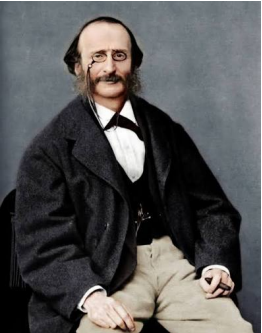


Year 2 Autumn 1: Exploring Pulse and Tempo: Find the Strong Beat

Key Skills	Key Vocabulary	Key Composers	Musical Genres
Strong Beat Recognition: Identifying, emphasising, and moving/playing on the strong beat (downbeat) of a musical bar. Tempo Control: Identifying speed changes (fast/slow) and maintaining accuracy when music speeds up. Dynamic Expression: Controlling performance volume (loud, soft, gradually louder, gradually softer). Pulse vs. Rhythm: Distinguishing between the steady heartbeat (pulse) and the word pattern (rhythm). Ensemble Part-Layering: Performing in multi-part groups simultaneously (Group 1: Pulse, Group 2: Rhythm, Group 3: Strong Beat). Vocal Accuracy & Call and Response: Matching pitch and performing solo/group call-and-response phrases. Notation & Hand Signs: Reading dot notation and using singing names/hand signs over a designated toneset. Movement Cues: Adjusting movement direction or style on strong beats and following leader cues.	Pulse: The constant, steady heartbeat of a piece of music. Tempo: How fast or slow the speed of the music is. Strong Beat: The first beat of a bar where the music is naturally emphasized. Dynamics: How quietly or loudly an instrument, voice, or piece of music is played. Gradually Louder / Softer: Dynamics that change volume smoothly over time. Rhythm: Long and short sounds together; the pattern of the words. Call & Response: A song structure where a leader sings a cue and the group sings back an answer. Soca: A contemporary Caribbean dance music genre originating from Trinidad & Tobago ("Soul of Calypso").	Jacques Offenbach: Classical French composer known for writing the famous <i>Can-Can</i>. 	Caribbean (Soca & Calypso): Upbeat dance genres emphasizing "feel good" undertones, leader movement, and driving pulses. Traditional Folk Music: Irish folk (<i>The Rattlin' Bog</i>, <i>How Many Miles to Dublin</i>), Jamaican folk (<i>Hill and Gully</i>), and American folk (<i>Oh Susanna</i>). Classical & Operetta: Instrumental orchestral dance music (<i>Can-Can</i>).

Instruments & Equipment

Tuned Instruments: Glockenspiel.

Untuned Percussion: Hand drums, Djembe / large drums, Bongos, Claves / drumsticks, Small classroom percussion.

Accompanying Instruments: Banjo (featured in historical context), Guitar, Ukulele, Piano.

Movement & Visual Props: Giant Scrunchie, Scarves, Beanbag, Bumblebee prop, Heart sponge, Floor spots, Soft beaters.