



Music

Rhythmic Construction

Year 3

Term: 3

**Important Facts:**

- Rhythms can be made in different ways e.g. singing, clapping or playing an instrument.
- You can practice clapping out rhythms by counting syllables in words e.g. the word Harvey has 2 syllables so this would be 2 claps.
- You can layer different rhythms together to make a tune—this is called contrapuntal.
- Syllables in words can change the rhythm of music; some songs may have rhyming words so that the rhythm flows.
- The Samba rhythm is a popular type of rhythm that began in Brazil.

**Key Vocabulary:**

**Rhythm:** Changes over the top of the beat.

**Beat:** Stays the same and repeats itself keeping time.

**Note:** Symbol that represents a musical sound.

**Crotchet:** 1 beat

**Quaver:** 1/2 beat.

**Minim:** 2 beats.

**Syllable:** One vowel sound

**Musical Notation:** Music is written on lines and people can read this music to read it.

**Rhythmic Instruments:** Can only play one note (untuned) and have no definite pitch e.g. bass drums and cymbals.

**Pitched Instruments:** Can play different notes e.g. brass and string instruments.

**Internet Sites**

Pulse and rhythm: <http://www.primaryresources.co.uk/music/music.htm>

Developing a rhythm: <https://www.artisfoundation.org.uk/teaching-resource/rhythmic-warm-up-strengthening-rhythm-and-concentration-for-ks1-ks2/>

Samba drumming: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zrjn34j>