

Summer Term 1 – Y3 - Listening and Appraising Musical Traditions






What do I already know?

- I can explain what pulse and pitch are.
- I can recognise an increasing number of instrument sounds and group them into instrument families.
- 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 some traditional instruments and compare them to instruments I am already familiar with.
- I will develop my understanding of musical traditions and respond using the correct musical language, describing how the music makes me feel and why or where it might be played.
- I will discuss the pitch, texture, tempo, dynamics and structure of the piece of music.

Vocabulary

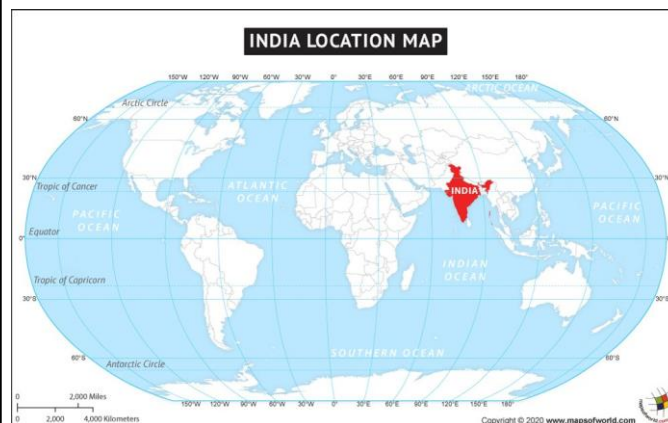
improvisation	to make up while one is performing; perform without planning or practice.
sitar	The sitar is a plucked stringed instrument, originating from the Indian subcontinent, used in Hindustani classical music. 
Tabla drum	A tabla is a pair of twin hand drums from the Indian subcontinent. 
Harmonium	The harmonium is an instrument that has its origins in the period of British rule in India. It is a modified version of the reed organ, with keys like the piano and bellows to pump air into the instrument. 
tempo	the speed of the music
texture	Texture refers to the overall sound of a piece of music. It can be thick or thin, busy or sparse and so on. Texture is determined by how many instruments are playing and how many different parts there are.

Kishori Amonkar (10 April 1932 – 3 April 2017) was a leading Indian classical vocalist, belonging to the Jaipur gharana, or a community of musicians sharing a distinctive musical style.



She was a performer of the classical genre khyal. A specialist in the khyal style, which emphasises emotion and **improvisation**, she was known for her rich, soulful voice and for combining innovation with tradition; she also mixed her classical work with an interest in popular songs and film music. Amonkar trained under her mother, classical singer Mogubai Kurdikar also from the Jaipur gharana, but she experimented with a variety of vocal styles in her career.

Khyal is a major form of Hindustani classical music in the Indian subcontinent.



Kheyal (a.k.a. "Khyal") has a special place in Indian music. The word "kheyal" in Urdu means "idea" or "imagination". It is often highly **improvised**.

There are two major movements of kheyal. There is an extremely slow section which is called vilambit, or bada kheyal; and a fast section called drut or chotta kheyal.