

MUSIC — Year 2 Summer

Developing pulse, rhythm, listening and memorising skills

Key vocabulary to remember and use in your learning

Word	Definition
accompaniment	A musical part (voice or instrument) that goes along with, or is a background for, other musical parts.

What accompaniment looks like



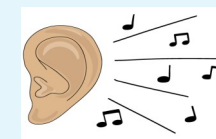
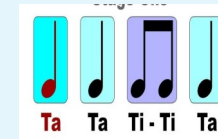
What is listening and memorising?

Active listening allows you to make sense of the way music is put together. Active listening may help you notice the different instruments in a piece of music or enjoy it in a completely different way.

To help memorise music, sing the parts the instruments play. If you're trying to memorise a piece for trumpet, violin, guitar, bass, or any instrument—even drums—try singing your part aloud.

Singing

When we sing, we make musical sounds with our voice. A person who sings is called a singer or vocalist. Singers perform music that can be sung with or without accompaniment by musical instruments.



Key knowledge to know and use

- Pulse is a steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat. It can be measured in time by counting the number of beats per minute (BPM).
- Rhythm is the pattern of long and short sounds as you move through the song.
- Listening to music is a choice someone makes to concentrate and focus on a piece of music and not become disturbed by other things going on around them.

Rhythm and pulse

Rhythm and pulse are where all music comes from. The beat is the steady pulse that you feel in the tune, like a clock's tick. It's what you would clap along to, or what makes you want to dance. The rhythm is the actual sound of the notes, which in a song would be the same as the words.

