

## Concept Log

### Melodic

**Ascending** – *Music which is rising in pitch.*

**Descending** – *Music which is falling in pitch.*

**Stepwise** – *Moving up or down between notes which are next to each other.*

**Leaping** – *Moving up or down between notes which are not next to each other.*

**Repetition** – *A musical idea is heard more than once.*

### Structural

**Solo** – *1 instrument or voice only*

**Unison** – *Two or more parts or voices sounding at the same pitch.*

**Harmony** – *The sound of two or more notes made at the same time.*

**Ensemble** – *A group of musicians playing/singing together.*

**Ostinato/Riff** – *A short musical pattern repeated many times.*

**Accompanied** – *Other instrument(s) or voice(s) supports the main melody.*

**Unaccompanied** – *No other instrument(s) or voice(s) sounds. Compare.*

### Rhythmic

**Faster** – *The speed increases.*

**Slower** – *The speed decreases.*

**3 or 4 Beats in the bar**

### Style

**Baroque** – *Music written between 1600–1750 approximately.*

**Jazz** – *At first this was music created by black Americans in the early 20th century.*

**Rock** – *A style of popular music with a heavy driving beat.*

**Pop** – *A style of popular music*

**Scottish** – *Music which represents the various elements of Scottish music.*

**Reel** – *A fast Scottish dance with two or four beats in a bar.*

**Waltz** – *A dance with three beats in a bar.*

### **Timbre (Orchestration)**

**Orchestra** – A large group of strings, woodwind, brass and percussion instruments.

**Strings** – The orchestral family of instruments which has strings, e.g. violin, viola, cello and double bass. These instruments are either played with a bow (**Bowing**) or plucked by the fingers (**plucking**).

**Woodwind** – Instruments which produce sounds by **blowing** across a hole against an edge or through a reed, e.g. flute, oboe, clarinet or bassoon. They need not be made of wood.

**Brass** – A family of instruments made from metal with a mouthpiece, e.g. trumpet, French horn, trombone and tuba. These instruments are also played by **blowing**.

**Percussion** – Instruments which are hit, shaken or scraped (**striking**). Pitched percussion can produce different notes, e.g. glockenspiel and xylophone. Unpitched percussion has no fixed pitch, e.g. cymbals and side drum.

**Brass Band** – A band of brass instruments and percussion.

**Pipe Band** – A band made up of bagpipes and drums.

**Rock Band** – A group playing a type of music with a heavy driving beat. Instruments might include electric guitars, maybe with distortion, bass guitar, drum kit.

**Scottish Dance Band** – A band which plays traditional Scottish music for people to dance to. The instruments may include fiddle, accordion, piano, bass and drums.

**Wind Band** – A band with woodwind, brass and percussion instruments playing music composed for the concert hall rather than for marching.

**Military Band** – A band with woodwind, brass and percussion instruments. A military band might march as it plays.

**Folk Group** – A group of singers and instrumentalists who perform traditional music from a particular country, e.g. Scotland and Ireland.

**Pop Group** – A group of singers and instrumentalists who perform traditional music from a particular country, e.g. Scotland and Ireland.

**Jazz Group** – A group which performs jazz. Instruments could include drum kit, bass, piano, saxophone and trumpet.  
Crochet

**Acoustic Guitar** – A guitar which does not require an electric amplifier to produce sound.

**Electric Guitar** – A guitar which requires an electric amplifier to produce sound.

**Louder** – The sound level increases.

**Softer** – The sound level decreases.

**Legato** – The notes are played or sung smoothly.

**Staccato** – The notes are short and detached.