

Singing

- You should already know how to use good posture for singing.
- We use safe-singing methods - warming up voices, breathing exercises and clear diction.
- Accurate pitching should be observed when singing..

Composing

- We can use the notes C- A to improvise on glockenspiels.
- Use repeated phrases and rhythms to create a Bossa Nova-style melody.

Performing

- Listen carefully when others perform
- Practice is needed for a performance.
- Evaluate performance to improve your playing.

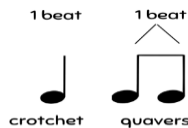
Musical style - Jazz



Notation

- You should already recognise the notes CDEFG on a staff and know the term 'offbeat'.
- A syncopated rhythm is used in jazz and means the offbeat is emphasised- beats 2 and 4.
- To write a jazz melody we can use the staff.
- We can play a sharp note to raise the pitch and give the music a jazz feel.

Staff notation - music written on a STAVE (5 lines and 4 spaces)



Listening and responding

- Bossa Nova and swing are forms of jazz music.
- The style indicators of jazz are: syncopated rhythms, improvisation and its instrumentation.
- Bossa Nova originated in Brazil, South America. Swing became popular in 1940s.
- Stan Getz and Ian Grey are jazz musicians and composers.



Bossa nova	A style of music from Brazil in the 1950s.
swing	A type of jazz from the U.S. in the 1920s.
Structure	Sections in music – tune, tune, bridge, tune.
syncopation	On the off-beat, not a regular flow of rhythm.
Tune/head	The main melody in jazz – often repeated.
Improvise	Create music on the spot.
Big band	Jazz musicians in a group of ten or more
Riff	A repeated pattern of notes.
Hook	A catchy melody found anywhere in a song.