

## Musical form: Theme and variations

*Theme and variations is a common musical structure, especially in classical music. The structure features a theme at the start of the piece, then once the theme has been played, the composer repeats it but with some form of variation. The theme is then played again but this time with a further variation.*

## Vocabulary

## Pop Art

*An art movement from the 1950s where artists focused on common objects (comic books, tins of soup, teacups) and showed them in bold, bright colours.*



## Pulse

*Pulse is a steady beat - the heartbeat of the music.*

## Notation

*Written symbols to represent music.*

## Diaphragm

*A dome shaped muscle beneath our lungs, which we use to control our breath when singing.*

## Melody

*Notes of different pitches played in a sequence in order to create a tune.*

## Phrase

*A short musical passage that makes sense on its own.*

## Rhythm

*The pattern of long and short notes in music.*

## 3/4 time

*Commonly called 'waltz time' and only has 3 beats per bar.*

## 4/4 time

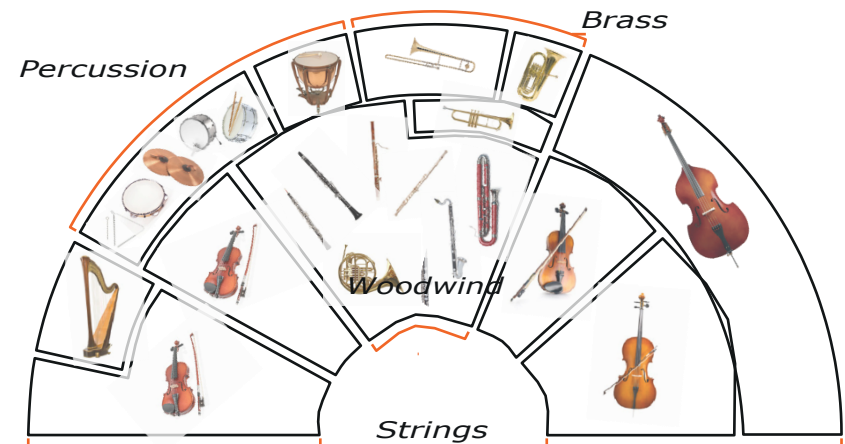
*Known as 'common time' and has 4 beats per bar.*

**Prior Learning:** building on pupils' knowledge of Orchestras and classical composers.

**Next step:** to create a leavers song with a specific theme, but using variation to enhance it.

## Orchestra

*A group of instruments that play together.*



**Strings** - Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.

**Woodwind** - Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.

**Brass** - Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.

**Percussion** - Instruments that are played by striking, beating or shaking the instrument

## Kodaly rhythm names



TA = Crotchet    Ti-Ti = Quaver    SH = Crotchet rest    TWO = Minim



TIKI - TIKI



TI - TIKI



TIKI - TI