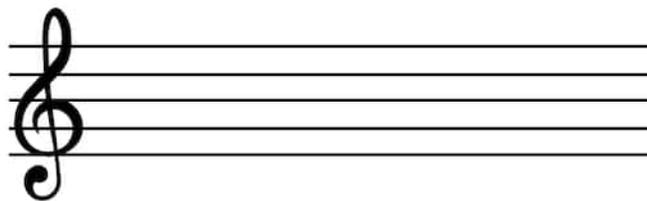


Glockenspiel 1 – Year 3/4 Autumn 2 Cycle A

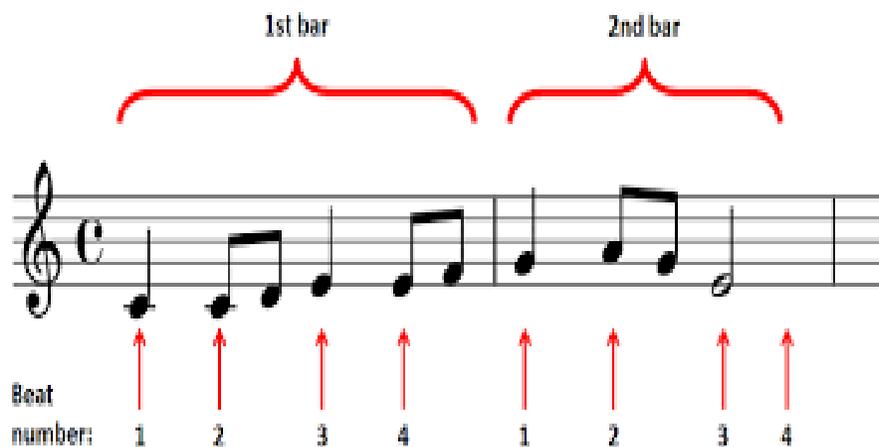
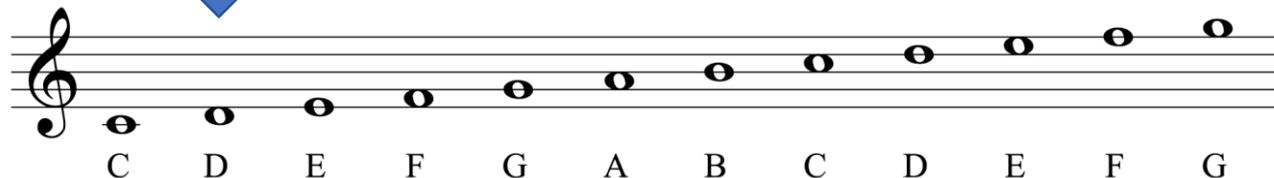
Key vocabulary

Pulse	A single vibration or short burst of sound, electric current, light, or other wave that can be found in any piece of music.
Ensemble	A group of musicians who perform together.
Pitch	How high or low the music sounds can change throughout the piece.
Rhythm	A strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.
Call and Response	A series of two parts usually played or sung by different musicians. The second part is heard as a comment about or an answer to what the first has sung. This mimics or makes fun of how people talk back and forth to each other.
Compose	To invent your own music.
Rhythmic Pattern	Anything that has a pulse that can be repeated.
Repetition	Something happens over and over again.
Melody	A collection of notes.
Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is.
Crescendo	When the music gradually becomes louder.
Diminuendo	When the music gradually becomes quieter.
Accelerando	When the music becomes faster.
Rallentando	When the music becomes slower.
Tempo	How fast or slow the music is.



A staff is a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that each represent a different musical pitch. The staff is integral to reading and recording music.

A note's position on a staff tells us which note it is. The position also tells us how high or low the note is.



A bar of music is a segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats. In one piece of music, each bar usually has the same number of beats in it.

Musical Notes



Crotchet

A crotchet represents one beat in a piece of music.



Minim

A minims represents 2 beats. It is a longer note than the crotchet. A minim note is the equivalent of 2 crotchets.