Music
Year 6 – Autumn 2
Classroom Jazz 2

Listen & Appraise: Bacharach Anorak and Meet The Blues

As you listen to the music, think about:
- What style indicators can you hear (how do you know what style it is)?
- Describe the structure?
- What instruments/voices can you hear?

Musical Activities

using glockenspiels for the note playing

Play instrumental parts with the music by ear using the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B and C.
And C, B ♭ , G, F and C (Meet The Blues).

Improvise in Bacharach Anorak using the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B and C.

Improvise in a Blues style using the notes C, B ♭ , G, F and C.

- 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 four other pieces of music:

- Take The 'A' Train by Duke Ellington
- Speaking My Peace by H. Parlan
- Back O'Town Blues by Earl Hines
- One O'Clock Jump by Count Basie

Extra facts/information

Theme: Jazz, improvisation and composition.

- Bacharach Anorak has a Latin American groove.
- Blues is a style of music originating in the deep south of America and is considered an ancestor of Jazz.

Musical Concepts

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.

Timbre
Timbre is the unique sound quality which helps us to distinguish between different instruments and voices. The different ways an instrument is played can change its timbre.

Year group and unit specific vocabulary

A capella – Without accompaniment from musical instruments, i.e. voices only.
Balance – The level of volume at which players sing or play; if the balance is good then everyone can be heard.
Coda – Short section which brings the song or piece to an end.
Cover – A version of a song performed by someone other than the original artist that might sound a bit (or very) different.
Ensemble – A French word used to describe playing/singing/performing together.
Riff – A short repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as guitar, piano or saxophone.
Melody – Another name for a tune.
Structure – How the music is made in sections.
Timbre (pronounced 'tamba') – Quality and character of sounds – playful, spooky, swirling etc.
Style indicators – Parts of music or a song that show what type of style it is.
Rhythm - The combination of long and short sounds to make patterns.
Tempo – An Italian word used to describe how fast/slow the music goes.
Dynamics – How loud or quiet the music is.