

What should I already know?

- I can compose rhythmic patterns using beats
- I can record my creation using graphic notation
- I can recognise the pulse in a piece of music and understand the importance of its continuity

Key Knowledge

- The pulse of a piece of music is the steady, uninterrupted beat
- Syncopation is used to create unusual rhythmical effects, but the rhythm still stays with the pulse
- Rhythms can change throughout a piece; very rarely will the pulse change
- A metronome is an instrument which can be set to keep the pulse. A bit like the tick of a clock - very accurate and never-ending!
- Graphic notation is a great way of writing down a pulse for others to perform
- Crotchets, quavers and rests are musical notations that can be used to create pulse and rhythm
- When playing with others, it is very important to know when to start and for everyone to listen to the same pulse

Key Vocabulary

Crotchet - a 1 beat note (quarter note)

Graphic notation - using non- standard symbols to represent written music

Pulse - the regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together in a piece of music

Quaver - this note value is half of a crotchet, and eighth note

Rhythm - The pattern of sounds played through time, formed by a series of notes

Standard notation - Notation using universal symbols to represent and record music

Syncopation - off beat, placing different stress or accent on beats that wouldn't normally be stressed.

Tempo - the speed at which a piece of music is played