

# Spring Term 1 – Y3 - Listening and Appraising Western Classical Tradition and Film



What do I already know?

- I can explain what pulse and pitch are.
- I know the names of a range of instruments (Y1/2)
- With support I can explain how music makes me feel and begin to predict where I would hear it e.g. at a party, at Christmas time. (Y2)

What will I learn?

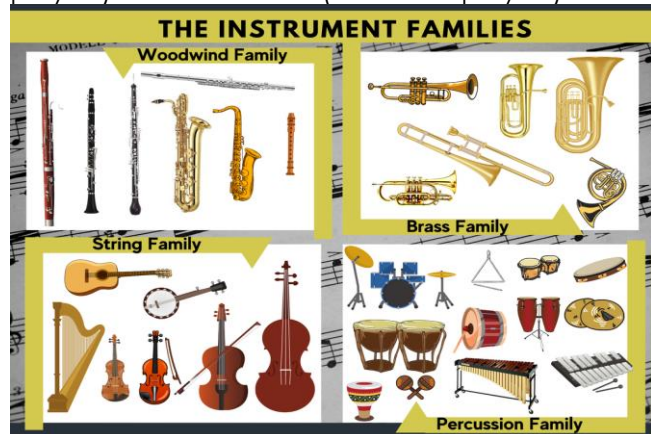
- I will be able to recognise an increasing number of instrument sounds and group them into instrument families.
- I will be able to discuss different effects used in the piece and explain how they make me feel.
- I will be able to predict where and why a piece of music may be used making links to music I already know.

## Vocabulary

composer	A person who writes music often as a profession.
Symphony orchestra	A large classical orchestra including all four instrument families.
Call and response	A small musical phrase which follows on from another.

## Orchestral families and instruments

In a symphony orchestra there are sounds of the four orchestral families: Strings (up to 60 players), Woodwind (up to 20 players), Brass (up to 15 players) and Percussion (5 or more players).



<b>Texture</b>	Texture is the layers of sound created by playing together or separately throughout a song.
----------------	---

## Connecting Concept



Improvise a short **call and response** piece of music based on a stimulus (Mussorgsky's ringing bell) to create a musical picture.

Modest Mussorgsky was born in the Russian village of Karevo. His mother gave him his first piano lessons, and it was clear early on that Mussorgsky was a very good pianist.



Mussorgsky went to military boarding school, and when he graduated, he joined the army as an officer. Then, Mussorgsky started studying music with Russian composer Mily Balakirev, and left the army to become a **composer**. He was part of a group of five Russian composers known as "The Five," or the "Mighty Handful."

Mussorgsky had a hard time making a living as a composer, especially after his family lost all its money. Therefore, he got a government job, and continued to spend all his spare time composing.

A Night On The Bare Mountain describes a short story in which St John sees a witches' Sabbath on the Bald Mountain near Kiev in the old Russian Empire. It's a wild and terrifying party with lots of dancing but when the church bell chimes 6am and the sun comes up the witches vanish.



Tuba

Modest Mussorgsky wrote a number of different versions of this piece of music. When he was finally satisfied with it, his music teacher told him it wasn't good enough so he put it aside for years. Eventually his friend and fellow composer Rimsky-Korsakov re-arranged the music for orchestra and this is the piece we know today.



Oboe

**Listen out for:** The unsettled strings with trombones, tuba and bassoons thundering out the theme. The very rhythmic oboes and clarinets are quite a contrast.

# Spring Term 2 – Y3 - Listening and Appraising

## Popular Music





What do I already know?

- I can explain what pulse and pitch are (Y1/Y2).
- I can recognise an increasing number of instrument sounds and group them into instrument families. (Y3)
- With support I can explain how music makes me feel and begin to predict where I would hear it e.g. at a party, at Christmas time. (Y2)

What will I learn?

- I will be able to recognise an increasing number of instrument sounds and group them into instrument families (focus on brass).
- I will be able to discuss different effects used in the piece and explain how they make me feel.
- I will have an awareness of some style indicators of funk music.
- I will be able to find the pulse and understand how it drives the piece.

### Vocabulary

<b>Duration</b>	The length of time each note is played for. Different durations are notated below: (2 Beats) <b>Minim:</b>  (1 Beat) <b>Crotchet:</b>  The different durations are part of the song's <b>rhythm</b> .
Twelve-bar blues	The 12 bar blues is the structure upon which blues music is built. It is a chord progression that lasts for 12 bars. They repeat throughout the course of the song.
Brass	Most brass instruments are made out of, you guessed it brass! They are used in all sorts of music making a brilliant and, often, loud sound. The main difference between brass instruments and other instruments is how the vibration to create the sound and notes is made. With a brass instrument the vibration is created by the lips of the musician. By pressing the lips up against the mouthpiece and blowing, a vibration is created. The rest of the horn helps to amplify the noise and create different notes. This is different from the woodwind family where air blowing across an edge or reed causes the vibrations.
Solo	An Italian word used to describe playing/singing/performing on our own.
Funk	Funk is a music genre that originated in African American communities in the mid-1960s when musicians created a rhythmic, danceable new form of music through a mixture of soul, jazz and rhythm and blues.

James Joseph Brown (May 3, 1933 – December 25, 2006) was an American singer, dancer, musician, record producer, and bandleader.



The central progenitor of funk music and a major figure of 20th century music, he is often referred to by the honorific nicknames "Godfather of Soul", "Mr. Dynamite", and "Soul Brother No. 1". In a career that lasted more than 50 years, he influenced the development of several music genres. Brown was one of the first 10 inductees into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame at its inaugural induction in New York on January 23, 1986.

"I Got You (I Feel Good)" is a song by American singer James Brown. First recorded for the album *Out of Sight* and then released in an alternate take as a single in 1965, it was his highest-charting song and is arguably his best-known recording.

"I Got You (I Feel Good)" is a **twelve-bar blues** with a **brass-heavy** instrumental arrangement similar to Brown's previous hit, "Papa's Got a Brand New Bag". It also features the same emphasis "on the one" (i.e. the first beat of the measure) that characterises Brown's developing funk style. The lyrics have Brown explaining how good he feels ("nice, like sugar and spice") now that he has the one he loves, his vocals punctuated by screams and shouts. The song includes an **alto sax solo** by Maceo Parker.



### Connecting Concept



Compose song accompaniments on untuned percussion using known rhythms and note values.

