



What should I already know?

- That music from a variety of genres use different time signatures.
- I can identify rhythms both visually and aurally.
- Musical arrangement, structure and texture all add to the final version of a piece of music.



Main events



Location



Settlements



Artefacts

Key knowledge

- Rhythm and note values help us understand notation
- Rhythmic patterns can be overlaid and performed in a group to create a piece of music with texture
- The pulse of a piece is the heartbeat that stays steady
- Rhythms can change and adapt but always stay true to the pulse
- Rhythms can create an atmosphere in a piece

Key Vocabulary

Crotchet - A symbol and musical measurement of time representing 1 beat

Dynamics - How loudly or softly to play a part or piece of music

Minim - A symbol and musical measurement of time representing two beats

Ostinato - A repeated musical phrase or rhythm

Pulse - The regular 'heartbeat' of a piece, holding the core timing together. This is also known as the beat.

Quaver - A symbol and musical measurement of time representing 1/2 a beat

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

Semibreve - A symbol and musical measurement of time representing four beats

Timbre - The quality or 'colour' of sound that makes one voice or instrument different from another.

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

Time Signature - Two numbers written like a fraction at the start of a piece to explain how the music is to be counted. The top number denotes the number of beats (pulses) and the bottom number denotes the type of beat

Bar - A segment of time corresponding to a specific number of beats marked in the music by vertical 'bar lines'