



Knowledge Organiser



Knowledge Organiser Key Stage 3

Subject : MUSIC

Year: 7

Topic Title: ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

Lesson 2 – Elements of Music – Rhythm and Pulse

Key Facts from this lesson

Pulse is the steady beat underneath a song. It is important to be aware of the pulse when performing so that you stay in time with the rest of the performers.

Rhythms sit on top of a pulse.

One instrument can create different timbres. For example a guitar can be played using fingers or a plectrum. This changes the **timbre** of the instrument. Similarly the body can be used to create different timbres. For example, you can clap your hands or click. These are different **timbres**.

Key words and definitions from this lesson:

- ★ **Timbre** – the unique sound of an instrument is creating
- ★ **Rhythm** – the arrangement of sounds in relation to time
- ★ **Pulse** – the underlying steady beat in a song
- ★ **Rhythm Grid** – a form of notation used to show rhythmic information
- ★ **Body Percussion** - a form of music where the performer uses the body

Diagrams/ Maps/ illustration to help with learning

Rhythm 1



Ghanaian Circle Clapping Game



KEY	
	Left Foot
	Right Foot
	Clap

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&

Potential misconceptions to avoid / errors students often make

Timbre – One instrument can have multiple **timbres**. For example, the human voice can sound soft, or it can sound rough and dry. Similarly, a tambourine can be shaken or hit to produce a different **timbre**.

A **rhythm** cannot be fast or slow. The speed of the music is determined by the **tempo**.