

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.



Kodaly rhythms

Vocabulary

Canon

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 Method

The idea of this method is to teach music by listening, singing, moving and dancing before reading 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.

Previous Learning: building on pupils' knowledge of notation and rhythm.

Next step: to critique classical composers using the correct terminology learnt.

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



TA = Crotchet

This is one beat.
We clap once.



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.



SH = Crotchet rest

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



TWO = Minim

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