#### Year 6: Advanced rhythms

Kapow Primary"

In this unit we learn about the Kodaly Method and use it to explore rhythmic patterns. We listen to Steve Reich's 'Clapping Music' (1972) and attempt our own clapping rhythms.



# Vocabulary

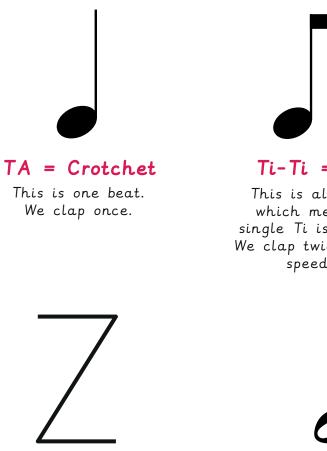


A piece of music where a melody is played and then imitated (one or more times) after a short delay. For example, when you sing in a 'round'.

| Compose          | To write or create a work of art, such as a piece of music.   |
|------------------|---|
| Improvise        | To make up music as it is played or performed.  |
| Kodaly<br>Method | The idea of this method is to teach music by<br>listening, singing, moving and dancing before reading<br>and writing. A bit like learning a language. |
| Melody           | Notes of different pitches played in a sequence in order to create a tune.  |
| Music critic     | A person who analyses and reviews pieces of music.  |
| Notate           | Write symbols to represent music.   |
| Pulse            | Pulse is a steady beat - the heartbeat of the music.  |
| Rhythm           | The pattern of long and short notes in music.   |
| Unison           | Playing or singing notes of the same pitch at the same time.  |

## Kodaly rhythms

These are the rhythm names we use in the Kodaly Method.



## SH = Crotchet rest

This is a rest for one beat. There is no sound. We open our hands to show these is a beat, but no sound.

Ti-Ti = Quaver

This is also one beat, which means that a single Ti is half a beat. We clap twice, double the speed of TA.



# TWO = Minim

This is two beats. We clap at the beginning of the note, then slide our hands to show there are two beats.