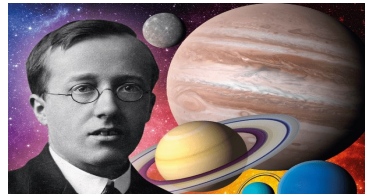




## How can I use rhythm, duration and pitch to compose a new space themed tune?

### 1. How did Holst represent each planet?

Gustav Holst composed 'The Planet Suite' in 1916



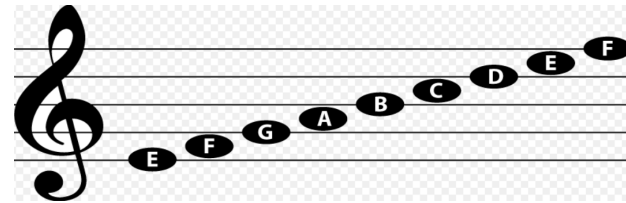
<b>Mars-</b> The Bringer of War	Contains an ostinato Presto (tempo), forte (dynamics)
<b>Venus -</b> The Bringer of Peace	Largo (tempo), piano (dynamics)
<b>Mercury:</b> The Winged Messenger	Presto (tempo), lively rhythms
<b>Jupiter:</b> The Bringer of Jollity	Happy and jolly melodies. Presto (tempo). Piano, forte, crescendo (dynamics)
<b>Saturn:</b> The Bringer of Old Age	Largo and andante (tempo), piano & diminuendo (dynamics)

### 3 How can I layer my rhythms and tune to create a new melody?

- Use the Dr Who ostinato as your base rhythm.



- Choose new rhythms and put your rhythms to different notes to create a melody.
- Structure your rhythms in different ways by either using repetition or reversing rhythms to create short melodies.
- Use a staff to show the notes for your melodies.



### Key Vocabulary

**Dynamics** - How loud or quiet the music is.

**Forte (f)**—loud

**Piano (p)** - quiet

**Crescendo (<)** - getting louder

**Diminuendo (>)** - getting quieter

**Tempo** - How fast or slow a piece of music is.

**Largo:** slow

**Andante:** walking speed

**Presto:** quick

**Rhythm**—a musical pattern of different lengths


**Melody**— a tune a


### 4 How can I improve my composition using dynamics and tempo?

Choose where in your piece of music you want to change dynamics or tempo.

Try different ways until you create your effect.

### 2 What rhythms are used in the Dr Who theme tune?

**crotchet** |  | quarter note - one beat

**quaver** |  | eighth note - half beat

**minim** |  | half note - two beats

**crotchet rest** |  | quarter note rest - one beat

