Music
Year 5 – Autumn 2
Classroom Jazz 1

Listen & Appraise: : The Three Note Bossa & Five Note Swing

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.
Instruments/sounds you can hear: Piano, bass, drums, glockenspiel
- Can you find the pulse as you are listening?
- Is the tempo fast, slow or inbetween?
- Can you describe the dynamics? Texture?

Musical Activities

using glockenspiels for the note playing

Play instrumental parts with the music by ear using the notes G, A and B and D, E, G, A and B.

Improvise in a Bossa Nova style using the notes G, A and B.

Improvise in a swing style using the notes D, E, G, A and B.

- Try to play both parts.
- Think about which notes you use.

Perform & Share

- Decide how you will introduce the performance.
- Perhaps add some choreography?
- Tell your audience how you learnt this song and why.
- Record the performance and talk about it afterwards.

Other song suggestions

Listen to 4 other bossa nova or swing pieces:
- Desafinado by Stan Getz (swing)
- Cotton Tail by Ben Webster
- 5 Note Swing by Ian Gray
- Perdido by Woody Herman

Extra facts/information

Theme: Jazz and improvisation, and Swing.

- Bossa Nova originated in South America.
- Swing became popular in the 1940s.

Musical Concepts

Structure
Structure is the overall framework of a piece of music. The structure of a song will usually have an introduction, some verses and a chorus.

Pulse and Rhythm
Pulse is the heartbeat or steady beat of a song/piece of music – what we tap or clap along to. Rhythm is the combination of long and short sounds to make patterns.

Year group and unit specific vocabulary

Time signature – Shows how many beats are in a bar, e.g. $\frac{4}{4}$ means 4 crotchet beats in a bar (top number=how many beats, bottom number=type of beat).
Staff – The five parallel lines on which musical notes are written.
Scale – An arrangement of notes in ascending and descending order.
Solo – An Italian word used to describe playing/singing/performing on our own.
Unison – Singing or playing the same tune together.
Improvise – Make up a tune or play it on the spot.
Structure – The overall framework of a piece of music. The structure of a song will usually have an introduction, some verses and a chorus.
Rhythm - The combination of long and short sounds to make patterns.
Pitch - The range of high and low sounds.
Syncopation – Music with lots of rhythmic variety, often quite difficult. The strong beats occur in unexpected places.