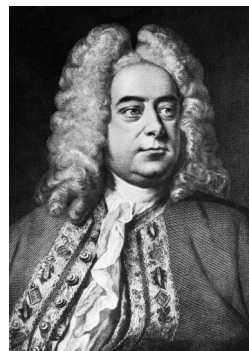




Rhythm Builders—Exploring Rhythmic Layers: Year 5 Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Pulse	Pulse is essentially the heartbeat of the music and is also referred to as steady beat - the beat which steadily sits underneath the sounds in a piece of music.
Basque Dance	Basque dance is the folk dance by Basque people of Basque Country
Morris Dance	A lively traditional English dance performed out of doors by groups known as 'sides'
Crescendo	A gradual increase in loudness.
Diminuendo	A gradual decrease in loudness
Bar	A small segment of music that holds a certain number of beats.
Call and Response	In music, call and response is a succession of two distinct phrases usually written in different parts of the music, where the second phrase is heard as a direct commentary on or in response to the first.



George Frideric Handel



Deep Purple

★ To recognize and maintain a pulse in different metres ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ time)

★ To perform rhythms accurately and in time as an ensemble
 ★ To perform a canon
 ★ To identify note values and follow rhythmic notation

★ To feel the difference between time signatures ($\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$)
 ★ To perform rhythms accurately and in time as an ensemble
 ★ To compare traditional folk dances from around the world

★ To perform a rhythmic accompaniment in $\frac{3}{4}$ time
 ★ To copy rhythmic patterns accurately
 ★ To identify some characteristics of Elizabethan music

★ To recognize and maintain a pulse in different metres ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ time)
 ★ To recognize some characteristics of minuets and polkas

★ To listen to and copy rhythmic patterns
 ★ To use dynamics expressively in performance
 ★ To use musical vocabulary to describe dynamics
 ★ To recognize some characteristics of music from the Romantic period

★ To recognize and define a range of timbres
 ★ To create and perform rhythmic patterns
 ★ To organize rhythmic ideas within a structure