

Vocabulary

Accompaniment – The musical part which provides the rhythmic or harmonic support for the melody.

Beat – The steady heartbeat that underpins the music.

Chord – A group of two or more notes sounded together which harmonically complement each other.

Compose – Creating an original piece of music.

Improvise - Making up a rhythm or melody as you go along.

Melody – The arrangement of single notes to create a 'tune'.

Rhythm – The musical sentence that sits on top of the beat.

Tuned percussion - percussion instruments that can play different pitches – xylophones, glockenspiels, chime bars etc.

Untuned percussion - percussion instruments that can only make a limited number of sounds – drums, shakers, claves, tambourines.

How do melodic patterns and rhythms fit together?

Musical Futures Workshopping Project - melody



Melody:

Melody requires both pitch and rhythm. Notes are arranged in such a way to create a 'tune'. This can be represented on a musical staff, where the position of the note on the staff tells the played which note to play:



If a melody is being played over an accompaniment such as chords, these must complement the notes used in the melody. If notes are used that do not complement, this is known as dischordant (the sounds 'clash').

Prior learning

Work in KS1 on untuned percussion and rhythm, listening to and appraising a variety of classical music, playing tuned and untuned percussion in the Wider Opps Scheme.

Interesting ideas:

Think of a simple sentence that fits a four-beat rhythmic pattern. Have a go at clapping this and see if you can internalise the words (say them in your head).

Now, using a tuned percussion instrument, try to transfer your rhythm into a melody by changing the pitch of the notes that you play. Explore what works best for your sentence and then try to add an accompaniment.

Useful links:

Follow this link to visit a website about reading music:

<https://www.musicnotes.com/notes/tips/how-to-read-sheet-music/>