

Singing

We use safe-singing methods - warming up voices, breathing exercises and clear diction.

- Accurate pitching should be observed.
- Harmonies create texture in songs.
- Dynamics enhance a song. - quiet, loud, crescendos can be observed.

Composing



Compose a melody to sound happy - **major** or sad - **minor** using the scales above.

Compose a musical phrase - **motif** - choosing different pitches.

Add dynamics to your composition

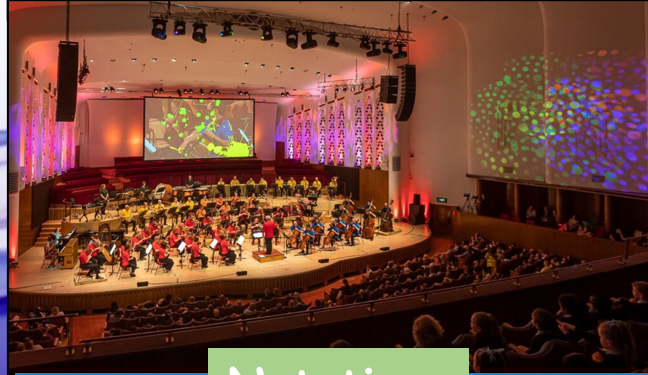
piano **P** *quiet* **forte** **f** *loud*



Performing

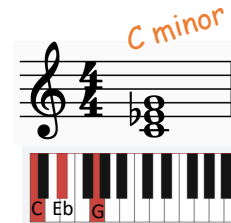
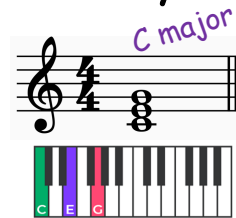
Discuss how the performance might change if it was repeated in a larger/smaller performance space.

Classical Music - RLPO Concert



Notation

A **chord** is a group of notes played together to create harmony.



Chords are usually made up of the 1st, 3rd and 5th degrees of the scale. This is called a **triad**

Motif

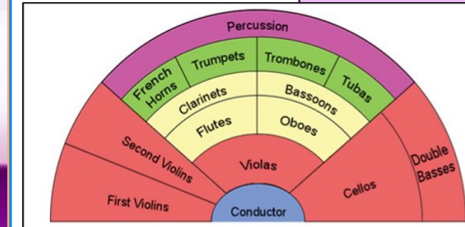
Beethoven's 5th Symphony



The Orchestra

An **orchestra** is a large group of instruments. Instruments can be divided into 4 families.

There are four families in the orchestra:



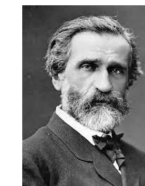
1. Strings
2. Brass
3. Woodwind
4. Percussion

They are all guided by one **Conductor**..



Listening and Responding Composers

Giuseppe Verdi



1871

'Grand March' from Aida

Sergei Prokofiev



1917

'Symphony No.1'

Ottorino Respighi



1924

'On the Via Appia'

Nancy Galbraith



1997

'A Festive Violet Pulse'

Key Vocabulary

Polyrhythm	Two or more rhythms played at the same time with different pulses	Natural trumpet	A trumpet without valves used between 1600-1750
Tonality	Organising music around a central note	Rhythm tag	Linking familiar words to rhythm to make them easier to perform
Enharmonic	Two notes with the same sound written in a different way (Eb is the same as D#)	Symphony	A large-scale piece of orchestral music
Motif	A repeated group of notes		