

MUSIC - Y5/6 Cycle A- Autumn 2

Musical Genre: Jazz and Improvisation and Swing

What will I be able to do?

- Play instrumental parts with the song by ear and/or from notation using up to 3 notes - G, A + B. and D, E, G, A + B.
- Improvise in the Bossa style using notes - G, A + B.
- Improvise in the swing style using notes - D, E, G, A + B.
- Decide how your class will introduce the performance.
- Tell your audience how you learnt this song and why.
- Record the performance and talk about it afterwards.

Genre gems of knowledge:

- Bossa Nova originated in South America.
- Swing became popular in the 1940s.
- Structure (Three note Bossa): Intro tune, lead tune, lead repeated, improvisation, lead repeated.
- Structure (Five note Swing): 8-bar intro, the same 8 bar tune repeated, middle 8, head, head repeated.

Writer/Composer:

Ian Gray



What's it all about?

This unit is focussed around The Three Note Bossa and The Five Note Swing.

Instruments in the song:

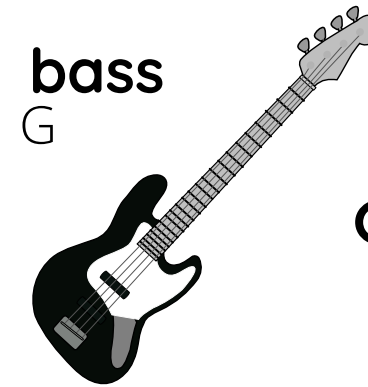


vocals

drums



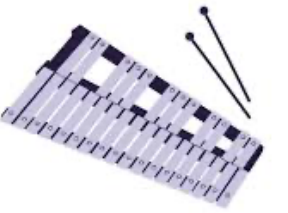
bass
G



Piano



Glockenspiel



Listen to these other Bossa Nova and Swing pieces.

- Desafinado by Stan Getz (swing)
- Cotton Tail by Ben Webster
- 5 Note Swing by Ian Gray
- Perdido by Woody Herman



Vocabulary:

Style indicator	Identifiers that show us the genre of music.
Bossa Nova	A style of Brazilian music derived from <u>samba</u> but placing more emphasis on melody and less on percussion.
Syncopation	The practice of displacing the beats or accents in music or a rhythm so that strong beats become weak and vice versa.

What are the style indicators of Bossa Nova and Swing?

What did you like best about this unit?

Which was your favourite piece to listen to?

Listen and Appraise

MUSIC- THE INTER-RELATED DIMENSIONS OF MUSIC

The building blocks of music. Listen & appraise, compose and improvise using these!



Pitch

High & low sounds



Rhythm

Long & short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.



Pulse

The regular heartbeat of the music.

Notes =same length.
Like a ticking clock or a heartbeat.



Notation

A way of writing down music so anyone can play it.

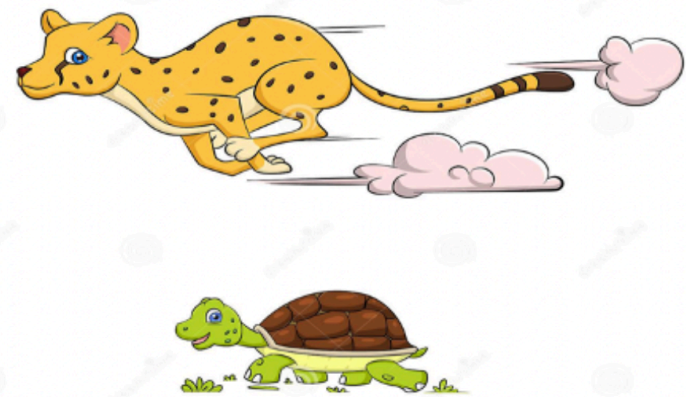


Timbre

Pronounced 'Tam-ber'

It's the quality of a musical note.

It's what makes a musical note sound different to another.



Tempo

The speed of the music.
Fast or slow, or in between.

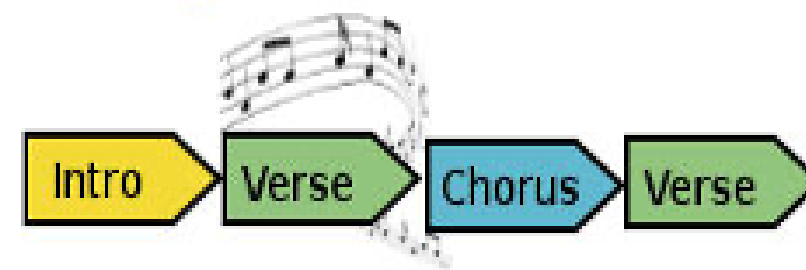


LOUD

QUIET

Dynamics

How loud or quiet the music is



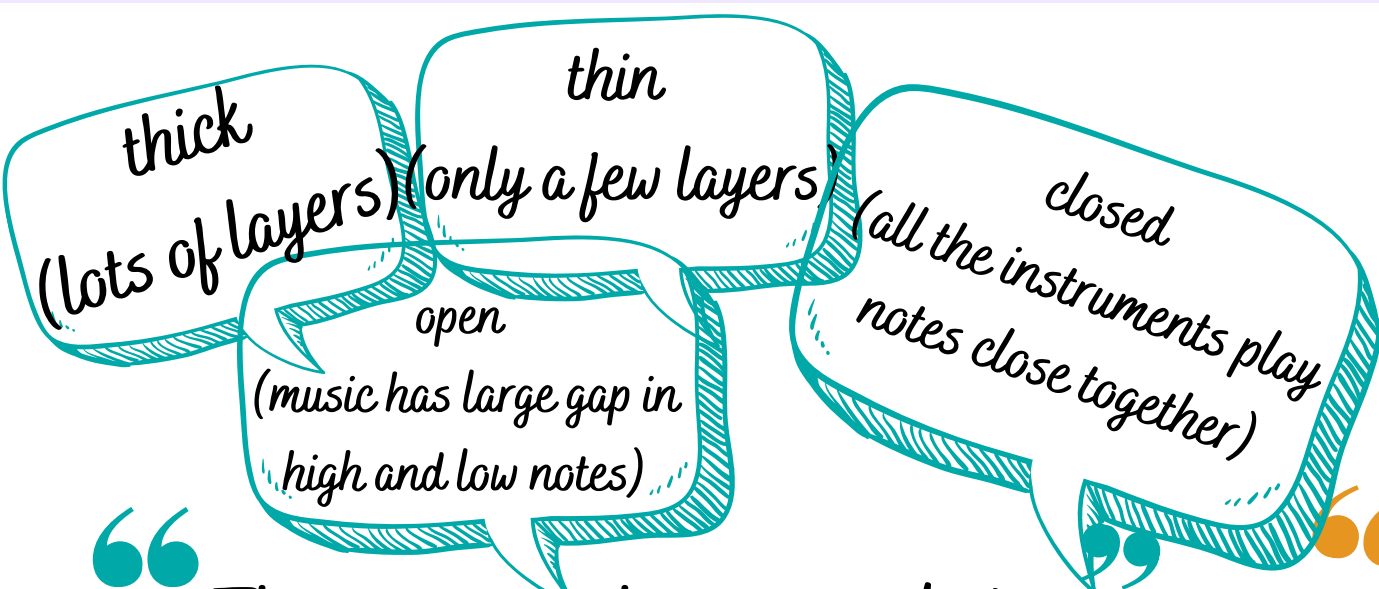
Structure

The way a song is set up.
e.g. an introduction, verse

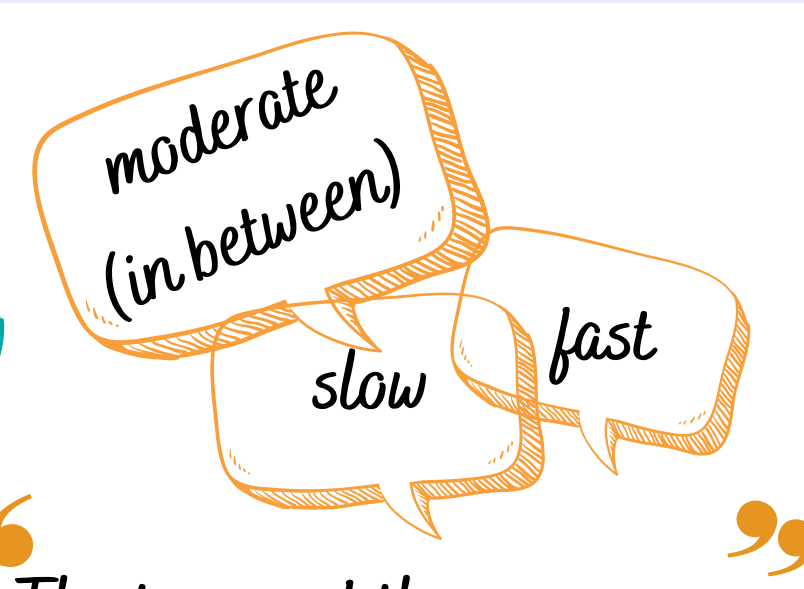


Texture

Layers of sound.
(They work together to make music interesting to listen to).



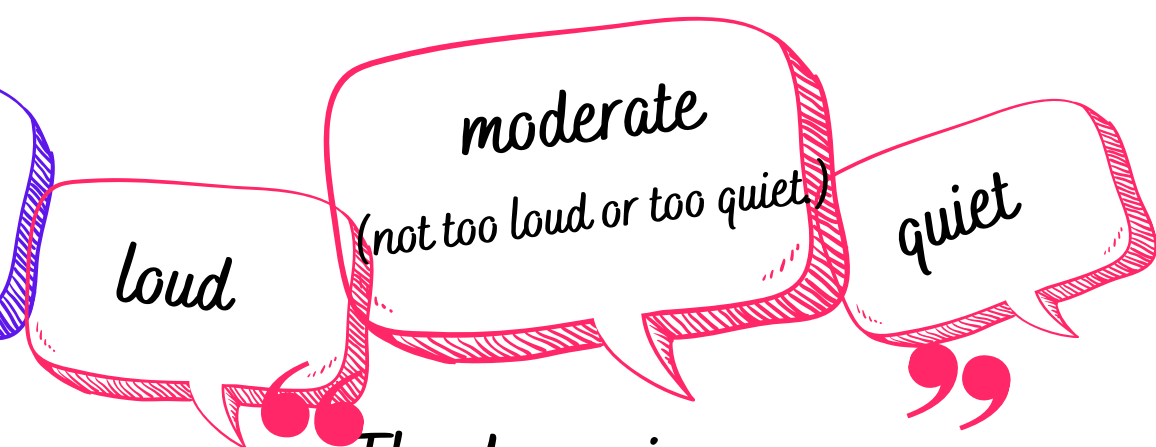
The texture of the song includes...



The tempo of the song was...



The timbre of the music was ...



The dynamics were ...