

Name:

Class:

Magical musical

aquarium

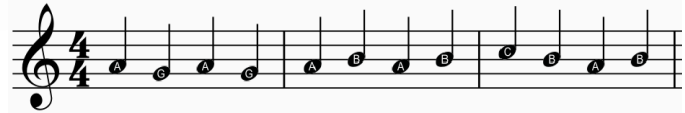
Untuned percussion: instruments you scrape, tap, or shake. Here are some examples ...

triangle maracas drum with brushes cabasa

Your voice can make loads of vocal sounds and sing.

S W O O P

Pitch = higher and lower. In this fishy tune you play notes next to each other. This is called moving in step.



You can play tunes on xylophones, glockenspiels and chime bars - these are called tuned percussion and you need two beaters to play them.

Down there under the sea:

C C C C

drip - drop - drip - drop

Lots to see...
Lots of fish...
Whales and sharks...
Crabs and shells...



Xylophone bars are made of?

.....



Glockenspiel bars are made of?

.....



Dynamics = quieter or louder
Can you play quietly?

Tempo = faster or slower.
Can you play slowly?

A graphic score uses pictures to remind us what to play.

A B A

Playing your aquarium music is called section A. Singing the song is called section B. Then you repeat your aquarium music again. In music this structure is called A B A (ternary form).

Draw symbols to show your music so that you can play it next time.

Gentle ripple ...



Fishy tune that moves in step ...



Downwards swoop ...



Lots of composers have been inspired by fish and the sea .. perhaps you know some music from some fishy films ...



This is Camille Saint-Saëns (1835 - 1921). He was a French composer. He wrote lots of music including one called *Carnival of the animals*.



This is Benjamin Britten (1913 -1976). He was an English composer who loved the sea. He composed *Four sea interludes*.

Genre = classical music

How confident do you feel about composing and playing aquarium-sounding music?



Add a comment:



A long, long time ago



A long time ago



21st Century - present

1886 - *Carnival of the animals* by Camille Saint-Saëns.

1945 - *Four sea interludes* by Benjamin Britten.

Down there under the sea - a modern song by Jan Faulkner.

'Under the sea' from *The little mermaid*.