

## Body and tuned percussion (Rainforest)



Body percussion is a style of music where you use your body to make sounds. You can make many different sounds by slapping, hitting, stamping and rubbing.

Year 4 key knowledge

- To know that deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections.
- To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sounds we call 'texture'.
- To know that a 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm.
- To know that changing the dynamics of musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music.

## Vocabulary

Appraising	Assessing and discussing a performance or piece of music.	Melody	Notes of different pitches played in a sequence to create a tune.
Contrast	An obvious difference.	Transition	Music that links one section of a piece of music to another.
Compose	To create an original piece of music.	Rhythm	A pattern of long and short sounds (and silence) within a piece of music.
Layers	The different instruments, rhythms or melodies that build the overall texture.	Body percussion	A style of music where you use your body to make sounds.

## What are we learning?

1

**Dynamics-** (volume) how loud or soft the music is.  
**Texture-** The way all layers of music come together.  
**Timbre-** The unique quality of sound.  
**Structure-** the organization of the music in sections.

**Clapping-** making a short, loud noise by hitting your hands.  
**Clicking-** making a short, sharp sounds often when a finger and thumb strike each other.  
**Patter-** a lot of things gently and repeatedly hitting a surface.  
**Pitter-** A series of quick, light knocking sounds.



2

When composing and performing body percussion rhythms, use 'Boom, Snap, Clap'.

**Boom-** hitting chest  
**Clap-** clapping  
**Snap-** Clicking fingers.

Think about;

**Tempo-** How fast or slow the music is  
**Dynamics-** How loud or soft the music is (volume).  
**Texture-** The way all layers of music come together.  
**Structure-** the organization of the piece of music.



3

**Composing** music for each separate layer of the rainforest in groups. Think about;

- **Contrast-** an obvious difference.
- **Rhythm-** a pattern of long or short sounds (silences) within a piece of music.
- **Structure-** How the music is organised into sections.
- **Texture-** How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin).
- **Higher-** Near or at the top of a range of sounds.
- **Lower-** At the bottom of the range of sounds



4

When adding **the top two** layers to your piece of music, think about;

- **Compose-** To create music
- **Loop-** Something which keeps repeating.
- **Melody-** Notes of different pitches played in a sequence to create a tune. (A tune)
- **Pitch-** How high or low a sound is.
- **Tempo-** The speed of music (fast or slow).



In this lesson, you will be combining the four sections you have composed over the last few lessons. You will need to practice;



- Playing in time together
- Pay attention to dynamics
- Think about tempo (speed)
- Think about and change how the layers build up.

**Rhythm**- a pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.

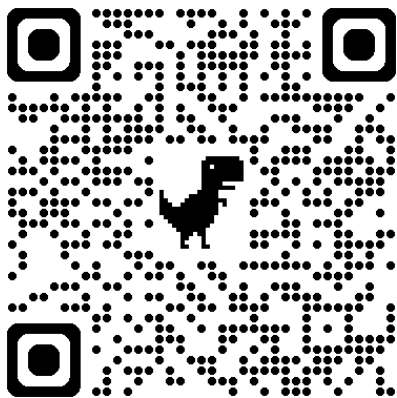
**Texture**- How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin)

**Melody**- Notes of different pitches played in a sequence to create a tune.

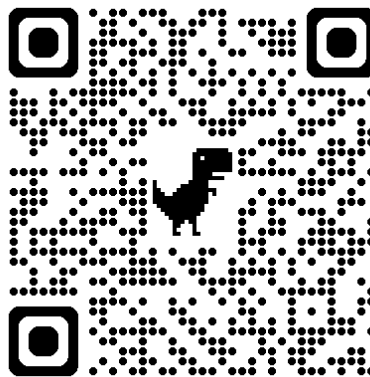


Year 1, 2 and 3 musical skills and elements.

## Helpful links



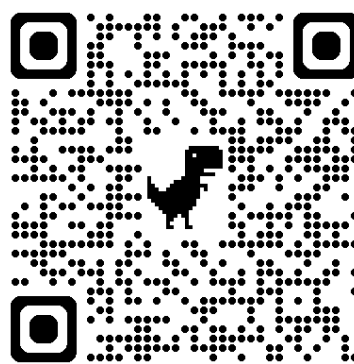
Scan to watch Rainforest: Amazing facts, sights and sounds by Science videos for kids.



Scan to watch 'Clapping Music by Steven Reich



Scan to learn more about musical notation



Scan to learn more about the percussion family.