

Sections of the Orchestra:-

STRINGS	Consisting : Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass and Harp	<input type="checkbox"/>
WOODWIND	Consisting: Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone and Bassoon	Page 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
BRASS	Consisting: Trumpet, Trombone, Horn and Tuba	<input type="checkbox"/>
PERCUSSION	Consisting: Tuned - Glockenspiel, Xylophone, Marimba, Metalophone etc	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Consisting : Untuned - Drumkit, Timpani, Triangle, Cymbals, Tambourine etc	<input type="checkbox"/>

Each section has concepts associated with them:-

STRINGS:-

BOWING	When strings are played with a bow	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARCO	Another word for Bowing	<input type="checkbox"/>
PLUCKING	Using fingers to pick the strings	<input type="checkbox"/>
PIZZICATO	Sound made by plucking the strings with fingers	<input type="checkbox"/>
STRUMMING	Sound produced by drawing fingers or a plectrum across the strings	<input type="checkbox"/>
TREMOLANDO	Trembling, quivering effect	<input type="checkbox"/>
HARMONICS	The high eerie like sounds produced on a bowed string instrument by lightly touching the string at certain points. On a guitar this will sound "bell like".	<input type="checkbox"/>

WOODWIND:-

BLOWING	Sound produced by blowing into or across the mouth piece	<input type="checkbox"/>
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FLUTTER TONGUING	A method of tonguing in which the player rolls the letter 'r'. It is particularly effective on flute but also used on brass	<input type="checkbox"/>
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BRASS:-

BLOWING	Sound produced by blowing into or across the mouth piece	<input type="checkbox"/>
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MUTED	Using a device which reduces the volume or alters the sound of an instrument	<input type="checkbox"/>
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CON SORDINO	Musical term for muted	<input type="checkbox"/>
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PERCUSSION:-

STRIKING	Sound is produced by hitting an instrument	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Groupings of Instruments:-

RIPENO	The main, larger group of instruments in a Concerto Grosso. (Baroque Period)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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CONCERTINO	The smaller, solo, group of players in a Concerto Grosso. (Baroque Period)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Scottish Instruments:-

ACCORDION	Instrument with a keyboard in which the sounds are produced by squeezing bellows with the arms	<input type="checkbox"/>
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FIDDLE	Another name for the violin	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Instrumental effects:-

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ROLLS	A very fast repetition of a note on a percussion instrument like snare drum or timpani.	<input type="checkbox"/>
DISTORTION	An electronic effect used in rock music to colour the sound of the electric guitar	<input type="checkbox"/>
REVERB	An electronic effect which can give the impression of different hall acoustics	<input type="checkbox"/>
HARMONICS	Harmonics can be produced by a number of instruments. By lightly touching the string of a bowed stringed instrument at certain points for example, a high eerie sound is produced. On a guitar or harp these have a bell-like quality.	<input type="checkbox"/>

General instrumental concepts:-

STACCATO	Short, crisp, detached notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
LEGATO	Notes played smoothly	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dynamics:-

PIANISSIMO	Very quiet / soft	<input type="checkbox"/>
PIANO	Quiet / soft	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEZZO-PIANO	Half quiet	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEZZO-FORTE	Half loud	<input type="checkbox"/>
FORTE	Loud	<input type="checkbox"/>
FORTISSIMO	Very loud	<input type="checkbox"/>

SFORZANDO	Suddenly loud	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRESCENDO	Getting louder	<input type="checkbox"/>
DIMINUENDO	Getting quieter	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Individual instruments:-

ELECTRIC GUITAR	Guitar which requires an amplifier to produce sound	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACOUSTIC GUITAR	A guitar which does not require an amplifier to produce the sound	<input type="checkbox"/>
BASS GUITAR	Four stringed guitar.	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRUMKIT	Percussion instrument where tuned skins are hit with sticks	<input type="checkbox"/>
HARPSICHORD	Early keyboard instrument where strings were plucked. Popular in the Baroque era.	<input type="checkbox"/>
PIANO	Keyboard instrument where the sound is produced by hammers hitting sticks	<input type="checkbox"/>
ORGAN	A keyboard instrument usually found in churches - often more than 1 keyboard	<input type="checkbox"/>
RECORDER	Early woodwind instrument sound produced by blowing - four types, descant, treble, tenor and bass	<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN PIPES	Pipes which are graded in size and bound together with the sound produced by blowing across the top of the pipes	<input type="checkbox"/>
SITAR	A string instrument from India. In addition to melody strings it has a drone and strings which vibrate with each other	<input type="checkbox"/>

TABLA	Two Indian drums tuned to different pitches and often used to accompany a sitar	
CLARSACH	Small Scottish Harp	Page 24 <input type="checkbox"/>
BODHRAN	An Irish wooden drum used in folk music.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bands and ensembles:-		
BRASS BAND	A band containing brass instruments and percussion	<input type="checkbox"/>
STEEL BAND	A West Indian band containing instruments made out of oil drums. Each drum is hammered into panels to make different pitches	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOTTISH DANCE BAND	A band containing fiddle, accordion, piano and drums	<input type="checkbox"/>
WIND BAND	A band containing woodwind, brass and percussion instruments. Usually intended for performance in a Concert Hall	<input type="checkbox"/>
FOLK GROUP	A group of instrumentalists and singers performing songs from a particular country	<input type="checkbox"/>
STRING QUARTET	A chamber music ensemble made up of 2 Violins, 1 Viola and 1 Cello	<input type="checkbox"/>

STYLES

Words in this section describe the original style of the music.

Musical periods:-

BAROQUE	Music written between 1600-1750. Popular composers were Bach and Handel	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLASSICAL	Music written between 1750-1810. Popular composers were Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROMANTIC	Music written between 1810-1900. Popular composers were Chopin, Schubert and Tchaikovsky	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocal styles:-

OPERA	A secular drama set to music featuring vocals with orchestral accompaniment	<input type="checkbox"/>
ORATORIO	A musical setting of a biblical story featuring vocals and orchestra. No acting or staging	<input type="checkbox"/>
RECITATIVE	Vocal writing found in Opera, Oratorio and Cantata following the rhythm or speech. It is often half sung / half spoken in order to move on the story or plot	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARIA	A song found in an Opera, Oratorio and Cantata usually with orchestral accompaniment	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHORUS	A group of singers with several voices to each part. Used in Opera, Oratorio and Cantata	<input type="checkbox"/>
PLAINCHANT	Also known as Plainsong. Unaccompanied melody set to words of the Roman Catholic liturgy such as the Mass. Plainchants are Modal and have no regular metre. Sung in Latin.	<input type="checkbox"/>
MASS	From Renaissance period, a large scale sacred choral work featuring a Latin text and polyphonic texture. Usually performed a cappella. Listen for eg, Kyrie, Benedictus, Gloria, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
MUSICAL	Popular musical play featuring vocals and orchestra	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instrumental styles:-

SONATA	A work for solo piano or solo instrument and piano.	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONCERTO	A work for solo instrument and orchestra	<input type="checkbox"/>
SYMPHONY	A large work for orchestra in four movements	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAMBER MUSIC	Music written for a small instrumental ensemble with one player to a part .	<input type="checkbox"/>

Scottish styles:-

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BOTHY BALLAD	Folk song with many verses telling a story of rural or farming / working life	<input type="checkbox"/>
GAEILIC PSALMS	Unaccompanied songs sung in gaelic. One member of the congregation starts and the rest follow	<input type="checkbox"/>
MOUTH MUSIC	Gaelic nonsense words sung in imitation of the sound of bagpipes as an accompaniment to dancing	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOTS BALLAD	A slow Scottish song telling a story	<input type="checkbox"/>
WAULKING SONG	Gaelic work song sung by women. One woman leads and the others follow. The sound of the tweed being 'waulked' or hit against the work surface is heard in the background	<input type="checkbox"/>
PIBROCH	Classical music for the solo bagpipe usually in variation form	<input type="checkbox"/>

20th Century styles:-

BLUES	Music written in 4/4 time and mostly patterned in a 12-bar structure and on a scale where some notes are flattened - the blues scale	<input type="checkbox"/>
RAGTIME	A style of dance music popular at the end of the 19 th Century. Often played on the piano and featuring a strongly syncopated melody in the right hand against a steady vamp in the left hand	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWING	A jazz style started in the 1930's usually performed by Big Bands	<input type="checkbox"/>

JAZZ	Music from the early 20th C featuring syncopation and improvisation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
JAZZ FUNK	A combination of Jazz improvisation and the amplified instruments and character of rock.	<input type="checkbox"/>
IMPRESSIONIST	A term borrowed from painting in which musical ideas merge to create a rather blurred and vague outline. Debussy was an important composer of this style	<input type="checkbox"/>
MINIMALIST	A 20 th Century development where simple rhythmic and melodic figures are repeated with very slight changes each time	<input type="checkbox"/>
MUSIQUE CONCRETE	Recorded natural sounds which are transformed using simple editing techniques such as playing backwards, slowing or speeding.	<input type="checkbox"/>
INDIAN	Music from India using instruments such as the sitar and tabla	<input type="checkbox"/>
POP	Popular music performed by a group of musicians. Usually music that has been in the charts	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROCK	Popular music with a steady driving beat	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROCK 'N' ROLL	1950's popular American music	<input type="checkbox"/>
SOUL MUSIC	Afro-American popular music including elements of blues, gospel and conveying strong emotions.	<input type="checkbox"/>

LATIN AMERICAN

Dance music from South America featuring percussion instruments and lively off-beat dance rhythms.

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REGGAE

Originates from Jamaica with strong off-beat rhythms and a dominant strong bass line. Can feature singers

AFRICAN MUSIC

Music from Africa featuring voices and/or African Drums.

RAPPING

Rhyming lyrics that are spoken and performed in time to a beat

CELTIC ROCK

A style of music that mixes Celtic folk music and rock together.

GOSPEL

Music written with religious lyrics, often in praise or thanksgiving to God usually performed by choirs or congregations.