

LI: I can create a composition using tuned instruments.

Last time we created a four bar rhythm pattern based on Mambo from West Side Story by Leonard Bernstein. Today we are going to add another layer to our composition:

The melody: the melody is the tune that notes of different pitches make when linked together. The pitch of a note is how high or low it is.

Follow the link bellow and watch Live Lesson clip number 2 melody.

The piece we are listening to is The Horn Concerto number 4 (3rd movement)

by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

While the orchestra plays, listen carefully for the eight-bar melodic theme that occurs throughout the piece.



https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/live-lessons/ten-pieces-party-live-lesson-additional-clips/zmxrd6f

Music Lesson 7
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Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

BORN: 1756 DIED: 1791

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was an Austrian composer and performer who could play and write music from the age of four.

Mozart was taught music by his father. He began composing at the age of 5, wrote his first symphony at 8 and his first opera at 11. As a teenager he and his sister were famous all over Europe; they travelled around with their father performing piano and violin duets to royalty. Their special trick was to make up the music on the spot. Mozart was an absolute genius. He wrote every kind of piece and was brilliant at all of them. He was also a lot of fun to be around. He loved to play practical jokes on people and he often got into trouble for doing so.

He had a celebrity lifestyle with the best clothes, and most lavish houses and a lot of parties. Unfortunately he didn't always have enough money to live like this and so had to say yes to every request for music that came along. By the age of just 35 he died of exhaustion leaving several important pieces unfinished and not enough money for a proper funeral. It was a very sad end for a man who changed music forever and is still regarded as one of the greatest composers who ever lived.



Mozart as a child



Mozart and his sister





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Today we are listening to The Horn Concerto number 4 (3rd movement) by Mozart. It was written in 1786 for his friend Joseph Leutgeb who was a famous horn player.

The French horn is a brass instrument made of tubing wrapped into a coil with a flared bell. The horn player produces different pitched notes by pressing the vlaves and changing the shape of their mouth.

Horns of the time were difficult to play because they didn't have valves (buttons) to press. Horns were commonly used to play hunting fanfares but being a horn player on a hunt was hazardous; you had to ride the horse and play at the same time.

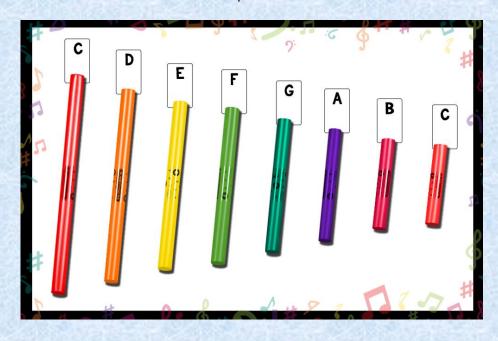
This piece is a **'rondo**'; which means there is one tune that keeps returning. The theme played by the French horn is the melody line (motif) that will keep returning, sometimes played by horn alone, sometimes played by the full orchestra.



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https://www.musick8.com/boomwhackers/playboomwhackers.php?bwswitch=TRUE

Click on this link to explore the virtual boomwhackers.



Musical notes are named after the letters of the alphabet C, D, E, F, G, A, B

What do you notice about the length of the boomwhacker and the pitch of the note?

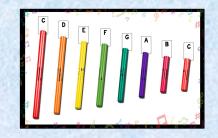


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For your composition today use the letters in a name: it could be your name, the name of pet or celebrity. (Miss out any letters that are not names of notes)

Eg: ten pieces party would use EECEA

Create a melody using the letters from the name you have chosen.



Experiment with repeating notes and changing the order until you have a melodic phrase that you are happy with.

Challenge:

Use the rhythm pattern you composed last week to add a rhythm to your melody.

Explore different ways of matching the note and the rhythm.

