focus on the music

Sing

When you sing:

Stand up tall

Tuck in your chin

Take deep breaths

Smile

CRC Article 29: All children have the right to have their talents developed to the full.

