



# Music Blocks Lesson Plan

## Animated Polyrhythms

Age:

7-12 years

Lesson duration:

60 minutes

- Introduction: drum circle (15m)
- Part 1: Creating beats and rhythms (15m)
- Break (5m)
- Part 2: Animation with Avatars (15m)
- Performance/Critique (10m)

Number of students:

Up to 10.

Rationale:

Students will learn about the concept of using avatars for sound-sync animation. They will also explore polyrhythmic music. (A polyrhythm is the simultaneous use of two or more rhythms that are not readily perceived as deriving from one another, e.g., triplets and duplets).



Objectives:

Students will understand what is meant by a polyrhythm. They'll also learn how to visualize rhythms.

# LESSON

## Introduction:

Begin by asking students to sit in a circle and explain that in today's lesson they are going to learn about polyrhythms.

Start off by having each student define a drum beat based on doublets or triplets.

How are they different?

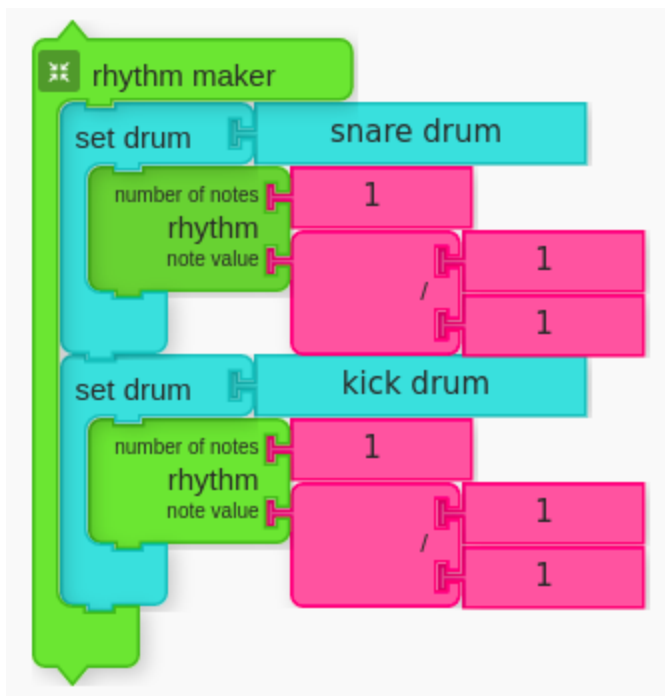
Have them play their rhythms together. Do they hear the interactions? When do the beats align? When do they separate?

Remind them that in Music Blocks, they can use the Rhythm Maker to program drums. Using a divisor of 2, they can create duplets and a divisor of 3 for triplets.

## Part 1:

### A. Drum machines.

1. Open the Rhythm Ruler widget with two drum blocks.



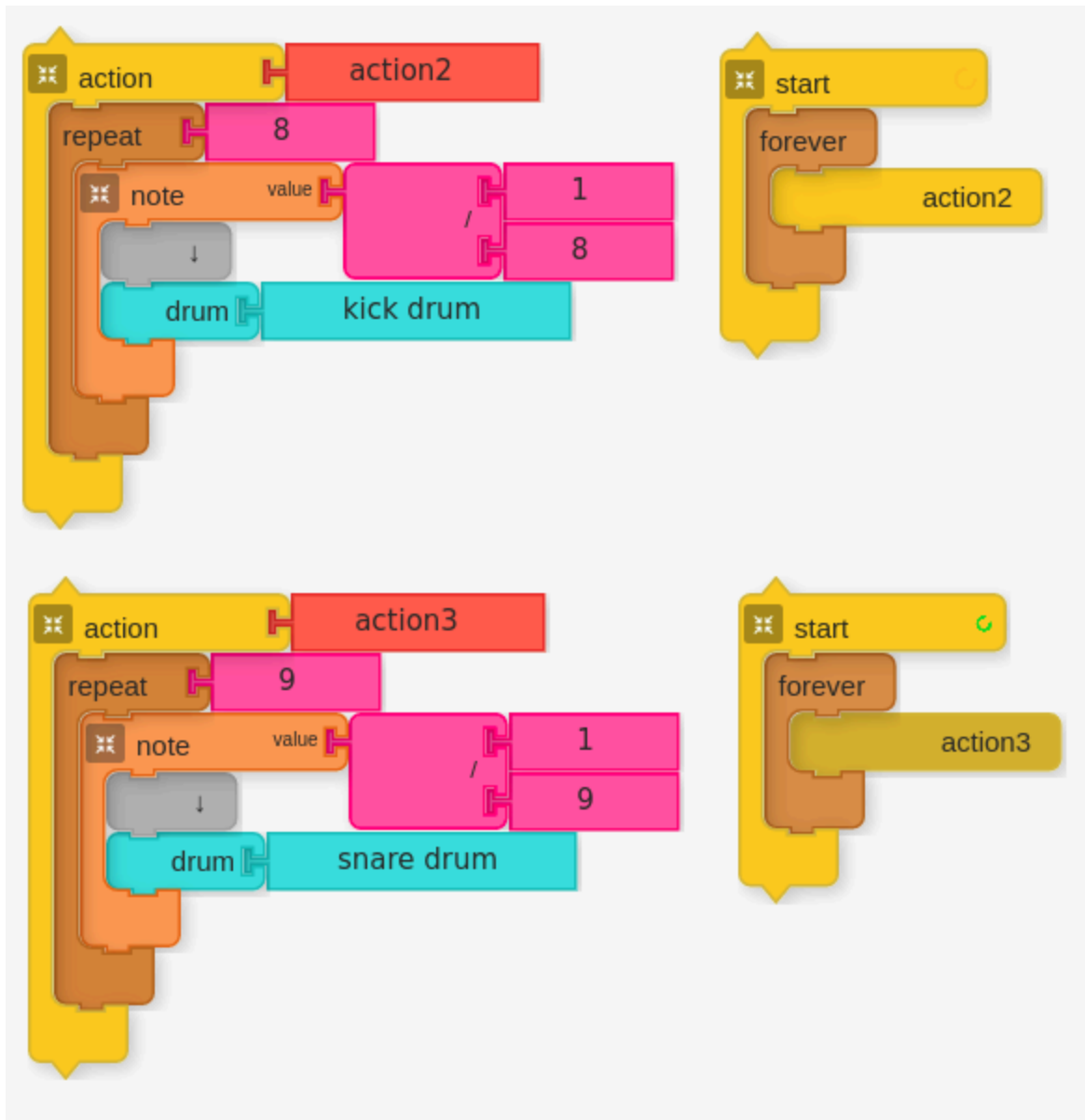
2. With one ruler, divide by 2.

The screenshot shows a digital music sequencer interface. On the left is a vertical toolbar with icons for play, piano roll, MIDI editor, mixer, and a grid view. The main workspace is divided into two horizontal lanes. The top lane is blue and contains a sequence of eight eighth notes, each labeled with the fraction  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Above the first note, the text  $\frac{1}{1}$  is displayed. The bottom lane is grey and is currently empty. The interface includes a play button and a piano roll icon on the left side.

3. With the other ruler, divide by 3.

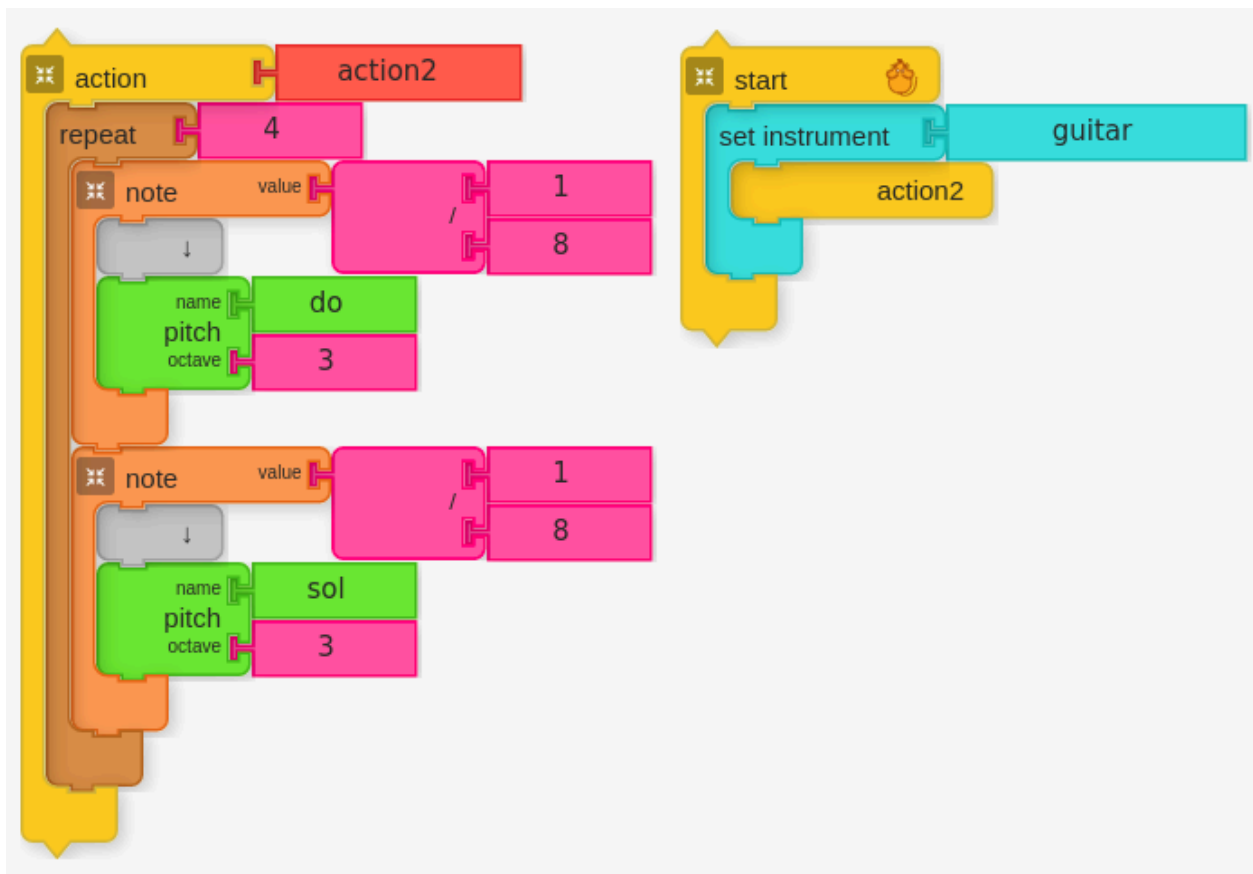
The screenshot shows the same digital music sequencer interface as before. The top lane now contains a sequence of eight eighth notes, each labeled with the fraction  $\frac{1}{9}$ . The bottom lane remains empty. The interface includes a play button and a piano roll icon on the left side.

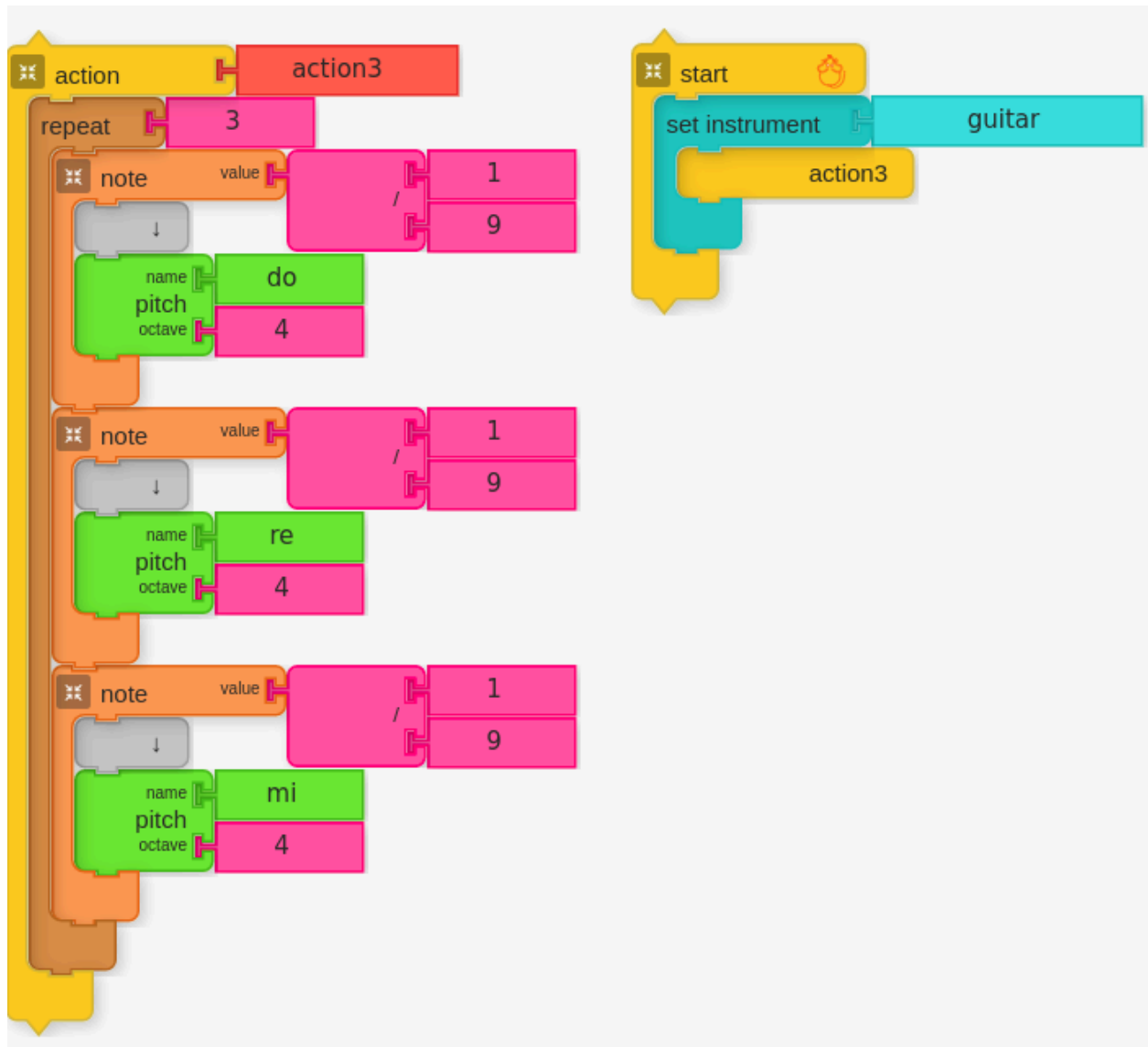
4. Save out drum machines.



B. Polyrhythms with notes.

1. You can use pitches instead of notes.



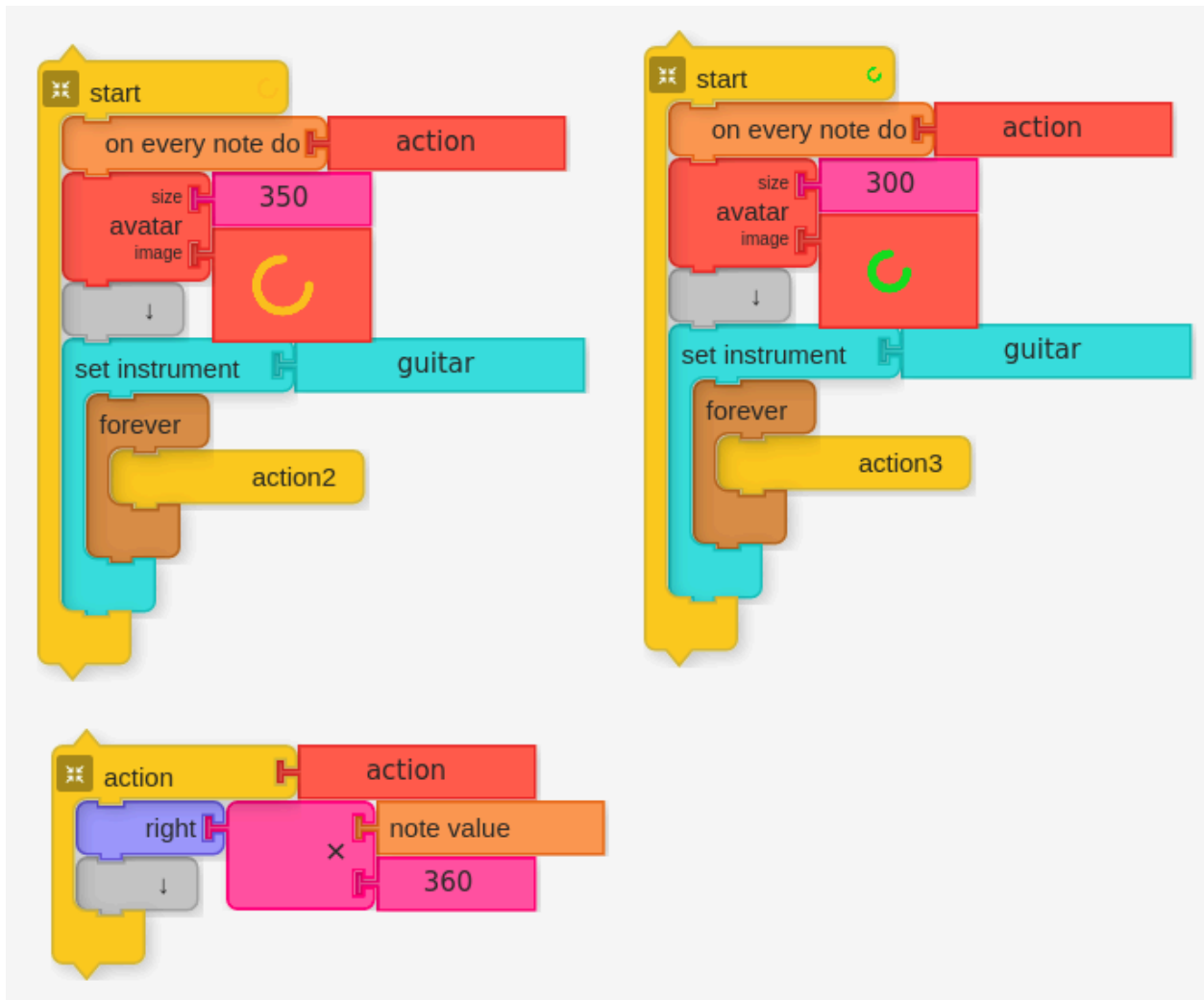


Break

## Part 2

Animation

1. You can add an image for each voice by using an Avatar block.
2. Use the On-every-note-do block to specify an action for each note.



The note value calculation is to ensure that the avatar rotates a complete circle over a whole note; half of a circle over a half note; a quarter circle over a quarter note; etc.

### Performance/Critique:

1. Have each student perform their composition.
2. Engage in a discussion about polyrhythms. Are there other ways to use them?

### Key events:

- Introduction of key concept: polyrhythms
- The students create their own sound-sync animations.

## Materials:

- Music Blocks software
- Optional: percussion instruments

## Assessment:

- Observe participation.
- Do the compositions include creative use of polyrhythms?
- Do their animations indicate the phase shifts in the rhythms.



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