



# 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.