

Vocabulary

Crescendo – Gradually getting louder.

Decrescendo – Gradually getting quieter.

Dynamics – Loud and quiet parts in music.

Melody – Another word for 'tune'.

Pulse – A steady beat.

Score – The way in which music is 'written' down or represented.

Tempo – The speed of the music.

Untuned percussion – percussion instruments that can only make a limited number of sounds – drums, shakers and claves etc.

'Finlandia' by Jean Sibelius

How can tempo and dynamics be represented in music?



About the composer:



Jean Sibelius was a Finnish composer, who was born in 1865 and died in 1957.

He is considered to be the most famous composer ever to come from Finland.

He is famous for the seven symphonies he wrote.

Prior learning

Learning songs, chants and rhymes, exploring instruments in EYFS.

Exploring and improvising rhythms in KS1.

Exposure to other pieces of classical music.

Interesting ideas:

Graphic scores are one way of representing music. These use pictures or symbols to represent different sounds or patterns. These representations can then be changed or put in different orders and

Useful links:

Follow this link to listen to 'Finlandia' by Sibelius.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L6P3cIJHWjw>